

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

REPORT

OF

INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1951

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OTTAWA

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Indian Affairs Branch

D.M. MacKay, Director

Field reports for the year under review give ample evidence that the overall economic picture improved for the majority of Indians during that period.

Even in the Prairie Provinces, where a poor growing year resulting from frost, flood, and drought cut the grain yield far below expectations, there was sufficient additional acreage under seed in most districts to offset losses.

Similarly, Indians who earned their livelihood by trapping had a better year with higher prices and, in most areas, more pelts. It became even more evident in such districts that the beaver is still a primary factor in Indian economy, and the conservation programs - carried out in conjunction with the provinces - began to come into production, making substantial contributions to Indian welfare in several areas.

Employment in local industry, particularly in forestry work, was at a new high in many localities and Indians engaged in dairy and mixed farming had a record year.

These favourable economic conditions were reflected on many reserves by the modernizing of homes or the construction of new houses. Herds, barns, and farm machinery were also improved or acquired on a number of reserves.

The forward trend in education continued with Indian parents becoming increasingly anxious to ensure regular school attendance. It will be noted that there were 26,903 Indian pupils in educational classes during the school year. This is 1,849 more than in the previous year. Also that there were 1,051 Indian pupils in secondary schools and colleges, representing an increase of 217 among those obtaining higher education.

An important administrative development during the year was the employment of five trained social workers who were posted to regional offices. These social workers were active on the majority of the reserves within their regional districts and many problems affecting the welfare of individual Indians and groups were dealt with as a result of their efforts.

A Regional Supervisor for the Provinces of Quebec and New Brunswick was appointed and a regional office was set up in Quebec City. The staff of this office is to include a social worker, a fur supervisor, a school inspector, and a supervisor of construction, and it is considered that this staff will materially assist towards the betterment of Indian welfare and progress in the two Provinces.

Population

The Department takes a quinquennial census of the Indians under its administration. The last departmental census was taken in 1949. 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 1949 census:

Province	Population
Alberta	13,991
British Columbia	27,936
Manitoba	17,513
New Brunswick	2,139
Northwest Territories	3,586
Nova Scotia	2,641
Ontario	34,607
Prince Edward Island	273
Quebec	15,970
Saskatchewan	16,308
Yukon	1,443
Total Indian population	136,407

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

Good employment opportunities and weather favourable to crops resulted in improved economic conditions for almost all groups in the Province. As a result many new homes were to be found on the reserves and the appearance of older houses was improved by renovations.

There was an increase in the number of Indians from the central and northern part of the Province employed in logging and lumber mills with satisfactory wage returns, which greatly improved the living conditions of the families concerned.

A favourable decrease was noted in the number of Indian families who annually migrate to the State of Washington from the southern reserves for seasonal employment in farm work and fruit picking. Despite high wages being offered for such employment, an increasing number of these Indians are showing a desire to remain on the reserves to engage in agriculture or to stay throughout the year in the Province for steady employment.

In the interior reserves, where the main source of revenue is agriculture, a satisfactory year was experienced with an increased acreage under cultivation. Financial returns to Indian cattle ranchers reached an all-time high. An improvement was noted among Indian cattle ranchers in the use of modern agricultural equipment and in renovations to their ranches and homes. The acreage grown to canning factory crops of tomatoes - and cash crops of potatoes and seed beans - also showed an increase throughout the reserves in the southern interior, and resulted in a better living standard for these people. In the interior reserves, calf clubs, groups for the growing of certified seed potatoes, agricultural study groups, and homemakers' clubs were activities demanding increased attention.

Financial returns to the coastal Indians engaged in salmon, halibut, and herring fishing were greater than during the previous year and resulted

in an added number of seine and gill-net boats being acquired. Approximately 3,400 commercial fishing licences were obtained by Indian fishermen during the year. Clam digging during the winter months continued to prove profitable for a large group of Indian families in the coastal villages. The large number of Indian families engaged in seasonal work in fish canneries on the coast experienced an average season at higher wages than the previous year.

Surveys were carried out to improve and extend agricultural land irrigation on Indian reserves throughout the interior and to determine sources of adequate supply for domestic water systems in Indian villages. Six domestic water systems were installed. Additional land was brought under cultivation by the installation of metal flume and wood stave pipe irrigation, and existing irrigation systems were repaired.

A marked recovery was noted in the returns received for fur, with favourable results for Indian trappers. There was an increase in the registration of traplines, and fur conservation methods appeared to be more readily adopted. A number of Indian trappers accepted part-time industrial work and did not utilize their traplines to derive a complete livelihood, thereby permitting a natural increase in fur-bearing stock and enhancing the future value of their traplines. The improved market price for squirrel pelts contributed to a more satisfactory economy for the Indian families throughout the Chilcotin district.

Educational facilities were increased by the addition of 15 new classrooms on reserves, and a continued improvement was noted in day school attendance and in the number of pupils making application for entrance to Provincial high schools. Arrangements were completed by the Federal and Provincial governments for the addition of eight classrooms in Provincial schools for the accommodation of Indian pupils residing in the vicinity.

Alberta

Agriculture remained the primary industry for the Indians of this Province and during the year under review the total cultivated acreage on reserves amounted to 136,063 acres, of which 80,800 was worked by Indian farmers and the remainder was under lease to non-Indians.

In the northern part of the Province, early frost and snow combined with a dry growing season to reduce yields. In spite of these adverse conditions, the quantity of grain harvested on reserves throughout the Province showed a fifty per cent increase over the 1949 yield.

In the southern sections the crops were better, an outstanding example being the harvesting of 575,000 bushels of No. 1 and No. 2 wheat on Blood Reserve leases in a year noted for its lower grade wheat.

It is of interest to note that grain farming was extended as far north as the Fort Vermilion Agency, where yields and returns were good despite adverse weather conditions.

More than 3,300 head of cattle were marketed, and because of the high price of beef brought a total revenue greater than that of all cereal

crops. Owing to the prevailing high prices, the number of illicit sales increased with the result that herd sizes were reduced on a number of Reserves.

For the third successive year the northern areas suffered from drought and frost, and in many of these reserves it was found necessary to finance the purchase of seed requirements from band funds.

The Indians in the more isolated reserves and wooded areas derived an increased income from logging and wages in lumber camps. A fairly good catch of furs was obtained from trapping areas and prices were much improved.

Returns from commercial fishing were disappointing owing, to some extent, to increased operations on the part of non-Indian commercial fishermen. The catch of gold-eye was poor at Lake Claire in the Athabaska Agency and the Indians obtained little or no benefit from commercial concessions.

An increased number of Indian homes was erected and the general standard of living was improved, particularly among those Indians who obtained house logs on their reserves. Two large community halls were completed and a start was made on two more. The Blood Community Hall is an outstanding example of a modern social centre on an Indian reserve.

Two new power road building units were purchased by the Department-one a caterpillar unit for use in central and northern Alberta, the other a self-propelled road grader which was used in the southern prairie areas. In the Edmonton Agency, seven miles of new road was constructed and fourteen miles of road was rebuilt and repaired. In the southern reserves, approximately eleven miles of new road was constructed and over fifty miles of old road was rebuilt and repaired, while many more miles of road was kept in good condition by the use of this equipment.

A fine residential school was completed and opened during the winter at Hay Lakes, Fort Vermilion Agency. Eight new day schools, three with combined teacherage and five with separate teacherage, were erected during the year. This made a total of thirty-three day schools in operation throughout the Province. Other educational facilities were extended by having some one hundred and fifty children attend Provincial schools by local arrangement and by the assistance of tuition grants.

