

CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES

REPORT

OF

Indian Affairs Branch

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1946



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Pages 195 to 233 inclusive)*

OTTAWA
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INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

R. A. HOEY, DIRECTOR

The Indian population generally shared in the prosperous conditions and employment advantages prevailing in various parts of the Dominion. Hunting Indians of the northern regions, Indian fishermen on the Pacific Coast, and Indians employed in industry derived substantially greater financial returns from their vocations than during the previous fiscal year. Earnings from agriculture showed a decline owing to adverse climatic conditions in certain areas. There was an increase, however, in the proceeds of stock raising. The future economic position of the Indians in the post-war period may present difficult problems in some localities during the period of readjustment, but during the past year the Indians as a whole appeared to be more prosperous than at any previous time.

POPULATION

The quinquennial census of the Indian population was taken in 1944. The records of the Branch indicate that there has been a slow but steady increase in the population from year to year.

The following table shows the number of Indians by provinces according to the 1944 census:—

Province	Population
Alberta	12,754
British Columbia	25,515
Manitoba	15,892
New Brunswick	2,047
Northwest Territories	3,816
Nova Scotia	2,364
Ontario	32,421
Prince Edward Island	266
Quebec	15,182
Saskatchewan	14,158
Yukon	1,531
Total Indian population	125,946

A more detailed statement giving statistics of the Indian population under the headings of religion, age, and sex in the various provinces will be found in Table 1 on page 224.

INDIANS IN THE WAR

The previous annual report contained a review of Indian participation in World War II and war activities. Since that report was published revised enlistment figures have been received showing Indian enlistments recorded as follows:—

Prince Edward Island	27
Nova Scotia	117
New Brunswick	203
Quebec	316
Ontario	1,324
Manitoba	175
Saskatchewan	443
Alberta	144
British Columbia	334
Yukon	7
Total	3,090

Details of decorations awarded to Indians, not available when the last report was written, have also been received as follows:—

Rifleman Charles Nahwegezhik, Canadian Infantry Corps, Manitoulin Island Indian Agency. Awarded Military Medal.

A/Sergeant Thomas Prince, Canadian Infantry Corps, Clandeboye Indian Agency, Manitoba. Awarded Military Medal.

Private George Thomas Munroe, Canadian Infantry Corps, Duck Lake Indian Agency, Saskatchewan. Awarded Military Medal.

Matters pertaining to the rehabilitation of Indian returned veterans are dealt with in a separate section of this report.

The monetary war contribution was large, the following donations having been received from Indian bands and individual Indians throughout the Dominion:—

Canadian Red Cross	\$13,797.50
Canadian War Services	1,787.45
Salvation Army	100.00
"War Effort"	2,822.51
Catholic Refugee Children	69.00
British War Victims' Fund	400.00
London Orphans' Fund	432.30
British War Effort	100.00
Queen's Canadian Fund	850.00
Canadian Aid to Russia Fund	610.34
Wings for Britain Fund	2,427.61
Christmas Cheer for British Children Fund	200.00
Total	<u>\$23,596.71</u>

This represents only part of the contribution. Many subscriptions were sent directly to local organizations, and substantial donations of furs, clothing, and other articles were made, the monetary value of which has not been calculated.

PROGRESS DURING THE YEAR

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Indians in the Fort Norman Agency remained in relatively good financial circumstances throughout the year, a big factor in this connection being the appearance of large numbers of caribou closer to the Mackenzie River than had been the case for many years.

Houses were repaired in the Franklin District, but little new building was done. Summer fishing activity was limited, although sufficient fish were caught for dog feed. Although fur-bearing animals were scarce a good catch was reported, and prices held up well.

Making the annual fishing trip to Great Slave Lake in the Fort Simpson Agency, the Indians made good hauls, and started home early enough to avoid the freeze-up. Experience has been a good teacher, and for a long time now no Indian has been trapped in the ice although some twelve years ago it was usual to learn of fishermen being caught by staying on the lake too long. In view of the sizeable catch of fish, the Indians did not suffer from the absence of rabbits, although a scarcity of caribou and moose was regretted. There was a general shortage of fur, with fox being of poor quality and lynx very few in number. There was almost no sign of mink, although these animals had been fairly numerous in previous years. Those who did manage to trap mink received excellent prices for them.

The Fort Simpson Indians had enough rain for their gardens, and wild fruit grew in greater profusion than in many years. Large quantities of strawberries, raspberries, saskatoons, gooseberries, and mooseberries were gathered and

enjoyed. Bluefish was plentiful in the river and a few whitefish were caught. Most of the children of the settlement had garden plots of their own with attractive borders, and produced flowers and vegetables. Each child was permitted to select the seeds he wanted, and carrots seemed to be the predominant vegetable. The children took great pride in showing visitors around their garden plots, and Indian parents benefited by the produce for their tables.

In the Fort Resolution Agency a scarcity of muskrat was reported and the catch was small.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

The Indians of British Columbia had a good year, continuing by their industry and conduct to improve their lot; returns from trapping, lumbering, and fishing were satisfactory. The spring was late and consequently seeding was not completed in some agencies until the end of May. No outstanding agricultural project was reported during the year. The hay crop was light in parts of the interior as a result of lack of moisture and inadequate grasshopper control.

Prosperity of the war years and absence of Japanese competition continued with great benefit to those Indians engaged in the fishing industry. Much of the increased earnings of the Indian fishermen went to purchase new boats and fishing equipment and to provide improvements to the fishing craft.

Indian trapping returns on the coast and in the northern interior remained very high.

Widespread opportunities for employment at high wages still prevailed. The demand for Indian farm workers in the United States at high wages attracted a large number of West Coast, Cowichan, Vancouver, New Westminster, Lytton, Okanagan, and Kootenay Agency Indians across the line, and a number of Indians normally employed in agriculture obtained employment in the logging industry.

The Osoyoos irrigation project advanced somewhat and the sum of \$4,429 was expended in construction by the Dominion Water and Power Bureau towards the close of the fiscal year.

In the New Westminster Agency the weather was extremely good all summer and wages were high.

The men in the Sardis area operated a club entitled the "Sardis Indian Cattle Club" with a view to maintaining interest in the improvement and protection of their stock.

The Native Women's Welfare Clubs were in operation and did useful work on the reserves. Basketry and sweater knitting continued on the Katzie, Chehalis, Skwah, and Pemberton Reserves and good work was turned out. Plenty of work was obtainable across the border and weeders in the Washington berry fields were reported to have received as much as 85 cents per hour. Employment was obtained in the hop-picking fields around Sumas, Sardis, and Agassiz. Conditions at this Agency were good and work plentiful for Indians of all ages. The men engaged in logging, fishing, and farming and the women and elderly people, as well as the older children worked in the canneries and berry and hop-fields, both in British Columbia and in the State of Washington. The hop companies paid an average of 5 cents per pound to pickers. Crops were good and returns to the Indians were most satisfactory.

The Kamloops Agency reported an improvement in crops due to a decrease in grasshoppers and an increase in water storage.

Many Indians grew good crops of peas and beans under contract and more new land was brought under cultivation. More hay was grown and a good price realized.

Assistance was given to Indians to purchase implements and harness. Members of the Kamloops Band were again encouraged by loans from band funds to purchase breeding stock to build up their cattle holdings.

There was vast improvement in beef stock brought down from the ranges in the Lytton Agency. Cattle were in prime condition and showed the benefits derived from the purchase of good bulls.

Great activity was reported in the logging and lumber industry, and Indians obtained work both in the woods and in the mills. Logging operations at Bella Coola continued with satisfactory results. A new tractor, with equipment, was purchased. The acute shortage of material and limited funds prevented any great improvement in the housing situation.

Owing to the scarcity of labour and demands for war work with resultant high wages, Indians did not engage in much handicraft during the year and the products were below standard. The Cowichan sweaters, however, continued to be turned out in considerable quantity at enhanced prices.

As a result of drought in July and August grain crops were very light in the Stuart Lake Agency and garden and root crops were also far below average. About 30 additional tons of hay were harvested by the Fraser Lake Band on the Fondeur Hay meadow recently purchased by the Department for the use of the band.

Trapping in the Williams Lake Agency was reported fairly good, the largest revenue coming from squirrels, which brought fifty cents a skin. Some Indians made as much as \$30 to \$40 in a day.

Trapping returns from winter hunting were moderate in the Stikine Agency and all trappers had slightly increased revenue as lynx were more plentiful and brought a good price. Wolves continued in great numbers and besides seriously depleting and driving moose from the country they attacked beaver and fox.

Salmon fishing ended late in October in the Kwawkwalth Agency and all Indian fishermen concluded the season with a fair catch and return for their labour. Herring fishing was also good and the price of fur was high.

Autumn weather conditions in the Kootenay Agency were reported to be the most severe for many years, with early and heavy snowfall in October making it necessary to feed hay to Indian stock. The grasshopper pest did a great deal of damage to the crops on Upper Nicola Reserves in the Nicola Agency. Some good gardens were grown and the store of vegetables for winter consumption was ample. Large herds of deer roaming on the reserves caused some damage to the hay stacks. Stock on all reserves in this Agency was reported to be in fine condition.

MANITOBA

The spring of 1945 was cold, wet, and consequently late. In some districts the land could not be prepared in time and so was summerfallowed. On the Roseau River Reserve, 1,200 acres of summerfallowing were done, the largest in years. Crops harvested yielded heavy returns. Total yield at the Griswold Agency was approximately 65,000 bushels, wheat averaging 24 bushels and oats and barley 30 bushels to the acre. The income of one Indian on the Oak River Reserve was over \$3,700. The autumn was wet but all crops were safely harvested and the better farmers did well financially.

As a result of heavy rains in the autumn, large quantities of potatoes rotted and could not be harvested. In addition to potatoes, the Indians grew carrots, onions, peas, beans, corn, tomatoes, cucumber, squash, and pumpkins.

Cattle wintered well and came through in good condition. Work horses increased in number and were well cared for, since Indians now realize the economic value of a team of horses.

Hogs, poultry, and sheep showed a marked increase, and breeding sows were kept by approximately 60 Indians. In most cases, hogs were butchered for home consumption. About 30 Indians kept sheep and some of the flocks numbered from 15 to 20 head. Poultry increased, and day-old chicks were purchased from large hatcheries, with resulting improvement in stock.

The Indians did fairly well both in summer and winter fishing. Those who worked for wages were paid from \$75 to \$125 per month, plus their keep.

The trapping Indians on provincially-controlled areas did well and regular monthly returns made it possible for them to attain a much higher standard of living. The price of muskrats was high, ranging from \$1.50 to \$3, and although the catch was small the Indians received a fair return.

The Indians made an excellent showing in relieving the labour shortage. Many worked for white farmers or assisted in lumber camps and in securing pulpwood, while others were employed in cities, factories, delivering coal, and in packing and cold storage plants. At some points the Indians worked on the railroads as section hands and in other districts they cut cordwood for fuel and helped greatly to relieve a critical situation.

The past year gave the Indians of Manitoba continuous work at top wages. They lived well and many built new homes. Others built additions and made minor improvements to roofs, windows, and floors.

The War Service Women's Clubs did exceptionally fine work. The list of re-made garments numbered over a thousand, and in addition certain clubs donated money to the Red Cross.

ALBERTA

At all agencies where binders were used some grain remained unthreshed as a result of the advent of early snowstorms. On the Blackfoot Reserve, sawfly damage was not so serious as in previous years, and although the yield was somewhat improved it was still poor. Returns from irrigated lands varied in direct proportion to the amount of water that could be obtained. The Hobbema area was heavily hailed. In the Edmonton Agency the crops were fair, considering the amount of precipitation received.

