

CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES

REPORT
OF
Indian Affairs Branch

FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1948



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Pages 206 to 236 inclusive)*



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INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

R. A. HOEY, DIRECTOR

There were indications during the year that economic conditions among the Indians were being affected by increased competition in employment and other fields. Unusually severe winter weather, over-hunting, and forest fires in the Northwest Territories have seriously depleted the numbers of game and fur-bearing animals, and conservation measures were deemed essential to help replenish the supply. New game laws, introduced in the Territories have, as a consequence, reduced returns of Indians engaged in hunting and trapping. However, as the Indians become accustomed to adjusting their hunting and trapping activities to registered trap-line systems, beaver and muskrat preserves, and other controlled fur conservation practices, returns will increase and the supply will be more dependable.

Administrative duties at headquarters increased considerably during the past fiscal year and, in order to divide the greater responsibilities more appropriately, the unit formerly known as Welfare and Training Service was separated into a Welfare Division and an Education Division, each under a superintendent.

Field-staff reclassifications were made and the territorial boundaries of some agencies were rearranged in an effort to re-distribute the responsibilities of superintendents of the large Indian agencies where activities had become too great for efficient administration.

Although construction of agency buildings, schools, and homes was actively carried on, the full construction program for the year could not be completed because of the continuing shortage of building materials and, in a few areas, of skilled labour.

Considering the number of Indian enlistments, the current trend of applications received under the re-establishment program for Indian veterans appears to indicate that a peak has been reached in the number of Indians seeking assistance under the Veterans' Land Act. The number of applications and the amount of expenditures approved were lower than in 1946-47. The majority of grants approved were for building materials and for the purchase of live stock and agricultural equipment. The next most important outlay was for commercial fishing equipment, which was applied for chiefly by coastal Indians.

Indians engaged in farming in Western Canada continued to enjoy encouraging returns. Cattle raisers of Alberta and grain and alfalfa growers of certain Manitoba areas did especially well. An increase in canning factory crops helped British Columbia and Ontario farmers to become better established in this type of agriculture. In Saskatchewan, however, adverse weather conditions resulted in decreased crops for many Indians engaged in grain and vegetable growing.

Commercial fishing operations were successfully carried on by coastal Indians, who were able to purchase larger fishing outfits. However, Indians engaged in fresh-water fishing met with an over-stocked market.

Irrigation improvements on reserve lands in British Columbia and Alberta resulted in an increased acreage of fertile land. The exploration and development of mineral resources within several Alberta agencies added considerably to their revenue.

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 of approximately 1½ per cent annually.

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

Province	Population
Alberta	12,441
British Columbia	25,515
Manitoba	15,933
New Brunswick	2,047
Northwest Territories	3,816
Nova Scotia	2,364
Ontario	32,421
Prince Edward Island	266
Quebec	15,194
Saskatchewan	14,158
Yukon	1,531
Total Indian population	125,686

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 228.

PROGRESS DURING THE YEAR

BRITISH COLUMBIA

The Indians of British Columbia continued to make steady progress, and employment in lumbering, fishing, agriculture, and industry was maintained at a high level. Many areas reported good fur catches at satisfactory prices, but others showed a marked decline in the number of Indians engaged in trapping and in the quantity of fur taken. There was a lower aggregate return from trapping than in the previous year.

The number of Indians accepting year-round employment in lumbering and other industrial pursuits showed an increase over previous years, and there was less absenteeism among Indians so employed. In a number of cases individuals showed a desire to have their families established in the immediate vicinity of permanent employment.

Seasonal employment in fruit-picking in the State of Washington continued to attract many Indian families from the Cowichan, West Coast, New Westminster, Vancouver, Lytton, Okanagan, and Kootenay Indian Agencies. Wages earned in fruit-picking are considered high, but travelling and living cost, apparently leave little to offset the time spent and the loss caused by neglected gardens and subsistence farms on home reserves. An increase was noted in the number of Indian workers accepting seasonal employment in the United States logging industry, which offered higher wages than in previous years.

Through assistance to veterans under the Veterans' Land Act and by numerous boat purchases arranged privately and through commercial fishing companies, the already large fleet of commercial fishing craft owned by Indians has increased during the year. Indian coastal fishermen catch salmon, halibut, dog fish (livers), and herring. Returns in some areas were disappointing, although the catch was generally satisfactory.

Activities among Indian farmers during the year showed a marked increase in acreage planted. With substantial rises in prices for agricultural products, an increased number of families remained on their farms rather than accept outside seasonal employment. Potatoes, small fruits, peas and beans were planted in large quantities, particularly in the New Westminster, Okanagan, Kootenay, and Kamloops Agencies where public markets and canning factories offer attractive

prices. On Indian reserves in the lower Fraser Valley additional land was cleared to encourage increased production, and old orchards were removed to prevent disease from spreading. Orchard planting was continued in the Okanagan Agency, one Indian grower setting out apple trees on ten acres of his farm.

With a view to improving herds, eighteen purebred bulls were distributed in the Williams Lake, Nicola, and Okanagan Agencies. In addition, individual Indians purchased a number of excellent herd sires.

An open autumn season enabled ranchers to pasture their cattle beyond the usual period with a consequent saving in winter fodder. Seven tractors and other necessary farm machinery were purchased under the Veterans' Land Act for Indian veterans in the Kootenay Agency. The new equipment was used to increase the acreage sown.

The amount expended from the B.C. Special Vote for irrigation improvement on reserve lands was \$27,693.93. Reconstruction work was continued on the Kamloops, Neskainlith, and Adams Lake Reserves. At Osoyoos Indian Reserve in the Okanagan Agency the rehabilitation of existing irrigation services was substantially advanced, resulting in an excellent tract of fertile land becoming available. Major irrigation improvements were made at Cook's Ferry and Lower Nicola Indian Reserves. A survey was completed on the Redstone Flats and Anaham Lake Reserves in the Williams Lake Agency preparatory to bringing an extensive area under cultivation. Interest was maintained in Men's Agricultural Clubs, and lectures on better farming methods and animal husbandry were well attended throughout the winter months.

ALBERTA

Most vacancies in field staff were filled by promotions and new appointments. A re-grouping of agency responsibilities and a conference of Superintendents and Assistant Agents held at Calgary during the year were aimed at improving agency management.

Good yields were reported in the north central agencies, but generally it was not a good crop year. Good prices for grain, however, have helped to balance returns for this type of farming. Heavy rains prevented the harvesting of large crops, some fields being left as green feed, and on others the grain had to be threshed tough and damp. Results of gardening in the northern areas proved encouraging, but lack of rainfall ruined attempts to cultivate gardens in southern Alberta.

The severe winter caused heavy losses of horses and cattle except in the extreme south. Losses of calves were particularly heavy at the Blackfoot and Sarcee Reserves. Frequently blocked highways and high feed prices made the winter hard for stock owners. Stock sales again brought lucrative returns. Throughout the Province 3,119 head of cattle were sold for \$351,850 or an average of \$113 per head. The Blood Agency alone sold 2,780 horses for \$55,500. Hogs at the Coppock-Crawford ranches brought a return of \$7,600. Fifty purebred bulls were purchased at the Calgary and Edmonton Bull Sales at a total cost of \$18,979. All these bulls were financed from Welfare funds except ten purchased by the Blackfoot Indians from their Band Funds.

Cattle raising remains the principal industry on reserves in southern Alberta and as long as price levels remain high and range lands are undisturbed it will continue to be a valuable source of revenue.

A rising market and a reasonably good catch by hunting and trapping earned some \$430,000. New methods of handling beaver and muskrat pelts and the appointment of Superintendents in certain areas as Class "B" fur dealers are expected to provide more competition than the old system.

Although there is a considerable amount of merchantable timber on many Indian reserves, it is planned to process such timber in keeping with a sound conservation program. During the year \$57,000 was received from timber sales, chiefly on the Hobbema, Edmonton, and Stony-Sarcee Agencies.

The old entrance to the coal mine on the Blackfoot Reserve was abandoned during the year and a new one begun under the direction of a Mine Supervisor. A good seam of coal was encountered which has produced up to 70 tons a day.

More than \$313,000 was earned by oil-producing operations during the year, with absolutely no effort on the part of the Indian and little inconvenience. A large part of this income is held in band funds for future use. The most important oil development program during the past year was conducted in the Edmonton Agency, where more than a quarter of a million dollars was paid into band funds.

A small area south of Nordegg has been acquired as a new reserve for the Nordegg Indians. Land sales on the Blackfoot Reserve added \$50,000 to band funds. Land surrendered from the Blood Reserve during the year will be flooded upon completion of the St. Mary's Irrigation Project.

