

CANADA
DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES
REPORT
OF
INDIAN AFFAIR'S BRANCH
FOR THE
FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1943

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Pages 144 to 169 inclusive)

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INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH
Dr. H.W. McGILL, DIRECTOR

Since the publication of the previous annual report, there has been a decided and sustained improvement in the economic condition of the Indians throughout the Dominion.

Reports from the Northwest Territories indicate that fur prices generally were very good. In the Fort Simpson Agency, the beaver catch was average, but rabbits, grouse, and ptarmigan were plentiful. Despite the dry summer weather, which caused a plague of grasshoppers at Fort Simpson and Fort Providence, crops were harvested safely, and the yield was better than had been at first expected.

In the Fort Norman Agency all areas reported very few moose and the Indians, complained of a marked increase in wolves. Fewer muskrat were trapped during the spring hunt but prices were higher than for many years. White fox were fairly numerous. Fishing was relatively good east of the Mackenzie but to the west was reported a complete failure. Dogfeed was secured from fishing grounds adjacent to Fort Norman.

Hunting, trapping, and fishing are the main occupations of the Indians in the Fort Resolution Agency. Trapping was very poor at Resolution, Little Buffalo River, Rocher River, and Yellowknife, and during the winter months, few caribou were seen, which may have been caused by the intense cold as well as by the lack of grass and moss destroyed by fires. Mink and lynx were scarce. White fox, however, were reported abundant in the Barren Lands and the Indians who could afford to travel far and overcome the hardships of the trip made good catches. Muskrats were scarce south and north of Great Slave Lake. Fishing was done mostly to feed the dogs.

There has been a general improvement in the condition of the Indians of British Columbia as compared with the preceding year. There was an increased demand for labour on the home front in the vital industries of fishing, lumbering, and shipbuilding. The Indians readily responded to the call made upon them to engage in this division of the war effort, particularly fishing, in which they have taken a leading part since the beginning of the war. Those engaged in cattle-raising and trapping also shared in the general prosperity. The men in many cases made excellent returns and the women found plenty of employment in the canneries.

Every effort was continued to further the campaign for increased production and to stimulate interest among the Indians in the various divisions of war work.

Hay, grain, and root crops were good and there was a ready market at good prices for all farm produce. The cattle situation generally was satisfactory. Feed was plentiful throughout the province and the stock came through the winter in good condition. Prices for beef cattle were high and the Indians took full advantage of the opportunity to dispose of their mature stock. A good boar was issued to the Pemberton Indians in the New Westminster Agency, which will greatly improve the quality of their bacon hogs.

The Indians of the Lower Fraser Valley improved their herds in line with the requirements of the Provincial Dairy Inspection Branch, and the interior Indians gave increasing attention to the eradication of pests from their orchards by spraying and other protective measures.

Halibut fishing was carried on successfully in the Skeena Agency, and other Coast Indians were employed in salmon fishing and clam-digging. The Bella Coola Indians engaged in logging operations and thereby made an important contribution to war requirements.

Cattle on the reserves in the Blackfoot, Blood, Peigan, and Stony Agencies in the Province of Alberta increased in numbers, during the year. Results obtained from the cattle industry were very encouraging. Indian cattle in Alberta are exceptionally high grade, and with the exception of the Blackfoot Indians who pay for their sires from their band funds, the Department supplies the best herd bulls, which are purchased at the annual bull sale at Calgary. A number of Indians raised pigs for sale, with good results. Considerable income was derived from the sale of chickens and turkeys. One Indian on the Blood Reserve who started raising sheep about four years ago, sold some, 72 lambs, and wool to the value of nearly a thousand dollars. The coal mine on the Indian Reserve at Blackfoot was operated successfully and a fair tonnage was taken out during the season. A few of the Indians dug their own coal at an old mine in the St. Mary's River in the Blood Agency.

The fur catch was fair with prices good. Saddle Lake was restocked with about two million whitefish eggs which were obtained from the Alberta Government Fish Hatchery at Canyon Creek. The Blackfoot Indians were busy for a few weeks digging out old buffalo bones from a pit or buffalo pound, north of Gleichen off the Reserve. The bones were hauled to the railway at Gleichen and sold to a local dealer for \$10 a ton, realizing about two thousand dollars. The grain crops were heavy and of good height, but because of continuous rains and lack of sunshine, were late in ripening. Harvesting operations were greatly retarded by rain and wind. No loss was suffered from hail or grasshoppers. Most of the oats was touched with frost and was unfit for seed. The wild hay crop was excellent and the campaign for the eradication of noxious weeds was continued. The potato crop was fair on most of the reserves and a sufficient supply for winter use and for seed was reported. The Indians also had some very good gardens. Employment during the year was easy to find and was obtained with farmers and ranchers and in the beet fields, as well as in logging camps and lumber mills. The Indians were also engaged on the New Highway to Alaska and as guides and river pilots. At the latter occupation some earned from \$8 to \$12 a day.

The Indians in Saskatchewan had one of the most favourable crop years they have had for some time, although in certain districts excessive rain made the crops difficult to handle at harvest time. Approximately 550,000 bushels of grain were threshed. More potatoes and other garden produce were harvested than in any previous year.

There was a considerable increase in the live stock holdings of the Saskatchewan Indians. The value of cattle sold and used for beef amounted to over \$80,000.

The fur catch during the winter was light. Most of the fur-bearing animals were scarce, and because of the demand for labour, fewer Indians than usual took part in the hunt. The Sipanok Fur Development on the Saskatchewan produced its first crop under governmental control with 5,314 muskrats which were sold at a satisfactory average price of \$2.27, and in the proceeds of this development, 271 Indians participated on a monthly basis, averaging approximately \$12.50 per family.

Every able-bodied Indian was engaged in some form of work and no direct relief was given out during the year. A large number of Indians were employed in the bush camps, and during the summer about 3,500 men and women worked outside their reserves among the white farmers for the harvesting and threshing season. Many of the Indians made a good living cutting firewood which they sold in towns adjacent to their reserves.

The Homemakers' Clubs continued to be active, the most progressive being in the Crooked Lake, Onion Lake, Pelly, and Qu'Appelle Agencies. These Clubs have proved invaluable in making up women's and childrens' garments from discarded military clothing, and provided the Indians with warm winter apparel.

The grain crop in Manitoba was the heaviest harvested in years, and the yield per acre was unusually high. The potato crop was damaged severely by a heavy frost in the autumn. The hay crop was good. Cattle wintered well in spite of the extremely cold weather.

The fishing Indians had a successful year. The catch in some lakes was excellent and high prices prevailed throughout the season. In some districts trapping was good but at other points little fur was obtained. Good pelts sold at a high price and in the Portage la Prairie Agency the Indians received from \$2 to \$2.50 for a skunk skin. The catch at Oxford House and on some reserves north of The Pas was light.

There were more and larger gardens than in previous years which generally speaking were good, and more than 1,500 Manitoba Indians had gardens.

Bush Indians found work plentiful and there was a big demand for fuel and pulpwood cutting. The Homemakers' Clubs functioned successfully and are having a beneficial effect upon the Indians.