In the northern part of the province hail and early frost played havoc with all grains and garden truck, and as a result quality was too poor for seed purposes. In most cases seed grain and potatoes had to be purchased for farming operations in the spring. Community gardens were operated where irrigation was available and a good tonnage was harvested.

More summerfallowing was completed during the year due to the dry summer, which enabled easier weed-growth control, and the better farming methods employed. A definite effort was made on the Blood Reserve to clean up weedy areas by bringing in white farmers with good equipment on a crop-share basis. The control of couch-grass and Canadian thistle continued to be a problem for the Indian farmers. On the Blackfoot Reserve the increased operation of power equipment brought good results.

Excellent work was accomplished by Indian agents and farming instructors in the maintenance and repair of old farming implements.

The largest irrigated area on the Blackfoot Reserve has a community farm of 1,000 acres. Yields from alfalfa and coarse grains were good where the Indian farmers irrigated properly. A considerable acreage was irrigated on the Old Sun School farm and the results were encouraging. Indians are beginning to see the advantage of irrigated farming, although they have not as yet adopted it in full.

Hog sales were considerably lower, with 505 hogs bringing \$9,553. The number of Indians milking cows showed an increase and some made butter and sold milk and cream.

It was an extremely hard winter for the stock in most areas, with the exception of the Peigan Reserve. Range cattle were put on feed shortly after the first snow in early November. Feed supplies were limited and not sufficient for the large herds, making it necessary to purchase grains and roughage. Prices were high for poor quality hay, particularly on the Blackfoot and Stony Reserves. However, losses were surprisingly small, chiefly because of the close supervision and increased feeding of grain to range stock.

A more thorough use of spray for warble fly was made on the Blood, Peigan, and Blackfoot Reserves, where large-scale cattle raising is in operation, and resulted in improved hides and beef.

The various band and welfare herds were well cared for. From these herds breeding stock is given to young Indian men to start them in cattle-raising. A small pure-bred herd at the Peigan Reserve did very well and it is hoped that this new venture will produce good bulls for issue to the Peigan, as well as to other reserves.

There was a decided increase in the returns from trapping and hunting, due to higher prices for pelts and the fact that the industry is gradually becoming better organized.

Beaver and other fur-bearing animals were live-trapped and moved to various reserves. Organized trap-lines in the central and northern parts of the province were carefully supervised. Returns were especially good at Hobbema and Stony in the south, and Athabaska, Lesser Slave Lake, and Fort St. John in the north. Heavy snow-storms in all areas hindered trapping and reduced returns from big game.

Elk and buffalo hides from the slaughter of surplus animals in Banff and Jasper Parks were issued to the Indians for tanning, thus affording an opportunity for part-time livelihood.

The lakes in the north abounded in whitefish and the Edmonton Agency showed a return of over \$5,000 from this source.

Coal mines were operated on the Blackfoot and Stony Reserves. The demand at Blackfoot was greater than the supply, but higher wages elsewhere attracted many of the miners away.

Opportunities for work outside the reserves were many, and Indians returned to the same employment they had held in previous years, receiving higher pay as their skill increased. Indians living in the southern part of the province crossed into the United States and obtained employment in orchards and packing plants.

SASKATCHEWAN

Generally speaking the crop year throughout the province was not satisfactory. Three agencies had normal crop yields but the remainder were victims of a cold spring, a dry summer, and early frosts.

All community farms, however, had reasonably successful crops. Their financial position is now good, the majority having paid off their debts. Some have handsome surpluses. It is to be noted that agencies with community farms lead the way in the breaking of new land. In this the tractor plays a role. The Duck Lake Agency, where 1,024 acres were newly broken, made a most creditable showing.

Efforts to interest Indians in vegetable gardens were somewhat handicapped by poor crops due to bad weather. However, a steady increase in garden acreage is to be expected in view of the fact that many Indians have now developed a taste for vegetables.

Livestock sales continued on a high level, 1,249 head being sold for a total of \$5,278 as against last year's 1,042 head. The average price was slightly higher than the previous year. It is of interest to note that about 75 per cent of the cattle sold were two-year-old steers.

There was a slump in fishing owing to parasites which infested the northern lakes. Whitefish caught in these lakes cannot be marketed unless processed in filleting plants. Consequently, Indians in these areas, who previously were able to earn a livelihood at certain times of the year by fishing, had to confine their activities to fishing for their own needs.

During the year some changes in provincial fur and game regulations came into effect and muskrat trapping in the southern portion of the province is now directly under the control of the Department of Natural Resources, which has been reasonably generous in permitting Indians to take a fair share of the crop. Systematic trapping and control of water levels will result in a moderate revenue to the Indians from this source. In the north the policy is to follow the group control system rather than that of individual trapping leases. This should work to the advantage of the Indians, particularly those of the two new reserves.

Attendance at all Indian schools, both day and residential, showed a marked increase during the year. The increased attendance at day schools may be attributed to family allowances. Indian agents, farming instructors, as well as day school teachers, all showed a marked interest in the expenditure of family allowances and the resulting effect on Indian children as a whole was excellent.

ONTARIO

Throughout the year employment conditions among the Indians in Ontario remained on a high level and able-bodied Indians engaged in agriculture, trapping or lumbering who desired employment in industry found steady work at higher wages than they received in the past. The satisfactory employment conditions were reflected in better living conditions and resulted generally in many improvements being effected in homes. Indians, employed in industry for the first time during war years, continued to show steady improvement in their attendance at work. It can be said that the tendency to work only periodically is being overcome in favour of regular attendance in steady employment. Many Indians in southern Ontario are employed in industries in the United States to good advantage and commute regularly to their homes on Ontario reserves. The seasonal demand for workers at high wages in the tobacco growing sections of Ontario and in the fruit and vegetable canning factories has greatly increased the incomes of many Indian families whose men and women operate small farms on reserves and are able to take advantage of this work.

Agricultural operations on Indian reserves in the southern part of the province were generally successful with an increased acreage under cultivation and better-than-average crops harvested. Cash returns from canning factory crops, particularly tomatoes, corn, peas, and beans, and from hog production, were increased considerably over the previous year. On reserves in the central part of Ontario where beef-raising provides the main source of agricultural revenue a satisfactory year was experienced by Indian farmers who enjoyed good market prices.

Returns to Indians engaged in commercial fishing in the Georgian Bay area remained high with an advantageous market for an average season's catch.

The program to reforest submarginal lands on Indian reserves continued, with the planting of some 100,000 seedlings of mixed varieties.

Approximately 12,000 Indians are engaged in trapping in the northern part of the province and, while the total number of pelts taken showed a decrease from the previous year the loss in quantity of fur was more than offset by the

increased prices obtained. The Kesagami Beaver and Fur Preserve, started in 1941 and containing 3,840,000 acres, has now reached the stage of production when moderate trapping is contemplated. The estimated beaver population of this preserve is 3,360. The Albany Beaver and Fur Preserve, started in 1941 and containing 6,960,000 acres, shows satisfactory progress, and the restocking of live beaver of this preserve continues.

During the year a marked advancement was again made in defining Indian registered trap-lines throughout the northern part of the province.

The organization of Indian women's clubs on reserves made a marked advancement during the year with many new clubs being formed. A conference of club presidents and leaders was held at Tyendinaga Reserve when exhibits of remodelled clothing were displayed and other club activities discussed. The enthusiasm and willingness to assist in club work by Indian women members generally is resulting in a marked improvement in homes throughout the reserves.

QUEBEC

In the settled parts of Quebec, Indians continued to find profitable employment in agriculture and general industry.

The hunting and trapping of Indians in the interior and northern parts of the province received substantially larger returns than during the previous year.

On the whole economic progress among the Indians of Quebec has been satisfactory and there is a noticeable improvement in their living conditions.

MARITIME PROVINCES

The Indians of the Maritimes, who were in a depressed condition economically in the pre-war period, have enjoyed better circumstances in recent years through increased opportunity for employment in agriculture and industry.

In Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island the Department has endeavoured to centralize the Indian population on a few large reserves where improved facilities are being provided and this policy is producing beneficial results in living conditions and health.

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES

By Order in Council P.C. 6495 the Indian Health Service Division, including Eskimos, of the Department of Mines and Resources was transferred, as of November 1, 1945, to the Department of National Health and Welfare. The Annual Report, therefore, will cover the operation of the Division for the entire fiscal year. Indians who come within the responsibility of the Indian Health Services Division, according to the 1944 census, number 125,686 and Eskimos approximately 7,700. The estimated yearly increase in the population of the foregoing is 1,500, as nearly as can be computed.

In addition to special medical services provided to Indians through health units and provincial treatment, 4,446 patients were treated at the following departmental hospitals for a total of 176,760 patient days:

<u>Name of Hospital</u>	<u>Province</u>	<u>No. of Patients</u>	<u>No. of Days</u>
Tobique Hospital	New Brunswick	93	884
Manitowaning Hospital	Ontario	18	2,381
Lady Willingdon Hosp.	"	410	12,433
Squaw Bay Hospital	"	31	7,062
Dynevor Hospital	Manitoba	231	17,200
Fisher River Ind. Hosp.	"	292	7,077
Fort Alexander Ind. Hosp.	"	254	3,204
Clearwater Lake Hospital	"	100	5,483
Norway House Hospital	"	500	12,139
Fort Qu'Appelle Hospital	Saskatchewan	585	23,569
Peigan Hospital	Alberta	124	1,005
Sarcee Hospital	"	10	347
Morley Hospital	"	183	1,406
Blackfoot Hospital	"	433	7,462
Blood Hospital	"	849	9,067
Coqualeetza Ind. Hosp.	Br. Columbia	232	60,863
Fort Norman Hospital	N.W.T.	101	5,178
		<u>4,446</u>	<u>176,760</u>

Apart from the foregoing, through contractual and special arrangements made with provincially and locally operated hospitals, 16,239 patients were treated for a total of 404,730 patient days. These services were performed in 434 hospitals in Canada.

The U.S. Army Airport Hospital at The Pas, Manitoba, having a bed capacity for 75 patients, was acquired by the Department during the year and under arrangements made with the Sanatorium Board of Manitoba treats tubercular Indian patients to the capacity of the hospital. Included in plans for the Division is the enlargement of existing facilities to provide for approximately 125 additional beds.

The Jesuit College Hospital at Edmonton, Alberta, was acquired by the Division from the Department of National Defence (Army) towards the end of the fiscal year and treated tubercular Indians and some patients under the responsibility of the Department of Veterans Affairs. The capacity for this hospital should eventually reach about 400 patients.

The Miller Bay Hospital at Prince Rupert was acquired early in the year from the Department of National Defence for Air and, when staff is available, will be able to accommodate about 150 patients.

The Indian Hospital at Fort Norman in the Northwest Territories was totally destroyed by fire in February of 1946. Due to the prompt and heroic efforts by the staff, all patients were evacuated without injury or loss of life. The building, however, including the contents and all the personal effects of the patients and the staff, was lost.

The general health picture during the year remained about the same as the previous year, with acute infectious diseases, tuberculosis, malnutrition, and venereal disease still constituting the major health problem.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Various epidemics of measles, whooping cough, and mumps occurred with the incidence about the same as among the white population. Epidemics of these infections, affecting isolated bands, were because of isolation and relative lack of immunity more severe than in other areas.

DIPHTHERIA

While cases of diphtheria occurred, these did not reach epidemic proportions. In view, however, of the nomadic habits of Indians in the northern areas of Canada, control of diphtheria, as well as certain other infectious diseases, is difficult and adds considerably to the administrative cost.

TYPHOID

The major epidemic which occurred during the year was typhoid in the Cape Dorset area of Baffin Island and which caused about sixty deaths. Immediate steps were taken on the outbreak of this epidemic being reported to have Dr. N. R. Rawson, the Medical Officer at Chesterfield Inlet, flown into the area. He took prompt steps to institute all recognized and proper epidemic control measures and merits the utmost commendation for his conscientious and untiring services to the population concerned under the most difficult circumstances.