The Indian reserves in Alberta have shared proportionately with the rest of the Province in the newly found oil wealth. On Stony Plain Reserve, where very encouraging progress was made, one of several wells drilled was brought into production, and a majority of the bands from the Blood Agency in the south to Fort Vermilion in the north have derived a substantial revenue from the sale of leases and permits. As a result of the increased development, nearly all the bands now have substantial tribal funds. In fact, most of the bands are in such a sound financial position that they pay all relief and welfare costs. Many of them have started programs of home and farm improvements.

Saskatchewan

Returns from agriculture in this Province were less than in the previous year despite the increase in acreage under cultivation. The low yield was due to the extremely short growing season, as in some parts of the Province there were only fifty-eight frost-free days. As a result, the grain was of a lower quality than usual.

The total income from the sale of hay and grain amounted to \$580,000, and from the sale of livestock, \$230,000.

Returns from trapping were reasonably good and were largely accounted for by beaver and muskrat pelts. The beaver crop again increased, but in some districts there was a drop in numbers and quality of muskrats. The total income to Indians from trapping was approximately \$410,000.

Living conditions were improved for some families by the construction of one hundred and fifty-eight new homes, but the noticeable increase in population tended to minimize the results of the housing program.

Seven new day schools were erected, and several were repaired. The total number of children attending schools at the end of the fiscal year was as follows: Indian residential schools, 1,935; Indian day schools, 1,488; and non-Indian schools, 90. The Gordon's Indian Residential School, which had been closed because of a shortage of water, was re-opened during the year as an Indian day school, and is operating satisfactorily with approximately 50 pupils.

A substantial amount of new roadwork was completed during the year, approximately \$30,000 being spent in the construction of roads and bridges and the installation of culverts. Of this, approximately \$20,000 was from appropriation and \$10,000 from band funds.

The agency residence at the File Hills-Qu'Appelle Agency, at Fort Qu'Appelle, was partially dismantled and moved in order to provide space for the erection of a Government building which is now being erected, and a part of it will be used for the Indian agency office.

Improvement was noted in the general health of Indians, who showed an increased willingness to co-operate in preventive measures such as vaccination and inoculation.

Manitoba

Adverse growing conditions caused by frost, flood, and a late spring reduced considerably the yield of grains and garden produce in most parts of the Province. While the total acreage under cultivation was increased to 19,216 acres, the yield was only 243,088 bushels of wheat and coarse grains. The number of acres summer fallowed amounted to 6,971, and 1,344 acres were broken. More than 15,000 tons of hay were stacked. Additional farm machinery was purchased on a number of reserves and there was increased activity in gardening. More than 146 additional acres were worked, with a total production of 21,979 bushels of potatoes and other vegetables.

Wild rice growing at Clandeboye Agency was not as successful as expected owing to flood conditions.

During the year seven new schools and three teacherages were constructed and four old schools rebuilt. A barn, large enough to house all stock, was constructed at Pine Creek Indian Residential School, a manual training shop was built at Sandy Bay, and a number of schools were redecorated. A new roof was built on the Pine Creek Residential School and a new classroom on the Portage Residential School was partly completed. Thirty-nine Indian children attended high school.

Power lines were extended to Sandy Bay Indian Residential School and Rosseau River Indian Day School.

A ten-mile road was constructed on the Waywayseecappo Reserve at an approximate cost of \$875 per mile. In addition, in co-operation with the Provincial Government, fourteen miles of new road was constructed and nineteen and one-half miles repaired in the Clandeboye, Dauphin, Fisher River, and The Pas Agencies. Twenty-five bridges were repaired and one dock was constructed in the Norway House Agency.

Returns from trapping, with prices about ten per cent higher than in the previous year, were generally good. This was particularly true in respect of the beaver catch in the north. The registration of traplines, with Indian trappers showing a more active interest in the project, progressed rapidly during the year.

Fourteen leases comprising a total of 8,553 acres were approved in the Fisher River, The Pas, Dauphin, Clandeboye, and Portage Agencies.

During the year, 160 new homes were constructed at a cost of \$71,603.24 and 509 homes repaired at a cost of \$54,097.26.

The two sawmills at Norway House and smaller sawmills in Clandeboye, Nelson River, and The Pas Agencies produced approximately 425,000 feet of lumber and 800,000 shingles. A portion of this lumber was used for schools and houses in adjacent agencies. Approximately 1,000,000 feet of lumber was taken out in the Dauphin Agency on timber permit.

Health, housing, and general living conditions improved during the year. Only the Duck Lake Band in the Nelson River Agency required extra relief owing to bad trapping conditions and a poor caribou hunt. In Norway House, where relief is generally issued during the winter, no extra relief was required.

Ontario

The economic condition of Indians throughout the southern region was particularly good with employment maintained at a high level and good wages. Indian farmers had a bountiful year, particularly at Tyendinaga, Six Nations, Caradoc, and St. Regis Reserves, where crop yields were above average and prices firm.

These conditions were reflected in many new and improved homes, particularly in the agricultural reserves. The Christian Island and Sarnia Bands approved loans from band funds to enable members to renovate and rebuild their homes.

The program of road improvement in the southern region was carried on throughout the year and large quantities of stone and gravel were purchased for this purpose. Diesel-propelled equipment at Caradoc, Six Nations, and St. Regis Reserves, manned by Indian crews, contributed much to the road work project.

Electricity was installed on the Cape Croker and Curve Lake Reserves as a part of the program designed to provide power to all southern reserves.

During the year, two new classrooms were constructed, one at Kettle Point and the other at Georgina Island, and the average attendance reached a new high.

In the north and northwest region of the Province, beaver trapping again served as an economic yardstick for Indian economy. With more beaver being taken and the prices fair, the living standard of many families was improved accordingly. The opening of the Albany and Attawapiscat beaver projects for limited trapping helped considerably to this end.

Indian trappers at the north end of James Bay, and in sections of the Kenora district, did not fair so well due to the poor price for fox on the one hand and limited trapping areas on the other.

Pulpwood cutting provided employment to many and the Departmental sawmill at Moose Factory produced enough lumber for ten houses at Rupert's House and six at Moose Factory. Portable mills were in operation at Sioux Lookout and Manitoulin. One hundred and twenty new houses were completed in the northern region and 300 repaired or renovated.

Educational facilities were improved with new units completed in the James Bay, Manitoulin Island, and Sioux Lookout Agencies. Another new school was opened in temporary quarters at the Port Arthur Agency.

Homemakers' clubs were very active and became an increasingly important factor in the lives of women of the reserves engaged in general welfare projects.

Quebec

Indians in this Province enjoyed a better-than-average year with timber operations, mining, and good fur catches at slightly higher prices largely responsible for improved economic conditions.

Large-scale forestry operations at Bersimis, Maniwaki, and Weymontaching, and to a lesser extent on the Doncaster Reserve, provided considerable employment in these areas, and band trust funds also benefited from timber dues. At Seven Islands, all able-bodied men found work with the new mining industry.

A sawmill was installed at Manowan, Abitibi, and nearly half a million feet of lumber was processed. This lumber was milled for use in the welfare housing program and nomadic Indians of this region took a keen interest in the operation. Many were subsequently employed by lumber companies operating in the area.