The organization has been completed of the 7,000-square mile area known as the Kesagami Beaver and Fur Preserves located in the James Bay District, which was established in 1941 by arrangement with the Province of Ontario whereby this Branch is given administrative control of the area for a period of five years for the propagation of forbearing animals. Some forty Indian tallymen are employed on this preserve. Twenty-eight beaver have been live-trapped and released in the preserve as the first stage of a five-year re-stocking program. A second preserve of 9,000 square miles on the west coast of James Bay, lying between the Kwataboahagan and Albany Rivers, has also been established, and preliminary field organization is under way, which includes the transplanting of live beaver each year. An extensive examination of the areas in the northwest part of the province was carried out. Results of these explorations were encouraging. Indians are gradually grasping the potential benefits that are likely to accrue from the development of beaver and fur preserves and steps have been taken to survey and explore the areas suitable for the propagation of fur-bearing animals. Throughout the province an average fur crop was harvested at satisfactory prices. Muskrats reached a high average of \$2.25 per pelt.

Employment throughout the year remained plentiful and Indians experienced no difficulty in securing work in war industries, on farms, and in lumber camps. Their earnings enabled them to enjoy a higher standard of living than they had experienced in recent years.

Agricultural operations on the reserves were extensive and were generally successful, showing a substantial increase in the acreage under cultivation. The production of vegetables and other canning factory crops showed a marked increase.

The hunting and trapping Indians in the Province of Quebec had a fairly good year. Some of them had a smaller catch than usual, which included all fine fur, but a notable exception is the areas where some supervision and control is exercised. The smaller catch was compensated for to some extent by the prevailing high prices locally. Marten were very scarce and fur dealers realized excellent prices averaging \$50 a skin, while lynx sold at \$60, beaver at \$45, and mink up to \$20 each.

The Bersimis Indians took more interest in the Gaspé salmon fishing and had fair returns. The Quebec Indians are realizing more and more the value of vegetables, and many of them had good gardens. The potato crop on the whole was not very good, owing to lack of moisture.

Plantations of willow have been started at St. Regis, Pierreville, and Maria, which will eventually replace the ash previously used by the Indians for the making of baskets and now very scarce. Willow baskets are much stronger and more durable than any ash basket that can be made.

As the Natashquan Indians were located 120 miles from the Indian Agency at Harrington Harbour and as it was considered that the distance was too great for the Indian Agent there to successfully take care of them, a new agency was established at Natashquan for the purpose of looking after their welfare.

The demand for labour of all kinds increased during the year which enabled more Indians to be self-supporting. They found employment in war industries, in the steel and building trades, as well as cutting wood and in lumber camps.

In the Maritime Provinces the improvement in economic conditions was reflected most favourably on the comparatively small Indian population. A number of Indians worked in the steel industry and on farms, as well as in lumber camps, resulting in a substantial reduction in the relief costs.

In Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island the policy of centralization was continued without interruption. In Nova Scotia sawmills have been established on the Eskasoni and Shubenacadie Reserves for the purpose of supplying lumber and shingles required for the new building program. All able-bodied Indians found employment plentiful and enjoyed a higher standard of living than in former years throughout the Maritime Provinces.

WAR SERVICES

Indian enlistments in the Armed Forces in the present conflict are as follows: -

Prince Edward Island	21
Nova Scotia	86
New Brunswick	139
Quebec	144
Ontario	732
Manitoba	98
Saskatchewan	317
Alberta	61
British Columbia	201
Northwest Territories	0
Yukon Territory	2
...	1,801

According to branch records, 82 Indians have enlisted in the Veterans' Guard; 29 Indians have enlisted in the Air Force (one is reported missing); 9 Indians have enlisted in the Royal Canadian Navy; 16 Indian women have enlisted in the Army and Air Force; 5 Indians were taken at Dieppe, one is reported missing, two are prisoners of war, and two are reported to have been killed; 7 Indians were captured at Hong Kong, one is reported missing, and one to have since died of wounds. The remainder are in the Army.

As stated in previous reports Indians everywhere throughout Canada have shown a patriotic spirit and have manifested their loyalty in many ways. Indian women have continued to show a keen desire to assist in the war effort, reflecting greatly to their credit, and have taken an active part in local Red Cross work.

Over \$15,000 has been received at Ottawa from Indians for war purposes. This sum includes contributions to the Canadian Red Cross, Canadian War Services, British War Victims Fund, Canadian Aid-to-Russia Fund, Queen's

Canadian Fund, British and Canadian War Effort, Catholic Refugee Children's Fund, Salvation Army, London Orphans' Fund, and the 'Wings for Britain' Fund (Indian Spitfire Fund).

Some examples of Indian community contributions to the war effort are worthy of mention. At Hole River on the eastern side of Lake Winnipeg the Indians of the Hollow Water Band held a 'Pie Social' on New Year's Eve. Under the direction of Chief George Barker, an auction sale of the pies brought by the various Indian families was held. A total of \$175 was raised, which was apportioned as follows: \$75 for the Aid-to-Russia Fund, \$50 for the Canadian Red Cross, and \$50 for the Canadian War Effort.

The Old Crow Indians in the Yukon Territory this year made a further contribution of \$360.84, this time to the Aid-to-Russia Fund. The Indians of British Columbia have made frequent and generous contributions to the 'Wings for Britain Fund' (Indian Spitfire Fund), and during the year \$1,500 was raised.

An Iroquois Indian of the Six Nations of the Grand River Band whose reserve is located near Brantford, in the Province of Ontario, has attained the rank of Brigadier. He is Brigadier O.M. Martin. Brigadier Martin, however, has been enfranchised and has acquired full citizenship and is no longer an Indian by law.

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES

Abnormal movements of population caused by war conditions have brought many epidemics to the northern Indians, particularly in the Yukon and the Mackenzie River basin. Outbreaks of influenza, typhoid, diphtheria, whooping cough, and measles have occurred. Medical and nursing aid was provided as promptly as possible.

Vaccination for smallpox and inoculation against diphtheria has been carried out in as many bands as possible. Wherever typhoid occurred Indians who were exposed were given typhoid vaccine. Inoculation against whooping cough is being attempted in some bands.

Tuberculosis continued to be the leading cause of death among Indians. Death rates from this disease are from ten to thirty times higher than among the white population. During the year over 1,500 Indians were treated for this disease in hospitals and sanatoria, with an average of slightly over 800 under treatment. Surveys in co-operation with the Provincial Health Departments were held in eight provinces and as many as possible of the active case's discovered were brought under treatment.

There is at present a shortage of sanatorium beds and many Indians are on waiting lists for treatment. In 1941, the last year in which complete figures are available, the Indian death rate from tuberculosis was lowered by ten per cent.

The Indian Affairs Branch operates fourteen departmental hospitals solely for Indians, with a total bed capacity of 540. More than half of these beds are occupied by cases of tuberculosis. Staff problems have been greatly aggravated by war conditions, but it has been possible to provide full treatment facilities at costs considerably below what the Department is called upon to pay in outside hospitals.

The Branch has continued its scientific investigations of nutritional diseases among Indians, caused by deficiencies in their diet. A campaign has been undertaken to improve the food habits of the Indians by health education, stressing the use of dairy products, gardening, and the proper cooking of vegetables. Much of the blindness among Indians has been traced to vitamin deficiencies.

