

CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES

REPORT

OF

Indian Affairs Branch

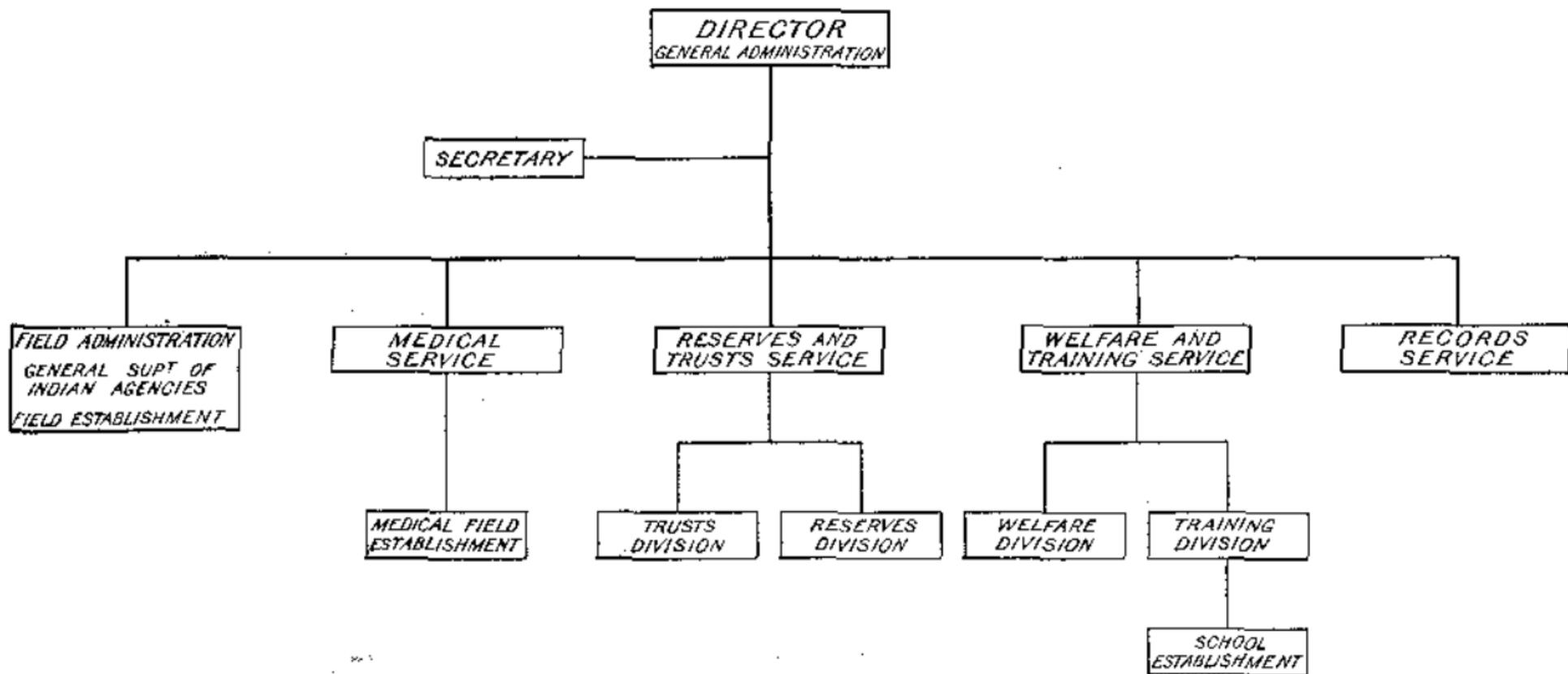
FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1949



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Indian Affairs Branch

D. M. MacKay, Director

Good progress was made during the year towards the ultimate goal of affording the Canadian Indian opportunities equal to those of fellow Canadians of the white race. In this progress there were indications that the Indians themselves were cognizant of the objective and on many reserves the development of community interest set an encouraging pace.

Economically, the lot of the Indian followed the pattern of other Canadians. With the exception of some northern areas, where the scarcity of game and the drop in fur prices brought hardship and the necessity of relief measures, the Indian shared fully in the national prosperity. Wages were high, crops abundant, and there was but little unemployment.

In respect to the fur harvest, in which the Indian has played so historic a part, the Department was alive to the necessity of pushing further planned conservation and production measures. With the co-operation of the Provincial Government concerned, much was accomplished in the way of registering trap lines for Indians. The program of beaver and muskrat preserves began to pay dividends to the Indian hunters. Fortunately, the drop in fur prices was largely confined to long-haired furs and good returns were still available for beaver and muskrat pelts.

In the matter of education, the most vital factor in planning, steady progress was made despite high building costs and the scarcity of teachers. Twenty-four new day schools were constructed and extra classrooms added to other schools. A start was made towards increasing the number of Indian children attending white schools through the co-operation of Provincial departments of education and by arrangement with local school boards. There was an increase in the number of Indian children attending secondary schools, and the percentage of fully qualified teachers in the Indian service increased sharply.

Field reports indicate that as educational facilities were increased a demand for improved housing followed. Increased personal income made it possible for many Indians to build new homes or improve their present ones. This trend is noticeable on many reserves. Many new homes were completed by Indian war veterans as a result of grants. Departmental assistance to Indians for the building or improvement of homes amounted to \$651,000.

A small monetary monthly allowance to aged Indians was a new welfare project put in operation. This allowance is in addition to rations, housing or special medical diet. Three thousand eight hundred and fifty old people were in receipt of this allowance.

The administration was reorganized in a number of regions, particularly in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

Of particular importance was the meeting of the Indian Commissioner for British Columbia and the seven Regional Supervisors at an eight-day conference in Ottawa. This conference of senior field officers was the first in twelve years and will prove of value in planning long range policy as well as productive of immediate measures designed to facilitate the work of the administration both at headquarters and in the field.

Population

The Department takes a quinquennial census of the Indians under its administration. The last Departmental census was taken in 1944, and, accordingly, another is being taken in the fiscal year 1949-50. The records of the Branch indicate that there has been a slow but steady increase in the population during the present century.

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

<i>Province</i>	<i>Population</i>
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 Territory	1,531
Total	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.

Progress During the Year

British Columbia

The Indians of British Columbia continued to improve their lot with increased numbers taking advantage of year round employment in industry. Opportunities in seasonal work in fish canneries, in hop fields, and in fruit picking in British Columbia and the State of Washington remained on a high level at slightly increased wages. Financial returns to those Indians employed on farms in haying and harvesting work were less than average because of unusual flood conditions which greatly reduced crops. Indians employed in lumbering experienced an average year and those engaged in trapping received slightly less revenue for their catch through reduced fur market prices.

Agricultural operations on reserves in the interior of the Province indicated an increase in the acreage planted and in the numbers of livestock. More than 18,000 beef cattle are owned by Indian farmers and ranchers. Market prices for cattle were higher than in previous years.

Returns from salmon fishing in the Skeena and Nass River areas compared favourably with those of the previous year although complete returns to Indian fishermen who are engaged in this branch of the fishing industry along the entire Coast were somewhat less due to an earlier closing date being established for the season. Returns from herring, halibut and dog fish (liver) fishing increased, and a successful season was experienced in clam digging in the central and southern coastal areas of the province. An increase was also noted in the number of fishing boats purchased.

There was a marked increase in the building of new homes and in repairs and improvements made to existing dwellings. The Department assisted a number of families on various reserves by supplying the material necessary to effect repairs and improvements.

A difficult year was experienced on reserves throughout the Fraser Valley and other areas where floods caused considerable loss. In some cases this necessitated almost complete re-establishment and, in others, major repairs to homes and the reseeded of land. In this work the greatest co-operation was received both from the Indian families involved and from the various authorities delegated to re-establish the flood victims.

The Indians of British Columbia were included for benefits under the British Columbia Hospital Insurance Act which became effective on January 1, 1949. This Act provides hospitalization and other special services where hospital care is required for all cases other than those of a chronic nature.

Alberta

Eden Valley, a beautiful tract of land situated near the E. P. Ranch in southern Alberta, was acquired as a small reserve for a group of Stony Indians who have resided in the area for many years.