IMMUNIZATION

All Indians are required to be immunized against smallpox and this is responsible for the absence of any outbreak of this disease. Where indicated or where facilities were available, immunization against diphtheria, whooping cough, and typhoid was actively undertaken. Because of difficulty in transportation and inaccessibility of the population concerned, this campaign could not be undertaken on an overall basis but was confined to the areas where it was possible and where reports indicated its local necessity.

TUBERCULOSIS

The Advisory Committee for the Control and Prevention of Tuberculosis among Indians, appointed by the Government, met in Ottawa on May 30 and 31, 1945. Discussion took place of the general problem of tuberculosis prevention and control, and recommendations which were made have, as far as possible, been implemented. Included in the recommendations were the acquisition of certain hospitals. Mention has been made in the foregoing portion of this report regarding these hospitals and the number of patients which they are presently serving or will ultimately serve. Other recommendations which were made are included in the plans for the Indian Health Services Division and will be implemented as soon as conditions make it possible to do so. Provincial anti-tuberculosis organizations which were represented on the Advisory Committee have been most active in co-operating with the Department in conducting the services and in making possible hospitalization of a large number of tubercular patients.

As part of the Tuberculosis Prevention and Control Campaign, it has been the policy of the Indian Health Services Division to make yearly surveys of children and staff in Indian residential schools. These surveys were continued throughout the year in all schools wherever a clinic service could be made available and, in addition to this, certain other surveys were provided where indicated if beds in sanatoria were available.

As of January 31, 1946, there were 990 tubercular patients receiving treatment in hospitals of various types, as follows: Sanatoria, 269; Departmental Hospitals, 412; General Hospitals, 237; Preventoria, 72.

Because tuberculosis constitutes one of the major Indian health problems, the utmost attention, consistent with available staff and existing facilities, was given to ensuring of adequate measures for the prevention and control of tuberculosis amongst Indians.

VENEREAL DISEASE

Because of war conditions, large numbers of the Indian population moved to the more densely populated industrial areas and the white population had greater contact with the Indian population from isolated areas. This has been a factor in the increase in the incidence of venereal disease among Indians.

The wide distribution and isolation of Indians and Eskimos enormously increase the difficulty of an adequate venereal disease control campaign. All officers of the Indian Health Services, however, were given particular instructions with respect to the control and treatment of venereal disease, and prompt and energetic treatment was arranged in all reported cases. Mention should be made of the assistance provided by provincial government organizations who have been very active in aiding the Division in the treatment of venereal disease, and in many areas supplied complete service to the Indian population at their local clinics. The use of new drugs, and in particular penicillin, materially decreased the infectious period of both gonorrhoea and syphilis with corresponding reduction in the treatment period.

MENTAL HEALTH

Mental health is not one of the major problems as regards Indians and the yearly increase in this connection is not great. During the year 209 Indian patients received treatment in mental hospitals. This figure, compared with 167 in the fiscal year 1942-43, shows an increase in three years of 42 patients.

Bearing in mind that the natural increase in native population is approximately 1,500 annually, it is not considered that this increase is excessive.

DRUGS

Through arrangements made with the Central Medical Stores of the Department of Veterans Affairs, some 1,200 drug requisitions were filled and shipped to approximately 500 centres throughout Canada and the Arctic. These centres included the above-mentioned hospitals, nursing stations, trading posts, R.C.M.P. posts, and missions.

Drugs of all kinds were included in the foregoing requisitions. In addition to these, biologicals were to a great extent purchased separately.

PERSONNEL

Throughout the war the Division suffered through the loss of technical and professional personnel to the Armed Forces. Since the cessation of hostilities, however, an increasing number of departmental employees have been discharged from the Armed Forces and have returned to their employment with the Indian Health Services.

In addition to the foregoing, many positions have been established to meet the continually expanding need of the health problem of the native population of the country. The requirements in this connection are still far from being adequately met and the Indian Health Services Division is urgently in need of additional doctors and nurses in order to meet the requirements of the present situation, to say nothing of the program which is planned in this connection. Every effort is, however, being made to recruit the personnel which is required, and it is hoped that during the forthcoming year the requirements of the Service will be more adequately supplied.

TRANSPORTATION

Because of lack of regular and organized methods of transportation and communication in isolated and northern outposts, coupled with the nomadic habits of the natives, the problem of reaching the native population is very

difficult. This is particularly so in providing routine services to reach sparsely settled communities. It is, therefore, a matter of practical impossibility to maintain adequate routine medical services for all the native population in such areas.

In regard to epidemic diseases and emergency cases in such areas, service is wherever possible provided by air transportation. This involves the use of the facilities of commercial air transport companies in the northern areas where regular air travel routes have been established. Many areas, however, are not reached by such routes and it has often been necessary to charter commercial planes for special trips. Tribute should be given to the R.C.A.F. and to the U.S. Army Air Force, who have on numerous occasions furnished planes and, in some instances, professional personnel, to undertake emergency and hazardous trips to isolated and difficult areas in both the Eastern Arctic and the Northwest Territories. This service has included the landing of medical and other supplies by parachute to areas where conditions were such that the plane could not land. In addition to the landing of personnel and supplies, the foregoing also covers the bringing out of emergency cases for operative and other treatment in hospitals.

ESKIMOS

With the transfer of the Indian Health Services Division from the Department of Mines and Resources to the Department of National Health and Welfare, the responsibility for Eskimos, which had previously been under the Northwest Territories administration, was likewise transferred to the Department of National Health and Welfare.

Toward the end of the fiscal year a conference of the Eastern Arctic administrators and medical officers, who had seen service in the Arctic, was held in Ottawa. At this conference the general problem of Eskimos' health was discussed and recommendations were made with a view towards ensuring an adequate medical health service for Eskimos in the country. These recommendations are, as far as existing personnel and facilities are available, being implemented as soon as possible.

In 1945 the Northwest Territories administration who were then in charge of this work arranged with the Canadian National Institute for the Blind to send an eye-specialist to make a survey and see what could be done to help the Eskimos. An optometrist was sent with the party who was able to fit metal spectacle frames to 68 of the 112 examined. In addition to these some whites were also fitted. This procedure is being repeated this year. It is felt that this may prove to be an extremely valuable service to the Eskimos. Two objectives were kept in mind: it is essential to the Eskimos' survival that the hunter gets his game; he was fitted for long vision; it is equally essential that his wife be able to make his clothes; she was fitted for close work.

The extensive post-war program for a health service to Indians and Eskimos is under active consideration and it is hoped that subsequent reports will indicate an expansion in the service which is being rendered in this connection.

WELFARE AND TRAINING SERVICE

WELFARE

Employment of Indians continued at a very high level during the fiscal year 1945-46. Income from sales of beef cattle increased, while other agricultural returns decreased due to the late season and poor cereal crops. The quantity of furs taken by the Indians during the year decreased, but as fur prices reached a new all-time high the financial returns were greater.

The total number of cattle owned by the Indians has increased. Sales of beef cattle brought very substantial returns to the Indian stock-owners.

During the year the policy of encouraging the raising of goats by Indians was continued. Some herds in outlying districts increased, but this increase was not so great as we desired. In order to popularize their use a moving picture film on goats has been made.

Indian fishermen experienced a most successful year. Returns reached very high levels, and reports from our officials on the West Coast indicate that many Indian deep-sea fishermen are paying substantial income tax, in some cases in excess of \$2,000.

The Homemakers' Clubs continue to be active and the results of their activities are being increasingly noted in improved living conditions on their reserves. Large quantities of military clothing were purchased from the War Assets Corporation for Indian reserves throughout the Dominion. These have been remodelled by the Indian women thus reducing the demand on new clothing stocks. The Clubs have manufactured dressing-gowns, pyjamas, nightgowns, and windbreakers for the Indian Health Services hospitals at a time when these goods were in short supply and our Purchasing Agent was unable to obtain them from the usual sources of supply. During the summer the Homemakers' Clubs of Eastern Canada held a very profitable three-day convention at Tyendinaga, near Deseronto, Ontario. The 1946 convention is to be held at St. Regis, Quebec.

The centralization program in the Province of Nova Scotia is proceeding in a satisfactory manner. Thirty houses and two barns were erected and twenty houses repaired at Eskasoni, while eighteen houses were erected at Shubenacadie. During the winter of 1945-46, 900,000 ft. b.m. of logs were cut at both Eskasoni and Shubenacadie. If the 1946-47 plans are carried out more than half of the program will be completed before another fiscal year ends.

Welfare Expenditure by Provinces, 1945-46 and 1944-45

Province	1945-46		1944-45		Province	1945-46		1944-45	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.		\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Nova Scotia.....	125,938	72	107,566	16	British Columbia.....	98,340	23	84,226	68
Prince Edward Island.....	11,143	10	9,763	22	Northwest Territories...	17,579	18	14,829	21
New Brunswick.....	30,262	71	24,502	52	Yukon.....	10,790	68	12,596	86
Quebec.....	130,926	53	136,738	41	Headquarters Salaries...	19,622	99	15,439	98
Ontario.....	124,658	09	107,221	90	Triennial Clothing.....	224	66	9,929	21
Manitoba.....	140,635	00	98,066	69	Miscellaneous.....	8,704	11	11,195	05
Saskatchewan.....	87,815	55	67,372	83	Handicraft.....	1,133	81	2,982	73
Alberta.....	69,832	39	63,853	34					
						877,607	75	766,334	79

TRAINING

A table of pupil enrolment and attendance follows:—

Fiscal Year	Residential Schools		Day Schools		Total		
	Enrolment	Average Attendance	Enrolment	Average Attendance	Enrolment	Average Attendance	Percentage of Attendance
1936-37.....	9,040	8,176	9,257	5,790	18,297	13,966	76.34
1937-38.....	9,233	8,121	9,510	5,978	18,743	14,099	75.22
1938-39.....	9,179	8,276	9,573	6,232	18,752	14,508	77.36
1939-40.....	9,027	8,643	9,369	6,417	18,396	15,060	81.87
1940-41.....	8,774	8,243	8,651	6,110	17,425	14,353	82.37
1941-42.....	8,840	8,283	8,441	5,837	17,281	13,935	80.63
1942-43.....	8,830	8,046	8,046	5,395	16,876	13,441	79.64
1943-44.....	8,729	7,902	7,858	5,355	16,587	13,257	79.92
1944-45.....	8,865	8,006	7,573	5,159	16,438	13,165	80.09
1945-46.....	9,149	8,264	9,532	6,691	18,805	15,043	79.99

Owing to the scarcity of teachers, considerable difficulty was experienced in securing sufficient staff for the day schools. It was found necessary to employ several unqualified teachers. However, through the co-operation of church representatives and our own officials in the field, only 14 schools were not reopened owing to inability to secure teachers.

The distribution of vitamin biscuits was continued to Indian day schools in northern Ontario, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan. Twenty-four tons of these biscuits were distributed during the academic year.

The erection of the day school on the new Shubenacadie Reserve, Nova Scotia, was completed and the school was in operation during the academic year 1945-46. Extensive repairs were completed at several residential schools and day schools. However, owing to shortage of both material and labour it was not possible to carry out all the repairs that were necessary. As a result we will have to provide in future years for repairs and improvements that have not been carried out due to circumstances beyond our control.

The main building at the Norway House Residential School, Manitoba, the Alnwick Day School in the Rice Lake Agency, and the Mississauga Day School in the Sault Ste. Marie Agency, Province of Ontario, were destroyed by fire.

Continued attention is being given to increasing the vocational training at all residential schools and at several of the larger day schools. Some qualified vocational teachers were secured and further efforts in this regard will be made in order to increase the efficiency of this branch of the training.