The purpose of Family Allowances is becoming more clearly understood by Indian women, who are spending their allowances wisely and for the direct benefit of their children. As a result, the administration of Family Allowances has been simplified and attendance at school has improved.

A program of construction of additional day schools was initiated to provide educational facilities for large numbers of children who have not yet had the benefits of the educational services. This program was initiated by building two schools in the Edmonton Agency and one at Atikameg. Two additional classroom blocks were purchased from War Assets for St. Paul's and St. Mary's Residential Schools on the Blood Reserve. Some of the Stony Indian children at the Morley Indian Residential School receive their education on a day school basis in order to make room for more children in residence. About a dozen Indian students are taking higher education at various institutions throughout the Province. This is done largely at the expense of the Department.

SASKATCHEWAN

A reorganization survey of the Saskatchewan Indian Field Service was begun by an official of the Civil Service Commission and many staff reclassifications were made. Some agency territorial boundaries were rearranged. File Hills and Qu'Appelle Agencies were amalgamated, and Onion Lake Agency was abolished. A new agency, Meadow Lake Agency, was formed, and the number of agencies in Saskatchewan has been reduced from nine to eight.

Lack of rain resulted in a disappointing crop season for 1947. Wild hay became so scarce that difficulty was experienced in securing sufficient feed for wintering valuable cattle owned by Indians on many reserves. Garden acreage has been increasing as Indians are taking a greater interest in growing vegetables for home use.

One hundred and sixty-two new Indian homes were erected during the year and 258 were repaired. There are still many Indian houses that need improving, but general building and improvement is controlled by the availability of necessary materials.

Fur conservation projects and good prices for pelts resulted in satisfactory incomes for Indians who depend on trapping for their livelihood. The extension of present fur conservation areas and policies will enable many more Indians living in the northern part of the Province to benefit from muskrat and beaver trapping. Indians who engaged in fishing had a disappointing season as many of them operated in areas where whitefish were attacked by parasites.

A new teacher's residence was built at Montreal Lake Day School. Lack of necessary building material restricted the building of day schools to one at Assiniboine Reserve, Crooked Lake Agency.

MANITOBA

Indians on the Fisher River and Peguis Reserves enjoyed good returns from farming and stock raising. They harvested heavy crops of alfalfa. The digging of seneca root provided a good source of income for many Indians in the Fisher River Agency. Land that escaped the abnormal spring floods in the Griswold Agency produced good grain crops, but hay land acreage was greatly reduced by the long period of floods. Grain growing, and the raising of cattle, horses, sheep, and poultry were the principal farming activities in the Portage la Prairie Agency.

Reserves adjacent to lakes in the Clandeboye Agency enjoyed a revenue of approximately \$62,000. In the northern agency of Norway House, the earnings from fishing operations during 1947 are estimated at \$45,000. A small number of Indians in the Portage la Prairie Agency earned \$3,660 from fishing.

Trapping was the chief occupation of Indians in the Norway House and The Pas Agencies. Indians of the Churchill and Portage la Prairie Agencies also carried on successful trapping operations, the latter group earning \$37,200.

During 1947 various employment opportunities provided Indians throughout the Province with ways to supplement their incomes in addition to farming, fishing, and trapping. Depending upon environment, they found opportunities to engage in bush camp work, cutting fuel and pulpwood, heavy logging, lumbering and sawmill operations, digging for seneca root, growing potatoes, mining and tourist guiding, and berry picking and harvesting wild rice.

ONTARIO

Throughout the year employment conditions among Indians in Ontario were maintained at a high level. There were excellent opportunities for steady employment offered in lumber camps, sawmills, and as farm labour, and for seasonal employment on fruit and tobacco farms and in canning factories. The number of Indians engaged in various industries shows an increase over previous years, and more families were established in the immediate vicinity of their year-round employment. A greater number of Indian industrial workers found employment, on favourable terms, in United States towns and cities adjacent to the Ontario reserves.

In many cases continuous employment has resulted in the erection of new homes, extensive repairs and additions to existing homes, and the installation of electric lighting and other modern conveniences. There was steady increase in the number of Indian families accepting seasonal employment on tobacco farms throughout the southern part of the Province. The good wages earned greatly augments revenue from the operation of their small reserve farms and considerably raises their living standards. Indian guides were fully employed during the summer and autumn.

Despite a wet, late spring in many sections of the southern part of the province, a satisfactory yield was obtained generally from agricultural operations on Indian reserves. Average hay, grain, and fodder crops were harvested in good condition. The numbers of cattle and hogs raised on the farms showed an increase over previous years largely because of the establishment under the Veterans' Land Act of many Indian war veterans on dairy and mixed farms.

Satisfactory returns were received from field crops of corn, pumpkins, peas, and beans. These crops were grown for canning factories. There were only fair returns from a large contracted acreage planted to tomatoes because of adverse weather conditions in the growing and harvest periods. The acreage

planted to small fruits, chiefly strawberries and raspberries, showed a marked increase over previous years. Excellent market prices were obtained in central Ontario and on Manitoulin Island, where beef and hog raising are the chief activities. Holstein-Friesian cattle herds, owned by Indian farmers on the Tyendinaga Reserve, continue to show an improvement in production records. One new herd, entirely purebred and eligible for registration, has been purchased.

Indians engaged in commercial fishing in the Lake Superior and Georgian Bay area of Lake Huron had an average season's catch. Bands possessing commercial fishing licences in the Kenora Agency did well, and the Sioux Lookout Agency Indians reported that, next to trapping, commercial fishing was their most important industry.

Reforestation of sub-marginal lands on a number of Indian reserves was continued and approximately 175,000 conifer seedlings were planted.

In the northern regions of the Province, where more than 12,000 Indians derive their livelihood from trapping, the overall returns for the year were somewhat below normal. In some areas a scarcity of fine fur was experienced which necessitated relief being distributed to a number of families. In the Kesagami and Albany areas, where large beaver and fur preserves have been created exclusively for Indian trappers, satisfactory progress has been maintained. These preserves are managed under a controlled trapping and conservation plan. Restocking of depleted areas with live beaver has continued with the full co-operation of the Indians. A marked improvement in living standards was noted among families that participated in the controlled system of trapping.

During the year more Indian Women's Clubs were formed and added to the already well organized groups on many Indian reserves throughout the central and southern parts of the Province. It is gratifying to note the continued progress being maintained by these self-managed women's organizations which have, by their willingness to co-operate and the untiring efforts of their own leaders, assisted greatly in the improvement of social and home life on their respective reserves.

QUEBEC

Staff changes involving new appointments and relocating of Indian Superintendents were made during the year at Bersimis, Cacouna, Maniwaki, and Seven Islands.

A program aimed at expanding farm activities is being organized on a number of reserves containing good farming land, such as St. Regis, Oka, Maniwaki, Pointe Bleue, Restigouche, Timiskaming, Pierreville, and Caughnawaga. During the summer farm machinery was purchased and machinery sheds erected on the Maniwaki and Timiskaming Reserves with band funds. The equipment will be for common use. The Indians will pay costs of operating and maintaining their new equipment. Farming Indians were advised to join in farm co-operatives, and, where production was sufficient to warrant a farmers' co-operative, they were encouraged to organize.

The three bands that have been active in lumbering are at Bersimis, Restigouche, and Maniwaki Reserves, and revenue from dues alone at Bersimis amounted to \$60,000. The majority of the Indians were employed in bush operations by a large timber holding company and income from such labour proved satisfactory. A policy of cutting under closer control was recommended at Restigouche to allow young trees to reach maturity.

Indians on most of the organized reserves have been fully employed, earning good wages in timber cutting, fishing, guiding, manufacturing, farming, and iron work activities. However, the advantages of saving and planning for more difficult times do not seem to be appreciated in many cases.

Indian Superintendents, guided by the Family Allowances Divisions of the Dominion Government, have made good progress in impressing on Indians the benefits to be obtained from the proper use of Family Allowances. School attendance by children has improved considerably, as Indian parents are now taking a greater interest in the educational services available. A two-classroom school and residence was erected at St. Regis, and a one-classroom school was built at Timiskaming.

Steady progress has been made on the building program. A number of veterans had residences built or repaired under assistance from the Veterans' Land Act. Some reserves voted money from band funds for home building and improvements and only lack of necessary materials held up progress.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Many Indians were employed in lumber camps cutting pulpwood, pit props, and timber. The State of Maine again attracted a large number of Indians for seasonal employment in harvesting the annual potato crop. A number of Indians excel in handicraft work and receive top prices for potato and fancy baskets, and for axe and pick handles.