Favourable moisture conditions, following a prolonged winter and late spring, brought good returns of grain from Hobbema south. Lack of moisture in the area from Edmonton north brought low yields and many failures. It was generally a good year, with 732,060 bushels of grain threshed on all reserves.

Although the severe winter caused some losses, excellent pasturage in the southern half of the Province enabled Indians to market their beef cattle in good condition. High prevailing prices brought livestock sales of more than a half million dollars. Thousands of tons of wild hay were sold, and an ample supply retained for winter feeding.

Many farming Indians acquired their own machinery and others purchased equipment and foundation livestock through loans from Band Funds.

Income from hunting and trapping, the basic industries in the north, was lower because of the smaller catch and a price recession. Fortunately, the muskrat catch was fairly good, and caribou were plentiful. Several superintendents were appointed class "B" fur dealers, in an attempt to increase returns from the sale of pelts. Though no appreciable progress was made in the propagation of beaver, some transplanting was done. Income from commercial fishing was not large, but there was sufficient fish for domestic consumption.

Timber sales for the year increased. Indians operated saw-mills on several reserves, with considerable lumber and logs going into home construction.

The oil industry continued to contribute income to Band Funds from permits and leases. Six wells were drilled on reserves, but no oil was obtained in commercial quantities.

Many Indians continued to find lucrative employment away from their reserves, particularly on a power project at Spray Lakes, and on intensive farming projects in the southern part of the province and the adjacent northern United States.

Three new day schools were opened, and construction started on several more.

Saskatchewan

On the majority of the reserves the year was a good one. Revenue fluctuated in localities according to crop production; although long-haired fur dropped in price a considerable income was obtained from beaver and muskrat pelts marketed through the Fur Marketing Board.

Crops in the Battleford and Carlton Agencies were seriously affected due to the long dry season. On the other hand the Pelly Agency, which, in Indian population, is the smallest in the Province, had a surprisingly high yield of 158,444 bushels of grain.

Income from hunting, trapping and fishing, while subject to a drop in prices, was still a major source of revenue. The Indians of the Province realized \$467,802 from it. Carlton Agency alone had an income of \$283,736 from this source.

There was a slight reduction in the number of cattle. Those Agencies where cattle production had previously been most satisfactory suffered greatly from drought. Cattle had to be reduced in numbers according to feed available.

Housing conditions improved in many localities. One hundred and fourteen new homes were erected and 268 Indian houses were repaired and improved.

The health of the Indians seemed to improve throughout the year with no serious epidemics reported. Efforts to reduce the T.B. incidence by B.C.G. vaccine and other medical facilities were continued.

Manitoba

General conditions throughout the Province showed improvement with an even economic balance in favour of the Indians, who showed a sincere desire to improve their living conditions.

Livestock prices reached a new high and, as a result, an additional effort was made to increase and improve breeding stock.

Farming methods also improved with the utilization of power machinery and more modern methods. The harvest yield was most satisfactory; wheat averaged thirty bushels and oats sixty bushels to the acre. Community gardens were planned and land broken for this purpose.

Trapping income was down over the previous year because of the drop in fur prices. However, considerable income was realized from this source and, in conjunction with the Provincial Government, organized trap-lines were laid out with a view to increased fur catches.

A number of Indians successfully engaged in commercial fishing despite the drop in price of low grade fish during the latter part of the year.

Six new schools were erected giving an increased accommodation of seven classrooms. Attendance increased with the provision of this more suitable accommodation.

A major administrative reorganization took place involving the closing of two agencies which were incorporated within the Portage la Prairie Agency.

Two new agencies were opened, one at Dauphin, Manitoba, and one at Ilford on the Hudson Bay railroad. The reorganization was designed to provide four agencies in the southern part of the province where agriculture predominates and three in the northern region where trapping, lumbering and fishing are the principal occupations.

Ontario

In the southern part of the Province production was maintained at a high level. Wages were high, crops were good and satisfactory prices were obtained for farm produce. Many Indians were employed steadily in industry or as farm labourers.

The Indian farmers of the Tyendinaga, Six Nations, and Caradoc Reserves enjoyed a prosperous year. Holstein cattle owners on the Tyendinaga Reserve improved their herds and a number of Indian war veterans were becoming established Holstein breeders.

Continuous employment and high wages were reflected in improved housing conditions as Indian home owners carried out needed repairs and improvements and built new houses. Additional numbers of Indian veterans were re-established under the Veterans' Land Act.

Four new schools were completed providing an additional eleven classrooms for southern Ontario reserves, and it was noted that the number of Indian boys and girls attending secondary schools in this region increased.

In the northern and northwestern regions, where about 20,000 Indians reside, trapping was the main income source, augmented by summer employment mostly in the lumber industry.

Returns from trapping were only fair. Catches were about average but prices, which had been exceptionally high, returned to a more normal level. Employment in lumbering was good until, towards the end of the season, a drop in the demand for pulpwood was experienced. Those employed as guides benefited from an increase in the tourist traffic.

A region-wide program for the transplanting of live beaver was carried out with considerable success. The project tended to improve some existing trap-lines as well as providing for additional lines in the future.

Housing conditions in most agencies improved during the year. A saw-mill was put in operation at Moose Factory to provide lumber for a long-term improvement project in that agency.

Educational facilities were increased with the construction of a number of day schools. Those at West Bay and Murray Hill in the Manitoulin Agency and at Fort William in the Port Arthur Agency are considered excellent units and are already filled to capacity.

Quebec

A decline in the price of fur and opportunities of profitable employment elsewhere caused many Indians in the northern region to seek and obtain employment in industry. At Bersimis, Seven Islands, Maniwaki, Weymontaching, Obedjiwan and Restigouche, the number of Indians engaged in the pulpwood industry increased sharply.

At Bersimis, a commercial fishing project was reorganized and 25,000 lbs. of salmon caught and sold. The profit was distributed on a percentage basis to those participating. Although this was the only commercial fishing project under way, the majority of the reserves engaged in fishing for home consumption.

Special attention was paid to improving educational facilities. At Caughnawaga, a twelve-classroom fireproof school was almost completed. At St. Regis, a two-room day school with residence was built. In Abitibi, log schools were constructed at Waswanipi, Mistassini and Obedjiwan. These will be used as seasonal schools.

The construction of homes reached a new high. One hundred and twenty homes were built and many others renovated and repaired. Homes were built from welfare appropriations at Pointe Bleue, Restigouche, Oka, and Maniwaki, and others built from Band Funds at Bersimis and Maniwaki.

Farming methods on some reserves showed a marked improvement, with the utilization of modern methods and machinery. This was particularly noticeable at St. Regis, Pointe Bleue, Maniwaki, Oka and Timiskaming.

In those agencies where health measures had been applied there was improvement in the general health of the Indians. The B.C.G. treatment for T.B. was continued throughout the year, and in the Abitibi Agency, where the need was greatest, a systematic check was maintained. A number of nurses were appointed and small nursing stations established at key points. A modern nursing station was also completed at St. Regis. Steps were taken to facilitate dental treatment. A dentist, stationed at Caughnawaga, was provided with a mobile unit which will serve all reserves.

New Brunswick

Employment was at a fair level throughout the year. The largest income was derived from potato picking in the State of Maine. On the Tobique, Woodstock and Kingsclear Reserves barrel and basket making was successfully engaged in, and other Indians secured employment in the cities and from farmers. Indians from the eastern region were employed on bush work in the winter and in fishing during the summer.

A number of V.L.A. grants were approved, with new homes for veterans resulting. Non-veteran Indians were also assisted in the construction of new homes and in the improvement of existing ones. About twenty new homes were completed.

Roads on the reserves were improved, and, with the co-operation of the Provincial Government, the maintenance of winter roads was extended.

A number of administrative changes were made with a view to greater efficiency, and ultimate benefit to the Indians concerned. The superintendent of New Brunswick North was appointed on a full time basis. He and his staff were provided with suitable accommodation at Perth. On the Kingsclear Reserve, a resident nurse was provided with living quarters, an office, and a motor vehicle.

In general, a trend towards improvement in health and living conditions was noticeable.

Nova Scotia

Considerable progress was made in carrying forward the centralization program at Shubenacadie and Eskasoni where 30 new homes were completed and occupied by Indian families moving from more remote areas. New land was also cleared and broken in preparation for additional moves and to provide gardens and pasture.