The payment of family allowances is reflected in the increased enrolment and average attendance at Indian day schools.

Indian Education Ordinary Expenditure, 1945-46

	Day Schools		Residential Schools		General		Total	
	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.	\$	cts.
Nova Scotia.....	49,927	42	33,272	66			83,200	08
Prince Edward Island.....	1,229	58					1,229	58
New Brunswick.....	18,502	86					18,502	86
Quebec.....	68,657	80	11,752	50			80,410	30
Ontario.....	122,225	09	319,254	46			441,479	55
Manitoba.....	63,470	42	221,121	24			284,591	66
Saskatchewan.....	42,843	53	350,106	09			392,949	62
Alberta.....	1,712	48	357,425	08			359,137	56
British Columbia.....	90,060	00	380,864	33			470,924	33
British Columbia Vocational Instruction.....					8,316	92	8,316	92
Northwest Territories.....	1,464	71	46,483	68			47,948	39
Yukon.....	4,409	04	13,766	59			18,175	63
Assistance to Ex-pupils.....					30,031	51	30,031	51
Freight and Express.....					243	59	243	59
Salaries and Travel.....					16,037	34	16,037	34
Stationery.....					44,587	28	44,587	28
Miscellaneous.....					554	49	554	49
Totals.....	464,502	93	1,734,046	63	99,771	13	2,298,320	69

HANDICRAFT

The demand for Indian craft products throughout the year has again far exceeded production, although during this period a number of Indians who were previously engaged in industry or serving with the armed forces have returned to their reserves. There are great opportunities throughout the country in

connection with the production and marketing of Indian craft goods. Tourist bureau, hotels, associations, and summer resorts, as well as large merchandising firms, have shown marked interest in this type of work, realizing its value as a truly Canadian production.

The few reserves organized prior to 1939 have been maintained in operation, but lack of staff has made it impossible to extend organization to many suitable reserves.

A short special course in pottery, weaving, spinning, and silver work was arranged for a small group of school teachers and other workers during the Christmas vacation. The course was held and instructors provided by the Women's Art Association of Canada, Toronto, Ontario.

In addition to various forms of basketry, woodwork, carvings, and pottery, the initial steps have been taken to promote another industry which has great possibilities, namely, the cutting, polishing and setting of native Canadian semi-precious stones, of which many in beautiful colours are available. This project goes hand in hand with silver work and craftsmanship in various metals now obtainable, and it is hoped that by providing necessary supervisors for such field work, this and many other interesting lines of handicraft will be available to the public within a reasonable period.

GRANTS PAID TO AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS AND INDIAN FAIRS

<i>Ontario</i>	1945-46
Ohsweken Agricultural Society, Brantford	\$ 225.00
Garden River Agricultural Society, Sault Ste. Marie.....	100.00
Caradoc United Indian Fair, Muncey	150.00
Manitoulin Island Unceded Agricultural Society	150.00
Canadian Lakehead Exhibition	250.00
Mohawk Agricultural Society	100.00
<i>Manitoba</i>	
Manitoba Provincial Exhibition	250.00
Rosburn Agricultural Society	25.00
<i>Saskatchewan</i>	
Prince Albert Agricultural Society	400.00
Regina Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition Association, Ltd.	400.00
<i>Alberta</i>	
Calgary Exhibition	500.00
Edmonton Exhibition Association, Ltd.	400.00
<i>British Columbia</i>	
Windermere and District Fall Fair, Kootenay	175.00
Chilliwack Fair, New Westminster	50.00
Armstrong Fall Fair, Okanagan	250.00
<i>General</i>	
The Canadian Handicrafts Guild	50.00
Garden Prizes, Standing Crop Competitions	1,133.46
Home Improvement Competitions	135.13
	<u>\$4,743.59</u>

VETERANS' LAND ACT ADMINISTRATION

Order in Council P.C. 2122, dated April 13, 1945, approved an amendment to The Veterans' Land Act adding Section 35A thereto. This section authorized the Director (Veterans' Land Act) to grant an amount not exceeding \$2,320 to an Indian veteran who settles on Indian Reserve lands, the said grant to be paid to the Minister of Mines and Resources who shall have control and management thereof in trust for the Indian veteran. The grant is to be disbursed by the Minister of Mines and Resources on behalf of the Indian veteran only for one or more of the following purposes:

- (a) The purchase of essential building materials and other costs of construction.
- (b) The clearing and other preparation of land for cultivation.
- (c) The purchase of essential farm live stock and machinery.
- (d) The purchase of machinery or equipment essential to forestry.
- (e) The purchase of commercial fishing equipment.
- (f) The purchase of trapping or fur farming equipment but not breeding stock.
- (g) The purchase of essential household equipment.

By regulation the amount to be expended for household equipment is limited to \$250 and for trapping and fur farming \$850. Essential household equipment is restricted to the following articles: stoves, washing machines, refrigerators, kitchen tables and chairs, dining-room tables and chairs, standard bedsteads, standard mattresses, and springs.

The following additional purpose was added by Chapter 34 of the Statutes of 1945:

- (h) The acquisition of occupational rights to lands, vacant or improved, located within the boundaries of any Indian reserve.

Detailed instructions setting forth the conditions governing these grants and the procedure to be followed in making application were forwarded to all Indian agents. The necessary forms were prepared and machinery set up for obtaining approval and subsequent administration of the grants.

Owing to the length of time required to inform those Indians who had been discharged from the services up to that time and the fact that the majority of the Indians who had enlisted were still serving at that time the immediate response was small.

With the cessation of hostilities and consequent return to civil life of Indians in the service the number of applications was greatly accelerated during January-March, 1946.

The outstanding merit of the settlement scheme within Indian reserves is that there is no repayment to be made. The Indian veteran who has a poor crop year does not become discouraged by getting into debt.

The total number of Indian enlistments of which the Indian Affairs Branch has record is 3,090. Of these it is estimated that 1,500 may ultimately take advantage of the opportunity of obtaining these grants.

Up till March 31, 1946, eighty-seven applications were received. Forty-seven had been recommended by the Minister of Mines and Resources and of these thirty-two were approved and funds transferred to the Department of Mines and Resources on behalf of the Indian veterans.

FAMILY ALLOWANCES

Under the Family Allowances Act 1944, Section 11 (d), the Governor in Council is authorized to make regulations to "provide that in the case of Indians and Eskimos payment of the allowance shall be made to a person authorized by the Governor in Council to receive and apply the same." Regulations were passed accordingly.

Early in 1945 an understanding was reached between the Department of Mines and Resources and the Department of National Health and Welfare with respect to the provisions of the Family Allowances Act, and their application to the Indian population.

By this agreement the Department of National Health and Welfare accepted responsibility for:

- (a) Issuance of cheques monthly to Indian families qualified for the receipt of Family Allowances in cash.
- (b) Issuance of cheques monthly to Indian Agency trust accounts where administration is necessary.
- (c) Issuance of credits monthly to the Indian Affairs Branch in favour of Indian families qualified to receive Family Allowances in kind.

The Department of Mines and Resources accepted responsibility for:

- (a) Supervision of moneys spent under the Family Allowances Act.
- (b) The administration of Family Allowances moneys through Agency trust accounts where necessary.
- (c) Buying specially selected foods and clothing for Indian families qualified to receive Family Allowances in kind.

Where Family Allowances are payable in kind, individual credits are set up monthly for each eligible family and a cheque representing the total is paid monthly to the Chief Treasury Officer, Indian Affairs Branch.

Immediately following this understanding a senior official with the necessary stenographic and clerical help was appointed to the Indian Affairs Branch and charged with the administration of all Family Allowances payments for which the Branch had assumed responsibility.

REGISTRATION

Indian families registered under the Family Allowances Act as at December 31, 1945, totalled 16,215 representing 47,021 Indian children.

Registration of eligible families is nearly complete with the exception of a few families, principally from the Six Nations, Caughnawaga, and Tyendinaga Agencies.

Payments to Indian families are being made as follows:

(a) cheque direct to Indian.....	10,105
(b) cheque direct to Indian but mailed c/o Agent.....	1,959
(c) allowances administered through Agency trust accounts	602
(d) allowances being administered in kind.....	3,549

16,215

Owing to the geographical location, transportation, and mailing facilities, considerable difficulty was encountered in registering the Indians in the northern regions. This was completed at Treaty payment which in some cases is the only time that vital statistics can be brought up-to-date.

The following breakdown shows the registration and method of payment by Provinces:

Provinces	Families Reg.	Children Reg.	Payment			
			(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
British Columbia.....	3,712	10,945	3,047	363	134	168
Alberta.....	1,902	5,689	1,071	217	94	520
Saskatchewan.....	1,948	5,809	1,033	648	45	222
Manitoba.....	2,314	6,852	1,445	524	220	125
Ontario.....	3,716	10,369	2,144	117	81	1,374
Quebec.....	1,315	3,806	546	90	3	676
Prince Edward Island.....	38	108	38			
Nova Scotia.....	331	898	331			
New Brunswick.....	290	817	265		25	
Yukon.....	165	483				165
Northwest Territories.....	484	1,245	185			299
Totals.....	16,215	47,021	10,105	1,959	602	3,549

WELFARE

From Agents' reports and general observations of the field staff, it is apparent that in the majority of cases Family Allowances are being spent to good advantage on behalf of the children. Indian children attending day schools are much better dressed than before.

Indian parents are spending these moneys on nutritious foods such as milk, eggs, and vegetables. The same holds true in the far north where allowances are being paid in kind. The traders are co-operating to ensure that the Indian children are being supplied with food and clothing in accordance with the approved list prepared on the advice of medical officials of the Branch and dietary authorities of the Sick Childrens' Hospital, Toronto.

The payment of Family Allowances in kind, while presenting considerable administrative difficulties, would appear to be sound. This method of payment is still too much in its infancy to produce figures reliable enough to present an accurate comparative price chart. However it is all too apparent that the purchasing value of a dollar declines rapidly as the distance from rail-head increases.

SCHOOL ATTENDANCE

A betterment in school attendance over previous years is indicated by day school monthly reports. A new monthly day school attendance report has been designed to provide information with respect to school attendance as it affects the Family Allowances Act.

It is considered that in the light of Family Allowances being of a voluntary nature, a moral obligation is undertaken to spend the money on the children and to send them to school regularly.

Under Section 4 (2) of the Family Allowances Act, where school facilities are available, the procedure adopted is to warn the parents immediately if a child shows an unreasonable absence of over five days in a month. If the next month does not show improvement, allowances are immediately suspended until such time as the child returns to regular attendance.

GENERAL

With a view to uniform Indian administration, provincial conferences of Indian Agents were held in Winnipeg, Manitoba, October 2, 1945; Regina, Saskatchewan, October 4, 1945; Edmonton, Alberta, October 9, 1945; Calgary, Alberta, October 10, 1945; Fredericton, New Brunswick, December 3, 1945, and Halifax, Nova Scotia, December 5, 1945.

The Supervisor of Family Allowances, Indian Affairs Branch, and the Regional Directors of Family Allowances of the provinces affected were present at these conferences. Many administrative difficulties were overcome and a common policy was established. It is felt that these conferences were instrumental to a great extent in the administration getting away to a proper start.

Delay in reporting of births and deaths in isolated regions is one of the difficulties which presents itself in the administration of this Act. The use of radiotelegraph has been of great assistance to the field staff in obtaining and relaying information to Family Allowances officials.

There are two phases of the Family Allowances Act which are not possible to assess in their true light at the present time.

- (a) Whether Family Allowances will tend to make the Indian lean too much on the monthly payment and not pursue his regular occupation to the fullest extent.

Officials will be in a better position to report on this matter after Treaty time. So far, the Branch is not aware of any large number of Indians who have allowed Family Allowances to interfere with their earning capacity.