The campaign against trachoma has been continued, with sulphanilamide treatment playing a major role. Excellent results are being obtained.

Tonsil and dental clinics have been held in a number of residential schools and glasses have been supplied to a number of children with defective vision.

The field nursing staff rendered valuable service, often in areas where a doctor was not available.

WELFARE AND TRAINING SERVICE TRAINING

A table of pupil enrolment and attendance follows:

Fiscal Year	Residential Schools		Day Schools		Total		
Enrolment	Average Attendance	Enrolment	Average Attendance	Enrolment	Average Attendance	Percentage of Attendance	1933 - 34
8,596	7,760	8,852	5,592	17,448	13,352	76.52	1934 - 35
8,709	7,882	8,851	5,560	17,560	13,442	76.54	1935 - 36
8,906	8,061	9,127	5,788	18,033	13,849	76.79	1936 - 37
9,040	8,176	9,257	5,790	18,297	13,966	76.34	1937 - 38
9,233	8,121	9,510	5,978	18,743	14,099	75.22	1938 - 39
9,179	8,276	9,573	6,232	18,752	14,508	77.36	1939 - 40
9,027	8,643	9,369	6,417	18,396	15,060	81.87	1940 - 41
8,774	8,243	8,651	6,110	17,425	14,353	82.37	1941 - 42
8,840	8,283	8,441	5,837	17,281	13,935	80.63	1942 - 43
8,830	8,046	8,046	5,395	16,876	13,441	79.64	

An attempt has been made since the outbreak of the war to protect Indian educational institutions from serious impairment of efficiency. This has not been an easy task. A large number of fully qualified Indian day school teachers have joined the Armed Forces. Others have abandoned teaching in favour of work in war industries. With the exception of a few male teachers, with physical disabilities, and a number of missionaries who have been exempted from military service, we have few male teachers now in charge of Indian day schools. The shortage of fully qualified female teachers has also remained acute. The shortage has resulted in the employment of married women, many of whom have not been engaged in the teaching profession in recent years. This failure to secure fully qualified teachers is reflected in the progress and general efficiency of the schools.

Difficulty has been experienced in maintaining enrolment at day and residential schools. Teen age boys and girls have experienced little difficulty in finding lucrative employment at farm work, particularly in harvesting operations, in the early months of the academic year. Their absence from school not only disrupts the regular school program but reduces as well the per capita grant payments. The principals of schools are thus confronted with steadily declining revenues and increased recruiting costs. The problem is one for which no solution appears in sight.

A three-day conference of Roman Catholic residential school principals and teachers was held at St. Boniface, Manitoba, toward the end of November. This conference, the first of its kind held at any time in recent years, was organized with the object of stimulating interest in the organization and promotion of vocational courses of study.

Competitions, designed to encourage the beautification of school grounds, were organized at the Six Nations and Tyendinaga Reserves. The competition was unusually successful on the Six Nations Reserve where one of the schools won third prize in the provincial competition. The prizes provided at Tyendinaga were the result of local contributions.

Teachers continue to take an active part in the health and physical well-being of their pupils. Provision has been made for the serving of a hot lunch at a large number of schools in the outlying districts. A special biscuit has been manufactured for distribution to schools where the supply of vegetables is limited or non-existent. Thirteen tons of these biscuits, which were made up of raw pulped carrots, soy bean flour, oat flour, brewer's yeast and Canada approved vitamin B flour, were distributed during the year.

The following schools were totally destroyed by fire: - Back Settlement day school, Caradoc Agency, Ontario; Cross Lake (United Church) day school, Manitoba; and Fort George (Church of England) residential school, Fort George, Quebec.

Indian Education - Ordinary Expenditure, 1942 - 43

...	Day Schools	Residential Schools	General	Total
Nova Scotia	9,073 31	27,860 97	...	36,034 28
Prince Edward Island	866 23	...	...	866 23
New Brunswick	14,463 87	...	...	14,463 87
Quebec	54,350 35	13,557 97	...	67,908 32
Ontario	100,849 74	263,633 57	...	364,483 31
Manitoba	53,483 61	185,998 96	...	239,482 57
Saskatchewan	33,064 14	280,797 58	...	313,861 72
Alberta	1,066 25	311,660 97	...	312,727 22
British Columbia	69,851 12	302,300 85	...	372,151 97
B.C. Schools Vocational Instruction	...	...	9,166 02	9,166 02
Northwest Territories	1,667 15	31,558 00	...	33,225 15
Yukon	3,203 19	16,428 10	...	19,631 29
Assistance to Ex-Pupils	...	...	101 28	101 28
Freight and Express	...	...	38 95	38 95
Salaries and Travel	...	...	22,126 52	22,126 52
Stationery	...	...	30,240 72	30,240 72
Tuition	...	...	12,616 57	12,616 57
Miscellaneous	...	...	424 44	424 44
Total	341,938 96	1,433,796 97	74,714 50	1,850,450 43

WELFARE

Throughout the year, employment was plentiful and wages satisfactory. The elimination of Japanese competition enabled an unusually large number of Indians to secure gainful employment in the fishing industry of the Pacific Coast. The opportunities for employment and the prevailing high wages have induced a great many Indians to temporarily abandon their farming operations. At certain reserves in the Prairie Provinces it was exceedingly difficult to secure the help necessary to carry through the season's harvesting operations, with the result that large quantities of wheat and oats remained in the stook during the winter months.

The task of convincing the Indian that there is a vital relationship between the production and cultivation of vegetables and his physical well-being is a somewhat difficult one. In this connection a worthwhile adult educational program appears necessary. It is gratifying to note, however, that there has been a gradual extension of gardening operations,

particularly on the northern reserves.

A limited acreage of reserve lands at the Caradoc Agency, Ontario, the St. Regis, Maria, and Pierreville agencies, Quebec, and at Lennox Island, Prince Edward Island, has been set apart for the production of Welsh willow. While this project is experimental, it is undertaken in the hope that an assured supply of willow canes will contribute to the extension of the basket-making industry on these reserves.

There has been a steady increase in the number of Homemakers' Clubs. The members of these clubs, with little departmental assistance or supervision, meet regularly for the remodelling of discarded military clothing, the canning of fruits and vegetables, and for the discussion of welfare problems. In a number of cases they have become responsible for the organization and promotion of worthwhile gardening programs, of school attendance, and of school lunches. The existence of these organizations is one of the most encouraging features of the welfare program.

There was a steady demand throughout the year for girl graduates of residential schools to work as domestics in the larger centres. A large number of these girls have now found employment, not only as domestics, but in war industries. The reports indicate that the service tendered has been uniformly satisfactory. Toward the end of the year the demand for these girls far exceeded the supply.