The Indians did not fare so well in industrial employment, with the result that the building program has been beneficial from the employment aspect.

Indian veterans continued to take advantage of the Veterans' Land Act. In each case the veteran's home was built of lumber cut and milled on the reserve and the work done entirely by Indian labour. By these means the Indian veteran was able to acquire a new home at a cost of approximately \$2,300.

School attendance increased with Family Allowance benefits contributing noticeably to the general well-being of the children. At Eskasoni a new school-bus was provided to bring in 100 children from a radius of three miles. Stores operated by Indians at Shubenacadie and Eskasoni under the supervision of Agency administration continued to do well throughout the year. These stores, which are financed through a revolving fund loan, have an annual business gross of approximately \$60,000 each. Profits accruing will be used on community projects.

The health of the Indians continued to improve and the use of X-rays and hospitalization further tightened the control of T.B. Inoculations are reducing the incidence of such contagious diseases as whooping-cough and diphtheria.

Prince Edward Island

The Agency construction program contributed largely to the year's activity. Surplus airport buildings were dismantled at Mount Pleasant Airport and shipped to Lennox Island. A modern four-room day school, an agency office and warehouse, an agent's residence and a small nursing station were included in the buildings resulting from this reconstruction project.

The school, staffed by the Sisters of Ste. Martha, opened in September.

A store, badly needed by the Indians, was opened through the provisions of the Revolving Fund, and, staffed by Indian clerks, is already doing a commendable amount of business with a fair margin of profit.

The Lennox Island Indians had a ready market for their potato basket production which is their most profitable source of employment. The culture of oysters was continued with a view to eventual larger returns.

Through the co-operation of the Provincial Government a number of short courses were given on the reserve covering such subjects as agriculture, nutrition, fishing and community improvements. These courses were well attended with satisfactory results.

Yukon Territory

A program of fur conservation and control by use of registered trap-lines was carried out. This project is of inestimable value for the welfare of many Indians in the Yukon whose main income is derived from hunting and trapping.

Economic conditions generally were not good. Long-period work was scarce largely because of the closing down of the coal mine at Carmacks and saw-mills at Mayo during the winter season. Big game hunters, who provide seasonal employment for many Indians, were fewer than usual.

The encouragement of vegetable growing among the Indian population continued with success. Carcross residential school produced 6,000 pounds of potatoes, 1,500 pounds of carrots and 1,500 pounds of turnips besides other vegetables. This experimental work in vegetable growing was assisted by the operation of a greenhouse at Mayo Indian village, where community spirit was at a high level. The building of a new school, cultivation of gardens, and competitive sports assisted this trend.

Community enterprise was noticeable during the year. Service clubs and others assisted by donating prizes for academic achievement in the schools and for competition in sports such as hockey and lacrosse. Of particular interest was the growth of the Indian Boy Scout Troops at Whitehorse and Carcross. These troops, in accordance with the requirements of the movement, purchased their own uniforms with money earned individually by doing chores, and took part in a successful combined annual camp.

Northwest Territories

A general reorganization of Indian Affairs administration in the Territories was commenced. This involved a re-allocation of regional offices and new personnel. It is visualized that this reorganization when completed will materially assist the Indians scattered over great areas in the northwest, by providing closer supervision and greater educational and health facilities.

The year itself was a bad one for the Indians of the three agencies. Game was scarce and the decline of fur prices seriously affected their livelihood with resulting increase in relief costs. Added to this burden was the increased cost of white man's food, to which the Indian has to resort when his natural food supply diminishes.

In the Fort Norman Agency much ground work was done in compiling statistics on births and deaths and other information requisite for Family Allowances and the old age allowance. During treaty trips to Fort McPherson, Arctic Red River, Good Hope and Fort Franklin, Indians of these areas were X-rayed as part of a concerted program to combat T.B.

The scarcity of fish in some lakes in the Fort Simpson area, and the fact that the caribou passed through the area to seek better grazing grounds, made the year a difficult one for Indians in that region.

Reserves and Trusts Service

Reserves Division

Land Sales and Leases

Eighty-eight parcels of Indian lands were sold, and of this number, 68 were cash sales realizing \$51,190.30, and 20 were time sales totalling \$22,663.67.

Receipts from cash sales and collections on land sale contracts amounted to \$415,990.09, and of this total \$392,360.61 represented principal payments, and \$23,629.48, interest payments.

Seventy-seven purchasers of Indian lands on a time sale basis completed their payments, and five sale contracts were cancelled. Letters Patent were issued in favour of 153 purchasers of Indian lands.

Rent collected under leases and permits covering Indian lands and reserve lands totalled \$322,204.08, and at the end of the year 2,124 leases and permits were in force.

Indian Estates

The estates of 183 deceased Indians were referred to the Branch, and the administration of 234 estates was concluded by the distribution of the estate assets.

Location Tickets and Enfranchisements

Four hundred and thirteen Location Tickets were issued to Indians who acquired interests on lands in Indian reserves through purchase from other Indians, inheritance, or allotment by Indian Band Councils.

There were 447 Indians enfranchised.

Petroleum and Natural Gas

While Indian reserves were unproductive of oil, exploration work by licensees and permittees continued, and contracts for exploration and development of petroleum and natural gas were in force on 19 Indian reserves in Alberta and Saskatchewan.

Receipts to Indian band funds from the said contracts totalled \$113,371.02.

Timber and Forest Protection

Fifty-seven timber licences were in force at the beginning of the fiscal year, and of these 15 were completed. One was terminated by agreement, one was not renewed for delay in filing returns and failure to pay dues, and the remaining 40 were renewed. Fifteen new licences were issued, bringing the number of timber licences in force to 55.

Receipts from dues and ground rent under licence were \$183,001.82, and from dues under permits to Indians, \$115,756.27, making total receipts from timber \$298,758.09.

Fifty forest fires were reported on Indian reserves, and timber destroyed in such fires was estimated to have a stumpage value of approximately \$6,600. The amount spent in suppression of these fires was \$18,243.70.

Fur Rehabilitation

Further extension of the program to rehabilitate wild fur bearers to preserve the livelihood of Indian trappers has continued with a marked increase in the areas brought under planned management.

Three of the large beaver preserves organized and managed in co-operation with the provinces are now in production and yielded the following amounts: Abitibi (Quebec), 1,070 pelts—\$44,701; Nottaway (Quebec), 1,291 pelts—\$55,865.70; and Kesagami (Ontario), 1,336 pelts—\$43,968. Other preserves have made substantial progress toward reaching the production stage.

Negotiations have been conducted with Quebec for the addition of the Mistassini area of approximately 50,000 square miles to the large areas already under planned management as beaver producing areas.

Revision of the co-operative arrangements with Ontario, Quebec, Manitoba and Saskatchewan has been fully discussed with provincial administrative officers and substantial agreement reached, and new arrangements with all provinces are confidently expected to follow.

Provision has been made to augment the departmental field staff by adding a fur specialist to the staff of each regional supervisor. This is intended to make fur rehabilitation an integral part of the Federal administration, to provide trained liaison officers to work with provincial organizations already in the field, and to co-ordinate the joint effort to organize the Indians to fit into the registered trap-line programs already set up.

Several small muskrat ranching operations in the Prairie Provinces have been successfully continued. Value of production was: Onion Lake, 9,714 muskrats—\$23,007.39; Sipanok, 7,028 muskrats—\$18,852.47; and Summerberry, 12,701 muskrats—\$26,697.80. In addition, a much larger sum was distributed to Indians through provincial agencies.

Trusts Division

The credit balance of the Indian Trust Fund on March 31, 1949, was \$18,642,641.60, an increase of \$81,192.33 over the previous year. Interest on trust funds paid by the Government of Canada at the rate of 5 per cent amounted to \$938,803.81. In Alberta and Saskatchewan, the continued search for oil was an important source of revenue for the trust funds, \$113,371.02 was received to the credit of Band Funds from contracts for exploration and development of petroleum and natural gas. Other sources of income were sale of land, 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 Bands 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.

Band projects in farming, fishing, lumbering, and house construction were formulated and developed, and under these projects Indians are enabled to work at current wage rates while receiving training and instruction. Special mention might be made of the Bersimis Fishery Project which showed a net profit for the year of \$1,500 over and above the \$2,794.91 paid to the Indians of the band for fish. With the hope of stimulating greater interest in this project, a bonus of five cents per pound, based on the number of pounds caught, was paid. Approximately 30 Indians participated in the project.