- (b) Whether it is a good practice to attempt to spend a year's accumulated credits in the three or four summer months without causing waste and being of questionable benefit to the Indian families.

Where the Indian trapping family leaves in September and does not show up again until May, their credits have no way of being spent and must accumulate. Whether this money can be spent successfully or not in summer is something that only can be determined by a thorough trial in the field.

The Branch is endeavouring to carry out the spirit and letter of the Family Allowances Act to improve the economic status of the Indians, but at the same time trying to keep undisturbed the Indian means of livelihood.

CONSTRUCTION AND ENGINEERING WORKS

AGENCY BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

Repairs and improvements were carried out at practically all Indian agencies in Canada. New buildings and structures were in most cases constructed under the supervision of the Surveys and Engineering Branch, and a report will be found in the section of that Branch. In some cases, however, materials were purchased and buildings and structures constructed without reference to the aforementioned Branch. These are as follows:—

Ontario.—A cabin was built on Spanish River Reserve, Sault Ste. Marie Agency, and a bridge over Echo River in the same agency was erected. A telephone line was built from Manitowaning to Wikwemikong, Manitoulin Island Agency, and a bridge on the Walpole Island Reserve was replaced. On the same reserve a protection wall was built under the supervision of officials of the Department of Public Works.

Manitoba.—A ration house was built on Rolling River Reserve, Birtle Agency, and a workshop, boathouse, and prefabricated residence were erected at Norway House. Warehouses were wholly or partially built at Nelson House, Cumberland House, and for the Mathias Colomb band, Pas Agency.

Saskatchewan.—A barn was provided for John Smith's Reserve, Duck Lake Agency, and a barn and ration house were built or partially built on Big River Reserve, Carlton Agency. A barn was provided for the Nut Lake Reserve, Touchwood Agency, as well as outdoor toilets and coal storages at the agency itself.

Alberta.—Ration houses were constructed or purchased for Fort Fitzgerald, Athabaska Agency, and Fort St. John Agency, and a double garage was erected at Lesser Slave Lake Agency.

British Columbia.—Bridges were built on Tsawassen Reserve, New Westminster Agency, and over Stein Creek, Lytton Agency. Two prefabricated huts were acquired for the Bella Coola Agency, and a two-car garage and storeroom was built at Williams Lake Agency.

LAND

Property was purchased for agency purposes at Norway House, Man., High Prairie, Alta., and Fort St. John, B.C., and property required for a water supply system at Shubenacadie, N.S., was also acquired.

ROADS

A new road was opened up through Nimpkish Indian Reserve No. 9, Kwawkwalth Agency, B.C., and roads on Indian reserves throughout Canada were improved and culverts installed.

WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS

Water supply systems were repaired as required and sewerage lines replaced. Dug-outs and wells were provided at File Hills, Touchwood, and Qu'Appelle Agencies, Sask., and Lake Manitoba Reserve, Portage la Prairie Agency, Man.

IRRIGATION WORKS

Funds were transferred to the Surveys and Engineering Branch for the construction of irrigation works and the replacement of existing works in British Columbia. A report of the work undertaken will be found in the report of that Branch. Repairs not requiring engineering supervision were carried out at Kamloops, Williams Lake, Lytton, Kootenay, Nicola, and other agencies in British Columbia.

MISCELLANEOUS

Fencing was repaired as required.

An electric range was purchased for R.C.M.P. quarters at Caughnawaga Reserve, Que. Oil burning stoves were purchased for James Bay office, Ont., and for Stuart Lake office, B.C. Batteries for lighting plants, etc., were purchased for James Bay, Ont., Fisher River and Griswold Agencies, Manitoba. The furnace in the Fisher River office was replaced. Telephones were installed at the Manitoulin Island Reserve, and road graders were acquired for Caradoc and Tyendinaga Agencies, Ont. Pumping equipment was acquired for Hobbema Agency, Alta.; and water and drainage systems were installed for the Peigan Agency buildings.

RESERVES AND TRUSTS SERVICE

RESERVES DIVISION

LAND SALES AND LEASES

A total of 106 sales of Indian lands was made during the fiscal year, 78 being cash sales totalling \$28,478.38 and 28 time sales totalling \$36,759.50, the total for the year being \$65,237.88.

The collections on land sale agreements amounted to \$147,360.39, of which \$110,895.34 represented payment on principal and \$36,465.05 payment on interest. Eighty-two land sale contracts were paid in full and letters patent issued. Six old contracts were cancelled for non-fulfilment of the conditions of sale and 6 reductions were made by consolidation on order of the Board of Review under the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act.

During the year rents collected under leases and permits amounted to \$223,122.46.

ADJUSTMENTS UNDER FARMERS' CREDITORS ARRANGEMENT ACT

Thirteen land sale contracts were adjusted under the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act, resulting in a gross reduction of \$5,417.67, of which \$836.72 was principal and \$4,580.95 interest.

PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

Revenue from oil permits and leases amounted to \$15,342.82.

MINING

The only activity in hard rock mining was on the Fort Hope Reserve, Ontario, where a certain amount of diamond drilling was done. One-half interest in three claims was recorded and 36 claims were cancelled. Revenue from mining rentals and sales of sand and gravel amounted to \$4,639.27 for the year.

TIMBER

There were 36 current licences at the beginning of the year, 10 being completed and 26 renewed. Fourteen new licences were issued, making a total of 40 current licences at the close of the year. Revenue from timber sold under permits and licences amounted to \$135,378.97.

FOREST PROTECTION

Fifty-one forest fires were reported, in connection with which \$8,457.62 was spent in suppression.

INDIAN ENFRANCHISEMENTS

There were 314 persons enfranchised during the fiscal year.

FUR REHABILITATION

The work of rehabilitation of fur-bearers originated in the stern necessity of providing a sustained standard of living for the portion of the Indian population who live by trapping.

This takes the form of developing muskrat-producing areas by water control methods, restocking selected beaver preserves and managing fur-bearers thereon, acquiring registered trap-lines on provincially owned lands and through these three channels providing assistance to the provinces in the management and production of fur resources in the areas where the population is predominantly Indian.

Although no new muskrat development project was undertaken during the year, the Indians shared in the financial returns from the areas developed in Manitoba with financial assistance from this Branch.

In the Province of Saskatchewan work was continued on the Sipanok Fur Development which is in partial production and which, during the year, produced a crop of muskrats and beaver valued at approximately \$40,000. In addition a small area at Onion Lake produced a crop valued at approximately \$25,000.

Several areas are under investigation and it is anticipated that as soon as the present shortages of labour and material have been overcome this phase of our work will be resumed.

Seven beaver preserves in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, with a total area of over 40,000,000 acres, continue to show marked progress and two of the older ones, both in the Province of Quebec, have reached production stage.

During the winter season just closed 1,800 beaver were taken by Indians from these two preserves and realized for the trappers an amount in excess of \$100,000. One of the Ontario projects is nearing production and it is anticipated that a partial crop will be taken during the 1946 season.

The policy of acquisition and registration of trap-lines by Indians was greatly accelerated by the organization under this plan of the entire northern part of the Province of Manitoba. This program takes in the hunting lands of over 2,000 Indians and is being organized in accordance with their traditional methods, placing upon the individual Indian the responsibility for the development of his area.

The year was also marked by the inauguration of registered trap-lines in the Province of Quebec, and of the 150 traplines which are at present allocated, over one-half have been taken up by Indians.

In the Province of Ontario special efforts have been made in the Cochrane, Chapleau, and Nipissing districts, where some 200 Indian trap-lines have been acquired.

Substantial increases have also been made in the acquisition of registered trap-lines under the existing organizations in Alberta and British Columbia.

The year has been marked by an increasing awareness on the part of the provinces of the value and benefits that accrue to this type of work and efforts to reach co-operative agreements with them are meeting with an increasing degree of success.

TRUSTS DIVISION

The balance in the Indian Trusts Funds as at March 31, 1946, amounted to \$17,096,489.68. This is the property of some 460 individual Indian bands throughout the Dominion and it should be noted that it is not owned in common by all the Indians of Canada.

This balance during the fiscal year just ended has increased by slightly less than \$400,000, which is less than half the increase occurring in the fiscal year 1944-45.

Items of receipts were: accrued interest, land sales, land rentals, mining dues, timber royalties, oil land rentals, repayments on band loans, and fines. Expenditures comprised: capital and interest distributions, relief expenditures, band loans, agricultural assistance, road improvements, and enfranchisements.

It is not the aim of the administration solely to build up band funds. Rather, the object has been to persuade the Indians to use their band funds to promote the welfare and progress of the band individually and collectively. Some difficulties are being encountered in persuading some bands to make wise use of their moneys. Therefore, the education of the Indians in economically sound uses of band funds is receiving more and more attention. Results are already becoming apparent. It is found that many Indian bands, instead of asking for increased distributions of cash, a non-constructive use, are now requesting increased aid to aged Indians and more funds for housing repair and new construction. The difficulty of procuring seasoned lumber and other building supplies is at present impeding extension of the latter use, but such uses of funds are readily approved and always encouraged. It is the desire of the Department to use the funds built up during the period of relative prosperity to better living conditions and raise the morale of the Indian.

ANNUITIES

The distribution of annuity moneys was carried out during the fiscal year in the usual manner. The following statement indicates the amounts expended in that connection:—

No. of Chiefs paid at	\$25.00.....	167.....	\$ 4,175.00
No. of Headmen paid at	15.00.....	330.....	5,700.00
No. of Indians paid at	5.00.....	49,762.....	248,810.00
No. of Indians paid at	4.00.....	161.....	644.00
No. of commutations of annuity paid at	50.00.....	92.....	4,600.00
No. of enfranchised Indians paid \$100 in lieu of annuity		125.....	12,500.00
Amount paid on account of arrears for previous years			5,096.00
			<u>281,525.00</u>
General advance <i>re</i> Robinson Treaty to be added			10,300.00
Total			<u>\$291,825.00</u>

In addition to the above numbers receiving annuities from Federal funds, there are 6,997 Indians who also receive annuities under the Robinson Treaty and 5,771 Indians who receive annuities under Treaty No. 9 (James Bay).

This brings the total number of Indians in Canada receiving Treaty Annuity to 63,238.

PERSONAL SAVINGS ACCOUNTS

The balance on deposit in some 2,300 savings accounts at the end of the year was \$383,893.88. Deposits during the year totalled \$77,789.56. Withdrawals totalled \$68,412.63.

Moneys deposited in savings accounts to the credit of Indians on active service are now being released to assist in their rehabilitation. The total savings has substantially increased.

BAND LOANS—1945-46

During the fiscal year 199 Indians made application for loans from band funds. These applications totalled \$45,487 and in this connection the following is a recapitulation:

Applications approved, 147 totalling	\$30,652
Applications approved, later cancelled, 24 totalling	4,995
Applications rejected, 24 totalling	5,440
Applications in abeyance, 4 totalling	4,400

A total of \$30,652 from band funds was loaned to 147 individual band members, the average loan being \$208.52. The sum advanced was for the purposes and in amounts as follows:

The purchase of live stock and equipment	\$15,517
The purchase of property—land and buildings	1,175
Repairs to buildings—houses, barns, etc.	6,565
Construction of new buildings, and the sinking of wells	6,075
Miscellaneous purchases	1,320

Total	<u>\$30,652</u>
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It is to be noted that the borrowers received assistance in the purchase of 78 horses (32 teams included), 29 cows, 6 tractors, 2 mowers, 4 ploughs, 2 binders, 8 wagons, 2 seed drills, 1 fishing boat, 8 sets of harness, and other farm implements. Repairs were made to 37 houses and 3 barns; 15 houses and 2 barns were newly constructed, and 4 wells were sunk. Loans were also granted to 4 Indians for the purchase of property to enable them to become established. The foregoing illustrates the extent to which Indians are being assisted to use their own funds more effectively in making themselves self-reliant.