With the exception of the Kingsclear group of Indians, who put in small vegetable gardens, the St. John River Valley Indians do not engage in farming or livestock raising. In the eastern reserve division a few Indians farm in a small way, growing vegetables and some grain. The goat herd, which was moved from Golden Lake Reserve in Ontario to Kingsclear Reserve, is increasing and goats from this herd will be moved to other reserves in New Brunswick to provide additional supplies of milk.

Twenty-one new dwellings were completed during the past year for Indians along the St. John River Valley. Twelve such houses were financed by Welfare appropriations and nine under the Veterans' Land Act. In New Brunswick East, four new houses were constructed, one from Welfare funds and three under Veterans' Land Act. These buildings were erected on cement foundations with full brick chimneys, and will do much to improve housing conditions. The shingle mill at Kingsclear Reserve manufactured approximately 500,000 cedar shingles, which were used in conjunction with the building program.

NOVA SCOTIA

During the past year steady employment was at a low ebb for the Indians of the Province. Some Indians secured employment cutting and loading pulpwood, pit props, and lumber. Financial returns to Indians engaged in handicraft work have been satisfactory. Handicraft workers produced potato and fancy baskets, flowers designed from basswood, and axe, peavey, and pick handles.

Vegetables for home consumption and hay and green feed for their livestock were grown. At Eskasoni Reserve, goat raising has become popular and the milk is used at all meals. Indians at Shubenacadie showed little interest in goats, but at the present time have some milch cows.

Twenty-eight new houses were constructed on the Eskasoni Reserve and twenty-two were built at the Shubenacadie Reserve, as part of the centralization program. Many Indian families demonstrated interest in improving home surroundings and living conditions by planting flower gardens, lawns, and building small fences. Indians continue to co-operate in the centralization scheme and at both reserves the requests for houses greatly exceed the number that can be erected each year. One million and five hundred feet board measure of logs were cut last year on the two main reserves. These logs will be manufactured

into lumber by Indian labour at their sawmills and used for the construction of houses. This work has provided employment at a time when it was impossible for Indians to obtain other employment.

The new six-room school that was opened at Eskasoni last year had an attendance of 138 children. A new school bus has helped to maintain an excellent attendance record at the school.

With the construction of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police residence the building program at the Eskasoni Agency headquarters was completed.

At Shubenacadie houses have been completed for the Superintendent, the school principal, and five teachers. The Agency office and warehouse was also completed. Agency buildings were provided with an up-to-date water system, electricity, and telephones.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

The majority of the Indians residing on Lennox Island Reserve grow their own vegetables, including potatoes, turnips, beets, carrots, and cabbage. Many of the Indians on this reserve earn good incomes fishing for lobsters and oysters. Their incomes are supplemented by handicraft work, good prices being received for axe and pick handles and potato and fancy baskets.

Six new houses with cement foundations and full brick chimneys were built last year at Lennox Island Reserve. In addition cement foundations were constructed under nine houses previously built. The cost of this work was provided from the Welfare appropriation and employment was given Indians at a time when they could not secure work in the Province.

Shortages of materials and skilled labour during the past two years have prevented the construction of buildings for the Agency Staff at Lennox Island. The Department purchased a hospital building and two pumping stations from the Mount Pleasant Airport, Prince Edward Island. These buildings were dismantled during the winter months and moved across the ice to Lennox Island to be available for reconstruction during the summer of 1948.

YUKON

A poor fur season and a scarcity of moose and caribou made it necessary to provide special relief allowances to the Indians of the Frances Lake area. Allowances were provided through arrangements with the factor at the Frances Lake Post.

At Whitehorse, a troop of Boy Scouts was formed among the Indian boys, who are enthusiastic about their new organization and earn money for their uniforms by performing chores around the town.

Vegetable growing was encouraged among Indians at Mayo Indian village and valuable assistance was received from the experimental farm at Haines Junction.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

During the summer, many Indians were able to find employment around Fort Simpson. The construction of a new building for the experimental farm station provided work until the fishing season opened in September at Great Slave Lake, when a number left to engage in commercial fishing. They were also employed cutting winter fuel and transporting lumber.

Most of the Indians were able to trap a few marten again and early trappers received good prices for these pelts. The opening of a new beaver trapping area provided an additional and welcome source of income.

Moose were plentiful during the winter, but caribou were scarce in the Fort Simpson area, because of a change in their seasonal movements. Consequently, meat supplies of settlements were limited and prices were high. In spite of such restrictions in diet, the health of the Indians appeared to be improving. Fewer cases of tuberculosis have been observed and less general sickness has occurred in outlying districts.

The decline in fur prices, coupled with smaller catches, resulted in a lower volume of trading at most trading posts in the Fort Norman region. Although economic conditions had not affected the Indians adversely, it is expected that the number of families requiring relief assistance will increase unless returns from hunting and fishing can be augmented by other employment between these two important seasons.

During the annual treaty payment trip, Indians were X-rayed for tuberculosis and the natives generally expressed satisfaction and approval of the methods being used to control this disease. The treaty trip also provided opportunities for explaining the importance of conservation measures introduced during the year through the new game regulations.

RESERVES AND TRUSTS SERVICE

RESERVES DIVISION

Land Sales and Leases.—There were 137 sales of parcels of Indian lands during the fiscal year, and of this number 80 were cash sales realizing \$591,247.98 and 57 were time sales totalling \$118,114.35. Receipts from cash sales and collections on land sales contracts amounted to \$741,936.65, and of this total \$716,561.74 represented principal payments and \$25,374.91 interest payments.

Seventy-two purchasers of Indian lands on a time sale basis completed their payments and 2 sale contracts were cancelled. Letters Patent were issued in favour of 129 purchasers of Indian lands.

Rentals collected under leases and permits during the fiscal year totalled \$371,751.04.

Indian Estates.—During the fiscal year, 196 estates of deceased Indians were referred to the Branch, and the administration of 431 estates was concluded by distributing the estate assets.

Location Tickets.—Five hundred and seventy-eight Location Tickets were issued during the year on Indians who acquired holdings on Indian reserves by purchase, devolution of estates, or by allotment from Indian Band Councils.

Petroleum and Natural Gas.—Receipts from oil permits and leases totalled \$272,553.59. Although no Indian reserve produced oil, exploratory work by permittees and lessees was carried out on various reserves in Saskatchewan and Alberta. Drilling was done on Blackfoot, Stony Plain, Ermineskin, and Stony Indian Reserves, and Pidgeon Lake, Louis Bull, Samson, and Montana Reserves were explored by reflection seismic reconnaissance.

On Michel Indian Reserve, gravity and reflection observations are being completed. Reconnaissance seismograph work was carried out on Alexander Reserve and a gravity meter survey was made on Wabamun Reserve.

Mining.—Revenue from mining rentals and sales of sand and gravel totalled \$47,985.82.

Ten prospector's permits were issued. In Kenora Reserve No. 38B, 8 mining claims and 2 mining leases were cancelled for non-payment of rent and in Fort Hope Reserve No. 64, claims cancelled for failure to apply for leases totalled 6. Non-performance of work resulted in cancellation of 40 claims in Abitibi Reserve and the Township of Kehoe. Five claims in Fort Hope Reserve and 6 claims in Kenora Reserve remain of record.

No claims were recorded during the fiscal year.

Timber.—Forty-eight timber licences were in force at the beginning of the fiscal year and of this number 6 were completed, 3 forfeited, one not renewed for failure of the licensee to make returns, and the remaining 38 were renewed.

Nineteen new licences were issued and 57 leases were in force at the end of the fiscal year. One thousand and fifty-six timber permits were issued to Indians.

Receipts from dues, interest, and ground rent under licences totalled \$137,310.07 and dues under permits realized \$71,406.22, bringing the total receipts from timber to \$208,716.29 for the fiscal year.

Forest Protection.—Thirty-seven forest fires were reported and \$2,332.56 was spent in their suppression.

Enfranchisements.—There were 379 Indians enfranchised during the fiscal year.

Fur Rehabilitation.—Continued progress was made in rehabilitating fur bearers in the interest of the thousands of Indians who follow the trapline as a means of livelihood.

Three of the 7 beaver preserves, 2 in Quebec and one in Ontario, were brought into production, and in the past year yielded profits of almost double the amount expended on their development. Production was as follows:

Abitibi (Quebec) 813 pelts.....	\$30,751
Nottawa (Quebec) 1,009 pelts.....	37,600
Kesagami (Ontario) 772 pelts.....	18,625

All other preserves show satisfactory increases, and one, the Old Factory, Quebec, will produce its first crop next year.