The following is a statement of welfare expenditures by provinces for the year 1942 - 43: -

Welfare Expenditure by Provinces 1942 - 43 and 1941 - 42

Province	1942 - 43	1941 - 42	Province	1942 - 43	1941 - 42
Nova Scotia	75,689 72	88,709 95	British Columbia	78,118 72	76,498 94
Prince Edward Island	9,098 07	8,644 99	Northwest Territories	14,792 25	15,625 53
New Brunswick	21,524 22	34,753 28	Yukon	11,025 82	12,244 13
Quebec	115,902 58	124,353 38	Triennial Clothing	3,505 47	6,665 36
Ontario	88,070 08	95,375 48	Headquarters	...	...
Manitoba	83,531 82	83,930 19	Salaries	16,450 41	15,538 90
Saskatchewan	60,940 27	80,172 49	Miscellaneous	13,575 79	3,727 07
Alberta	54,696 21	56,451 18	Handicraft	1,066 15	4,665 96
...	...	...	...	647,977 58	707,356 83

HANDICRAFT

There was a steady decline during the year in the production of basketry, hand-loom weaving, wood carving, and other types of handicraft work. This decline took place despite an increased demand for handicraft products, particularly basketry. The decline was due wholly to the number of Indians, particularly Indian girls, who had become employed in essential war industries. A number of Indian girls, who had become expert weavers, are now engaged in the inspection of materials for parachutes and cloth for army clothing. Indian men who formerly produced bark and wooden work articles are now employed in war industries. A great many young men, whose main source of revenue apart from handicraft was hunting, guiding and trapping, have enlisted in the Armed Forces.

Old people and women with young children still living on reserves are producing as much craft work as possible, in an effort to hold the ever increasing market. It is essential, in the interests of the Indian, that this market should be held. Indians who return to the reserves in the postwar period will be anxious to again take up handicraft work.

Goods were marketed through the central warehouse at Ottawa to the value of \$16,000. In addition to this, an effort has been made to assist in securing raw materials for other reserves, where handicraft projects are being organized with only slight supervision by the Department. Provision for the future is also being made by arranging with certain agencies for the planting of black ash seedlings, willows, and sweet grass.

Grants to Agricultural Exhibitions and Indian Fairs, 1942 - 43

Ontario -	...
Garden River Agricultural Society, Sault Ste. Marie	100 00
Caradoc United Indian Fair, Muncey	150 00
Caradoc United Ploughing Association	35 00
Manitoulin Island Unceded Agricultural Society	150 00
Thunder Bay Agricultural Association	250 00
Tyendinaga Agricultural Society	100 00
Ploughing matches	155 00
Field prizes, standing crop competitions	308 00
Garden prizes, standing crop competitions	270 00
Manitoba -	...
Manitoba Provincial Exhibition	250 00
Rosburn Agricultural Society	25 00
Garden prizes, standing crop competitions	75 00
Saskatchewan -	...
Prince Albert Agricultural Society	400 00
Regina Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition Association, Limited	400 00
Garden prizes, standing crop competitions	75 00
Alberta -	...
Calgary exhibition	500 00
British Columbia -	...
North and South Saanich Agricultural Society, Cowichan	50 00
Windermere and District Fall Fair, Kootenay	150 00
Chilliwack Fair, New Westminster	50 00
Armstrong Fall Fair, Okanagan	250 00
...	\$3,743 00

CONSTRUCTION AND ENGINEERING WORKS AGENCY BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

Repairs and improvements were carried out at practically all Indian Reserves in Canada. New Agency buildings and structures were provided as follows: -

Ontario: A garage for the snowmobile was constructed at the James Bay Agency.

Manitoba: Assistance was provided in the construction of a residence for the electric power plant operator at Norway House, and the agency dock was rebuilt.

Saskatchewan: A new residence for the Indian Agent at Crooked Lake Agency was constructed.

ROADS AND BRIDGES

Roads on Indian reserves requiring attention were improved.

The bridge over the Brokenhead River between the Municipality and the Brokenhead Indian Reserve, Clandeboye Agency, Manitoba, was repaired in co-operation with the Municipality and bridges located on roads in the Fisher River Agency, Manitoba, were also given attention. Minor repairs were made to the bridge over Birdtail Creek, Birtle Agency, Manitoba.

WATER SUPPLIES

Wells were provided at the Pelly Agency, Saskatchewan, and the Saddle Lake Agency, Alberta. Wells were cleaned out and repaired at the Crooked Lake Agency, Saskatchewan; Saanich Indian Reserves in the Cowichan Agency,

British Columbia, and the One Arrows Reserve in the Duck Lake Agency, Saskatchewan. Dugouts were constructed at Gordon's Reserve in the Touchwood Agency, Saskatchewan. A water system was installed in the R.C.M.P. quarters at Bersimis, Quebec. @bold = FENCES

Fences were repaired at Christian Island, Ontario; Fisher River Agency, Manitoba; Hobbema and Peigan Agencies, Alberta.

@bold = IRRIGATION AND MISCELLANEOUS

Irrigation systems were repaired on numerous Indian Reserves in British Columbia, and funds were transferred to the Surveys and Engineering Branch for the construction, maintenance, and repair of irrigation systems in British Columbia where the work required engineering supervision or advice. A list of the works carried out will be found in the report of the Surveys and Engineering Branch.

Funds were also transferred to the Surveys and Engineering Branch for other works requiring engineering supervision such as the completion of the Port Simpson water supply system, Skeena Agency, British Columbia; extension of water pipe-line, Nanaimo Indian Reserve No. 1, Cowichan Agency, British Columbia; and repairs to retaining wall at Kenora, Ontario.

Furnaces were installed at the agency residences at Restigouche, Quebec; Nut Lake Reserve, Touchwood Agency, Saskatchewan; and Lake Manitoba Farm Residence in the Portage la Prairie Agency, Manitoba.

A shallow well pump was installed at St. Regis Agency buildings, Quebec, and a water system was provided for Walpole Island Agency residence, Ontario. Storage batteries and a windcharger, plumbing system, and electric wiring were provided at Fort Chipewyan Agency residence, Athabaska Agency, Alberta. A water pressure tank was installed at the Blood Agency buildings, Alberta, and lighting plant batteries were purchased for Fort Simpson Agency buildings, Northwest Territories.

Departmental boats requiring attention were repaired and replacement of parts in engines made where necessary.

RESERVES AND TRUSTS SERVICE RESERVES DIVISION LAND SALES AND LEASES

During the fiscal year a total of sixty-nine sales of Indian lands were made. Forty-eight of these sales were for cash amounting to \$60,838.70 and twenty-one were time sales amounting to \$11,189.56, a total for the year of \$72,028.26.

Collections on land sale agreements amounted to \$148,776.63 being \$97,125.34 paid on principal and \$51,651.29 in interest, the former amount being added to the Capital Accounts of the bands interested. In addition to the above, \$9,748.09 was received and placed in suspense pending completion of sale agreements.

With reference to old land sale contracts, fifty-eight were paid out in full, nineteen were cancelled for non-fulfilment of the conditions of sale and ten reductions were made by revision in accordance with ruling of the Board of Review under the terms of the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act, with the result that the total number of current time sales at the end of the fiscal year stood at 654, a decrease of fifty-seven from the previous year. Sixty-five patents to Indian lands were issued upon completion of sale contracts.

Rentals collected under leases, permits, etc., for the fiscal year amounted to \$168,790.18.

ADJUSTMENTS UNDER THE F.C.A.A.

Ten land sale contracts were reviewed under the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act and resulted in gross reductions in arrears of \$27,926.47, of which \$26,281.46 was on account of principal and \$1,645.01 on account of interest. This compares with a gross reduction of \$101,108.27 during the previous year.

PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS

The search for oil on several of the Indian Reserves in Western Canada continued during the year but discovery and production have not yet been brought about. Attention was focused mainly on the Blood Reserve where two deep wells were drilled without satisfactory results. A third well is now drilling in order that the Reserve may be thoroughly tested.

On the Stony and Sarcee Reserves, Petroleum and Natural Gas leases have been kept in good standing with actual drilling in prospect and it is expected that several tests will be made during 1943.

FUR CONSERVATION

With the active co-operation of the provinces development of fur preserves across Canada in the interest of the Indian trapping population has continued to make satisfactory progress. Four large areas were held under lease from the Governments of Quebec and Ontario as fur rehabilitation blocks each averaging upwards of 8,000,000 acres. Although all fur-bearers come within the scope of the development plan these four blocks were acquired for the particular purpose of restoring the beaver population to something approaching the numbers these areas supported in the past. Plans for the restoration of beaver have been carefully worked out and the resident Indian population has been fully enlisted into the service. The effort put forward to interest and educate the Indian in this particular conservation plan has met with gratifying success. On the Nottaway Preserve (James Bay district, Province of Quebec) since active management has been undertaken the beaver population has increased from an estimated population of 255, based on the best obtainable information to a population of 3,315, based on actual count made by 40 tallymen, appointed, instructed, and partially trained for that purpose.

Since these areas were set aside no beaver has been taken from any of them and the Indian co-operation in this regard also has been most thorough and complete. The other areas have been completely organized and substantial and satisfactory progress made. The four preserves in order of their acquisition are the Nottaway, 8,600,000 acres; the Peribonca, 8,000,000 acres; Old Factory, 10,000,000 acres (in the Province of Quebec); and the Kesagami, 4,500,000 acres (in the Province of Ontario). The last named is the first to be set aside in Ontario and already gives promise of being one of the best areas under development. Negotiations proceeded during the year for the acquisition of two more large areas of selected land one in each province.

Studies indicate that it will take a development program of seven years to bring a beaver preserve into limited production and from ten to twelve years to bring it into the state of production where it can maintain the resident population of each area on a sustained yield basis. Prospects for the attainment of the objective are good. The whole program holds promise of placing a large portion of Indian population who live in the northern portions of these provinces on a permanent self-sustaining basis.

In the Prairie Provinces the fur conservation effort has been directed largely to the rehabilitation of the muskrat. In Manitoba the muskrat projects at The Pas are already in commercial production. A further large block is under

development with the co-operation of that Province, at Fisher River, where the rat population in three years has increased from virtual depletion to over 2,000 houses (15,000 animals) by actual count. Two more years should bring this new area into commercial production on a substantial scale where the production for the last twenty years has been negligible.

In Saskatchewan four areas, primarily rat projects but in each of which a substantial beaver population is being built up, are in their third and fourth years under planned management. Of these the Sipanok Development at Carrot River is in the most advanced stage and has been in partial production for the past two years. At the end of the fiscal year there was an estimated population of 20,000 muskrats on the area indicating an increase of ten times the number present when the development was commenced in the summer of 1940. Three other developments at Kazan, Emmeline, and Beauport Lakes are expected to come into production in 1943.

In Alberta within the year the attention of this Branch was directed, chiefly to co-operation with the Province in establishing a comprehensive plan of fur administration under the trapline system. Substantial progress was made resulting in the allocation of over 150 traplines in that Province to Indian trappers. The Branch has co-operated closely with the Provincial administration in this important work which should result in improved conditions for the Indian trappers of that Province.

In British Columbia further extensions of the Indian traplines have been secured and in one area a group of these traplines has been set aside and organized into an experimental beaver conservation block, the first to be attempted in that Province.

The Department, in its effort to improve conditions among the trapping Indians, has received sympathetic co-operation from the Governments of the Provinces in which fur development is of importance to the welfare of the Indians.

TIMBER AND FORESTRY

During the year 1942 - 43 the administration of the timber resources on Indian Reserves in Canada involved the sale of 15,241,294 feet board measure of saw timber and 80,462 cords of pulpwood, under licence, on which royalties and stumpage in the amount of \$65,213.16 was collected and in addition \$32,500 stumpage was collected on one advance sale.

The Indians, under permit, harvested and sold wood products such as saw timber, cordwood, poles, ties, Christmas trees, fence posts, etc., from which royalties to the amount of \$31,768.78 was added to the funds of the Bands.

Payment of rentals and fees of \$1,960.80 were received making a grand total of \$131,442.74 revenue from timber sources for the year.

FOREST PROTECTION

The number of forest fires during 1942 was approximately fifty per cent less than the number reported for the previous year, and the loss sustained was greatly reduced from that of the year 1941. The total amount expended on fighting forest fires during the year 1942 was only about twenty-five per cent of the 1941 cost, or \$2,134.14 as against \$8,283.63.

MINING

A total revenue of \$4,735.20 was received, consisting of royalties from the sale of sand and gravel, \$3,177.70; rentals and fees, \$1,557.50.

INDIAN ENFRANCHISEMENT

There were forty-five enfranchisements carried out during the past fiscal year, comprising a total of 109 individuals, an increase of approximately 50 per cent over the previous year.

INDIAN ESTATES

There has been a substantial increase in the number of Indian estates administered by the Branch. The increase in the volume of this work is the direct result of the assumption by the Branch of responsibility for administration by the appointment of personal representatives, payment of debts, and the distribution of personal assets among those entitled to receive them as directed by the Act. The former practice of distribution by tribal custom or by the direction of the Band Council is being gradually discontinued.

The extension of the Location Ticket system of land holdings and establishment of permanent land records has necessitated examination into the chain of title to many properties and has resulted in bringing up for review many old estates which have either not been administered at all or concerning which final distribution had not been effected. Substantial progress toward the establishment of legal Indian title to land, payment of debts, and the proper distribution of estate assets has been made during the year.

TRUSTS DIVISION

The Division administered 446 trust accounts belonging to Indian bands throughout Canada. On March 31, 1943, the aggregate fund totalled \$15,027,771.56. A comparison with the previous year is as follows:

Trust Balances	Capital	Revenue
March 31, 1943	\$12,353,036 07	\$2,674,735 49
March 31, 1942	12,168,534 05	2,473,811 42
Increase	\$184,502 02	\$200,924 07

The increase of \$184,502.02 in the Capital Account, some \$109,000 more than the \$75,026.53 increase reported at the end of 1941 - 42, is attributable to the growing demand for timber and for reserve lands in connection with various aspects of the war effort. The increase in the Revenue Account balance may be regarded as having been caused by improved economic conditions, whereby Indians, being able to secure employment at good wages, have not relied to the same extent as heretofore on assistance from their funds held in trust by the Government. Again it is considered sound policy in times of relative prosperity of urgent need for the full utilization of man-power, and of high wages, to provide against a day of possible greater Indian need and to encourage the saving of the unearned income of the bands.

To that end the representatives of the bands have been consulted, local conditions and local needs examined and considered. Many bands have voluntarily consented to the deferment or curtailment of annual distribution of their unearned income. Some have voluntarily invested it, or a substantial part of it, in War Savings Certificates. Many bands, where local conditions or contractual obligations warrant it, have been paid in full. This policy has been adopted with reference to all Indians living on Reserves in Canada whose income or capital funds held in trust has in the past made possible a distribution of interest on a per capita basis.