Fur catches improved in organized areas and the prices showed an upward trend. Indian traplines in the Lake St. John and North Shore regions were registered as a part of the new fur preserves program. The

beaver population continued to multiply in the organized preserves and to decrease in uncontrolled districts.

Farming operations progressed, particularly at Pointe Bleue, Oka, and Timiskaming. Additional land was cleared at Pointe Bleue, and drainage work carried out on a fairly large scale.

Salmon fishing in the Bersimis River provided a substantial income for aged Indians no longer able to work in the bush, and over 20,000 pounds were netted. The basket industry continued to be the main source of income at Pierreville.

During the year, a new day school was completed at the Lorette Agency, and a large residential school at Seven Islands neared completion. This school will provide educational facilities for Indian children of Seven Islands, Mingan, Natashquan, Romaine, and St. Augustine.

Twenty-three welfare housing units were completed on the new reserve at Seven Islands and a water supply system was installed.

At Maniwaki, the Algonquin Community Centre was completed. This large hall is a source of justifiable pride to all members of the band responsible for the enterprise. Homemakers' clubs throughout the Province became increasingly active during the year.

New Brunswick

Employment improved during the year with the majority of the Indians engaging in the lumber and pulp industry. At Tobique, however, many obtained work on the hydro development which was started in September and is considered to be a three-year project.

The making of baskets for commercial and household use continued as an important income source, and several Indians obtained employment in season as guides for salmon fishing.

While the Indians of this Province do not engage in agriculture to any great extent, quite a number are successful gardeners, raising vegetables for their own use.

The housing situation was improved during the year by the construction of welfare housing. A few homes were built under provisions of the Veterans' Land Act.

Direct relief was reduced, except to the sick, maimed, or blind, although some assistance in the form of clothing and food was still necessary.

A large addition was made to the Tobique day school and attendance at all schools was greatly improved. There was much evidence that Indian parents were taking a more active interest in the education of their children, a number of whom were attending colleges and convents.

Roads on the reserves were improved and new culverts installed. Street lights were erected at Tobique and the water system was extended.

Nova Scotia

Lack of year-round employment opportunities continued in this Province with the result that relief expenditures were higher, particularly during the winter months.

There was an increased determination by Indian families in the rural areas to produce their own food, and many fine gardens resulted from their efforts. Small fruits were planted on the Eskasoni Reserve in the expectation that this type of crop would eventually become a source of revenue.

The welfare housing program reached its objective at Shubenacadie with every family housed, and activities were concentrated on the operation of the sawmill and on land clearing. Welfare housing construction continued at the Truro and Pictou Landing Reserves.

At the Eskasoni Reserve, five new houses were built and eighteen repaired. Four homes were built under the Veterans' Land Act on the Sydney and Whycocomagh Reserves.

A handicraft booth was opened at Truro to cater to the tourist trade. The woodworking shop at Eskasoni made lobster crates and fish boxes as well as providing sash and door frames for welfare projects. Through the work of the homemakers' clubs, hospital clothing was made from material supplied by the Department.

Community stores at Shubenacadie and Eskasoni, staffed by Indians and financed through revolving fund loans, continued to operate successfully and to the extent that a tractor and other equipment were purchased for the benefit of store patrons.

The Boy Scout and Wolf Cub troops made a creditable showing during the year. The Eskasoni baseball team, after leading a five-team league all summer, was defeated in the finals by a non-Indian team, and the Eskasoni hockey team, which held the Micmac championship for three years, was defeated by the Sydney Reserve team.

Prince Edward Island

There was little or no change in the living conditions of the Indians on Lennox Island. Employment off the Reserve was unavailable, with the result that relief disbursements increased. However, the revolving fund loan, making it possible to pay Indians for potato baskets manufactured during the winter months, helped to ease the situation to a degree.

Vegetable growing increased in family sustenance gardens and vegetables were marketed through the community store. Assistance was given to a few Indians, enabling them to purchase boats suitable for oyster and clam fishing.

Additional land was cleared and broken and wells were drilled to improve the water situation. Several houses were repaired and three new homes built.

The Lennox Island Indian hockey team won the intermediate championship of Prince Edward Island and the Provincial award for physical fitness. During the year, the Indians of Prince Edward Island received much commendation as a result of plays performed by a cast of children in non-Indian communities and over the radio, under the direction of the school principal.

Yukon

The accelerated road building and construction programs of other departments in the Yukon contributed largely to the gainful employment of many Indians during the year. In this work, a number of them became efficient operators of heavy equipment such as bulldozers, tractors, and graders.

This source of employment offset the reduced demand for woodcutting which had previously been a major occupation in the field of Indian employment.

Despite the dry summer, which brought about the destruction of large areas of wooded land, returns from trapping were above average. This was particularly true in respect to beaver, and the increased price of fur was an important economic factor during the year.

Gardening, which has been encouraged among the Indians for some time, was in general not productive except at Dawson, where agricultural awards appeared to have a stimulating effect.

Few new homes were erected during the year but assistance in the form of building material was given to improve and repair a large number of houses.

Additional educational facilities were provided with the opening of a new day school and the completion of an additional class-room to another school. Work progressed rapidly on the Lower Post Residential School, which will provide for children from localities where day schools are not available.

The health of the Yukon Indian continued to improve, with the incidence of tuberculosis being reduced by one-half in the past four years.

Northwest Territories

Improvement in fur prices and an increase in the number of animals trapped resulted in a better-than-average year for the Indians of the Territories and a consequent drop in relief costs. The Dog Rib Band at Fort Rae, however, suffered from lack of meat and fish.

Gardening operations in settlements were extended by the introduction of a small power tiller unit which was moved by water route and was operated by the superintendents and their staff. The returns were only fair as much of the acreage broken did not come into production during the year under review.

Day schools were completed at Fort Good Hope and Arctic Red River, and were opened in July, 1950, and January, 1951, respectively.

A few new homes were erected and a small reserve was established on Latham Island, Yellowknife.

Welfare teachers, Indian Health Services personnel, and Royal Canadian Mounted Police assisted greatly in furthering the adult education program and in general social work. As a result of these activities, an improved standard of living and health began to be noticed.

Reserves and Trusts Service

Reserves Division

Land Sales and Leases

Seventy-one parcels of Indian lands were sold during the fiscal year 1950 - 51. Of this number, 56 were cash sales realizing \$30,812.82 and 15 were time sales which will realize \$18,783.60.

Receipts from cash sales and collections on land sale contracts amounted to \$97,973.02. Of this total, \$87,923.09 represented principal payments and \$10,049.93, interest payments.

Forty-two purchasers of Indian lands on a time sale basis completed their payments and letters patent were issued in favour of 80 purchasers.

Rental collected under leases and permits covering both reserve and Indian lands totalled \$473,779.30, and 2,310 leases and permits were in force at the end of the fiscal year.

Indian Estates

The estates of 441 deceased Indians were referred to the Branch and the administration of 325 estates was concluded by the distribution of the estate assets.

Location Tickets

Three hundred and thirty-eight location tickets were issued to Indians who acquired interests in lands on Indian reserves through purchase from other Indians, inheritance, or allotment by Indian band councils.

Enfranchisements

Three hundred and ninety Indians were enfranchised.

Band Membership

The investigation into band membership problems continued and the band membership lists were subjected to amendment.

Petroleum and Natural Gas

Exploration work by licensees and permittees continued, and one of the 9 wells drilled on Stony Plain Indian Reserve in Alberta was brought into production. Royalties from this well amounted to \$1,549.22. Petroleum and natural gas rights on 51 Indian reserves were surrendered by the bands concerned to be leased for their benefit.