An innovation in Band Fund administration was the preparation by bands with fairly substantial funds of a budget of proposed expenditures for the fiscal year 1949-50. This was done in consultation with the superintendents. Hereto-

fore, the system generally followed was to consider the needs of a band as they arose without regard to anticipated requirements. The innovation has been most successful both from the point of view of giving Indian Councils some voice in the handling of band monies as well as enabling both the Band Council and the Department to have an opportunity to consider more carefully requests for expenditures from Band Funds.

Annuities

Annuity monies were distributed in accordance with the various treaties as follows:

No. of Chiefs paid at \$25.00—172	\$ 4,300.00
No. of Headmen paid at \$15.00—380	5,700.00
No. of Indians paid at \$5.00—52,093	260,465.00
No. of Indians paid at \$4.00—155	620.00
No. of Indians paid at \$12.00—2	24.00
No. of Commutations of Annuity paid at \$50.00—106	5,300.00
No. of Enfranchised Indians paid \$100.00 in lieu of Annuity—251	25,100.00
Amount paid on account of arrears for previous years	3,724.00
General Advance re Robinson Treaty to be added	13,250.00
Total	\$318,483.00

In addition, there were 6,412 Indians who received annuity under the Robinson Treaty and 5,839 who received annuity under Treaty Nine (James Bay). This brings the number of Indians in Canada receiving treaty annuity to 65,053.

Personal Savings Accounts

There were approximately 2,072 individual Indian Savings Accounts in effect. The total on deposit has increased by \$36,461.21. The following statement summarizes the year's transactions:

	<i>Debit</i>	<i>Credit</i>
April 1, 1948—Balance		\$451,875.55
Government Interest		22,593.78
Deposits to savings		107,633.22
Withdrawals during year	\$ 93,765.79	
March 31, 1949—Balance	488,336.76	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$582,102.55	\$582,102.55

Band Loans

Two hundred and forty-two Indians applied for loans from Band Funds, and of this number 200 received loans which totalled \$56,024, the average loan being \$280.12. The sum advanced was for the purposes and in amounts as follows:

For the purchase of live-stock and equipment, \$20,194; for the purchase of property—land and buildings, \$1,305; for repairs to buildings—houses, barns, etc., \$15,875; for construction of new buildings, and the sinking of wells, \$9,975; and for miscellaneous purchases, \$8,675.

There were 85 band loans fully retired. Loan funds were set up from the capital funds of 13 additional bands, thus making a total of 69 Indian bands who have loan funds which range in size from \$800 to \$25,000.

Education Service

Pupil Enrolment and Attendance

Fiscal Year	Residential Schools		Day Schools		Total (All Schools)		
	Enrolment	Average Attendance	Enrolment	Average Attendance	Enrolment	Average Attendance	Percentage of Attendance
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
1948-49.....	9,368	8,345	12,511	10,320	21,983	18,759	85.33

It will be noted from the above statistics that enrolment at residential schools increased by 382 and at day schools by 1,529. This has resulted in a total increase during the year of 2,015 (including children enrolled in combined schools).

There are 925 Indian children in elementary grades and 377 Indian children in secondary grades in provincial and private schools. Added to the totals above, this means that there are 23,285 Indians enrolled in educational classes.

The increase in the percentage of attendance from 80.34 to 85.33 is also noteworthy. Children have been much more prompt in returning to Indian residential schools after the summer holidays. At Indian day schools, the attendance has steadily improved as a result of Family Allowance payments, the better calibre of teachers employed and improvements in classroom equipment and materials.

The building of new day schools and the opening of classroom blocks at residential schools continued at a steady pace. The number of day schools increased during the year from 285 to 309 and extra classrooms were added to several schools. In all, nearly 90 more classrooms were provided in day and residential schools.

The Special Joint Committee of the Senate and the House of Commons appointed to continue and complete examination and consideration of the Indian Act, in its Minutes of Proceedings and Evidence No. 5 covering the period Tuesday April 13, 1948, to and including Monday June 21, 1948, made the following recommendation concerning the operation of Indian Schools.

"Your Committee recommends the revision of those sections of the Act which pertain to education, in order to prepare Indian children to take their places as citizens.

"Your Committee, therefore, recommends that wherever and whenever possible Indian children should be educated in association with other children."

In line with this policy, the education division has been negotiating with school boards and Provincial Departments of Education for the training of Indian children in Provincial schools. The following statement shows the enrolment of Indian children in such schools in the elementary grades.

Indian Children Attending Provincial and Private Schools—Elementary Grades

Provinces	Grades								Totals
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	
Nova Scotia.....	7	1	6	3	4	4		1	26
New Brunswick.....	3	3	5	5	4	4	2	1	27
Quebec.....	5	6	6	12	15	13	12	8	77
Ontario.....	44	52	46	39	27	28	10	10	256
Manitoba.....	36	8	5	3	2	5	1		60
Saskatchewan.....	13	9	10	9	3	2	2		48
Alberta.....	19	5	5	5	5	4	1	3	47
British Columbia.....	99	81	51	37	38	28	24	19	377
U.S.A.....	1	1	2				3		7
Totals.....	227	166	136	113	98	88	55	42	925

The number of Indians receiving secondary education continues to increase at a satisfactory rate. In addition to 284 pupils enrolled in Indian schools for secondary education there are 377 in secondary grades attending provincial or private schools. This brings the total of Indians attending secondary schools and universities to 661.

The standard of teachers employed in Indian day schools continues to improve. The number of non-qualified, or Grade I, teachers decreased by 18 and the number of teachers holding First Class certificates increased by 36. This trend in the hiring of day school teachers will continue to be departmental policy with a view to the eventual elimination of non-certificated teachers. At the present time the implementation of this policy is made difficult by the serious shortage of qualified teachers across Canada.

The supply of school textbooks and materials improved, and schools were provided with teaching aids which were difficult to obtain during the immediate post-war years.

The provision of school lunch supplies has been extended and many day schools are now serving a hot meal daily. The distribution of vitamin biscuits was again made to day schools in northern Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta and the Northwest Territories.

Welfare Service

There was again a substantial increase in welfare expenditure over the previous year. This increase is accounted for by a further rise in commodity prices and increased costs of services rendered.

Summary

Province	1948-1949	1947-1948	1946-1947
Nova Scotia	\$ 239,690.78	\$ 224,857.91	\$ 194,539.86
Prince Edward Island	17,098.44	21,603.46	14,306.17
New Brunswick	117,992.98	83,821.89	56,109.09
Quebec	333,308.03	208,272.89	175,716.27
Ontario	333,006.78	239,062.21	197,667.92
Manitoba	260,853.16	242,942.87	153,602.31
Saskatchewan	214,197.99	132,162.63	121,710.82
Alberta	185,323.76	152,714.33	105,412.40
British Columbia	474,920.14	195,863.47	132,253.52
Northwest Territories	60,558.08	34,471.14	22,047.79
Yukon Territory	25,677.73	14,011.56	10,668.31
Headquarters Salaries	37,974.34	33,250.61	29,050.82
Triennial Clothing	6,499.74	5,091.41	3,985.83
Handicraft	830.14	711.12	1,944.92
Miscellaneous	9,482.74	18,177.39	11,852.02
	\$2,317,414.83	\$1,607,014.89	\$1,230,868.05
Net Increase 1948-1949 over 1947-1948			\$710,399.94
“ “ 1947-1948 over 1946-1947			\$376,146.93

The general policy followed by the Indian Affairs Branch is one of assisting Indians to be self-supporting and self-reliant. Whenever possible, financial aid is given to Indians to assist them in worthwhile fields of endeavour, in preference to direct relief.

Although much still remains to be done in the housing field, \$651,811.94 was expended on repairs to existing structures and construction of new homes on Indian reserves. When consideration is given to the fact that much of the lumber was sawn by departmentally-owned mills on Indian reserves, and all able-bodied Indians are required to provide necessary labour insofar as it is possible for them to do so, it will be realized that a great deal more can be accomplished per dollar than would otherwise be the case.