Excellent progress was made in the co-operative program instituted in the Prairie Provinces. Beaver populations are increasing rapidly, owing to extensive live trapping operations by provincial administrations. In Saskatchewan 625 beaver were successfully moved from farming districts to depleted areas in the northern part of the Province.

During the year, Ontario introduced registered traplines on a province-wide scale. In the predominantly Indian areas, the group area system has been adopted, and with the active co-operation of the various superintendents of Indian Agencies the initial stage of this re-organization has been completed and beaver trapping placed on a quota basis.

TRUSTS DIVISION

The credit balance of the Indian Trust Fund on March 31, 1948, was \$18,561,449.27, an increase of \$984,084.70 over the previous year. Interest on trust funds paid by the Government of Canada at the rate of 5 per cent amounted to \$889,602.64. In Alberta, petroleum has made some hitherto poor bands comparatively wealthy. A total of \$272,553.59 was paid by various oil companies for drilling and exploratory rights on the reserves of Indian bands in the foothills province. These funds were placed to the credit of the trust accounts of the bands concerned. A distribution of part of the increment was made at once to such bands. Sale of surplus lands of a few bands resulted in a substantial income to the trust funds. Other sources of income were land leases, mining licences, timber royalties, sale of gravel, repayments on band loans, and fines.

Items of expenditure were: distributions of cash, relief, pensions awarded by the band to destitute members, housing construction and repair, improvement of roads on reserves, farming, ranching, enfranchisements, and commutations. Where practicable, the expenditures were managed in such a way as to foster

self-reliance and individual enterprise among the Indians. When Indians, through no fault of their own, are in danger of losing their possessions, they are encouraged to seek assistance from the Trust Fund of their band. Again, where arable reserve land is available but not cultivated, it is brought into production by expenditure from the Trust Fund of the particular band. When the proceeds have repaid the Trust Fund, deserving young Indians are launched as farmers by expenditures from the same source. Band projects in farming, fishing, lumbering, and house construction are formulated, guided, and developed, whereby Indians concerned are enabled to work at current wage rates while receiving training and instruction in managing such enterprises.

Annuities.—During the fiscal year annuity moneys were distributed in accordance with the various treaties as follows:

No. of Chiefs paid at \$25—169	\$ 4,225
No. of Headmen paid at \$15—387	5,805
No. of Indians paid at \$5—51,930	259,650
No. of Indians paid at \$4—174	696
No. of Indians paid at \$12—9	108
No. of commutations of annuity paid at \$50—114.....	5,700
No. of Enfranchised Indians paid \$100 in lieu of Annuity—121	12,100
Amount paid on account of arrears for previous years	5,859
General advance re Robinson Treaty to be added.....	10,700
Less credits of overpayment in previous years re File Hills—5	5
Total	\$304,838

In addition to the above number there were 7,082 Indians who received annuity under the Robinson Treaty and 5,841 who received annuity under Treaty Nine (James Bay). This brings the number of Indians in Canada receiving treaty annuity to 65,592.

Personal Savings Accounts.—There were approximately 2,300 individual Indian Savings Accounts in effect at the end of the year. The total on deposit has increased by \$41,363.03. The following statement summarized the year's transactions:

	Dr.	Cr.
April 1, 1947—Balance	\$	\$410,512.52
Government Interest .....	.....	20,525.63
Deposits to savings .....	.....	118,104.19
Withdrawals during year	97,266.79	.....
March 31, 1948—Balance	451,875.55	.....
	<u>\$549,142.34</u>	<u>\$549,142.34</u>

Band Loans.—During the fiscal year applications for loans from bands were received from 263 Indians. A total of \$58,177.90 from band funds was loaned to 214 individual band members, the average loan being \$271.86. The sum advanced was for the purposes and in amounts as follows:

For the purchase of live stock and equipment	\$24,228.20
For the purchase of property—land and buildings	2,050.00
For repairs to buildings—houses, barns, etc.	12,770.00
For construction of new buildings, and the sinking of wells	10,955.00
For miscellaneous purchases	8,174.70
	<u>\$58,177.90</u>

There were 98 band loans totalling \$18,798.74 fully retired during the fiscal year.

Loan funds were set up from the capital funds of ten additional bands during the fiscal year, thus making a total of 56 Indian bands who have funds which range in size from \$800 to \$25,000.

EDUCATION SERVICE

The table of pupil enrolment and attendance follows:

Fiscal Year	Residential Schools		Day Schools		Total (All Schools)		
	Enrolment	Average Attendance	Enrolment	Average Attendance	Enrolment	Average Attendance	Percentage of Attendance
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
1946-47.....	9,304	8,192	10,181	7,344	19,622	15,641	79.91
1947-48.....	8,986	7,863	10,982	8,178	20,101	16,151	80.34

It will be noted from the above statistics that the enrolment at residential schools decreased during the year by 318 and that the enrolment at day schools increased by 801.

The drop in residential school attendance has resulted from the closing of two residential schools by fires and one for major repairs.

The rise in day school attendance has resulted from the opening of many new schools in both temporary and permanent quarters. The building program has met with delays caused by both shortages of material and labour. One room day schools with attached teachers' quarters were erected on the following reserves: Notre Dame du Nord, P.Q., Mississauga, Ont., Mission Bay, Ont., Fisher River, Man., Cross Lake, Man., Stoney Plain, Alta., and Michel, Alta. Buildings formerly used by the armed forces were moved and modified for school use on the Six Nations Reserve, Ont., Alert Bay, B.C., Turnour Island, B.C., and Kitkatla, B.C. At several points day schools were opened in improvised quarters.

New school buses were purchased and are now serving the four-room consolidated schools at Eskasoni, N.S., and Muncey, Ont.

The Thunderchild Residential School near Delmas, Sask., and the St. Clair Day School near Sarnia, Ont., were destroyed by fire.

The distribution of vitamin biscuits was continued to Indian day schools in northern Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and the Northwest Territories.

The standard of the teachers employed in Indian day schools has shown considerable improvement since the introduction of a teachers' salary schedule. This has been modified recently and the new scale will come into effect on September 1, 1948. Day school teachers have also been made eligible for pension privileges under the Civil Service Superannuation Act. This marks a great step forward in raising the status of teachers. They have greater security in the form of both an established salary scale and pension privileges.

The new salary schedule requires attendance, at the end of certain periods, at professional and academic summer courses. As a result more teachers attended such courses last summer than in the past. The resultant improvement in their teaching technique was the subject of favourable comment by several provincial school inspectors.

The teachers' magazine is of great help, particularly to teachers who are new to Indian work. Several experienced teachers have made valuable contributions to the magazine during the year.

The number of teachers employed in hospitals, operated by the Indian Health Services, continues to grow. There are two teachers at Brandon, Man., two at Clearwater Lake, Man., one at Dynevor, Man., two at Charles Camsell, Edmonton, Alta., two at Coqualeetza, Sardis, B.C., one at Nanaimo, B.C., and one at Miller Bay, B.C. These teachers do both bedside and classroom teaching and their services are available to both children and adults. In this way Indians who are hospitalized have an opportunity of improving their education. In some cases old Indians who have never previously attended school are taught to read and write.

The number of Indians receiving secondary education continues to improve in a satisfactory manner. In addition to the pupils shown above as attending Grade IX and X, the Branch is also providing an increasing number of tuition grants for Indian children who are attending technical schools and universities. Four are attending normal school and should be available for teaching duties next year. This should increase the number of Indians in the teaching service to forty-four.

One student in British Columbia is taking a course in dentistry, and one young Indian in Quebec is attending medical college.

WELFARE SERVICE

The Division which formerly administered Indian Welfare and Indian Education (Welfare and Training Division) was divided during the past year and each division now has a separate superintendent. This action was considered advisable because of the greatly increased activities of each service.

The Welfare Division is now comprised of the following sections: (1) Welfare (General); (2) Family Allowances; (3) Veterans' Land Act Administration; (4) Indian Handicraft.

From the following table of welfare expenditures by provinces it will be noted there was an increase of \$376,146.84 or 35.6 per cent over the previous year. This increase is accounted for generally by increased costs for commodities and services and increased assistance and service being rendered.