There were 232 oil contracts in force at the end of the year. Receipts to Indian band funds from these contracts totalled \$758,558.90.

Timber and Forest Protection

Fifty-three licences were in force at the beginning of the fiscal year and of these 15 were completed. No licence was forfeited. Thirty-eight were renewed, which, with 14 new licences, brought the number in force at the end of the fiscal year to 52. Receipts from dues and ground rent under licences were \$157,146.76 and from dues under permits to Indians, \$335,512.24, making total receipts of \$492,659.

Fifty-one fires were reported on Indian reserves. They covered an area of approximately 4,400 acres, of which 975 acres was in merchantable

timber. Timber destroyed was estimated to have a stumpage value of \$13,000.

The sum of \$35,703.14 was spent in the suppression of these fires.

Fur Conservation

The fur rehabilitation work carried on in co-operation with the various provinces in Canada was continued. Indians are adopting in increasing measure the conservation and management techniques necessary to restore this basic industry, on which more than one-half of the total population still depends for subsistence.

The result of the fur rehabilitation effort to date is most apparent with respect to beaver, with muskrat occupying a secondary position and other fur bearers just recently becoming the object of research and management.

The following beaver production figures for the areas under management by virtue of the formal agreements now in effect will illustrate the progress that has been made:

Year	Manitoba	Saskatchewan	Ontario
1945	3,379	...	...
1946	6,960	...	...
1947	7,638	1,646	47,276
1948	10,672	4,372	57,953
1949	13,567	8,090	63,374
1950	14,439	10,495	73,759

All crops taken were on the basis of one animal for each occupied beaver lodge. The corresponding increase in the beaver population can be obtained by multiplying the production figure by five, which is the generally accepted average ratio of beaver to lodges.

Six fur preserve areas set aside by the Province of Quebec for the exclusive use of Indians were under development, and 5 of these, totalling 63,000 square miles, were in production.

The following table giving production figures on four of these areas from inception to date will illustrate the results that attend this type of management:

Year	Nottaway		Peribonca		Abitibi		Old Factory	
...	Census	Crop	Census	Crop	Census	Crop	Census	Crop
1938	255	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1939	490	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1940	730	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1941	1,125	...	195	...	...	...	...	...
1942	1,575	...	390	...	1,120	...	500	...
1943	2,470	...	595	...	2,012	...	1,040	...
1944	3,891	...	815	...	3,860	...	1,985	...
1945	6,280	...	1,240	...	4,380	...	3,435	...
1946	7,895	850	1,435	...	6,180	304	5,305	...
1947	8,435	1,009	1,825	...	7,150	809	7,120	...
1948	9,575	1,291	3,145	...	8,925	1,070	10,005	139

1949	10,855	1,781	4,495	500	9,750	1,506	13,880	2,071
1950	12,065	2,395	5,575	750	10,640	1,752	18,680	3,223

The remaining preserve area (Mistassini Preserve, 46,000 square miles) is still in the development stage. During the past year, 217 live beavers were introduced to the area, bringing the total introductions during the past three years to 730.

The muskrat rehabilitation projects in the Saskatchewan River delta, undertaken both in co-operation with the provinces and independently, as in the case of the Sipanok area in Saskatchewan, witnessed a serious decline in the number of muskrats due to severe weather conditions-both winter freeze-out and spring flood-and a disease epidemic. This disease has been positively identified as tularemia, and biologists in the employ of the Ontario Provincial Government, working in connection with the joint program in that Province, have succeeded in isolating the virus which causes it and have indicated management techniques that may assist in avoiding a repetition of the epidemic.

The curtailed muskrat crop, which is approximately one-third of last year's take, will result in a lower income for all Indian bands in the Saskatchewan River delta excepting those of the Red Earth and Shoal Lake Reserves located on the Sipanok project, which is under lease to the Branch. A higher than normal crop was taken in this area during the 1950 season, proceeds of which are distributed on an instalment basis through Indian trust accounts. The remainder of the proceeds of the 1950 take, added to the small number being taken this year, will provide sufficient funds to carry them through the coming year without relief assistance.

The regional organization of the Fur Conservation Division was completed and six full-time fur supervisors were employed in the following regions:

West Slope	(British Columbia and Yukon)
East Slope	(Alberta and Mackenzie District)
Prairie	(Manitoba and Saskatchewan)
Central	(northern Ontario)
Quebec	(Quebec Province west of St. Maurice County)
Maritime	(north shore region of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces)

An assistant supervisor was employed in the James Bay area and two technicians were added to the staff of the Sipanok Fur Project in Saskatchewan.

Trusts and Annuities Division

The credit balance of the Indian trust fund as at March 31, 1951, was \$20,232,929.56, made up of \$15,103,947.68 in capital account and \$5,128,981.88 in revenue account which at the end of the year showed increased balances of \$270,148.54 and \$818,950.95, respectively.

Interest paid by the Government on the trust fund amounted to \$956,511.85. Other major items of income to the fund included land leases, \$473,779.30; timber, \$492,559; oil exploration rights, \$758,558.90; and land sales, \$97,973.02.

The total expenditure from the trust fund in the year was \$2,764,222.47, chiefly for agricultural assistance, relief, distributions of cash in accordance with the provisions of land surrenders, housing construction and improvements, road building, and loans to Indians.

The councils of most bands with substantial trust fund monies continued to assume increased responsibility for the preparation of budgets covering annual expenditures from their accounts. The total expenditures so planned during the year slightly exceeded \$1,200,000. The allocation of that amount, as requested by the Indians themselves, was as follows: agriculture, \$374,000; relief, - \$292,000; distributions of cash re surrenders, \$271,000; housing improvement, \$63,000; road improvement, \$82,000; salaries to band officials, \$27,000; and miscellaneous items, \$91,000. In addition to these allocations from revenue funds, \$211,000 was allotted during the year from capital funds for capital improvements.

Annuities

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

Number of chiefs paid at \$25 - 173	4,325
Number of headmen paid at \$15 - 392	5,880
Number of other Indians paid at \$5 - 54,889	274,445
Number of other Indians paid at \$4 - 183	732
Number of other Indians paid at \$12 - 106	1,272
Number of commutations of annuity paid at \$50 - 105	5,250
Number of enfranchised Indians paid at \$100 in lieu of annuity -131	13,100
Amount paid on account of arrears for previous years	5,703
General advance re Robinson Treaty	12,000
Total	\$322,707

In addition, 6,239 Indians received annuity under the Robinson Treaty, and 6,330 under Treaty Nine (James Bay). This brought the number of Indians in Canada who received treaty annuity to 68,312.

Personal Savings Accounts

There were approximately 2,679 individual Indian savings accounts in effect, and the total on deposit was increased by \$33,578.35. The following statement summarizes the year's transactions:

...	Debit	Credit
April 1, 1950 - balance	...	512,615.45
Government interest	...	25,630.77
Deposits to savings	...	98,186.92
Withdrawals during year	\$90,239.34	...
March 31, 1951 - balance	546,193.80	...
...	\$636,433.14	\$636,433.14

Band Loans

One hundred and seventy-six Indians applied for loans from band funds, and of this number 141 received loans which totalled \$63,980.30, the average loan being \$453.76. The sum advanced was for purposes and in amounts as follows: purchase of live stock and equipment, \$31,624.80; purchase of property (land and buildings), \$1,775; repairs to buildings (houses and barns), \$11,235.50; for construction of new buildings, \$6,240; miscellaneous purchases, \$13,105.