Steps were taken to organize the fishing industry in so far as it affects Indians residing in northern Alberta and the Northwest Territories. Lake Athabasca was opened to commercial fishing subject to special restrictions favouring local Indian residents. The opening of the Mackenzie Highway and commercial fishing in Great Slave Lake, N.W.T., has provided a substantial source of income to Indians residing in that area. Steps have been taken, through the co-operation of the Northwest Territories Administration and the Department of Fisheries, to reserve fishing grounds for the domestic use of natives and other local residents adjacent to the principal settlements touching Great Slave Lake.

The fourth annual convention of Indian Homemakers' Clubs in eastern Canada was held on the Indian reserve at Golden Lake, Ontario, in June.

Grants to Agricultural Exhibitions and Indian Fairs

	1948-49	1947-48
Ontario		
Ohsweken Agricultural Society, Brantford	\$ 225.00	\$ 225.00
Moravian Agricultural Society	100.00	....
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
Manitoba		
Manitoba Provincial Exhibition	250.00	150.00
Rossburn Agricultural Society	25.00	25.00
Swan Lake Exhibition	25.00	....
Saskatchewan		
Prince Albert Agricultural Society	500.00	400.00
Regina Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition Association, Ltd.	500.00	400.00
Alberta		
Calgary Exhibition	500.00	500.00
Edmonton Exhibition	500.00	500.00
British Columbia		
North and South Saanich Agricultural Society, Cowichan	50.00	50.00
Windermere and District Fall Fair, Kootenay Chilliwack Agricultural Association, Chilliwack, B.C.	175.00	175.00
Armstrong Fall Fair, Okanagan	150.00	150.00
Bulkley Valley Agricultural and Industrial Association	250.00	250.00
Vancouver Exhibition	100.00	100.00
Cowichan Agricultural Society	500.00	500.00
Cowichan Agricultural Society	150.00	....
General		
The Canadian Handicrafts Guild	100.00	50.00
Garden Prizes, Standing Crop Competitions ..	1,500.00	1,500.00
Home Improvement Competition	1,000.00	1,500.00
Ploughing Matches—Expenses of Indian Competitors	150.00	150.00
	\$7,500.00	\$7,475.00

Handicraft

The increase in tourist travel in Canada brought a gratifying increase in the sale of Indian craft goods, and it has been possible to provide increased employment for Indians belonging to those reserves on which craft projects have been organized.

In addition to the production of basketry, barkwork, and woodwork, Indian women in six agencies have been provided with employment in making hospital garments purchased by the Department of Health and Welfare for use in Indian hospitals throughout the country. These activities are carried on through the co-operation of the various Homemakers' Clubs, and the work of the Indian women showed a steady improvement.

Family Allowances

Registration and Method of Payment

The following table shows the number of Indian families and children registered for Family Allowances in Canada, as at December 31, 1948, together with the method of payment.

Province	Families Registered	Children Registered	Method of Payment			
			A	B	C	D
P.E.I.....	38	116	38			
Nova Scotia.....	388	1,086	378		10	
New Brunswick.....	336	931	321		15	
Quebec.....	1,812	5,075	681	176	119	836
Ontario.....	4,282	12,201	2,948	193	75	1,066
Manitoba.....	2,608	7,783	1,931	605	10	62
Saskatchewan.....	2,476	7,200	1,491	588	50	347
Alberta.....	2,099	6,296	926	915	39	219
British Columbia.....	4,179	11,860	3,701	86	301	91
Yukon and N.W.T.....	803	2,076	7			796
	19,021	54,624	12,422	2,563	619	3,417

The number of families registered shows an increase of 504, and the number of children in pay an increase of 3,094 over last year.

In analysing the method of payment the following percentage breakdowns are significant:

- (a) cheque direct to the Indian, 12,422
 (b) cheque direct to the Indian,,
 mailed c/o the Indian Agency 2,563

- (c) administered through Indian
 Agency Trust Account 619— 3·3 per cent
 (d) allowances in kind 3,417—18·0 per cent

14,985—78·7 per cent
19,021

Payment in Kind

This method of payment, in effect for 18 per cent of all Indian families, has in the past four and a half years permitted the introduction of new and nutritious foods to the more remote bands. Such foods as milk, tomatoes and pablum, largely unknown prior to Family Allowances, are now familiar in the far north and constitute a large percentage of Family Allowances expenditures made under the control of this type of payment. It has, moreover, enabled the strongest emphasis to be placed on the use of Family Allowances exclusively for the children.

Vital Statistics

Steady progress toward the goal of complete registration of birth for Indian children in receipt of Family Allowances has been made during the past year in all provinces where the Indian Superintendent is recognized by the provincial authorities as a Registrar of Vital Statistics for the Indian population.

In Quebec, progress has been particularly gratifying in that a backlog of 2,205 unverified births was reduced 75 per cent. It is expected that delayed registrations will be effected for the remaining 650 children during the coming year.

Allowances to Aged Indians

In addition to the various types of relief and assistance already available to aged Indians, a special allowance of \$8 a month was initiated, effective September 1, 1948.

Conditions governing payment are lenient, requiring principally that the Indian has attained his seventieth birthday and whose income, if any, does not exceed \$400 per annum, inclusive of allowance.

The following chart shows the number of recipients of the allowances to aged Indians and the method of payment as of March 31, 1949:

Province	Number of Aged Indians in Pay	Method of Payment		
		Cheque Direct	Cheque Direct c/o Indian Agency	Administered Agency Trust Account
P.E.I.....	10	10		
Nova Scotia.....	80	80		
New Brunswick.....	54	54		
Quebec.....	356	173	183	
Ontario.....	908	693	204	11
Manitoba.....	505	494	8	3
Saskatchewan.....	449	399	34	16
Alberta.....	461	167	274	20
British Columbia.....	911	850	45	16
Yukon and N.W.T.....	116	108	8	
	3,850	3,028	756	66

Since the inception of this allowance, an average of 30 deaths a month have been recorded for a total of 209.

Re-Establishment of Indian Veterans

The number of new applications for grants under the Veterans' Land Act declined approximately 50 per cent. There was also a reduction in the number of applications for supplementary grants from veterans who had not obtained the maximum amount of \$2,320 in their original applications.

Of the 938 applications approved, 155 have completely expended the total permissible grant of \$2,320. These will be subject to supervision until a period of 10 years has elapsed from the date on which settlement of the veteran who obtained the grant commenced.

Although the number of applications is decreasing, the work involved in administering the grants presently approved continues to grow. It is anticipated that should employment conditions deteriorate many Indian veterans now gainfully employed will return to their reserves to take up settlement on the land under the Veterans' Land Act.

It is interesting to note that the Indian chiefs and councillors in Qu'Appelle Indian Agency, Saskatchewan, who refused to allot land to veterans for settlement under this Act have recently changed their attitude, and applications from this group of Indian veterans are now being submitted. These chiefs and councillors claimed that the allotment of specific areas to individuals was an attempt on the part of the Branch to break up their reserves and ultimately dispossess them of their land. The successful settlement of veterans on reserves in adjoining agencies and pressure from their own veterans has apparently convinced them of the advantages available to veterans under the Veterans' Land Act but they are still suspicious of an ulterior motive. It is hoped that time and successful settlement of their own veterans will ultimately convince them that the only object of the Veterans' Land Act is to assist veterans to become successfully re-established on the land.

The following table shows the details of total grants to date and the increase for the year:—

Purpose of Grant	Number of Veterans	Total Value	Average Value
		\$	\$
Land and Buildings.....	224	179,532	801
Building Materials.....	696	771,412	1,108
Clearing.....	143	57,673	403
Livestock and Equipment.....	568	722,302	1,272
Forestry Equipment.....	6	9,495	1,583
Commercial Fishing Equipment.....	109	162,446	1,490
Fur Farming Equipment.....	55	28,412	517
Household Equipment.....	557	122,868	221
		2,054,140	

Total Grants

	1948	1949
Original grants approved	164	938
Supplementary	103	..
Amount	\$ 465,284.	\$2,054,140.
Expenditures	\$ 630,623.	\$1,562,215.
Average Grant \$2,190.		