	1947-48	1946-47
Nova Scotia	\$224,857.91	\$194,539.86
Prince Edward Island	21,603.46	14,306.17
New Brunswick	83,821.89	56,109.09
Quebec	208,272.89	175,716.27
Ontario ..	239,062.21	197,667.92
Manitoba	242,942.87	153,602.31
Saskatchewan	132,162.63	121,710.82
Alberta	152,714.33	105,412.40
British Columbia	195,863.47	132,253.52
Northwest Territories	34,471.14	22,047.79
Yukon	14,011.56	10,668.31
Headquarters Salaries	33,250.61	29,050.82
Triennial Clothing	5,091.41	3,985.83
Miscellaneous	18,177.39	11,852.02
Handicraft	711.12	1,944.92
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$1,607,014.89	\$1,230,868.05
Net Increase		\$ 376,146.84

In addition to increased costs and services generally, special assistance to Indians in certain areas was necessary because of a scarcity of country food.

Of these, the James Bay area in northern Ontario and Quebec, and the Northwest Territories were most seriously affected. In the James Bay area the natural game cycle has reached a low point and in the Northwest Territories many species have become so scarce during recent years that a strict conservation program has been put into effect. It was necessary during the year to amend the game laws of the Northwest Territories to provide a closed season on certain wild animals and to limit the number of others that may be taken legally. Indians who previously earned a fair living are now unable to obtain the ordinary necessities of life and the Branch, in order to prevent suffering, has taken over this responsibility.

In some areas there was a decrease in employment available to Indians during the year and a tendency was noted on the part of those with suitable land at their disposal to resume or adopt agricultural pursuits. The price received for farm products was good but inclement weather conditions caused a serious decline in production in many farming communities, particularly in Western Canada.

Some Indian fishermen were affected when a severe slump in the market occurred in certain areas. Types and grades of fish, particularly fresh-water fish, which found a ready market during the war years were no longer in strong demand, resulting in a serious glutting of the market.

The need for improved housing facilities on Indian reserves received major consideration during the year, and in spite of difficulty in obtaining materials substantial progress was made. On some reserves, where timber resources warranted, portable sawmills were installed. However, notwithstanding the foregoing, much remains to be done in this field.

At the close of the fiscal year there were approximately 60 Indian Women's Homemakers' Clubs active on Indian reserves throughout the Dominion. These clubs are encouraged and assisted when necessary because of the important part they play in improving home life on Indian reserves. A convention of members of Homemakers' Clubs in Eastern Canada was held on the Caughnawaga Reserve in Quebec in June, 1947. The convention was addressed by the Director and several of the senior officials of the Indian Affairs Branch, and was well attended by the Indian women of Eastern Canada. For several weeks an Indian woman residing on a reserve in southern Ontario was employed as a travelling organizer of Homemakers' Clubs on reserves in that part of the Province.

HANDICRAFT

During the early part of the year, sales of Indian craft goods were rather slow, but before the end of the year there was a revival of interest, and large orders were placed by merchants for spring delivery. Collections during the year amounted to well over \$25,000, and in addition, orders for spring delivery totalled over \$5,200.

Several carloads of black ash logs for basket-work were shipped to reserves, and workers were kept supplied with the necessary dyes, sweet grass, and cord, as well as basswood logs used in producing souvenir articles such as paddles, tomahawks, and peace pipes. There appears to be an almost unlimited market for baskets suitable for packing fruit and candy, as well as baskets used for

shopping, knitting, and sewing; but it has been necessary to stop production of several lines of wastebaskets as there are on the market many types of these baskets made from metal, which are currently very popular.

A number of Indian workers have become interested in weaving willow basketry, and it is hoped that this material will gradually become more widely used. However, Indian workers are slow to change from one basic material to another. Adequate supplies of willow have been made available to Indian workers from plantations which have been started on several reserves, and as the workers become aware of the wide market which exists for willow basketry, they are more willing to devote their time to the production of heavy market baskets, clothes baskets, picnic hampers, and other such articles.

Assistance was given in marketing some of the fine hand work produced by members of the Indian Homemakers' Clubs. There were also many shipments of pyjamas and dressing gowns, made by the various Clubs, which were checked and sorted for reshipment to Indian Hospitals and other points where these articles, as well as shipments of salvaged clothing, were required.

Machinery for stone polishing and silver-work has been loaned to a few interested Indian craftsmen in the vicinity of Spanish River, and these workers report that there is sale for everything they produce, especially during the tourist season.

Grants to Agricultural Exhibitions and Indian Fairs

	1947-48	1946-47
<i>Ontario</i>		
Oshweken Agricultural Society, Brantford	\$225.00	\$225.00
Garden River Agricultural Society, Sault Ste. Marie ...	100.00	100.00
Caradoc United Indian Fair, Muncey	150.00	150.00
Manitoulin Island Unceded Agricultural Society	150.00	150.00
Canadian Lakehead Exhibition	250.00	250.00
Mohawk Agricultural Society, Deseronto	100.00	100.00
<i>Manitoba</i>		
Manitoba Provincial Exhibition	250.00	250.00
Rosburn Agricultural Society	25.00	25.00
<i>Saskatchewan</i>		
Prince Albert Agricultural Society	400.00	400.00
Regina Agricultural & Industrial Exhibition Ass'n, Ltd.	400.00	400.00
<i>Alberta</i>		
Calgary Exhibition	500.00	500.00
Edmonton Exhibition	500.00	400.00
<i>British Columbia</i>		
North and South Saanich Agricultural Society, Cowichan	50.00	50.00
Windermere and District Fall Fair, Kootenay	175.00	175.00
Chilliwack Agricultural Association, Chilliwack	150.00	150.00
Armstrong Fall Fair, Okanagan	250.00	250.00
Bulkley Valley Agricultural and Industrial Association ..	100.00	100.00
<i>General</i>		
The Canadian Handicrafts Guild	50.00	50.00
Garden Prizes, Standing Crop Competitions	1,500.00	1,500.00
Home Improvement Competition	1,500.00	1,500.00
Ploughing Matches—Expenses of Indian Competitors ..	150.00	.....
	<u>\$6,975.00</u>	<u>\$6,725.00</u>

FAMILY ALLOWANCES

Registration.—There were 18,517 Indian families registered for Family Allowances as of December 31, 1947, listing 51,530 eligible children. These figures show an increase of 2,229 children over last year, which reflects both the natural annual increase in population and a partial breakdown of prejudice toward Family Allowances previously noted in the Clandeboye, Six Nations, St. Regis, and Caughnawaga Agencies.

Eligible families have by now had ample opportunity to register for Family Allowances, and provisions for retroactive payment for periods in excess of one year have been tightened in consequence. Formerly such retroactive payments were at the discretion of the individual Regional Directors of Family Allowances, but must now be referred to the National Director.

Method of Payment.—Payment to Indian families is being made as follows:

(a) Cheque direct to Indian	12,237		
(b) Cheque direct to Indian, but mailed c/o Indian Agent	2,031		
		14,268—77 %	
(c) Administered through Indian Agency Trust Account	665	3.6%	
(d) Allowances in kind	3,584	19.4%	
			18,517

The following shows registration and method of payment by Province:

Province	Families	Children	Payment			
			a	b	c	d
British Columbia.....	4,233	11,415	3,837	.....	313	83
Alberta.....	1,985	5,870	1,316	310	25	334
Saskatchewan.....	2,407	6,784	1,196	774	63	374
Manitoba.....	2,520	7,130	1,815	632	17	56
Ontario.....	4,101	11,397	2,725	200	92	1,084
Quebec.....	1,749	4,838	644	115	126	864
Prince Edward Island.....	37	103	37	.....	.....	.....
Nova Scotia.....	372	1,035	362	.....	10	.....
New Brunswick.....	320	906	301	.....	19	.....
Northwest Territories and Yukon.....	793	2,052	4	.....	.....	789
	18,517	51,530	12,237	2,031	665	3,584

School Attendance.—The betterment in school attendance which attended the inception of Family Allowances has been maintained, although its optimum effect has apparently been exerted. There remains a minor, but hard core of absenteeism and truancy which the provisions of the Family Allowances Act relative to school attendance have not influenced to date.

Vital Statistics.—The registration of Indian Vital Statistics has been brought into sharp focus by the necessity of verifying the birth of children registered for Family Allowances. The various Regional Directors of Family Allowances have, in most cases, checked Indian births against the National Index and submitted lists of children for whom no verification of birth could be established.

Except in provinces where Indian Agents are not recognized as Deputy Registrars of Birth, considerable progress has been made by Agents. Provincial Registrars have been co-operative in extending the field of admissible evidence of birth to include details secured from Treaty Rolls in the absence of other proof of birth. When certified by the Agent, such facts are now acceptable for the purpose of birth registration in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta.

In the Yukon, the Indian Agent has recently been appointed Deputy Registrar of Vital Statistics for Indians and the employment of Form 1 (Registration of a Live Birth of an Indian) has been authorized. This change in procedure should result in considerable improvement in the Vital Statistics picture in this area.