Only 8 horses were purchased, compared to 16 in 1949 - 50. Nineteen tractors and two half-ton farm trucks were

bought as compared to 21 tractors in the previous year. Twenty-four loans were approved for clearing and breaking new land. One hundred and two loans were fully retired. Loan funds were set up from the capital funds of four additional bands, thus making a total of 81 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
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
1949 - 50	9,316	8,593	14,093	12,060	23,409	20,653	88.23
1950 - 51	9,357	8,779	15,514	13,525	24,871	22,305	89.69

The enrolment at residential schools increased slightly and there was an increase of 1,421 in the day school enrolment.

Tables 9 and 10, on page 90, list the Indian children enrolled in provincial and private schools. During the school year under review, 1,468 Indian children were enrolled in the elementary grades of these schools, an increase of 298 over the previous fiscal year.

In secondary schools, 564 Indian children were enrolled, an increase of 99. These pupils, added to the total of those attending Indian schools, brought to 26,903 the number of Indians who attended educational classes during the year.

It will be noted from the preceding table that the percentage of attendance continued to rise. This desirable condition is attributed to increased recognition by the Indians of the necessity of regular attendance and also to improvements in the standard of teachers and of schools and equipment.

Construction of new day schools continued during the year and, in addition, two new residential schools were completed and construction of a third was commenced.

Table 9 shows an increase of 288 Indian children enrolled in provincial schools. As in the preceding year, additional agreements were negotiated to further increase the number of Indian pupils attending such schools.

In Table 10 it will be noted that the number of Indians receiving secondary education increased by 99. These, together with those in secondary grades in Indian schools as shown in Table 8, brought the total of Indians attending secondary schools and universities to 1,051, as against 834 during the previous year.

Teachers at Indian Day Schools

Continued improvement was shown in the qualifications and experience of teachers employed in Indian day schools. The number of non-qualified or Grade I teachers decreased by 19, and the number of teachers holding First Class Certificates increased by 70. As a result, the standard of teaching considerably improved.

Vocational Education

The proficiency badge system assisted to a great extent in the promotion of vocational training. Since the introduction of the system Indian pupils have received the following awards for proficiency in various basic operations: first year badges, 5,500; second year badges, 2,300; third year badges, 500. In addition, 200 graduating brooches have been awarded.

Physical Education and Recreation

Physical education and recreation were encouraged and considerable success was achieved. Supplies of athletic equipment were purchased and distributed to the best possible advantage. Several school teams made splendid showings in hockey, with bantam, midget, and juvenile championships resulting.

Welfare Service

Projects Division

A continuation of the general policy of assisting Indians to achieve economic independence instead of relying on direct relief was maintained, although direct relief was provided where necessary.

Summary of Welfare Expenditure

Province	1950 - 51	1949 - 50	1948 - 49
Newfoundland	\$37,166 11	Nil	Nil
Nova Scotia	277,526.78	\$299,458.19	\$239,690.78
Prince Edward Island	40,290.35	27,928.85	17,098.44
New Brunswick	169,457.36	164,084.59	117,992.98
Quebec	615,293.44	454,614.27	333,308.03
Ontario	597,934.24	417,992.91	333,006.78
Manitoba	455,556.72	347,031.68	260,853.16
Saskatchewan	357,604.95	310,519.91	214,197.99
Alberta	335,504.97	268,034.09	185,323.76
British Columbia	892,477.17	723,575.81	474,920.14
Northwest Territories	110,643.59	82,960.86	60,558.08
Yukon Territory	23,799.38	30,285.09	25,677.73
Headquarters salaries	47,918.56	37,203.95	37,974.34
Triennial clothing	6,612.80	4,857.31	6,499.74
Handicraft	1,705.39	759.09	830.14
Miscellaneous	3,206.42	2,542.46	9,482.74
Totals	\$3,972,698.23	\$3,125,234.34	\$2,317,414.83
Net increase 1950 - 51 over 1949 - 50	...	...	\$847,463.89
Net increase 1949 - 50 over 1948 - 49	...	...	\$807,819.51

Construction of houses on Indian Reserves was continued and, as conditions were satisfactorily improved in some areas, the program was extended to other areas. The total expenditure from welfare appropriation on repairs to existing structures and construction of new houses was \$1,107,691.10. This expenditure of public funds, added to the personal funds, material, or labour of all those able to contribute on their own behalf, resulted in substantial progress. The policy

of having lumber cut by Departmental portable sawmills on Indian reserves wherever feasible was continued. In all, 2,052 homes were repaired and 1,082 new homes constructed during the year.

The policy was continued of providing guidance and economic assistance to Indians by revolving fund loans and expenditures from welfare appropriation in land cultivation, live stock and poultry raising, gardening, commercial and domestic fishing, and logging and lumbering.

Three large refrigerators of the "walk-in" type were purchased during the year for installation at Fort Chipewyan, Fort Resolution, and Yellowknife in order that surplus game and fish may be preserved during periods of abundance for the use of Indians during periods of scarcity. It is intended to install more refrigerators each year for use in northern areas.

Thirty-four revolving fund loans totalling \$42,750.88 were approved during the year. These loans were granted for the purpose of assisting Indians in the purchase of farm machinery, tractor fuel and lubricants, seed grain, horses, cattle, pigs, fishing equipment, a sawmill, a power chain saw, and woodworking equipment, and for the operation of the following co-operative projects: a community farm, a co-operative store, and the co-operative purchase of fuel-wood for re-sale when the wood has been seasoned.

The sixth annual convention of Indian homemakers' clubs in Eastern Canada was held on the Indian Reserve at Sarnia, Ontario, in August. A draft constitution and regulations was approved at this convention and has since been published in booklet form and distributed to all homemakers' clubs.

Grants to Agricultural Exhibitions and Indian Fairs

Ontario	1950 - 51	1949 - 50
Ohsweken Agricultural Society, Brantford	\$250	\$225
Moravian Agricultural Society	100	100
Garden River Agricultural Society, Sault Ste. Marie	100	100
Caradoc United Indian Fair, Muncey	150	150
Manitoulin Island Unceded Agricultural Society	150	150
Canadian Lakehead Exhibition	250	250
Mohawk Agricultural Society, Deseronto	100	100
Rama Indian Fair, Longford Mills	50	50
Walpole Island Agricultural Society	50	...
Manitoba -	...	...
Manitoba Provincial Exhibition	250	250
Rossgburn Agricultural Society	25	25
Swan Lake Exhibition	25	25
Northern Manitoba Trappers' Festival, The Pas	50	50
Saskatchewan -	...	...
Prince Albert Agricultural Society	500	500
Regina Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition Association Limited	500	500
Alberta -	...	...
Calgary Exhibition	500	500
Edmonton Exhibition	500	500
British Columbia -	...	...
North and South Saanich Agricultural Society, Cowichan	50	50
Windermere and District Fall Fair, Kootenay	175	175
Chilliwack Agricultural Association, Chilliwack	150	150
Armstrong Fall Fair, Okanagan	250	250
Bulkley Valley Agricultural and Industrial Association	100	100
Vancouver Exhibition	500	500

Cowichan Agricultural Society	150	150
Fort Fraser Fall Fair	50	50
Yukon Territory -	...	...
Dawson Annual Exhibition	50	...
General -	...	...
The Canadian Handicrafts Guild	50	50
Garden prizes, standing crop competitions	1,500	1,500
Home improvement competition	500	500
Ploughing matches - expenses of Indian competitors	250	250
...	\$7,325	\$7,200

Re-establishment of Indian Veterans

During the year, 122 new and 32 supplementary grants were approved, as against 152 and 77, respectively, during 1949 - 50.