Construction and Engineering Work

Agency Buildings

Repairs and improvements, including painting, were made on many Indian Agency buildings throughout Canada and extensive repairs, improvements or additions were made as follows: residence for superintendent on Kingsclear Indian Reserve, New Brunswick West Agency, New Brunswick, was remodelled; an addition to house generating and pumping equipment was provided at Christian Island, Ontario; residences at Pointe Bleue and Timiskaming Agencies, Quebec, were insulated; an addition to The Pas Indian Office, Manitoba, was built; a warehouse to provide an office for Meadow Lake Agency, and residences in Battleford and Carlton Agencies, Saskatchewan, were insulated; plumbing was installed in superintendent's residence at Telegraph Creek, Stikine Agency, British Columbia, and equipment for installation of hot and cold domestic water supply was acquired for the superintendent's residence at Fort Norman, Northwest Territories.

New buildings constructed were:

Prince Edward Island

A residence for the superintendent, and office, store and pump house were built at Lennox Island Indian Agency; a barn was moved and utilized as a storehouse.

Nova Scotia

An addition to the office and warehouse building was built to provide living quarters for a storekeeper. A store and a residence for a clerk were also provided at Shubenacadie Agency.

Quebec

Residences were built for the superintendents of the Restigouche and St. Regis Indian Agencies, and a combined garage and warehouse was built for the Abitibi Agency.

Ontario

A warehouse, shed and tool house were built at the James Bay Agency, and the construction of a combined office and warehouse building was commenced (under supervision of the Department of Public Works); the R.C.M.P. residence at Manitowaning was completed; an addition to the Caradoc Indian Office was built; and, in conjunction with the Public Works Department, a boathouse was built for the Fort Frances Agency boat.

Manitoba

An implement shed was built at the Clandeboye Agency; materials were purchased and delivered to the site of a residence for the assistant at the Nelson House Reserve, The Pas Indian Agency; and a residence for the superintendent of the Nelson River Agency was constructed at Ilford.

Saskatchewan

A residence and garage were built at the Meadow Lake Agency for the superintendent. A garage was built at File Hills-Qu'Appelle Agency; a root house was provided at Nut Lake Reserve, Touchwood Agency, and warehouses were built for Muscowequan and Poorman's Reserves also in Touchwood Agency; and a residence for the assistant at the Big River Reserve, Duck Lake Agency, was erected.

Alberta

A residence for the clerk and warehouse were provided at the Fort Chipewyan settlement; a residence for the assistant at Stony Rapids and a ration house were built, and a ration house at Fond du Lac, all in the Athabasca

Indian Agency; a residence at Belly River Camp, Blood Agency, was built; a residence for the clerk at Hobbema Agency, and a residence for the stockman, Peigan Agency, were constructed; materials for a residence for the assistant, Wabasca Indian Reserve, Lesser Slave Lake Agency, were purchased and delivered to the site of the work.

British Columbia

A duplex was erected to provide the clerk's living quarters; office, garage and warehouse at Telegraph Creek, Stikine Agency, and a pump house and power house were also built; a boathouse on Babine Lake and an office building, Babine Agency, Hazelton, were built.

Lands and Buildings Purchased

A residence was purchased in Sarnia, Ontario, for the superintendent; a residence for the superintendent of the Dauphin Agency was purchased in Dauphin, Manitoba; land was acquired in The Pas as a further site for agency buildings; and property was acquired as a site for the superintendent's residence at Ilford, Manitoba; a residence for the superintendent of the File Hills-Qu'Appelle Agency and property adjoining it was purchased in Fort Qu'Appelle, Saskatchewan; a residence in Fort Vermilion was acquired for the superintendent of the Fort Vermilion Agency, and a residence for the superintendent of the Saddle Lake Agency was purchased in St. Paul, Alberta.

Roads and Bridges

Road work was carried out on many Indian reserves and particular attention was paid to improving roads in the St. Regis and Caughnawaga Agencies, in Quebec; Walpole Island, Caradoc, Port Arthur, Tyendinaga, Six Nations and Sault Ste. Marie Agencies in Ontario; Portage la Prairie Agency, in Manitoba; and Blood and Edmonton Agencies in Alberta. In co-operation with the Provincial Government, construction of a bridge over the Fisher River at Koostatak, Fisher River Agency, Manitoba, was commenced.

Road building and maintenance equipment was acquired for the use of the Caradoc, Walpole Island and Sarnia Agencies in Ontario, all reserves in Saskatchewan, and Williams Lake Agency in British Columbia.

Water Systems for Indian Reserves

A number of water supply systems were provided for Indian reserves in British Columbia and a report in regard to them will be found in the report of the Lands and Development Services Branch. The work undertaken by Indian Affairs Branch included improving a well on the Kingsclear Indian Reserve, New Brunswick, work on Lorette waterworks system, Quebec, stock watering dams and dugouts at Blood and Peigan Agencies in Alberta, a well at Pelly Agency, Saskatchewan, and Saddle Lake Agency, Alberta.

Irrigation Systems

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

Telephone Lines and Power Lines

Electric power was provided to the Indian village of St. Regis and at the new Meadow Lake Agency, Saskatchewan. Telephone lines were constructed from East Bay to the Eskasoni Agency, Nova Scotia, Alexander's Reserve, Edmonton Agency, Alberta, and Nut Lake Reserve, Touchwood Agency, Saskatchewan. A power line was built to the Hobbema Agency, Alberta, and the Peigan Agency, Alberta.

Indian Health Services

The health of all Indians and Eskimos is the concern of the Indian Health Services of the Department of National Health and Welfare and is dealt with in greater detail in the report of that Department.

The birth rate of Indians varies between groups but is generally appreciably above that of the white population. The death rate is similarly high but not as high proportionately, so that there is a consistent net increase in population.

The professional staff of the Indian Health Services consisted of 51 medical officers, 5 dental surgeons, 54 graduate nurses in field service and 123 graduate nurses in departmental hospitals which provide 1,756 beds. There were 13 dispensaries and 18 nursing stations where as many as four patients may receive temporary bed care. Eleven of the nursing stations were brought in operation during the year and 291 new hospital beds made available.

The greatest effort was devoted to procedures destined to improve the general health of children and adults by prevention or early detection of disease. Extensive X-ray surveys were carried out in every region and those suspected of incipient or active tuberculosis were admitted to care as quickly as beds could be found. Indian Health Services pioneers in the use of Bacillus Calmette Guerin vaccine which increases the resistance of children to the tubercle bacillus. This work extended rapidly during the year.

There were no serious epidemics, although the usual incidence of childhood disease occurred and influenza spread through northern Ontario and Manitoba. Deaths from these were rare.

A step of far reaching significance, both medically and socially, was the inclusion of the Indians of British Columbia in the Hospital Insurance Plan of that Province. This places the Indians on equal terms with all other residents of the Province for the hospital care of acute disease.

While the professional care of the aborigine is organized by Indian Health Services, the superintendents of agencies and their staffs take the keenest interest in health matters and the admitted improvement in general health has been due in the greatest degree to their energetic prosecution of sanitary and preventive measures within their individual spheres of influence.

Summary of Indian Agencies by Provinces

The local administration of Indian lands on the reserves scattered throughout the Dominion is conducted through the Department's 92 agencies. The number of bands included in an agency varies from one to more than 30. In addition to the superintendent, the staff of an agency may include various officers, such as a clerk, stenographer and assistants, 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 regional supervisors. There is an Indian commissioner at Vancouver, acting in a supervisory capacity for British Columbia.

Prince Edward Island

The only agency is located on 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. In tribal origin, the Indians are of the Micmac tribe, of Algonkian stock.

Nova Scotia

There are two agencies, Shubenacadie, at Micmac, and Eskasoni, at Eskasoni. Like the Indians of Prince Edward Island, those of Nova Scotia also bear the distinctive name of Micmac, and are of the Algonkian stock.

New Brunswick

The three agencies are the Northeastern, at Rogersville; the Northern, at Perth; and the Southwestern, at Kingsclear. The Indians are mostly Micmacs, though there are some bands of Maliseets, also of Algonkian stock.