One hundred and thirty-eight band loans in the amount of \$27,390.99 were fully retired during the fiscal year.

Loan funds were set up from the capital funds of six additional bands during the fiscal year, thus making a total of 43 Indian bands across the Dominion who have loan funds set up ranging from \$1,000 to \$15,000.

SUMMARY OF INDIAN AFFAIRS BY PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES

The local administration of Indian lands, on the reserves scattered throughout the Dominion, is conducted through the Department's agencies, of which there are in all 98. The number of bands included in an agency varies from one to more than thirty. The staff of an agency usually includes various officers, in addition to the agent, such as clerk, farm instructor, constable and stockman, according to the special requirements of the agency in question. Medical staff is provided for the various agencies as required by the Department of National Health and Welfare. At many of the smaller agencies in the older provinces where the Indians are more advanced, the work is comparatively light, requiring only the services of an agent. The work of the agencies is supervised by the Department's inspectors. There is an Indian Commissioner at Vancouver, acting in a supervisory capacity for British Columbia.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

Agency.—There is only one agency in the Province, located at Charlottetown. A large number of Indians live on Lennox Island, and others live at Rocky Point, near Charlottetown, Morell, St. Andrews, and Scotch Fort.

Tribal Origin.—The Indians belong to the Micmac tribe, which is of Algonkian stock.

Occupations.—Subsistence farming is engaged in by a number of Prince Edward Island Indians, with many of them owning their own live stock. During recent years outside work has been readily available with many of the Indians finding continuous employment in urban centres as well as in the lumbering and fishing industries. Basket-making, especially among the older Indians, has also been engaged in, with profitable results.

Dwellings.—The homes are fairly good and increased employment has resulted in improved living conditions generally.

NOVA SCOTIA

Agencies.—There are two Indian agencies in Nova Scotia, namely, in Hants County (Shubenacadie) and in Cape Breton County (Eskasoni).

Tribal Origin.—The Indians are of Algonkian stock and like the Indians of Prince Edward Island bear the distinctive name of Micmac.

Occupations.—While many of the Indians raise their own gardens, any other agricultural pursuits that are engaged in are on a small scale. An increasing number of Indians are finding employment with white farmers and fruit growers. Their natural ability as guides and canoemen is utilized during the tourist season, and their skill at making baskets and at wood-working is another important source of income. They also work in lumber camps and as labourers.

Dwellings.—The houses on most of the reserves consist of one and one-half story frame buildings, fairly well finished on the outside.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Agencies.—There are three agencies in New Brunswick: The Northeastern, at Rexton; the Northern, at Perth, and the Southwestern, at Fredericton.

Tribal Origin.—Most of the Indians belong to the Micmac race, which is of Algonkian stock. There are also some bands of Maliseets, also of Algonkian stock.

Occupations.—Except for growing potatoes and vegetables for their own use, little farming is engaged in by the Indians of the Province of New Brunswick. The potato crop in the State of Maine, however, provides seasonal employment for many Indians every year. They also hunt and fish and act as guides. Many work in lumber camps and sawmills, while others earn a living as day labourers. In certain parts of the Province they are engaged commercially in the manufacture of axe and pick handles and baskets.

Dwellings.—Housing is similar to that in other parts of the Maritime Provinces.

QUEBEC

Agencies.—The 18 Indian agency offices in Quebec are located as follows: Amos (Abitibi), Bersimis, Cacouna (Viger), Caughnawaga, Gaspé, Gentilly (Becancour), Harrington Harbour (St. Augustine), Maniwaki, Mingan, Natashquan, Notre Dame du Nord (Timiskaming), Oka, Pierreville, St. Francis, Pointe Bleue, Lake St. John, Restigouche (including the former Maria Agency), St. Régis, Seven Islands, Village des Hurons (Lorette).

Tribal Origin.—The principal tribes found in Quebec are: Iroquois at Caughnawaga, Lake of Two Mountains, and St. Régis; the Hurons of Lorette, also of Iroquoian stock; the Montagnais, who are of Algonkian stock, at Bersimis, Mingan, Lake St. John, Seven Islands and Abitibi; the Têtes de Boule, of Algonkian stock, at Abitibi; the Abenakis, of Algonkian stock, at Becancour and St. Francis; the Micmacs, of Algonkian stock, at Maria and Restigouche; the Maliseets, of Algonkian stock, at Viger, and the Naskapis, also of Algonkian stock, in the northern area.

Occupations.—The Indians of Caughnawaga are noted steel workers and find highly remunerative employment in that trade. The native handicraft projects organized in this Province continue to prove successful. The Indians of the northern interior and the north side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence depend almost entirely on hunting, trapping, and fishing for their subsistence. In the Saguenay district some are employed as game wardens on established beaver preserves, while others act as guides and canoeemen. A number have been successful in securing employment in lumber camps and mills. The Indians in the organized central and southern portions engage in mixed farming. They raise fruit and dispose of it at nearby markets, and those who possess cows sell the milk to the creameries and cheese factories.

Dwellings.—Many of the Indians in the older settled districts own houses of stone, brick, or frame construction. In the more remote parts they live in tents during the greater part of the year. Because of increased employment housing conditions generally have improved.

ONTARIO

Agencies.—The Indian agency offices in Ontario, 24 in number, are located as follows: Brantford (Six Nations), Chapleau, Chippawa Hill (Saugeen), Christian Island, Deseronto (Tyendinaga), Fort Frances, Golden Lake, Highgate (Moravian), Kenora, Longford Mills (Rama) Manitowaning (Manitoulin

Island), Moose Factory (James Bay), Muncey (Caradoc), Parry Sound, Peterborough (Rice and Mud Lake), Port Arthur, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, Seugog, Sioux Lookout, Sturgeon Falls, Virginia (Georgina and Snake Islands), Wallaceburg (Walpole Island), Wiarton (Cape Croker).

Tribal Origin.—Most of the Indians of Ontario are Ojibwas, Chippewas, and Missisagua tribes which are of Algonkian stock. There is a band of Algonkians at Golden Lake. The Oneidas of the Thames, the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte, the Mohawks of Parry Sound district, and the Six Nations of Grand River are of Iroquoian stock. There is a band of Pottawottamies at Walpole Island, and of Delawares at the Caradoc (Muncey) Agency; these are of Algonkian stock. Crees, also of Alkongian stock, are found in northern and northwestern Ontario.

Occupations.—In northwestern Ontario the Indians are dependent largely on fishing and the trap-line for their living. In eastern Ontario they engage in lumbering. All northern reserves are reasonably well stocked with merchantable timber. In the southern and southwestern parts of the Province farming is the chief source of revenue, although the Indians in these sections, close to industrial centres, are to a marked degree becoming absorbed into the industrial life of their respective communities. When advantageously located the Indians engage in guiding during the tourist season, in which they are particularly efficient, and in themselves actually constitute an attraction to tourists unfamiliar with the aboriginal races.

Dwellings.—As in other provinces, because of increased employment, housing conditions generally have improved. Many Indians own houses of brick, stone, or modern frame construction in the more settled districts. The Indians of the northern part of Ontario are nomadic and consequently live in tents most of the year.

MANITOBA

Agencies.—There are nine Indian agency offices in Manitoba located as follows: Birtle, Griswold, Hodgson (Fisher River), Norway House, Portage la Prairie, Selkirk (Clandeboye), The Pas, Gillam (Port Nelson and York Factory), Churchill (Fort Churchill).

Tribal Origin.—The Indians are mostly Ojibwas and Crees who are of Algonkian stock. Bands of Swampy Crees are found at the Norway House and Fisher River Agencies and in the York Factory district; these are also of Algonkian stock. The Indians located at the Griswold Agency are Sioux; there are also Sioux at the Birtle and Portage la Prairie Agencies. There is a band of Chipewyans at Churchill; this tribe is of Athapaskan stock.

Occupations.—Fishing, hunting, and trapping constitute the main sources of livelihood for the Indians inhabiting the lake regions and northern sections of Manitoba. The large commercial fishing companies employ many Indians from the lake regions. Agriculture is confined chiefly to the Birtle, Griswold, Portage la Prairie, and Clandeboye Agencies, although Indians from other agencies work in the harvest fields in the farming communities. The new sugar beet industry is also providing work for Indians in the beet fields. Good herds of cattle, principally of the Shorthorn type, and other live stock are to be found on many reserves, and their products are a vital source of income to the Indians of southern Manitoba. Surplus hay is sold; the hay presses owned by some of the Indians enable them to ship their surplus in winter. Taking out wood for winter fuel requirements has always been an Indian occupation, and recently more and more Indians have been engaging in cutting pulpwood. Indian women find their native handicraft, particularly the manufacture and sale of gloves and moccasins, a profitable undertaking.

Dwellings.—On most of the reserves in Manitoba the houses are of log construction, one and one-half stories high, with single roofs. They are usually whitewashed every year which improves their appearance and makes for greater sanitation. There are also a number of houses of frame construction on all reserves. In the extreme north the habitations are more primitive.

SASKATCHEWAN

Agencies.—The nine Indian agency offices in Saskatchewan are located as follows: Balcarres (File Hills), Battleford, Broadview (Crooked Lake), Duck Lake, Kamsack (Pelly), Leask (Carlton), Muscow (Qu'Appelle), Onion Lake, Punnichy (Touchwood).

Tribal Origin.—The most numerous tribes among the Saskatchewan Indians are Ojibwas, Swampy Crees and Plains Crees, which all belong to the Algonkian stock. In addition to these, Sioux Indians are found at the Crooked Lake, Qu'Appelle and Carlton Agencies, and on the Moose Woods Reserve. In the Onion Lake Agency there is a band of Chipewyans who are of Athapaskan stock. There are also a few Chipewyan Indians in the Ile à la Crosse district.

Occupations.—Farming and stock-raising comprise the chief occupations of Saskatchewan Indians. They are equipped with good implements and horses and employ the same modern farming methods as their white neighbours. Their cattle are of a good type, most of them being of the Shorthorn breed. In the north central sections of the Province they supplement their incomes by selling their surplus hay and taking out fuel-wood, and farther north they still depend almost entirely upon hunting, trapping, and fishing for their livelihood. They make good woodsmen. The recent shortage in the pulpwood industry has opened new opportunities for earning good wages to Indians from all parts of the Province, many of them finding work in the wooded sections of Saskatchewan and several hundred going as far away as Kapuskasing, Ontario, to alleviate the acute shortage in the timber areas.

Dwellings.—On most of the reserves the Indians are fairly well housed, the homes being usually of log construction with single roof; others are of frame construction. In the north when the Indian is out on his hunting grounds his home consists of a log cabin with sod roof in winter, and a tent in summer.

ALBERTA

Agencies.—The ten Indian agency offices in Alberta are located as follows: Brocket (Peigan), Calgary (Sarcee), Cardston (Blood), Driftpile (Lesser Slave Lake), Fort Chipewyan (Athabaska), Gleichen (Blackfoot), Hobbema, Morley (Stony), Saddle Lake, Winterburn (Edmonton).

Tribal Origin.—The Alberta Indians are of Algonkian stock, with the exception of the Sarcees near Calgary and the Beavers and Slaves in the Lesser Slave Lake Agency, who are Athapaskan; the Paul's Band in the Edmonton Agency, who are Iroquoian, and the Stonies, who are of Siouan stock. The Algonkian Indians of Alberta are subdivided into Blackfoot Nation, comprising the Indians of the Blackfoot, Blood, and Peigan Agencies; and Plains Crees found in the Lesser Slave Lake, Saddle Lake, Edmonton, and Hobbema Agencies.