Of the 1,212 approved grants, 366 have been completely expended, leaving 846 open accounts and an approved and unexpended balance of \$357,410.40.

In December, 1950, in collaboration with the Department of Veterans Affairs, the field staff was instructed that Indian veterans in need of assistance or treatment were to be reported to District Administrators of the Department of Veterans Affairs, so that their circumstances could be investigated and arrangements made to afford them the benefits to which they might be entitled.

Indian superintendents were requested to report enlistments of Indians in the Canadian Army Special Force and the other armed forces. A record of these is being maintained and at present there is a total of 73 enlistments.

The following table shows the details of total grants under the Veterans Land Act, grants approved, and expenditures during the year: -

Purpose of Grant	Number of Veterans	Total Value	Average Value
...	...	\$ cts.	\$
Land and buildings	298	236,916 25	795
Building materials	937	1,139,205 29	1,216
Clearing land	173	75,708 01	438
Livestock and equipment	686	866,955 31	1,264
Forestry equipment	16	13,479 85	842
Commercial fishing equipment	135	196,416 24	1,455
Fur farming equipment	65	33,138 75	510
Household equipment	722	160,048 28	222
...	...	2,721,867 98	...

Grants - 1950 - 51	...	Total to date
New grants approved	122	1,212
Supplementary	32	...
Amount	\$297,171 73	\$2,721,867 98
Expenditures	325,301 15	2,364,457 58
Average grant	2,246 00	...
Approved, not expended	...	\$357,410.40

Handicraft

Sales of Indian basketry and souvenir items through the central warehouse were exceptionally good during the twelve months under review. In fact, there was such a demand for Indian craft work that goods could not be produced in large enough quantities to fill all the orders on hand.

During the fiscal year 1950 - 51, a total of \$21,857.57 was paid to Indian workers of the Pierreville, St. Regis, Manitoulin, Lorette, and Maniwaki Agencies. Five hundred and seventy orders, amounting in value to \$29,636.41, were shipped to merchants in all parts of the country and one hundred and thirty-nine additional orders, valued at \$15,216.32, were received for later shipment. This would indicate that there will be no difficulty in providing

continuing employment for these groups of Indians.

Homemakers' clubs on eleven reserves manufactured hospital garments for the Department of National Health and Welfare. Payments for the sewing of these garments ranged from 35 cents to \$1 each, and 4,912 garments were supplied to various hospitals. The selling price of these garments totalled \$12,213.05, of which \$3,957.35 was paid to the Indian workers. On hand at the end of the year were requisitions calling for 3,000 additional garments to be shipped as soon as possible.

Allowances Division

Indigent Relief

Expenditures for direct relief to indigents are mainly reflected in costs incurred for the supply of food, fuel, clothing, blankets, and payments for the care of helpless and handicapped Indians. In recent years, total expenditures under these headings have shown a steady upward trend and, during the first six months of the fiscal year, were 16 per cent higher than during a corresponding period in the previous fiscal year. From September onward, however, because of the effect of the payment of an increased allowance to aged Indians, which was made effective July 1, 1950, costs of supplying direct relief in kind were sharply reduced and a net reduction of 14 per cent was noted in expenditures recorded up to March 31, 1951. This drop, despite the increase noted in the first six months of the year and steadily rising costs for material and labour, represented a very substantial reduction in relief supplied in kind.

Isolated instances of severe hardship were caused by local scarcity of fur and game, particularly caribou, and, on the prairies, disastrous autumn frosts impoverished many bands who rely on farming for a livelihood. Despite the need for additional relief assistance, because of this and other localized difficulties, a general moderate improvement in economic conditions, as compared with the previous fiscal year, contributed to the reduced relief costs noted above.

Family Allowances

The following table shows the number of Indian families and children registered for Family Allowances in Canada, as at December 31, 1950, together with the method of payment:

Province	Families Registered	Children Registered	Method of Payment			
Cheque Direct "A"	Cheque Direct c/o agent "B"	Agency Trust Account "C"	In Kind "D"			
Newfoundland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prince Edward Island	39	110	37	...	2	...
Nova Scotia	409	1,126	398	...	11	...
New Brunswick	369	1,057	364	...	5	...
Quebec	1,887	5,067	928	316	45	598
Ontario	4,498	12,963	3,315	165	79	939
Manitoba	2,747	8,065	2,109	626	12	...
Saskatchewan	2,665	7,720	1,814	675	58	118
Alberta	2,218	6,659	1,698	396	31	93
British Columbia	4,346	12,632	3,993	118	211	24
Yukon and N.W.T	836	2,188	278	...	...	558
Totals	20,014	57,587	14,934	2,296	454	2,330

The number of families registered had increased by 355 and children by 663 over the previous year.

The following percentage breakdowns indicate the methods of payment.

(a) Cheque direct to Indian	14,934	...
(b) Cheque direct to Indian, mailed c/o Indian agency office	2,296	86.1 p.c.
...	17,230	...
(c) Administered through Indian agency trust account	454	2.3 p.c.
(d) Allowances in kind	2,330	11.6 p.c.

The continued gradual reduction in the number of accounts paid in kind was maintained during the current year in line with the policy of encouraging payment of Family Allowances by cheque direct wherever possible.

The following table indicates the value of Family Allowances distributed to Indian families in Canada in the calendar year ended December 31, 1950.

Province	Amount
Newfoundland	...
Prince Edward Island	\$ 6,811
Nova Scotia	71,457
New Brunswick	67,817
Quebec	370,667
Ontario	848,773
Manitoba	458,307
Saskatchewan	444,608
Alberta	344,753
British Columbia	739,035
Yukon and N.W.T	131,216
Total	\$3,483,507

A new policy instituted during the year in respect of Indian children in institutions permitted payment of Family Allowances for the month the child entered the institution. In view of the large number of children attending residential schools, this provision represented an important additional revenue for Indian parents. It also served to reduce the number of overpayments of Family Allowances caused by delayed notification of the admission of Indian children to institutions.

Allowances to Aged Indians

There was an increase of 121 in recipients of the allowance to aged Indians, which as of July 1, 1950, was increased from \$8 per month to \$25 per month. The allowance is paid, subject to a means test, to Indians 70 years of age and over, and recipients are expected to purchase their own requirements from this income. In special circumstances or in emergencies, additional relief may be authorized on the recommendation of the Indian superintendent. Reports from the field indicate that this, payment has met a need which had existed for some time. The majority of the aged Indians are pleased with this measure and are successfully managing their income. If an aged person is unable to manage this allowance satisfactorily, because of physical or mental disability, the Indian superintendent may recommend payment to the Indian agency trust account for administration.

The following chart show the number of recipients of this allowance and the method of payment in effect as of March 31, 1951.

Province	Number of Aged Indians in Pay	Method of Payment		
		Cheque Direct	Cheque Direct c/o Indian Agency	Administered Agency Trust Account
...
Newfoundland	...	...	...	...
Prince Edward Island	13	9	...	4
Nova Scotia	84	80	...	4
New Brunswick	60	57	1	2
Quebec	442	239	162	41
Ontario	1,035	794	212	29
Manitoba	575	541	20	14
Saskatchewan	468	392	49	27
Alberta	460	177	211	72
British Columbia	947	847	65	35
Yukon and Northwest Territories	148	140	8	...
Total	4,232	3,276	728	228

The following chart shows the distributions of rates of payment as of March 31, 1951.