Current registrations of birth for Vital Statistics purposes are made concurrently with registration for Family Allowances wherever the Indian Agent is so empowered by the Provincial authority. Delayed registrations of births present many problems, but are gradually being brought up-to-date.

RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIAN VETERANS

During the year, 314 new applications for grants under Section 35A of The Veterans' Land Act were approved. In addition, 141 applications for supplementary grants were approved.

The number of Indian veterans for whom grants have been approved to March 31, 1948, was 743; the average grant was \$2,138.

The following table shows the purpose for which grants have been made and the average amount approved for each purpose:

Type of Grant	Indians Given Grants	Total	Average
	No.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Land and buildings.....	161	128,593 00	799 00
Building materials.....	535	564,298 00	1,055 00
Clearing.....	116	44,388 00	383 00
Livestock and equipment.....	461	586,749 00	1,273 00
Forestry equipment.....	4	8,545 00	2,136 00
Commercial fishing equipment.....	92	140,461 00	1,527 00
Fur farming equipment.....	51	25,987 00	510 00*
Household equipment.....	417	89,835 00	215 00†
Total.....		1,588,856 00	

* Restricted to \$850.

† Restricted to \$250.

A comparison with the previous fiscal year shows that approvals and expenditures for 1946-47 and 1947-48 have been substantially the same.

	1946-47	1947-48
New Grants approved	390	314
Amount	\$771,761.00	\$741,095.00
Expenditures	\$315,193.00	\$286,731.00

The benefit to Indians resulting from these grants cannot be over-estimated. The expenditures represent permanent improvements. They are spread over 70 agencies from coast to coast excluding only the far north and other remote areas. From eastern Ontario to the Maritimes, the re-establishment is mainly small holdings. Among those on the Great Lakes and the Pacific Coast, commercial fishing predominates, and in the northern areas fur farming and trapping leads. The remainder are for full-time farming operations.

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES

Since November, 1945, the responsibility of Indian Health Services has been assumed by the Department of National Health and Welfare. For a full report on the activities of the Indian Health Services, see annual report of the Department of National Health and Welfare.

Indian response to medical attention proved very encouraging during the year. Isolation of northern agencies has been overcome to some extent by improved air transport services. Although several epidemics developed, prompt action by the Indian Medical Service prevented serious outbreaks. Close co-operation from the British Columbia Department of Health helped to keep

the death rate in some areas at a minimum. A determined preventive inoculation and vaccination program was carried on among children under the direction of the Regional Superintendent of Indian Health Services.

A new nursing station was built during the year in the Abitibi Agency, Quebec, for bands having no reserves, and others are being constructed at Restigouche and St. Regis. Thirty-five beds have been put at the disposal of Indian Affairs Branch for male tuberculosis patients in Parc Savard Hospital in Quebec City. It is estimated that between 3 and 4 per cent of the Indians in the Province of Quebec have tuberculosis and while there appear to be sufficient beds for adults, it has not yet been possible to provide adequate hospitalization for children with tuberculosis. Four girls trained at LaTuque Hospital are acting as nurses aides, assisting graduate nurses.

CONSTRUCTION AND ENGINEERING WORK

AGENCY BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

Repairs and improvements were carried out at practically all Indian Agencies in Canada, and extensive alterations, repairs, and improvements to agency buildings were made at Walpole Island, Ont., Touchwood Agency residence, Sask., and at Prince Albert where buildings from the ex-Basic Training Centre were taken over for Indian Agency (Carlton Agency) purposes and altered or improved to suit requirements. Space over the Indian Office at Norway House was utilized to provide living quarters for the clerk, and water was installed. Work on Lennox Island dock was carried out under supervision of the Department of Public Works.

New buildings were constructed as follows:

Prince Edward Island: Materials were salvaged from Mount Pleasant Camp and transported to Lennox Island Agency, where a warehouse was built in which to store them.

Nova Scotia: A barn and quarters for Royal Canadian Mounted Police were built at the Eskasoni Indian Agency.

Ontario: Quarters for the Royal Canadian Mounted Police were built at Manitowaning, and two prefabricated houses were erected at the James Bay Agency, Moose Factory Island. The implement shed on the Tyendinaga Reserve was completed.

Manitoba: Warehouses at Split Lake and Pelican Narrows, The Pas Agency, were completed; a warehouse was constructed at Maria Portage, materials for a house for the Assistant Agent at Island Lake were purchased and a tractor shed at Island Lake was built, all in Norway House Agency; a residence for the Superintendent and a power-house were built at Fisher River Agency; an oil storage was provided at Portage la Prairie Agency, Sandy Bay Reserve; a ration house was built on Lizard Point Reserve, Birtle Agency, and a barn was built at Little Saskatchewan Reserve in Portage la Prairie Agency.

Saskatchewan: The residence for the Indian Superintendent of the Meadow Lake Agency was completed; warehouses at Nut Lake, Day Star, and Fishing Lake Reserves were built, and a stable and farmhouse were constructed on the Nut Lake Reserve, all in Touchwood Agency; a farmhouse, barn and warehouse were constructed on the Keeseekoose Reserve, Pelly Agency; a barn was completed on the Big River Reserve, Carlton Agency; warehouses were provided at Sweetgrass, Little Pine, Red Pheasant, Thunderchild, and Meadow Lake Reserves, Battleford Agency.

Alberta: An addition to the office warehouse building at headquarters of the Hobbema Agency was provided and a barn on Farm 2 of this agency was built.

British Columbia.—A boathouse was commenced at the Babine Agency and materials for a garage secured; a storeroom was built from materials salvaged from Port Hardy Military Camp at the Kwawkwalth Agency, Alert Bay.

LANDS AND BUILDINGS

Property was purchased in Cardston, Alta, for a residence for the Superintendent of the Blood Agency, and a lot was acquired in the Village of St. Regis, Que., as a site for Indian Agency and Indian Health Services buildings.

ROAD WORK

Road work was carried out on many Indian reserves and particular attention was paid to improving roads in the St. Regis Indian Agency, Que., Eskasoni and Shubenacadie Indian Agencies, N.S., and Caradoc Agency, Ont. A large road grader was acquired for the St. Regis Agency.

WATER SYSTEMS

A number of water supply systems were provided, particularly in British Columbia, and a report regarding them will be found in the report of the Lands and Development Services Branch. The work undertaken by the Indian Affairs Branch included the following:

Improvements to water works system, Lorette, Que.; a well on Mistawasis Reserve, Carlton Agency, Sask.; wells at Blood Agency, Alta., and at Redstone Meadows Reserve in the Williams Lake Agency, B.C.

IRRIGATION WORKS

The Lands and Development Services Branch were provided with funds for the construction of irrigation systems in British Columbia, and repairs and improvements were carried out to existing systems by the Indian Affairs Branch.

MISCELLANEOUS WORKS

Nova Scotia.—The heating system for the office and warehouse building was extended to heat the storekeeper's quarters, and oil-burning ranges were installed in the Superintendent's, Clerk's, and Royal Canadian Mounted Police constable's quarters at the Eskasoni Agency; an oil range was installed in the Superintendent's residence at the Shubenacadie Agency.

Quebec.—A new heating system was installed in the Superintendent's residence, Timiskaming Indian Agency; a space heater was purchased for the St. Regis Agency Royal Canadian Mounted Police quarters.

Ontario.—An electric range was installed at the Superintendent's residence Fort Frances Agency; an oil heater was acquired for the Indian Office at Chapleau and for the Walpole Island Indian office; an electric range was acquired for the Superintendent's residence, Caradoc Agency.

Manitoba.—Kitchen ranges were installed in the Superintendent's residence, farm residence and clerk's residence, Fisher River Agency; a heater was acquired for Island Lake, and kitchen ranges for the Agency residences at Island Lake and Norway House.

A new lighting plant was installed at Fisher River Agency buildings and a new distribution system and wiring of buildings undertaken.

Saskatchewan.—An electric range was installed in the Indian Superintendent's portion of the Touchwood Agency residence, and a new furnace was installed in Muscouequan Farm residence in the same agency; a kitchen range was acquired for the Muscowpetung and Piatot farmhouse, Qu'Appelle Agency; a heater was installed in File Hills Agency farmhouse; a heating system was installed in building No. 28 of the ex-Basic Training Centre at Prince Albert, and an electric range and refrigerator were also supplied for this building which is now part of the Carlton Agency headquarters. Five stoves were supplied for five warehouses in Battleford Agency.

Batteries were purchased for the Qu'Appelle Agency and Carlton Agency buildings.