Occupations.—Stock-raising is the principal occupation of the Indians of the southern and foothills regions where they have large herds of horses, and cattle herds of excellent Hereford and Shorthorn types. They grow grain on up-to-date well equipped farms. Indians in the northern parts while mainly occupied in hunting and trapping also engage in fishing and selling fuel-wood. Those Indians who do not farm for themselves find employment with farmers

and ranchers, haying, harvesting, and working in the beet fields for several months during the summer. A number also work in lumber camps, sawmills, and as labourers. The Blackfoot Indians operate two coal mines of their own and obtain a substantial revenue from the sale of coal.

Dwellings.—The condition, on the whole, of the homes and farm buildings is good. Changes are gradually being made by enlarging some of the houses, or dividing large one-roomed houses into several rooms resulting in more healthful living conditions. The majority of the houses are well kept and increased employment has resulted in the purchase of additional furniture. Frame houses and barns are found on some of the more advanced reserves while on others houses are of log construction with shingle roofs.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

Agencies.—The Indian agency offices in British Columbia are located at 18 different points as follows: Alert Bay (Kwawkewlth), Bella Coola, Cranbrook (Kootenay), Duncan (Cowichan), Fort St. John, Hazelton (Babine) Kamloops, Lytton, Massett (Queen Charlotte Islands), Merritt (Nicola), New Westminster, Port Alberni (West Coast), Prince Rupert (Skeena), Telegraph Creek (Stikine), Vancouver, Vanderhoof (Stuart Lake), Vernon (Okanagan), Williams Lake.

Tribal Origin.—The Indians of the Bella Coola, Cowichan, Kamloops, Lytton, New Westminster, Nicola, Vancouver, and Okanagan Agencies belong to the Salish tribes. The Kootenay tribe is located in the agency of the same name. The Kwakiutl-Nootka tribe is located at the Kwawkewlth and West Coast Agencies; the Haidas, in the Queen Charlotte Islands; the Tlingits, in the Stikine; and the Tsimshians in the Skeena Agency. The Indians of the Babine, Stuart Lake, Fort St. John, and Williams Lake Agencies belong mostly to the Athapaskan race. The Indians of the Peace River Block are Athapaskan, with the exception of a small group of Saulteaux and Crees at Moberly Lake who are Algonkian.

Occupations.—The coast Indians exhibit skill as salmon fishermen and the fishing industry has continued to be their chief source of occupation. Many own their own power-boats and up-to-date equipment and they either fish independently or under contract with the canneries. Herring canneries give work to a large number of Indians, especially Indian women who give excellent satisfaction as cannery workers along the coast. They also engage in clam digging, while others work at various occupations such as logging and as unskilled labourers. Indians of the central and northern interior regions make their living by trapping on registered trap-lines, while towards the south they are turning their attention more and more to agriculture and other pursuits. Many engage successfully in cattle- and horse-raising, while others are making a success of fruit-growing, some of them having orchards of their own. Whole families participate in the seasonal migratory labour movement to pick fruit, hops, etc., which frequently takes them into the United States in their wayfaring.

Dwellings.—Special attention continues to be given to the improvement of Indian homes. All new houses are built upon modern lines of the small compact type used by white labouring classes, and greater interest is paid to ventilation, heating, and sanitation than formerly.

The best Indian houses are found on the northwest coast among the Haidas of Queen Charlotte Islands, the Tsimshians of Port Simpson, Metlakatla, and Port Essington, and Kwakiutls of Bella Bella.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Agencies.—The Indian Affairs Branch has three agencies in the Northwest Territories, namely, Fort Simpson, Fort Resolution, and Fort Norman.

Tribal Origin.—The principal tribes found in the far north are the Slaves, Hares, Loucheux, Dogribs, Sekani, Yellow Knives, Chipewyans, and Caribou-Eaters. All these tribes are of Athapaskan stock. The most northerly tribes are the Takudah, whose territory extends to the Mackenzie Delta, and the Copper Mines, who are located along the Coppermine River. The territory occupied by these two last-named tribes is contiguous to that inhabited by the Eskimos.

Occupation.—The Indians depend almost entirely upon hunting and trapping for a livelihood, and a few cultivate potatoes and garden vegetables. They do not own cattle or horses. Large quantities of fish are caught and preserved for their own use and for dog feed during winter. Wild berries are also picked and dried for winter use.

Dwellings.—These Indians live in log cabins in winter and in tents and teepees in the summer.

YUKON TERRITORY

Tribal Origin.—The Forty-Mile, Blackstone, and Moosehide bands belong to the Takudah tribe. There is a band of Slaves at Lancing Creek who migrated from Good Hope on Mackenzie River; another band of Slaves, called Nahani, is located at the headwaters of Pelly River. All these Indians are of the Athapaskan stock. At Mayo, Selkirk, Little Salmon, and Carmacks there are bands belonging to the tribe known as Stick Indians. Bands belonging to the Tlingit tribe are found at Whit-horse, Teslin Lake, Champagne Landing, and Carcross.

Occupations.—Hunting, trapping, and fishing are the chief occupations of the Yukon Indians. The women derive some revenue from the sale of moccasins and curios of various kinds, and the men are expert at making toboggans and snowshoes. Little farming is carried on owing to climatic conditions, but some of the Indians cultivate patches of potatoes and other vegetables for their own use.

Dwellings.—The Indians of the Yukon live in log cabins.

TABLE NO. 1
Census of Indians: Arranged Under Provinces and Territories, 1946

Province	Number in Band	Religion							Under 7 years		From 7 to 16 inclusive		From 17 to 21 inclusive		From 22 to 65 inclusive		From 65 years upwards	
		Anglican	Baptist	United Church	Presbyterian	Roman Catholic	Other Christian Beliefs	Aboriginal Beliefs	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Alberta.....	12,441	1,518		1,537		6,347	72	1,360	1,439	1,551	1,515	581	571	2,495	2,224	309	376	
British Columbia.....	25,515	5,831		4,425	62	14,465	604	35	2,350	2,573	3,056	3,171	1,238	1,127	5,548	4,808	825	619
Manitoba.....	15,033	5,791	52	3,438	528	5,388	438	298	1,663	1,665	1,825	1,711	1,020	1,005	3,102	2,923	461	555
New Brunswick.....	2,047					2,047			210	202	244	238	109	105	445	414	46	34
Northwest Territories.....	3,816	667				3,149			374	403	434	436	212	209	775	743	90	138
Nova Scotia.....	2,364	6			1	2,357			259	259	231	240	130	131	534	457	65	59
Ontario.....	32,421	10,404	1,251	5,925	307	10,338	1,147	2,929	2,630	2,739	3,189	3,351	2,094	2,101	7,283	6,904	1,042	1,058
Prince Edward Island.....	266					266			27	22	28	34	14	15	57	57	5	7
Quebec.....	15,164	2,932		527	1	11,517	13	94	1,319	1,360	1,720	1,718	804	878	3,471	3,010	463	42
Saskatchewan.....	14,158	4,804		1,459	163	6,934	42	716	1,572	1,611	1,683	1,646	642	659	2,828	2,779	355	403
Yukon.....	1,531	1,224				307			147	157	180	193	74	71	331	278	54	44
Total Indian Population.....	125,666	33,267	1,333	17,311	1,022	63,115	2,414	4,147	11,931	12,430	14,174	14,255	6,918	6,852	26,869	24,599	3,715	3,943

Crops Sown and Harvested, Land Broken, Etc.

Provinces	Tons of Wild Hay	Acres Newly Broken	Acres Fal-Lowed	Wheat		Onts		Barley		Corn, Flax, Rye, Etc.		Roots, Potatoes and Gardens		Green Feed and Tame Hay		Total Acres under Cultivation
				Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Bushels	Acres	Tons	
Prince Edward Island.....	7	7	10	.....	.....	40	720	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	1,200	30	30	97
Nova Scotia.....	67	25	25	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	2	15	50	2,475	105	115	215
New Brunswick.....	26	8	6	.....	.....	11	110	.....	.....	.....	.....	141	4,850	96	95	262
Quebec.....	162	44	381	49	559	1,894	24,190	47	900	109	843	649	15,516	3,356	6,185	6,529
Ontario.....	1,417	350	1,452	1,581	32,978	8,298	172,976	877	17,583	1,803	59,873	3,075	102,183	12,026	14,113	29,462
Manitoba.....	20,215	485	3,221	2,284	48,097	3,190	87,566	2,161	49,344	192	6,695	608	33,254	373	483	12,514
Saskatchewan.....	29,930	3,029	14,899	12,674	160,835	14,647	304,744	3,685	69,461	402	4,459	439	27,137	2,805	2,926	52,580
Alberta.....	15,614	867	17,475	13,827	199,262	10,177	183,491	2,271	30,379	890	5,944	431	7,050	3,927	4,359	49,865
British Columbia.....	8,430	124	1,122	3,100	61,175	3,047	72,240	168	2,500	37	1,285	5,006	316,783	23,247	47,025	35,851
Northwest Territories.....	48	1	5	1	28	12	224	.....	.....	.....	.....	54	1,107	9	47	82
Totals.....	75,916	4,940	38,596	33,516	502,934	41,324	846,261	9,209	170,167	3,435	79,114	10,463	511,555	45,974	75,378	187,457

TABLE NO. 3
Land: Private and Public Buildings and Property

Provinces	Total Area of Reserve (Acres)	Acres Under Wood	Acres Cleared but not Cultivated	Acres Under Actual Cultivation	Acres Fenced	Private Property							Public Property						
						Stone, Brick and Frame Dwellings	Other Dwellings	Outbuildings, etc.	Ploughs, Harrows, Drills, etc.	Mowers, Reapers, Binders, Threshers, etc.	Carts, Wagons and Vehicles	Automobiles	Tools and small Implements	Churches	Council Houses	School Houses	Sawmills	Other Buildings	Engines and Machinery
Prince Edward Island.....	1,667	520	200	97	500	32	1	14	6	6	.....	2	300	1	1	1	.....	.....	2
Nova Scotia.....	19,787	6,400	532	215	835	277	23	102	28	7	26	12	575	5	.....	7	2	5	4
New Brunswick.....	37,753	32,740	1,125	262	1,087	360	7	225	41	14	24	17	1,200	6	4	11	.....	3	5
Quebec.....	183,375	124,109	15,437	6,529	14,209	1,692	515	2,416	660	277	1,321	143	6,450	26	11	22	1	26	38
Ontario.....	1,303,485	956,130	105,187	29,462	104,201	3,159	2,269	5,352	4,203	1,162	2,851	610	47,856	101	43	83	15	180	70
Manitoba.....	483,130	244,376	115,075	12,514	52,765	174	2,997	1,774	777	572	1,290	54	8,127	68	13	47	8	131	118
Saskatchewan.....	1,193,452	518,775	622,097	52,580	337,698	161	2,390	2,911	2,311	1,583	3,069	34	16,127	52	22	28	3	56	72
Alberta.....	1,403,851	300,890	800,201	49,865	458,077	433	1,685	2,386	2,148	1,506	2,530	91	9,523	21	9	8	1	64	300
British Columbia.....	832,085	449,699	247,288	35,851	268,233	4,340	2,901	4,797	2,713	947	2,267	568	47,335	155	75	60	6	63	180
Northwest Territories.....	5,918	.....	37	82	82	163	210	194	3	1	3	.....	498	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	5,464,503	2,633,639	1,907,179	187,457	1,237,687	10,791	12,998	20,171	12,885	6,075	13,381	1,531	137,991	435	179	267	36	528	739