Items of receipts were: Earned interest, land sales, land rentals, mining dues, timber royalties, oil land rentals, and fines. Expenditures comprised: Capital and interest distributions, relief expenditures, band loans, agricultural

assistance, road improvements, and enfranchisement. These outline the transactions in connection with Indian Trust Accounts and may be summarized as follows: -

...	1941 - 42	1942 - 43
Total receipts credited to band funds	\$1,410,296 82	\$1,515,277 91
Total expenditures paid from band funds	1,183,191 25	1,129,796 32
Excess receipts over expenditures	\$227,107 57	\$385,491 51

PERSONAL SAVINGS ACCOUNTS

In addition to the general funds of the bands the Division administers 1,610 individual savings accounts representing a total of \$285,626.15 as at March 31, 1943. A comparative statement of deposits and withdrawals is as follows: -

...	1941 - 42	1942 - 43
Deposits	\$50,648 94	\$66,930 67
Withdrawals	45,149 69	46,703 48
Net increase in funds on deposit	...	\$20,227 19

The increase in funds on deposit has been due to Indians increasing their incomes by taking advantage of the demand for labour at good wages, and also to the fact that many dependents of enlisted men, saving part of their allowances, have used the facilities offered by Indian Savings Accounts as a means of accumulating a fund to assist in the rehabilitation of enlisted Indians. Assistance and advice was given to approximately forty dependents whose allowances are administered by this Division through the Indian Agent under whose jurisdiction they come. This has often been necessary because the individually, having no experience in handling money surplus to their essential needs, require supervision in the situations of increased income in which they now find themselves.

From their 1942 income, Canadians of Indian blood left on deposit with the Government over \$400,000 which, with generous and general subscriptions privately made, constitutes their monetary contribution to Canada's War Effort.

ANNUITIES

The usual arrangements for payment of Indian Treaty Annuities was made throughout the Dominion, the total distribution being \$261,730.55. The distribution of these annuities commenced in April and was completed by September. The difficulty of procuring aircraft under present wartime conditions has in some cases made necessary a return to the former method of boat travel by the treaty parties. The following itemized statement of Annuity distribution will be of interest: -

Number of chiefs paid at \$25.00	171	\$4,275 00
Number of headmen paid at \$15.00	369	5,535 00
Number of Indians paid at \$5.00	47,834	239,170 00
Number of commutations of annuity paid at \$50.00	55	2,750 00
Number of enfranchised Indians paid at \$100.00	19	1,900 00
Amount paid on account of arrears for previous years	...	1,180 55
Number of Indians paid at \$4.00	78*	312 00
Amount paid on account of arrears at \$4.00	...	8 00
...	...	\$255,130 55
General advance re Robinson Treaty to be added	...	\$6,600 00
Total	...	\$261,730 55

[*Abitibi.]

In addition to above numbers receiving Annuities from Federal Funds there are some 11,137 Indians who also receive Annuity under Robinson Superior, Robinson Huron and Treaty 9 (James Bay). This brings the total number of Indians in Canada receiving Treaty Annuity to approximately 59,511.

BAND LOANS

During the fiscal year a total of \$17,095.90 from band funds was loaned to 110 individual band members, the average loan being \$155.42. The sum advanced was for the purposes and in amounts as follows: -

In the purchase of live stock and equipment	\$7,768 00
Repairs to buildings, etc.	3,705 00
Construction of new buildings and the sinking of wells	4,060 00
In the purchase of property - land and buildings	734 00
Miscellaneous purchases	828 90
Total	\$17,095 90
In this connection the following is a recapitulation: -	...
Applications considered, 156, totalling	\$25,745 90
Applications approved, 110, totalling	17,095 90
Applications approved, later cancelled, 19, totalling	4,070 00
Applications rejected, 25, totalling	4,080 00
Applications in abeyance, 2, totalling	500 00

It might be noted that the borrowers received assistance in the purchase of 47 horses (17 teams included), 15 cows, 1 bull, 6 breeding ewes, 1 threshing separator, 2 binders and 1 tractor. Repairs were made to 24 houses and 8 barns; while 13 houses, 1 barn, 1 granary and 2 stables were newly constructed and 3 wells were sunk.

These are just a few items to indicate the extent to which Indians have been assisted from their own funds to utilize more effectively the productive value of their lands.

From monies advanced in past years, a total of 153 Band Loans in the amount of \$25,092.18 were fully retired during the fiscal year, illustrating the revolving feature of the funds used for loan purposes.

Year ending	New Loans		Loans Retired	
March 31, 1940	175	\$28,248.94	...	\$19,412 00
March 31, 1941	170	24,795 47	...	26,329 63
March 31, 1942	133	21,875 25	...	34,616 99
March 31, 1943	110	17,095 90	...	25,092 18
Totals	588	\$92,015 56	628	\$105,450 80

SUMMARY OF INDIAN AFFAIRS BY PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

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

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

Occupations. - Subsistence farming is engaged in by a number of Price Edward Island Indians, with many of them owning their own live stock. During the past year outside work has been readily available with many of the Indians

finding continuous employment in urban centres as well as in the lumbering and fishing industries. Basket-making, especially among the older Indians, has also been engaged in, with profitable results.

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

NOVA SCOTIA

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

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

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

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

NEW BRUNSWICK

Agencies. - There are three agencies in New Brunswick; the Northeastern, at Richibucto; the Northern, at Perth; and the Southwestern, at Fredericton.

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

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

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

QUEBEC

Agencies. - The 19 Indian agency offices in Quebec are located as follows: Amos (Abitibi), Bersimis, Cacouna (Viger), Caughnawaga, Gagne (Maria), Gaspe, Gentilly (Becancour), Harrington Harbour (St. Augustine), Maniwaki, Mingan, Natashquan, Notre Dame du Nord (Timiskaming), Oka, Pierreville, Pointe Bleue, Restigouche, St. Regis, Seven Islands, Village des Hurons (Lorette).

Tribal Origin. - 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; the Abenakis, of Algonkian stock, at Becancour and St. Francis; the Micmacs, of Algonkian stock, at Maria and Restigouche; and the Maliseets, of Algonkian stock, at Viger.

Occupations. - The Indians of Caughnawaga are noted steel workers and find highly remunerative employment in that trade. The native handicraft projects organized in this province continue to prove successful. The Indians of

the northern interior and the north side of the Gulf of St. Lawrence depend almost entirely on hunting, trapping, and fishing for their subsistence. In the Saguenay district they act as guides and canoemen and also find employment in lumber camps and mills. The Indians in the organized central and southern portions engage in mixed farming. They raise fruit and dispose of it at nearby markets, and those who possess cows sell the milk to the creameries and cheese factories. A few also act as game guardians on established beaver preserves.

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

ONTARIO

Agencies. - The Indian agency offices in Ontario, 24 in number, are located as follows: Brantford (Six Nations), Chapleau, Chippawa Hill (Saugeen), Christian Island, Deseronto (Tyendinaga), Fort Frances, Golden Lake, Highgate (Moravian), Kenora, Longford Mills (Rama), Manitowaning (Manitoulin Island), Moose Factory (James Bay), Muncey (Caradoc), Parry Sound, Peterborough (Rice and Mud Lakes), Port Arthur, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, Scugog, Sioux Lookout, Sturgeon Falls, Virginia (Georgina and Snake Islands), Wallaceburg (Walpole Island), Wiarton (Cape Croker).