Alberta.—A heater was installed in Rocky Mountain House office; a furnace was installed in the Agency residence at Lesser Slave Lake and in the Blood agency office.

Equipment in connection with an electric lighting plant for Athabaska Agency was provided; a lighting plant was installed at the Stockman's residence, Blood Agency, and one for the Crawford Ranch House at the Stony-Sarcee Agency was supplied.

British Columbia.—An oil heater was purchased for the Indian office Babine Agency. A lighting plant was installed in the Stikine Agency office.

In addition, poles were purchased for a telephone line to Eskasoni Reserve, N.S.; traffic signs were erected at Caughnawaga Reserve, Que.; pumping equipment was installed at Norway House Agency, Man.; a septic tank was provided for the farmhouse on Sintaluta Reserve, Qu'Appelle Agency, Sask.; cisterns were provided for the Agency residence, Clerk's residence and farmhouse (Mistawasis Reserve) Carlton Agency, Sask.; furniture was purchased for the superintendent's residence, Athabaska Agency, Alta.; a snow plough was supplied to the Saddle Lake Agency, Alta.; and a large storage tank and cradle for the Peigan Agency, Alta.

SUMMARY OF INDIAN AGENCIES BY PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES

The local administration of Indian lands, on the reserves scattered throughout the Dominion, is conducted through the Department's 91 agencies. The number of bands included in an agency varies from one to more than 30. In addition to the agent, the staff of an agency may include various officers, such as clerk, farm instructor, constable, and stockman, according to its special requirements. Medical staff is provided for agencies as required by the Department of National Health and Welfare. The work of the agencies is supervised by the Department's provincial inspectors. There is an Indian Commissioner at Vancouver, acting in a supervisory capacity for British Columbia.

LOCATIONS OF INDIAN AGENCIES IN CANADA

Prince Edward Island.—The only agency is located at Lennox Island. A large number of Indians live on Lennox Island, and others live at Rocky Point, near Charlottetown, Morell, St. Andrews, and Scotch Fork.

Nova Scotia.—There are 2 Indian agencies in Nova Scotia, one in Hants County (Shubenacadie) and the other in Cape Breton County (Eskasoni).

New Brunswick.—The 3 agencies in New Brunswick are the Northeastern, at Rexton; the Northern, at Perth; and the Southwestern, at Fredericton.

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

Ontario.—The Indian agency offices in Ontario, 24 in number, are located as follows: Chapleau, Chippewa 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 Lakes), Port Arthur, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, Scugog, Sioux Lookout, Brantford (Six Nations), Sturgeon Falls, Virginia (Georgina and Snake Islands), Wallaceburg (Walpole Island), and Wiarton (Cape Croker).

Manitoba.—There are 9 agencies in Manitoba, located as follows: Birtle, Griswold, Hodgson (Fisher River), Ilford (Nelson River), Norway House, Portage la Prairie, Dauphin, Selkirk (Clandeboye), and The Pas.

Saskatchewan.—The following are the 8 agencies in this Province: Fort Qu'Appelle (File Hills-Qu'Appelle), Battleford, Broadview, (Crooked Lake), Duck Lake, Kamsack (Pelly), Meadow Lake, Prince Albert (Carlton), Punnichy (Touchwood).

Alberta.—Locations of Alberta's 12 agency offices are: Cardston and Brocket (Blood and Peigan), High Prairie (Lesser Slave Lake), Fort Chipewyan (Athabaska), Fort Vermilion, Gleichen (Blackfoot), Hobbema, Morley, Calgary and Rocky Mountain House, (Stony-Sarcee), Saddle Lake, and Winterburn (Edmonton).

British Columbia.—In British Columbia there are 18 agencies, located as follows: Alert Bay (Kwawkwalth), Bella Coola, Cranbrook (Kootenay), Duncan (Cowichan), Fort St. John, Hazelton (Babine), Kamloops, Lytton, Masset (Queen Charlotte Islands), Merritt (Nicola), New Westminster, Port Alberni (West Coast), Prince Rupert (Skeena), Telegraph Creek (Stikine), Vancouver, Vanderhoof (Stuart Lake), Vernon (Okanagan), and Williams Lake.

Northwest Territories.—The 3 agencies are at Fort Simpson, Fort Resolution, and Fort Norman.

Yukon Territory.—The one agency in Yukon Territory is at Whitehorse.

SUMMARY OF TRIBAL ORIGINS OF CANADIAN INDIANS

Prince Edward Island.—Micmac tribe, of Algonkian stock.

Nova Scotia.—Like the Indians of Prince Edward Island, those of Nova Scotia also bear the distinctive name of Micmac, and are of Algonkian stock.

New Brunswick.—Mostly Micmacs, though there are some bands of Maliseets, also of Algonkian stock.

Quebec.—The principal tribes found in Quebec are: Iroquois at Caughnawaga, Lake of Two Mountains, and St. Regis; the Hurons of Lorette are 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 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.

Ontario.—Most of the Indians of Ontario are Ojibwas, Chippewas, and Missisauga tribes, which are all 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 Algonkian stock, are found in northern and northwestern Ontario.

Manitoba.—Manitoba Indians are mostly Ojibwas and Crees of Algonkian stock. Bands of Swamp Crees found at the Norway House and Fisher River Agencies and in the York Factory district 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.

Saskatchewan.—The most numerous tribes among the Saskatchewan Indians are Ojibwas, Swamp Crees, and Plains Crees, which all belong to the Algonkian stock. In addition to these, Sioux Indians are found at 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.

Alberta.—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.

British Columbia.—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 Kwawkwalth 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.

Northwest Territories.—The principal tribes found in the Far North are the Slaves, Hares, Loucheaux, 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.

Yukon Territory.—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 the Mackenzie River; another band of Slaves, called Nahani, is located at the headwaters of Pelly River. All these Indians are of 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 Whitehorse, Teslin Lake, Champagne Landing, and Carcross.

TABLE No. 1

Census of Indians: Arranged Under Provinces and Territories, 1948

Province	Number in Band	Religion							Under 7 years		From 7 to 16 inclusive		From 17 to 21 inclusive		From 22 to 85 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	1,380	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	694	38	2,350	2,573	3,056	3,171	1,238	1,127	5,548	4,808	825	819
Manitoba.....	15,933	5,791	52	3,438	528	5,388	438	298	1,663	1,665	1,828	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	745	90	138
Nova Scotia.....	2,364	6			1	2,357			259	259	281	240	130	131	534	457	65	58
Ontario.....	32,421	10,494	1,281	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	1,088
Prince Edward Island.....	266					266			27	22	28	34	14	15	57	57	5	7
Quebec.....	15,194	2,932		557	1	11,517	93	94	1,319	1,360	1,750	1,718	804	878	3,471	3,010	463	421
Saskatchewan.....	14,168	4,804		1,499	163	6,934	42	716	1,572	1,611	1,683	1,646	642	639	2,828	2,779	355	403
Yukon.....	1,531	1,224				307			147	157	180	195	74	71	331	278	54	44
Total Indian Population.....	125,686	33,287	1,333	17,381	1,062	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

TABLE No. 2
Land, Property and Live Stock, Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1948

Bands	Land				Property				Live Stock						
	Total Area of Reserve (Acres)	Acres Under Wood	Acres Cleared but Not Cultivated	Acres Under Cultivation	Private Houses	Churches	Council Houses	Saw-Mills	Horses			Cattle			
									Stallions	Geldings and Mares	Foals	Bulls	Steers	Milch Cows	Young Stock
Prince Edward Island.....	2,741	1,320	800	200	28	1	1	.....	6	1	1	8	10	10	
Nova Scotia.....	18,187	12,720	556	1,066	318	5	.....	2	43	2	1	.....	61	13	
New Brunswick.....	36,962	33,140	1,127	339	353	5	4	1	29	.....	.....	.....	8	5	
Quebec.....	177,338	139,243	13,978	9,271	2,157	25	5	1	1	558	68	54	37	1,493	873
Ontario.....	1,352,948	1,121,193	104,267	27,814	4,737	116	43	21	25	2,305	159	65	601	2,586	1,562
Manitoba.....	522,395	210,075	158,121	18,390	4,050	91	27	12	19	2,399	67	27	286	1,607	1,140
Saskatchewan.....	1,202,743	501,410	714,610	70,066	2,625	50	22	3	11	6,390	127	102	1,158	2,773	2,337
Alberta.....	1,419,047	327,834	797,633	63,513	2,344	33	8	3	169	8,259	1,414	238	2,466	7,733	4,656
British Columbia.....	832,782	445,373	247,356	41,491	6,712	164	81	13	109	7,023	1,113	231	7,890	4,567	3,955
Northwest Territories and Yukon..	5,634	3,575	32	35	423	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	5,570,777	2,795,883	2,038,480	232,185	23,747	490	191	56	334	27,012	2,951	719	12,446	20,838	14,551