Rate	No. of Accounts	Percentages
\$25	3,861	91.1
\$20 - \$24	182	4.3
\$15 - \$19	121	3.0
\$10 - \$14	58	1.4
\$8 - \$9	5	0.1
Less than \$8	5	0.1

Assistance to Blind Indians

Based on the survey of blind Indians undertaken during the previous fiscal year, a careful investigation was made of the circumstances of blind Indians throughout Canada with a view to training these handicapped Indians to achieve self-support wherever possible.

Forty-three per cent of all blind Indians receive the increased aged allowance and many in this group are receiving additional relief assistance because of their disability. For this percentage, and the great majority of the remainder who are past middle age, there is little that can be done in the way of training. Emphasis is, therefore, placed upon various types of assistance designed to ameliorate hardship.

Recommendations from the recently appointed social workers for training blind youths and young adults are being implemented, wherever possible, through the co-operation of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind. This is made extraordinarily difficult, however, by the isolation of many Indian bands, difficulties of language, and the centralization of facilities for training blind persons in large centres of population which are often unsuitable for Indians. The problem is complicated as there are very few blind Indians in the age group who can be effectively

rehabilitated, and these Indians come from widely separated parts of Canada with differing backgrounds and needs. In the main, therefore, no firm policy or formula has been evolved and each case has had to be carefully investigated and handled on an individual basis. In this regard

the local offices of the Canadian National Institute for the Blind have been most helpful.

The following chart indicates the number of blind Indians in Canada as at March 31, 1951:

Province	Number of Blind	Received Aged Allowance
Newfoundland	...	...
Prince Edward Island	2	2
Nova Scotia	3	...
New Brunswick	7	1
Quebec	28	10
Ontario	80	31
Manitoba	79	41
Saskatchewan	54	15
Alberta	85	39
British Columbia	125	67
Yukon and Northwest Territories	25	6
...	488	212

Rehabilitation of Tuberculosis Patients

As a result of experience in administering this specialized assistance from October, 1949, emphasis has been placed on the special supplementary ration for the convalescing Indian patient according to a specific medical recommendation which is issued on behalf of each patient on discharge from a sanatorium. The special diet will normally be provided for a period of six months from date of discharge but may be extended, if necessary, on the recommendation of the local medical authority.

Construction and Engineering Work

Agency Buildings

Repairs and improvements were made to buildings at practically all the Indian agencies in Canada.

Nova Scotia

An implement shed and factory were built on the Eskasoni Reserve.

Quebec

The superintendent's residence and the office at Seven Islands Agency, commenced in 1949 - 50, were completed; a garage and woodshed were built at the Restigouche Agency; the office at Caughnawaga was completed and the superintendent's residence and office at the Bersimis Agency, commenced in 1949 - 50, were completed.

Ontario

The residence for the superintendent of the James Bay Agency was completed under the supervision of the Department of Public Works; a combined garage and warehouse was built for the storage of road machinery at the Manitoulin Island Agency.

Manitoba

A garage for the bombardier, Norway House Agency, and a tractor shed at the Fisher River Agency were constructed.

Saskatchewan

A granary was built on the Key Reserve, Pelly Agency, and a garage and an addition to the office were constructed at the agency headquarters;

the residence, a barn, and a warehouse were completed on the Keeheewin Reserve, Saddle Lake Agency; a garage was built in the Touchwood Agency; a ration house was built on the Kinistino Reserve and garages were constructed at Big River and Sandy Lake Reserves, all in Duck Lake Agency.

Alberta

A garage was built at Fort Vermilion Agency and an implement shed at the Boyer River Reserve in the same agency; property in St. Paul was purchased for the Saddle Lake office; a garage was built at the Wabamum Reserve, Edmonton Agency, and a warehouse and stable were erected on the Wabasca Reserve, Lesser Slave Lake Agency.

British Columbia

The superintendent's residence in the Babine Agency was completed; a shed for fire-fighting equipment and a small powerhouse building were built at the Bella Coola Agency.

Northwest Territories

A residence for the assistant at the Fort Norman Agency was built under the supervision of the Department of National Defence.

Roads and Bridges

Road work was carried out on many Indian reserves and particular attention was paid to roads in the following Agencies:

Tobique, N.B.; Eskasoni and Shubenacadie, N.S.; Seven Islands, Bersimis, St. Regis, Maniwaki, Oka, Caughnawaga, and Temiskaming, Que.; Sault Ste. Marie, Chapleau, Fort Francis, Port Arthur, Walpole Island, Tyendinaga, and James Bay, Ont.; Portage la Prairie, Dauphin, Clandeboye, Fisher River, Norway House, and The Pas, Man.; File Hills Qu'Appelle, Polly, and Duck Lake, Sask.; Lesser Slave Lake, Stony Sarcee, Edmonton, Saddle Lake, Peigan, and Blood, Alta.; Cowichan, Nicola, Okanagan, Kootenay, Babine, Skeena River, Stikine, and Lytton, B.C.

Bridges were built at the following agencies: St. Regis, Que., Caradoc, Ont., Carlton, Sask., Blood, Alta., and Babine and Skeena River, B.C. Logs were prepared for the construction of a bridge on the Sunchild-Cree Reserve, Stony Sarcee Agency, Alta.

Road machinery was purchased for general use in the Province of Manitoba and for the Cape Croker Agency, Ontario.

Water Supply Systems

The water supply system for the Lorette Reserve was completed, the construction of the Seven Islands system was commenced, and materials for the Caughnawaga system were secured, all in the Province of Quebec.

In Saskatchewan, wells were provided at the Duck Lake agency headquarters, the Thunderchild Reserve, Battleford Agency, and the Montreal Lake Reserve in the Carlton Agency. Dugouts were built on the Assiniboine Reserve, File Hills-Qu'Appelle Agency. Wells were provided on the Blood Reserve, Blood Agency, Alberta.

Water supply systems were provided for a number of reserves in British Columbia, including Gilford Island, Cape Mudge, in the Kwawkwewlth Agency; Kuper Island, Nanaimo No. 1, Saanich No. 1, Cowichan Agency; Sheshaht No. 1, West Coast Agency; Seton Lake, Lytton Agency; Lower Kootenay No. 1, Kootenay Agency; Kincolith, Skeena Agency; and Sliammon Reserve, Vancouver Agency. Extensive repairs were made to existing systems on the Kitimat and Bella Coola Reserves in the Bella Coola Agency. Surveys for water were carried out on many Indian reserves.

River Bank Protection

Steps to prevent erosion were taken on the north Thompson Reserve No. 1, Kamloops Agency; Chemainus No. 10, Cowichan Agency; Penticton No. 1, Okanagan Agency; Douglas Lake No. 8, New Westminster Agency; Cold Water Nos. 1 and 2, Nicola Agency; and Soowahlie No. 14, New Westminster Agency. Protection work and channel clearing were carried out in the Kootenay Agency.

Telephone and Power Lines

Telephone lines were provided to the Eden Valley Reserve, Stony Sarcee Agency, Alta.; Seven Islands Reserve, Que.; Constance Lake Reserve, Chapleau Agency, Ont.; Sturgeon Lake Reserve, Carlton Agency, and Big River Reserve, Duck Lake Agency, Sask.; Lennox Island Reserve, P.E.I., and to the Hobbema Indian Agency headquarters, Alberta. Transmission lines were built to the Muskoday Reserve, Duck Lake Agency, Sask., and Bonaventure Co-operative extended its transmission line to Restigouche Agency, Que.