Tribal Origin. - Most of the Indians of Ontario are Ojibwas, and are of Algonkian stock. 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 Delawares at the Caradoc (Muncey) Agency; these are of Algonkian stock.

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

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

MANITOBA

Agencies. - There are seven Indian agency offices in Manitoba, located as follows: Birtle, Griswold, Hodgson (Fisher River), Norway House, Portage la Prairie, Selkirk (Clandeboyne), The Pas.

Tribal Origin. - Most of the Indians belong to the Ojibwa race, which is of Algonkian stock. Bands of Swampy Crees are found at the Norway House and Fisher River Agencies and in the York Factory district; these are also of Algonkian stock. The Indians located at the Griswold Agency are Sioux; there are also Sioux at the Birtle and Portage la Prairie Agencies. There is a band of Chipewyans at Churchill; this tribe is of Athapaskan stock.

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

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

SASKATCHEWAN

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

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

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

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

ALBERTA

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

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

Occupations. - Stock-raising is the principal occupation of the Indians of the southern and foothills regions where they have large herds of horses, and cattle herds of excellent Hereford and Shorthorn types. They grow grain on up-to-date well equipped farms. Indians in the northern parts while mainly occupied in hunting and trapping also engage in fishing and selling fuelwood. Those Indians who do not farm for themselves find employment with farmers and ranchers; haying, harvesting, and working in the beet fields for several months during the summer. A number also work in lumber camps, sawmills, and as labourers. The Blackfoot Indians operate two coal mines of their own and obtain a substantial revenue from the sale of coal.

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

BRITISH COLUMBIA

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

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

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

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

The best Indian houses are found on the northwest coast among the Haidas of Queen Charlotte Islands, the Tsimshians of Port Simpson, Metlakatla, and Port Essington, and Kwakiutls of Bella Bella. The gradual improvement in all farm buildings and out-buildings continues.

NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

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

Tribal Origin. - The principal tribes found in the far north are the Slaves, Hares, Loucheux, Sekani, Dogribs, 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.

Occupations. - The Indians depend almost entirely upon hunting and trapping for a livelihood, and a few cultivate potatoes and garden vegetables. They own no cattle or horses. Large quantities of fish are caught and preserved for their own use and for dog feed during winter. Wild berries are also picked and dried for winter use.

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

YUKON

Tribal Origin. - The Forty-Mile, Blackstone, and Moosehide bands belong to the Takudah tribe. There is a band of Slaves at Lancing Creek who migrated from Good Hope on Mackenzie River; another band of Slaves, called Nahani, is located at the headwaters of Pelly River. All these Indians are of 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.

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

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

TABLE 1 Census of Indians: Arranged Under Provinces and Territories, 1939

Province	Number in Province	Religion							Under 7 years		From 7 to 16 inclusive		...	From 17 to 21 inclusive		From 22 to 65 inclusive		From 65 upwards
...	...	Anglican	Baptist	United Church	Presbyterian	Roman Catholic	Other Christian Beliefs	Aboriginal Beliefs	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Alberta	12,163	1,709	...	1,558	...	8,745	...	151	1,374	1,444	1,423	1,406	559	561	2,454	2,311	308	323
British Columbia	24,276	4,701	109	4,794	...	13,954	690	28	2,192	2,290	2,929	2,922	1,112	1,116	5,301	4,701	868	845
Manitoba	14,561	4,792	50	4,195	643	4,638	...	243	1,492	1,545	1,739	1,566	919	916	2,853	2,603	460	468
New Brunswick	1,922	...	...	...	...	1,922	...	...	231	214	243	212	84	103	401	353	43	38
Northwest Territories	3,724	640	...	...	...	3,084	...	...	396	396	444	401	191	180	795	792	38	91
Nova Scotia	2,165	5	...	...	3	2,157	...	...	232	241	220	234	113	103	484	405	72	61
Ontario	30,145	9,747	1,179	5,533	220	9,862	887	2,717	2,395	2,573	2,957	3,012	2,001	1,964	6,811	6,654	839	939
Prince Edward Island	274	...	...	...	...	274	...	...	24	33	30	31	11	22	60	50	3	10
Quebec	14,578	2,830	...	600	...	11,071	17	60	1,410	1,435	1,649	1,580	783	784	3,250	2,883	391	413
Saskatchewan	13,020	4,256	...	1,228	139	6,242	10	1,145	1,443	1,594	1,526	1,533	617	547	2,512	2,590	293	365
Yukon	1,550	1,352	...	...	...	146	...	52	162	179	175	168	81	70	305	272	68	70
Total Indian Population	118,378	30,032	1,338	17,908	1,005	62,095	1,604	4,396	11,351	11,944	13,335	13,065	6,471	6,366	25,226	23,614	3,383	3,623

TABLE 2 Land: Private and Public Buildings and Property

Province	Total Area of Reserves (Acres)	Acres Under Wood	Acres Cleared but not Cultivated	Acres Under Actual Cultivation	Acres Fenced	Private Property								Public Property					
...	...	...	...	...	...	Stone, Brick and Frame Dwellings	Other Dwellings	Outbuildings, etc.	Ploughs, Harrows, Drills, etc.	Mowers, Reapers, Binders, Threshers, etc.	Carts, Wagons and Vehicles	Automobiles	Tools and small Implements	Churches	Council Houses	School Houses	Saw Mills	Other Buildings	Engines and Machinery
Alberta	1,418,978	447,074 1/2	918,611	53,292 1/2	443,209 1/2	437	1,894	2,595	2,260	1,519	2,398	110	9,474	14	8	8	9	145	264
British Columbia	832,725	500,196 1/2	295,999	36,529 1/4	283,696	4,692	2,828	4,229	2,741	962	2,272	470	41,951	155	72	58	9	70	164
Manitoba	521,949	383,736	123,800	14,413	51,794	252	2,884	1,839	869	632	1,312	99	8,200	59	16	42	2	125	50
New Brunswick	37,369	35,932 1/2	1,084	352 1/2	1,161	380	40	222	59	19	62	19	1,140	6	5	11	...	5	3
Northwest Territories	1,924	1,812 1/2	34	77 1/4	81 1/2	...	338	188	4	...	...	...	481	...	1	...	...	...	...
Nova Scotia	18,189	17,275	640	274	1,032	204	39	75	44	10	23	12	580	5	3	7	4	4	1
Ontario	1,335,650	1,194,944 1/2	88,932 1/2	51,773	168,461	2,831	2,312	3,898	3,901	1,173	3,100	617	48,425	108	44	90	13	102	161
Prince Edward Island	2,741	2,483 1/2	200	57 1/2	200	22	1	14	10	6	6	...	20	1	1	...	...	...	2
Quebec	176,049	153,809 1/2	14,841	6,398 1/2	15,007 1/2	1,534	605	2,351	629	275	1,440	152	6,462	25	4	30	1	26	37
Saskatchewan	1,202,746	419,059 1/2	736,903	46,783 1/2	342,493	274	2,357	3,089	2,428	1,727	2,849	38	15,627	47	25	27	3	71	63
Yukon	3,709	3,701	5 1/2	2 1/2	5 1/2	1	...	3	3	1	4	1	3	1	...	...	...	1	4
Total	5,551,029	3,160,025 1/2	2,181,050	209,953 1/2	1,307,141	10,627	13,298	18,503	12,948	6,324	13,466	1,518	132,363	421	179	273	41	549	749