Live Stock and Poultry: General Effects

Provinces	Horses			Cattle				Other Stock	Poultry	General Effects					
	Stallions	Geldings and Mares	Foals	Bulls	Steers and Work Oxen	Milch Cows	Young Stock	Pigs, Sheep, Etc.		Motor and Sail Boats	Row Boats and Canoes	Rifles and Shot Guns	Steel Traps	Nets	Tents
Prince Edward Island.....		6	2	1	5	10	10	4	600	7	7	4	20	10	.....
Nova Scotia.....		37	.....	1	.....	58	13	33	1,820	.....	14	122	1,260	5	10
New Brunswick.....		19	2	1	2	10	9	11	177	58	106	176	2,853	99	40
Quebec.....	3	568	71	75	7	1,592	824	846	11,133	175	1,624	2,962	32,770	957	1,172
Ontario.....	24	2,030	156	89	477	2,238	1,454	5,671	47,210	549	3,958	6,631	135,996	6,343	3,477
Manitoba.....	10	2,623	51	28	458	1,335	995	293	5,725	123	1,816	4,104	66,705	7,131	2,148
Saskatchewan.....	13	6,484	255	60	1,928	3,478	2,261	377	13,135	91	421	2,542	35,476	1,154	1,914
Alberta.....	156	11,544	1,634	158	2,967	8,074	4,360	1,135	6,749	179	494	2,476	21,151	1,109	2,105
British Columbia.....	142	7,511	1,254	296	8,867	3,830	3,911	2,255	45,392	1,888	2,811	8,592	77,785	2,301	1,790
Northwest Territories.....	2	29	4	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	117	709	1,482	24,070	910	546
Totals.....	350	30,851	3,429	709	14,711	20,627	13,837	10,625	131,941	3,187	11,960	29,091	398,086	20,019	13,202

TABLE No. 5
Sources and Value of Income

Provinces	Value of Farm Products including Hay	Value of Beef Sold also of that used for Food	Wages Earned	Received from Land Rentals	Received from Timber	Received from Mining Royalties including Sand, Gravel and Stone	Earned by Fishing	Earned by Hunting and Trapping	Earned by other Industries and Occupations	Annuities paid and Interest on Indian Trust Funds	Total Income of Indians
	\$	\$	\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$	\$	\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Prince Edward Island.....	3,000	600	1,400				650	750	4,500	0 18	10,900 18
Nova Scotia.....	7,150	220	98,500	15 00	112 68		900	1,300	8,000	2,864 51	119,062 19
New Brunswick.....	4,450	900	72,800	474 99	48 00		4,400	3,100	26,700	2,597 24	115,470 23
Quebec.....	132,210	22,882	979,795	15,727 79	7,766 41	264 00	6,922	526,887	166,100	24,433 24	1,882,987 44
Ontario.....	295,340	56,910	1,771,000	44,073 92	37,842 61	2,111 99	342,933	960,085	571,380	391,525 48	4,473,202 00
Manitoba.....	245,648	42,840	153,600	6,719 86	2,053 31		141,640	260,575	105,494	116,034 20	1,074,604 37
Saskatchewan.....	527,903	124,174	429,191	37,243 24	11,986 47	173 10	37,258	115,038	292,167	186,847 27	1,761,981 08
Alberta.....	470,087	263,140	257,156	59,953 85	485 08	20 50	11,130	386,294	165,271	284,360 61	1,897,898 04
British Columbia.....	842,666	222,560	2,197,600	58,823 81	80,273 64	2,069 68	1,866,670	439,730	404,400	77,816 97	6,192,610 10
Northwest Territories.....	5,476		19,970	40 00			14,975	471,000	5,665	19,100 00	536,226 00
Totals.....	2,533,930	734,226	5,981,012	223,072 46	140,568 20	4,639 27	2,427,478	3,164,759	1,749,677	1,105,579 70	18,064,941 63

Statement of Ordinary Expenditure Year 1945-46

	Branch Administration	Indian Agencies	Reserves and Trusts Admin.	Welfare	Education	Grants to Residential Schools	Grants to Exhibitions	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
New Brunswick.....		10,201		60,400	10,000		00	80,601
Quebec.....	35	60,332	6,048	130,927	68,814	11,596	77	277,829
Ontario.....	15	196,534	660	124,658	160,590	280,889	1,221	764,567
Manitoba.....	41	105,012		140,635	87,937	196,655	462	530,742
Saskatchewan.....	500	134,005	38	87,816	67,776	325,174	1,000	616,309
Alberta.....		116,377	1,017	69,832	18,850	340,287	1,034	547,397
British Columbia.....	929	150,486	1,447	98,340	101,521	369,404	747	722,874
Northwest Territories.....		22,324		17,579	1,776	46,172		87,861
Yukon.....		721		10,791	4,973	13,202		29,687
Headquarters and Miscellaneous.....	48,510	17,863	33,316	29,685	91,454		50	220,878
British Columbia Special.....		18,590		29,908	8,317			56,815
	50,030	871,865	42,683	907,516	682,298	1,616,023	4,744	4,175,159
Pensions and Gratuities.....								1,916
Statutory—Indian Annuities.....								291,825
Statutory—Pensions.....								600
Total Ordinary Expenditures.....								4,469,500

INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

Statement of Special Expenditure Year 1945-46

FUR CONSERVATION

Quebec.....	\$ 18,279
Ontario.....	6,888
Manitoba.....	29,454
Saskatchewan.....	20,685
Alberta.....	24,203
British Columbia.....	125
Head Office.....	4,554
Total.....	\$ 104,188
Total Special Expenditure.....	104,188
Grand Total Ordinary and Special Expenditure....	4,573,688

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES

Open Account—Advances for Assistance to Indians 1945-46

EXPENDITURE	
Saskatchewan	\$4,913 09
REPAYMENTS	
Alberta	\$573 95
Saskatchewan	77 54
British Columbia	582 82
	<u>1,234 31</u>
Expenditure over repayments	<u>\$3,678 78</u>

Annuities paid and Interest on Indian Trust Funds 1945-46

Alberta	\$ 284,360 61
British Columbia	77,816 97
Manitoba	116,034 20
New Brunswick	2,597 24
Northwest Territories	19,100 00
Nova Scotia	2,864 51
Ontario	391,525 48
Prince Edward Island	18
Quebec	24,433 24
Saskatchewan	186,847 27
Yukon Territory	26 81
	<u>\$1,105,606 51</u>

Indian Trust Fund

Showing transactions in connection with the fund during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1946:

Balance April 1, 1945	\$ 16,637,651 37
Collections on land sales, timber and stone dues, rents, fines, fees, etc.	1,002,406 81
Interest for the year ended March 31, 1946	842,623 53
Credit transfers during the year	19,528 91
Expenditure during the year	\$ 1,392,263 17
Transfers by Warrant, etc.	13,457 77
Balance March 31, 1946	17,096,489 68
	<u>\$18,502,210 62</u>
	<u>\$18,502,210 62</u>

RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS

Province	Number of Schools	Denomination				Number on Roll			Average Attendance	Percentage of Attendance	Grades									
		Church of England	Presbyterian	Roman Catholic	United Church	Boys	Girls	Total			I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	
Nova Scotia.....	1			1		75	78	153	149	97.38	44	10	13	28	25	15	7	11		
Quebec.....	2	1			1	19	38	57	50	87.72	36	6	8	5	2					
Ontario.....	13	5	1		6	1	766	859	1,625	1,490	91.69	531	200	200	184	202	128	93	67	20
Manitoba.....	9	1	1		4	3	473	622	1,095	994	90.77	325	156	153	140	161	72	51	18	19
Saskatchewan.....	14	3			9	2	869	1,017	1,886	1,727	91.57	570	296	263	239	204	166	95	33	20
Alberta.....	19	5			12	2	914	1,044	1,958	1,758	89.78	722	290	273	246	199	117	63	44	4
Northwest Territories.....	4	1			3		104	140	244	169	69.26	144	30	35	10	10	8	3	4	
British Columbia.....	13	2			9	2	971	1,098	2,069	1,876	90.67	544	365	303	261	227	199	104	51	15
Yukon.....	1	1					31	31	62	51	82.25	35	13	7	7					
Total—Residential Schools.....	76	19	2		45	10	4,222	4,927	9,149	8,264	90.32	2,951	1,366	1,255	1,120	1,030	705	416	228	78

INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

DAY SCHOOLS

Province	Number of Schools	Number on Roll			Average Attendance	Percentage of Attendance	Grades								
		Boys	Girls	Total			I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
Prince Edward Island.....	1	13	15	28	23	82.14	11	4	4	4	.....	4	1	.....	.....
Nova Scotia.....	9	176	204	380	275	72.36	180	55	48	47	27	16	5	2	.....
New Brunswick.....	10	165	192	357	290	81.23	94	65	54	36	50	24	20	13	1
Quebec.....	30	711	764	1,475	1,106	74.98	539	222	224	173	125	91	50	30	21
Ontario.....	76	1,318	1,421	2,739	1,995	72.84	1,003	393	370	319	228	202	119	100	8
Manitoba.....	43	729	785	1,514	936	61.82	858	278	153	97	71	32	22	1	2
Saskatchewan.....	28	393	368	761	560	73.59	365	132	107	69	51	20	11	5	1
Alberta.....	1	15	14	29	13	44.83	.....	6	3	4	8	6	.....	.....	.....
Northwest Territories.....	2	10	18	28	18	64.29	7	7	3	2	4	.....	4	1	.....
British Columbia.....	56	1,034	1,057	2,091	1,409	67.38	979	360	262	196	155	62	38	36	3
Yukon.....	6	65	65	130	66	50.77	77	32	9	10	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Total—Day Schools.....	262	4,629	4,903	9,532	6,691	70.19	4,115	1,554	1,237	957	720	458	270	188	33

COMBINED WHITE AND INDIAN SCHOOLS

Province	Number of Schools	Number on Roll			Average Attendance	Percentage of Attendance	Grades								
		Boys	Girls	Total			I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
Quebec.....	1	9	7	16	12	75.00	3	2	7	2	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Ontario.....	3	36	26	62	51	82.25	18	10	8	5	8	2	2	7	2
Manitoba.....	3	20	21	41	22	53.65	28	6	5	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Saskatchewan.....	1	3	2	5	3	60.00	3	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total—Combined White and Indian Schools.....	8	68	56	124	88	70.97	52	19	21	8	9	3	3	7	2

SUMMARY OF SCHOOL STATEMENT

Province	Classes of Schools			Total Number of Schools	Number on Roll			Average Attendance	Percentage of Attendance	Grades								
	Day	Residential	Combined		Boys	Girls	Total			I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
Prince Edward Island.....	1			1	13	15	28	23	82.14	11	4	4	4		4	1		
Nova Scotia.....	9	1		10	251	282	533	424	79.55	224	65	61	75	52	31	12	13	
New Brunswick.....	10			10	165	192	357	290	81.23	94	65	54	36	50	24	20	13	1
Quebec.....	30	2	1	33	739	809	1,548	1,168	75.45	578	230	239	180	128	92	50	30	21
Ontario.....	76	13	3	92	2,120	2,306	4,426	3,536	79.89	1,552	603	578	508	438	332	214	174	27
Manitoba.....	43	9	3	55	1,222	1,428	2,650	1,952	73.66	1,211	440	311	238	232	104	74	19	21
Saskatchewan.....	28	14	1	43	1,265	1,387	2,652	2,290	86.35	938	429	371	308	255	186	106	38	21
Alberta.....	1	19		20	929	1,058	1,987	1,771	89.13	724	296	276	250	207	123	63	44	4
Northwest Territories.....	2	4		6	114	158	272	187	68.75	151	37	38	12	14	8	7	5	
British Columbia.....	56	13		69	2,005	2,155	4,160	3,285	78.97	1,523	725	565	457	382	261	142	87	18
Yukon.....	6	1		7	96	96	192	117	60.93	112	45	16	17	1	1			
Totals.....	262	76	8	346	8,919	9,886	18,805	15,043	79.99	7,118	2,939	2,513	2,085	1,759	1,166	689	423	113