Quebec

The 17 Indians agencies are located as follows: Abitibi, at Amos; Becancour, at Gentilly; Bersimis, at Betsiamites; Cacouna, at Viger; Caughnawaga, at Caughnawaga; Gaspé, at Gaspé; Lorette, at Village des Hurons, Maniwaki, at Maniwaki; Mingan, at Mingan; Natashquan, at Natashquan; Pierreville, at Pierreville; Pointe Bleue, at Pointe Bleue; Restigouche, at Restigouche; St. Augustin, at St. Augustin; St. Regis, at St. Regis; Seven Islands, at Seven Islands; and Timiskaming, at Notre Dame du Nord.

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

The 23 Indian agencies are located as follows: Cape Croker, at Wiarton; Caradoc, at Muncey; Chapleau, at Chapleau; Christian Island, at Christian Island; Georgina, at Virginia; Golden Lake, at Golden Lake; Fort Frances, at Fort Frances; James Bay, at Moose Factory; Kenora, at Kenora; Manitoulin Island, at Manitowaning; Moravian, at Highgate; Nipissing, at Sturgeon Falls; Parry Sound, at Parry Sound; Port Arthur, at Port Arthur; Rama, at Longford Mills; Rice and Mud Lakes, at Peterborough; Sarnia, at Sarnia; Saugeen, at Chippewa Hill; Sault Ste. Marie, at Sault Ste. Marie; Sioux Lookout, at Sioux Lookout; Six Nations, at Brantford; Tyendinaga, at Deseronto; and Walpole Island, at Walpole Island.

Most of the Indians of Ontario are of the Ojibwa, Chippewa, and Mississauga tribes, 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

There are seven agencies located as follows: Clandeboye, at Selkirk; Dauphin, at Dauphin; Fisher River, at Hodgson; Nelson River, at Ilford; Norway House, at Norway House; Pas, at The Pas; and Portage la Prairie, at Portage la Prairie.

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 of Athapaskan stock.

Saskatchewan

The following are the eight agencies: Battleford, at Battleford; Carlton, at Prince Albert; Crooked Lake, at Broadview; Duck Lake, at Duck Lake; Meadow Lake, at Meadow Lake; Pelly, at Kamsack; File Hills—Qu'Appelle, at Fort Qu'Appelle; and Touchwood, at Punnichy.

The most numerous tribes among the Saskatchewan Indians are Ojibwas, Swamp Crees, and Plains Crees, all belonging 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

Locations of the nine agencies are: Athabasca, at Fort Chipewyan; Blackfoot, at Gleichen; Blood, at Cardston; Edmonton, at Winterburn; Fort Vermilion, at Fort Vermilion; Hobbema, at Hobbema; Lesser Slave Lake, at High Prairie; Saddle Lake, at St. Paul; and Stony-Sarcee, at Morley.

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

There are 18 agencies, located as follows: Babine, at Hazelton; Bella Coola, at Bella Coola; Cowichan, at Duncan; Fort St. John, at Fort St. John; Kamloops, at Kamloops; Kootenay at Cranbrook, Kwawkewlth, at Alert Bay; Lytton, at Lytton; New Westminster, at New Westminster; Nicola, at Merritt; Okanagan, at Vernon; Queen Charlotte, at Masset; Skeena, at Prince Rupert; Stikine, at Telegraph Creek; Stuart Lake, at Vanderhoof; Vancouver, at Vancouver; West Coast, at Port Alberni; and Williams Lake, at Williams Lake.

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 Agency, 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 three agencies are as follows: Fort Norman, at Fort Norman; Fort Resolution, at Yellowknife; Fort Simpson, at Fort Simpson.

The principal tribes found in the Northwest Territories are the Slaves, Hares, Loucheaux, Dogribs, Sekani, Yellow Knives, Chipewyans, and Cariboo-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

There is one agency, at Whitehorse. 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, 1949

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	1,380	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.....	2,304	6	.....	.....	1	2,357	.....	.....	259	259	231	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.....	14,153	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 Territory.....	1,531	1,224	.....	.....	.....	307	.....	.....	147	157	180	195	74	71	331	278	54	44
Total Indian Population.....	125,686	33,267	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, 1949

Bands	Land				Property				Live Stock						
	Total Area of Reserve (Acres)	Acres Under Wood	Acres Cleared but Not Cultivated	Acres Under Actual 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	31	1	1		9	1	1	1	9	7	
Nova Scotia.....	19,429	16,870	999	456	451	11	1	2	1	45	1	1	7	67	28
New Brunswick.....	37,726	33,242	1,176	325	368	4	4	1		25				6	3
Quebec.....	179,057	139,299	14,339	9,289	2,239	26	5		1	545	65	64	65	1,432	770
Ontario.....	1,330,977	862,108	119,541	27,147	4,853	114	45	21	31	2,176	147	72	599	2,502	1,443
Manitoba.....	525,299	257,718	162,941	17,815	3,082	68	13	10	2	2,303	66	31	271	1,161	766
Saskatchewan.....	1,202,454	508,387	637,492	74,411	2,752	56	16	2	1	5,957	128	80	1,083	2,292	1,883
Alberta.....	1,455,790	421,568	782,287	71,767	2,573	33	11	4	168	8,677	1,458	294	2,482	7,924	3,662
British Columbia.....	814,936	445,044	246,452	42,193	6,831	170	84	84	90	6,611	952	246	7,446	4,133	6,808
Northwest Territories and Yukon..	5,620	3,280	23	14	439	1	1		2	10					
	5,574,029	2,688,836	1,966,050	243,617	23,619	484	181	124	296	26,358	2,818	789	11,954	19,526	15,370

Table No. 3
Statement of Ordinary and Special Expenditures Year 1948-49

	Branch Adminis- tration	Indian Agencies	Reserves and Trusts Admin.	Welfare	Education	Grants to Residential Schools	Grants to Exhibitions	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....		80,684	645	239,691	67,815	37,222	35	426,092
Prince Edward Island.....		38,105		17,098	41,823			97,026
New Brunswick.....		42,834	130	117,993	36,630		95	197,682
Quebec.....	2,030	169,422	1,235	333,308	394,777	33,226	206	934,204
Ontario.....	2,295	281,810	16,134	333,007	496,063	371,023	1,283	1,501,615
Manitoba.....		216,924	3,553	260,853	324,527	244,964	442	1,051,263
Saskatchewan.....		277,612	9,461	214,198	315,807	428,676	1,220	1,246,974
Alberta.....		335,960	71,067	185,324	336,418	485,003	1,130	1,414,902
British Columbia.....	3,915	275,388	3,434	474,920	406,747	522,294	950	1,687,648
Northwest Territories.....		33,026		60,558	373,001	88,013		554,598
Yukon Territory.....		10,734		25,678	56,474	21,837		114,723
Headquarters and Miscellaneous.....	116,585	49,159	57,313	54,787	300,906		8	578,758
British Columbia Special.....		33,405		44,450	19,765			97,620
	124,825	1,845,063	162,972	2,361,865	3,170,753	2,232,258	5,369	9,903,105
Pensions and Gratuities.....								680
Statutory—Indian Annuities.....								318,483
Statutory—Pensions.....								510
To re-imburse the Blackfoot Band of Indians for an expenditure in 1930 out of band funds for the re-construction of The Old Sun Residential School with interest at 5% per annum.....								156,669
Total Ordinary Expenditure.....								10,379,427

Table No. 4
Statement of Special Expenditures Year 1948-49

FUR CONSERVATION	
Quebec.....	\$ 39,081
Ontario.....	16,076
Manitoba.....	44,924
Saskatchewan.....	64,507
Alberta.....	18,467
British Columbia.....	3,770
Northwest Territories.....	
Head Office.....	19,944
Total Special Expenditure.....	206,769
Total Ordinary Expenditure.....	10,379,427
Grand Total Ordinary and Special Expenditure.....	10,586,196

Table No. 5
Open Account—Advances for Assistance to Indians, Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1949

EXPENDITURE	
British Columbia	\$ 1,930.37
Saskatchewan	16,672.68
Manitoba	—
Ontario	442.16
Quebec	3,307.00
Nova Scotia	4,857.11
Prince Edward Island	3,309.34
	\$30,518.66
REPAYMENTS	
British Columbia	220.10
Saskatchewan	14,504.80
Manitoba	6.00
Ontario	599.60
Quebec	1,002.29
Nova Scotia	3,133.19
Prince Edward Island	319.74
	\$19,785.72
Expenditure over Repayments...	\$10,732.94