[illegible]

OPEN ACCOUNT - INDIAN ACT REVOLVING FUND 1942 - 43

EXPENDITURE" tag:"bold	...	...
Quebec	\$3,000 00	...
British Columbia	2,000 00	...
...	...	\$5,000 00
REPAYMENTS AND REFUNDS" tag:"bold	...	...
Quebec	\$4,057 40	...
Manitoba	1,559 28	...
Saskatchewan	26 31	...
...	...	\$5,642 99
Repayments over expenditure	...	\$642 99

Statement of Net Expenditure by Provinces, Year 1942 - 43 FUR CONSERVATION

Province	Amount
...	\$ cts.
Quebec	10,092 45
Ontario	5,574 31
Manitoba	19,076 02
Saskatchewan	34,598 39
Alberta	1,566 51
British Columbia	340 48
Head Office	3,875 55
Total	75,123 71

Indian Trust Fund Showing transactions in connection with the fund during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1943.

...	Debit	Credit
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance April 1, 1942	...	14,642,289 97
Collections on land sales, timber and stone dues, rents, fines, fees, etc.	...	748,364 31
Interest for the year ended March 31, 1943	...	742,857 21
Credit Transfers during the year	...	24,056 39
Expenditure during the year	1,116,869 32	...
Transfers by Warrant, etc.	12,927 00	...
Balance March 31, 1943	15,027,771 56	...
...	16,157,567 88	16,157,567 88

SCHOOL STATEMENT Statement showing enrolment by Provinces in the different classes of schools for the Fiscal Year ended March 31, 1943.

RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS

Province	Number of Schools	Denominations				Number on Roll			Average Attendance	Percentage of Attendance	Grades								
...	...	Church of England	Presbyterian	Roman Catholic	United Church	Boys	Girls	Total	...	...	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
Nova Scotia	1	...	...	1	...	79	76	155	149	96.13	39	14	27	30	20	7	13	3	2
Quebec	2	1	...	1	...	27	43	70	62	88.57	25	10	10	15	6	4	...	...	...
Ontario	13	5	1	6	1	765	871	1,636	1,502	91.80	408	276	258	223	165	126	96	68	16
Manitoba	9	1	1	4	3	507	588	1,095	1,008	92.05	355	197	154	137	131	61	27	15	18
Saskatchewan	14	3	...	9	2	860	918	1,778	1,618	91.00	600	275	240	247	178	123	71	23	21
Alberta	19	5	...	12	2	919	1,050	1,969	1,759	89.33	669	283	249	284	231	155	76	19	3
Northwest Territories	4	1	...	3	...	67	110	177	153	86.44	91	38	22	13	12	1	...	...	...
British Columbia	13	2	...	9	2	855	1,027	1,882	1,739	92.40	602	318	280	196	240	137	68	34	7
Yukon	2	2	...	...	...	35	33	68	56	82.35	17	12	11	9	8	6	4	1	...
Total - Residential Schools	77	20	2	45	10	4,114	4,716	8,830	8,046	91.12	2,806	1,423	1,251	1,154	991	620	355	163	67

DAY SCHOOLS

Province	Number of Schools	Number on Roll			...	...	Average Attendance	Percentage of Attendance	Grades							...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	Boys	girls	Total	...	...	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX								
Prince Edward Island	1	13	8	21	16	76.19	8	4	3	1	2	2	...	1	...								
Nova Scotia	11	135	145	280	197	70.35	119	40	43	25	17	7	9	10	1								
New Brunswick	10	151	170	321	240	74.76	90	73	55	29	27	28	12	5	2								
Quebec	27	653	697	1,350	1,033	76.52	420	262	195	157	129	109	53	22	3								
Ontario	82	1,142	1,264	2,406	1,678	69.74	712	425	315	257	255	159	144	119	20								
Manitoba	42	556	567	1,123	642	57.16	655	215	91	88	44	21	6	3	...								
Saskatchewan	28	296	289	585	354	60.51	309	101	90	45	21	12	4	3	...								
Alberta	1	15	13	28	16	57.14	10	8	...	4	2	...	2	2	...								
Northwest Territories	4	14	24	38	27	71.05	18	6	10	2	...	...	2	...	...						
British Columbia	59	844	865	1,709	1,064	62.25	706	293	221	170	115	66	27	18	3								
Yukon	4	39	38	77	45	58.44	49	12	12	2	2	...	...	...	...				
Total - Day Schools	269	3,858	4,080	7,938	5,312	66.92	3,186	1,448	1,035	780	614	404	259	183	29								

COMBINED WHITE AND INDIAN 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		
Quebec	1	9	7	16	13	81.25	4	3	5	1	2	1	...	...	...
Ontario	2	36	27	63	54	85.71	18	8	6	9	7	6	5	4	...		
Manitoba	2	11	10	21	11	52.38	18	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Saskatchewan	1	4	4	8	5	62.50	2	1	2	1	...	1	1	...	...
Total - Combined White and Indian Day Schools	6	60	48	108	83	76.85	42	14	13	11	10	8	6	4	...		

SUMMARY OF SCHOOL STATEMENT

Province	Classes of Schools			...	...	Total Number of Schools	Number on Roll			...	...	Average Attendance	Percentage of Attendance	Grades				
...	Day	Residential	Combined	...	Boys	Girls	Total	...	...	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
Prince Edward Island	1	...	...	1	13	8	21	16	76.19	8	4	3	1	2	2	...	1	...
Nova Scotia	11	1	...	12	214	221	435	346	79.54	158	63	70	55	37	14	22	13	3
New Brunswick	10	...	...	10	151	170	321	240	74.76	90	73	55	29	27	28	12	5	2
Quebec	27	2	1	30	689	747	1,436	1,108	77.15	449	275	210	173	137	114	53	22	3
Ontario	82	13	2	97	1,943	2,162	4,105	3,234	78.78	1,138	709	579	489	427	291	245	191	36
Manitoba	42	9	2	53	1,074	1,165	2,239	1,661	74.18	1,028	414	245	225	176	82	33	18	18
Saskatchewan	28	14	1	43	1,160	1,211	2,371	1,977	83.38	911	377	332	293	199	136	76	26	21
Alberta	1	19	...	20	934	1,063	1,997	1,775	88.88	679	291	249	288	233	155	78	21	3
Northwest Territories	4	4	...	8	81	134	215	180	83.72	109	44	32	15	12	1	2	...	...
British Columbia	59	13	...	72	1,699	1,892	3,591	2,803	78.05	1,398	611	501	366	355	203	95	52	10
Yukon	4	2	...	6	74	71	145	101	69.65	66	24	23	11	10	6	4	1	...
Totals	269	77	6	352	8,032	8,844	16,876	13,441	79.64	6,034	2,885	2,299	1,945	1,615	1,032	620	350	96