TABLE No. 4
Statement of Special Expenditure, Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1948

FUR CONSERVATION	
Quebec.....	\$ 22,329
Ontario.....	12,338
Manitoba.....	45,570
Saskatchewan.....	75,960
Alberta.....	21,107
British Columbia.....	280
Northwest Territories.....	—
Head Office.....	12,531
Total Special Expenditure.....	190,113
Total Ordinary Expenditure.....	7,182,639
Grand Total Ordinary and Special Expenditure.....	7,372,752

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES

TABLE No. 5

*Open Account—Advances for Assistance to Indians, Fiscal Year Ended
March 31, 1948*

EXPENDITURE	
British Columbia	\$ 569.63
Saskatchewan	8,787.21
Manitoba	36.26
Ontario	4,888.09
Quebec	335.50
Nova Scotia	1,650.16
	<u>\$16,266.85</u>
REPAYMENTS	
British Columbia	\$ 120.00
Alberta	1,432.91
Saskatchewan	4,213.10
Ontario	155.00
Nova Scotia	10.00
	<u>5,931.01</u>
Expenditure over repayments	<u><u>\$10,335.84</u></u>

TABLE No. 6

Indian Trust Fund

Showing transactions in connection with the fund during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1948.

Balance April 1, 1947		\$17,577,364.57
Collections on land sales, timber and stone dues, rents, fines, fees, etc.		2,217,201.01
Interest for the year ended March 31, 1948		889,602.24
Credit transfers during the year		20,241.84
Expenditure during the year	\$ 2,112,206.02	
Transfers by Warrant, etc.	30,754.77	
Balance March 31, 1948	18,561,449.27	
	<u>\$20,704,410.06</u>	<u>\$20,704,410.06</u>

TABLE No. 7

*Annuities Paid and Interest on Indian Trust Funds, Fiscal Year Ended
March 31, 1948*

Alberta	\$ 304,310.92
British Columbia	114,587.87
Manitoba	121,498.50
New Brunswick	2,835.26
Northwest Territories	20,970.00
Nova Scotia	3,175.59
Ontario	374,127.88
Prince Edward Island .....	.20
Quebec	25,261.36
Saskatchewan	196,416.33
Yukon Territory	29.56
	<u>\$1,163,213.47</u>

TABLE No. 8

Indian Education Ordinary Expenditure, Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1948

	Day Schools	Residential Schools	General	Total
	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Nova Scotia.....	104,760 79	39,082 31		143,843 10
Prince Edward Island.....	6,788 42			6,788 42
New Brunswick.....	27,941 72			27,941 72
Quebec.....	182,359 15	19,360 68		201,719 83
Ontario.....	278,015 75	370,226 31		648,242 06
Manitoba.....	181,455 23	265,744 20		447,199 43
Saskatchewan.....	81,534 97	423,501 82		505,036 79
Alberta.....	40,720 25	487,299 84		528,020 09
British Columbia.....	188,421 59	529,093 94		717,515 53
British Columbia Vocational Instruction.....			17,440 77	17,440 77
Northwest Territories.....	54,273 28	71,203 99		125,477 27
Yukon.....	13,382 70	18,119 11		31,501 81
Assistance to ex-pupils.....			68,436 28	68,436 28
Freight and express.....			1,148 20	1,148 20
Salaries and travel.....			36,422 71	36,422 71
Stationery.....			102,490 43	102,490 43
Miscellaneous.....			5,579 60	5,579 60
	1,159,653 85	2,223,632 20	231,517 99	3,614,804 04

TABLE No. 9

Statement Showing Enrolment by Provinces in the Different Classes for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1948

RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS

Province	Denominations					Number on Roll			Average Attendance	Percentage of Attendance	Grades										
	Number of Schools	Church of England	Presbyterian	Roman Catholic	United Church	Boys	Girls	Total			I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI
Nova Scotia.....	1			1		79	82	161	149	92.54	39	22	28	27	18	10	11	5	1		
Quebec.....	2	1			1	26	34	60	38	63.33	23	12	13	6	6						
Ontario.....	12	5	1		6	710	800	1,510	1,318	87.28	406	213	190	170	148	122	99	83	79		
Manitoba.....	8	1	1		4	449	573	1,022	892	87.28	260	162	146	142	130	78	62	23	19		
Saskatchewan.....	13	2			9	818	998	1,816	1,576	86.78	489	276	274	249	205	152	99	53	19		
Alberta.....	19	5			12	946	1,090	2,036	1,777	86.78	722	308	255	246	217	147	84	53	4		
Northwest Territories.....	4	1			3	100	136	236	191	80.93	111	50	29	22	13	7		2	2		
British Columbia.....	13	2			9	1,002	1,074	2,076	1,837	90.89	484	357	311	267	240	166	132	82	37		
Yukon.....	1	1				38	31	69	35	50.72	29	13	19	3	3	2					
Total—Residential Schools	73	18	2	45	8	4,168	4,818	8,986	7,863	87.50	2,563	1,413	1,265	1,132	980	684	487	301	161		

TABLE No. 9—Continued

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	X	XI
Prince Edward Island.....	1	17	16	33	27	81.81	12	5	4	7	3			2			
Nova Scotia.....	9	212	248	460	356	77.39	177	79	57	58	33	34	18	4			
New Brunswick.....	10	182	206	388	284	73.19	115	73	61	47	37	26	21	6	2		
Quebec.....	30	769	871	1,640	1,270	77.44	571	276	212	199	150	114	63	37	18		
Ontario.....	80	1,527	1,716	3,243	2,494	76.59	981	550	457	385	338	206	170	142	10	3	1
Manitoba.....	49	844	838	1,682	1,104	65.64	908	301	195	117	88	45	14	12	2		
Saskatchewan.....	31	443	457	900	761	84.55	354	202	159	78	58	39	7	3			
Alberta.....	3	93	115	208	175	84.13	71	27	18	22	44	17	4	4	1		
Northwest Territories.....	5	35	36	71	50	70.42	33	6	15	5	5	5	2				
British Columbia.....	59	1,041	1,136	2,177	1,522	69.91	1,036	372	267	185	171	78	46	21	1		
Yukon.....	8	79	101	180	135	75.00	115	31	24	5	4	1					
Total—Day Schools.....	285	5,242	5,740	10,982	8,178	74.37	4,373	1,922	1,469	1,108	931	565	345	231	34	3	1

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	X	XI
Quebec.....	2	28	31	59	56	94.91	50	4	3	2							
Ontario.....	3	28	25	53	50	94.33	9	12	6	11	5	5	3	2			
Manitoba.....	2	9	12	21	12	57.14	7	6	4	2	2						
Total—Combined White and Indian Day Schools..	7	65	68	133	118	88.72	66	22	13	15	7	5	3	2			

TABLE NO. 9—*Concluded*
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	X	XI		
Prince Edward Island.....	1			1	17	16	33	27	81.81	12	5	4	7	3			2					
Nova Scotia.....	9	1		10	291	330	621	505	81.32	216	101	85	85	51	44	29	9	1				
New Brunswick.....	10			10	182	206	388	284	73.19	115	73	61	47	37	26	21	6	2				
Quebec.....	30	2	2	34	823	936	1,759	1,364	77.54	644	292	228	207	156	114	63	37	18				
Ontario.....	80	12	3	95	2,265	2,541	4,806	3,854	80.10	1,396	775	653	566	491	333	272	227	89	3	1		
Manitoba.....	49	8	2	59	1,302	1,423	2,725	2,008	73.69	1,175	469	345	261	220	123	76	35	21				
Saskatchewan.....	31	13		44	1,261	1,455	2,716	2,337	86.04	843	478	433	327	263	191	106	56	19				
Alberta.....	3	19		22	1,039	1,205	2,244	1,952	86.98	793	335	273	268	261	164	88	57	5				
Northwest Territories.....	5	4		9	135	172	307	241	78.50	144	56	44	27	18	12	2	2	2				
British Columbia.....	59	13		72	2,043	2,210	4,253	3,409	80.15	1,520	729	578	452	411	244	178	103	38				
Yukon.....	8	1		9	117	132	249	170	68.27	144	44	43	8	7	3							
Totals.....	285	73	7	365	9,475	10,626	20,101	16,151	80.34	7,002	3,357	2,747	2,255	1,918	1,254	835	534	195	3	1		