Table No. 6

Indian Trust Fund, Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1949

Balance April 1, 1948.....	.....	\$ 18,561,449.27
Collections on land sales, timber and stone, dues, rents, fines, fees, etc.....	.....	1,880,615.48
Interest for the year ended March 31, 1949 .....	.....	938,803.81
Credit transfers during the year .....	.....	52,883.32
Expenditure during the year.	\$ 2,752,953.94	.....
Transfers by warrant, etc..	38,156.34	.....
Balance March 31, 1949.....	18,642,641.60	.....
	<u>\$ 21,433,751.88</u>	<u>\$ 21,433,751.88</u>

Table No. 7

Annuities Paid during the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1949

Alberta	\$ 77,578.00
Manitoba	106,415.00
Northwest Territories	18,200.00
Ontario	41,120.00
Saskatchewan	75,170.00
	<u>\$318,483.00</u>

Table No. 8

Indian Education Ordinary Expenditure 1948-49

	Day Schools	Residential Schools	General	Total
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia.....	39,874 92	65,162 66	.....	105,037 58
Prince Edward Island.....	41,823 46	.....	.....	41,823 46
New Brunswick.....	36,629 57	.....	.....	36,629 57
Quebec.....	395,239 29	32,763 40	.....	428,002 69
Ontario.....	418,409 40	448,676 90	.....	867,086 30
Manitoba.....	266,047 58	303,443 30	.....	569,490 88
Saskatchewan.....	144,999 19	599,483 81	.....	744,483 00
Alberta.....	92,743 90	728,677 11	.....	821,421 01
British Columbia.....	337,830 70	591,210 38	.....	929,041 08
British Columbia Vocational Instruction.....	.....	.....	19,765 62	19,765 62
Northwest Territories.....	371,664 43	89,349 78	.....	461,014 21
Yukon Territory.....	19,334 68	58,976 46	.....	78,311 14
Assistance to Ex-pupils.....	.....	.....	106,637 72	106,637 72
Freight and Express.....	.....	.....	1,593 45	1,593 45
Salaries and Travel.....	.....	.....	174 33	45,547 18
	.....	.....	45,372 85	.....
Stationery.....	.....	.....	141,609 22	141,609 22
Miscellaneous.....	.....	.....	5,518 13	5,518 13
	<u>2,164,597 12</u>	<u>2,917,743 80</u>	<u>320,671 32</u>	<u>5,403,012 24</u>

Table No. 9

Statement Showing Enrolment by Provinces in the Different Classes for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1949

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	XII	
Nova Scotia.....	1			1		71	87	158	140.70	89.05	41	21	34	21	16	16	6	3					
Quebec.....	2	1		1		53	32	85	58.00	68.23	16	17	19	5	9	13	6						
Ontario.....	12	5	1	6		809	821	1,630	1,454.90	89.26	513	208	196	180	152	88	100	91	58	36	8		
Manitoba.....	8	1	1	4	2	478	607	1,085	953.83	87.91	317	152	155	118	109	105	64	28	37				
Saskatchewan.....	12	2		8	2	905	957	1,862	1,741.23	93.51	587	239	260	228	214	151	96	52	34	1			
Alberta.....	19	5		12	2	933	1,130	2,113	1,742.99	82.49	654	354	316	256	237	159	80	46	11				
Northwest Territories.....	4	1		3		108	138	246	215.34	87.54	114	46	28	27	19	10			2				
British Columbia.....	13	2		9	2	1,038	1,105	2,143	1,994.49	93.07	525	394	292	288	227	161	123	67	54	11	1		
Yukon Territory.....	1	1				23	23	46	43.36	94.26	12	12	2	9	5	3	2	1					
Totals, Residential Schools	72	18	2	44	8	4,468	4,900	9,368	8,344.84	89.08	2,779	1,443	1,302	1,132	988	706	477	285	199	48	9		

Indian Affairs Branch

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	XII
Prince Edward Island.....	1	26	21	47	43.68	92.94	16	9	6	2	7	4	.....	1	1	1	.....
Nova Scotia.....	8	215	243	458	397.01	86.68	147	74	95	40	47	20	22	12	1	.....	.....
New Brunswick.....	9	185	187	372	303.51	81.59	118	56	64	42	42	24	17	9	.....	.....	.....
Quebec.....	31	856	963	1,819	1,541.16	84.73	606	316	268	190	167	120	83	60	9	.....	.....
Ontario.....	88	1,759	1,956	3,715	3,056.43	82.27	1,177	616	556	404	335	268	203	144	5	5	1	1
Manitoba.....	56	990	1,006	1,996	1,570.78	78.69	1,061	374	264	134	97	36	20	9	1	.....	.....
Saskatchewan.....	33	510	499	1,009	829.24	82.18	412	174	160	121	58	59	22	3	.....	.....	.....
Alberta.....	6	83	71	154	115.97	75.30	53	37	18	16	16	12	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Northwest Territories.....	8	131	141	272	207.51	76.29	181	15	24	13	17	10	6	3	3	.....	.....
British Columbia.....	61	1,227	1,215	2,442	2,077.55	85.08	1,027	428	327	252	194	118	68	28	.....	.....	.....
Yukon Territory.....	8	106	121	227	176.89	77.93	119	51	27	20	6	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total—Day Schools.....	309	6,088	6,423	12,511	10,319.73	82.48	4,917	2,150	1,809	1,234	986	674	444	269	20	6	1	1

COMBINED SCHOOLS—WHITE AND INDIAN

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	XII
Quebec.....	1	4	8	12	10.80	90.00	3	4	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ontario.....	3	35	37	72	67.40	93.61	18	8	14	5	8	7	9	3	.....	.....	.....
Manitoba.....	1	13	7	20	15.88	79.40	8	3	3	3	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total—Combined White and Indian.....	5	52	52	104	94.08	90.46	29	15	20	10	8	9	10	3	.....	.....	.....

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	XII		
Prince Edward Island.....	1			1	26	21	47	43.68	92.94	16	9	6	2	7	4		1	1	1				
Nova Scotia.....	8	1		9	286	330	616	537.71	87.29	188	95	129	61	63	36	28	12	4					
New Brunswick.....	9			9	185	187	372	303.51	81.59	118	56	64	42	42	24	17	9						
Quebec.....	31	2	1	34	913	1,003	1,916	1,609.96	84.02	625	337	290	197	176	133	89	60	9					
Ontario.....	88	12	3	103	2,603	2,314	5,417	4,578.73	84.53	1,708	832	766	589	495	363	312	238	63	41	9		1	
Manitoba.....	56	8	1	65	1,481	1,620	3,101	2,540.49	81.92	1,386	529	422	255	206	143	85	37	38					
Saskatchewan.....	33	12		45	1,415	1,456	2,871	2,570.47	89.53	990	413	420	349	272	210	118	55	34	1				
Alberta.....	6	19		25	1,066	1,201	2,267	1,858.96	82.00	707	391	334	272	253	171	82	46	11					
Northwest Territories.....	8	4		12	239	279	518	422.85	81.63	295	61	52	40	36	20	6	3	5					
British Columbia.....	61	13		74	2,265	2,320	4,585	4,072.04	88.81	1,552	822	619	540	421	279	191	95	54	11	1			
Yukon Territory.....	8	1		9	129	144	273	220.25	80.68	131	63	29	29	11	6	3	1						
Totals.....	309	72	5	386	10,608	11,375	21,983	18,758.65	85.33	7,725	3,608	3,131	2,376	1,982	1,339	931	557	219	54	10		1	

Indian Affairs Branch

TABLE No. 10
Indian Children Attending Provincial and Private Schools—Secondary Grades

Provinces	Grades					University				Special	Totals
	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	1st Year	2nd Year	3rd Year	4th Year		
Prince Edward Island.....		1									1
Nova Scotia.....	2	1	1	1							5
New Brunswick.....	7	5	1								13
Quebec.....	21	8	3	1			2		1	2	59
Ontario.....	86	38	28	12	6					11	181
Manitoba.....	3	4	1								8
Saskatchewan.....	5	4									9
Alberta.....	6	5	5	1						3	20
British Columbia.....	26	24	13	8		3	1	2		4	81
Totals.....	156	90	52	23	6	3	3	2	1	41	377