Irrigation Systems

Irrigation systems in British Columbia were repaired, extended, or replaced on a number of reserves, and surveys were carried out as required.

Indian Health Services

Field reports from every province indicate a general improvement in the health of Indians and considerable progress in preventive health measures.

The medical care of Indians is the direct responsibility of the Indian Health Services, Department of National Health and Welfare, and the annual report of that Department covers the subject in detail.

Summary of Indian Agencies by Provinces

The local administration of Indian bands on the reserves scattered throughout Canada is conducted through the Department's 91 agencies. The number of bands included in an agency varies from one to more than 30. In addition to the 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. As do the Indians of Prince Edward Island, those of Nova Scotia bear the distinctive name of Micmac, and are of the Algonkian stock.

New Brunswick

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

Quebec

The 15 Indian agencies are located as follows: Abitibi, at Amos; Becancour, at Gentilly; Bersimis, at Betsiamites; Caughnawaga, at Caughnawaga; Gaspé, at Gaspé; Jeune Lorette, at Village des Hurons; Maniwaki, at Maniwaki; Mingan, at Mingan; Pierreville, at Pierreville; Pointe Bleue, at Pointe Bleue; Restigouche, at Restigouche; St. Augustin, at St. Augustin; St. Régis, at St. Régis; 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. Régis; the Hurons of Lorette, also of Iroquoian stock; the Montagnais, of Algonkian stock, at Bersimis, Mingan, Lake St. John, Seven Islands; the Têtes de Boule, of Algonkian stock, at Abitibi; the Abenakis, of Algonkian stock, at Becancour and Pierreville; the Micmacs, of Algonkian stock, at Maria and Restigouche; the Maliseets of Algonkian stock at Viger; and the Naskapis, also of Algonkian stock, in Ungava and Labrador; the Crees, of Algonkian stock, in the James Bay area and Abitibi Agency.

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; Sturgeon Falls, 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 Mississaguas tribes, all of Algonkian stock. There is a band of Algonkins,

of Algonkian stock, 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 in the Portage la Prairie Agency are Sioux; there are also Sioux in the Griswold and Birtle districts. 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 district, there is a band of Chipewyans who are of Athapaskan stock. There are also a few Chipewyan Indians in the Ile A la Crosse district.

Alberta

Locations of the ten agencies are: Athabasca, at Fort Chipewyan; Blackfoot, at Gleichen; Blood, at Cardston; Peigan, at Brocket; Edmonton, at Edmonton; Fort Vermilion, at Fort Vermilion; Hobbema, at Hobbema; Lesser Slave Lake, at High Prairie; Saddle Lake, at St. Paul; and StonySarcee, at Calgary.

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.

Newfoundland

Complete statistical information on the present number of persons of Indian blood in this Province is not available at the writing of this report. The total number, however, according to reports received, is estimated to be less than five hundred. Of these, the great majority are located in Labrador and belong to the Naskapi and Montagnais Tribes, both of Algonkian stock. The status of persons of Indian blood in the Province under the Indian Act has not yet been determined, but the question of administrative policy relating to their affairs is under review. During the year the Federal Government reimbursed the Province for expenditures incurred on behalf of Indians for relief assistance and related purposes since Confederation.

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 Old Crow and Dawson Bands belong to the Takudah Tribe. At Mayo, Selkirk, Carmacks, and Lake LaBerge there are bands belonging to the tribe known as Stick Indians. Bands belonging to the Tlingit tribe are found at Teslin, Champagne, and Carcross. The Whitehorse Band is a composite group of Stick, Tlingit, and other tribes. The, Ross River, Pelly Lakes, Frances Lake, and Watson Lake Indians are of Athapaskan stock. A few Indians near the International Boundary migrated into the Yukon from Alaska.

Table 1

Census of Indians: Arranged under Provinces and Territories, 1949

Province	Total Number	Religions							Under 7 years		7 and under 16		16 and under 21		21 and under 70		70 and over	
...	...	Anglican	Baptist	United Church	Presbyterian	Roman Catholic	Other Christian Beliefs	Aboriginal Beliefs	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Alberta	13,991	1,963	127	1,708	...	9,954	...	239	1,698	1,724	1,639	1,591	700	692	2,892	2,579	206	270
British Columbia	27,936	5,561	...	5,623	...	15,977	775	...	3,147	3,144	3,003	3,149	1,423	1,412	6,332	5,245	550	531
Manitoba	17,513	5,735	12	4,694	804	6,091	82	95	2,022	1,991	1,956	2,021	940	830	3,815	3,340	293	305
New Brunswick	2,139	...	...	...	...	2,139	...	...	239	237	253	245	102	111	479	414	33	26
Northwest Territories	3,586	668	...	...	...	2,918	...	...	379	322	362	372	182	164	875	804	58	68
Nova Scotia	2,641	...	...	...	...	2,641	...	...	273	243	292	302	123	132	635	544	50	47
Ontario	34,607	10,940	1,514	6,025	611	12,065	1,146	2,306	3,348	3,352	3,330	3,349	1,761	1,747	8,282	8,005	713	720
Prince Edward Island	273	...	...	...	...	273	...	...	24	20	33	33	16	9	68	58	6	6
Quebec	15,970	3,100	...	451	...	12,120	152	147	1,587	1,642	1,611	1,655	844	839	3,832	3,407	293	260
Saskatchewan	16,308	4,980	...	1,682	184	8,402	25	1,035	1,853	1,869	1,795	1,866	854	811	3,416	3,347	246	251
Yukon	1,443	1,111	...	...	...	210	11	24	158	171	147	163	67	73	333	286	25	20
Total Indian population	136,407	34,138	1,653	20,183	1,599	72,790	2,198	3,846	14,728	14,715	14,421	14,746	7,012	6,820	30,959	28,029	2,473	2,504

Table 2

Land, Property, and Live Stock, Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1951

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	1,721	820	200	48	1	1	...	...	11	1	1	8	15	14
Nova Scotia	19,498	22,924	1,235	636	491	10	1	2	1	44	1	3	...	58	33
New Brunswick	37,727	33,602	1,157	294	395	6	4	1	...	25	...	...	...	5	2
Quebec	179,619	138,799	11,597	4,487	2,007	22	4	1	2	375	45	29	61	890	438
Ontario	1,560,221	1,198,900	107,957	33,427	5,383	115	48	25	24	2,257	143	89	529	3,022	1,881
Manitoba	525,299	308,909	161,821	20,040	3,415	68	11	10	...	2,226	47	28	185	796	538

Saskatchewan	1,203,293	496,961	623,918	116,868	3,044	58	15	2	4	5,592	142	59	782	1,900	1,449
Alberta	1,516,796	565,373	772,351	136,060	2,914	34	15	4	167	8,256	899	243	1,697	7,522	4,719
British Columbia	816,549	437,063	240,028	42,169	6,945	169	89	14	104	5,714	570	227	2,463	7,112	4,452
Northwest Territories and Yukon	5,620	3,537	41	20	323	2	1	...	2	25	...	...	...	...	...
Total	5,867,363	3,207,789	1,920,925	354,201	24,965	485	187	59	304	24,525	1,848	679	5,725	21,320	13,526

Statement of Ordinary Expenditure, 1950 - 51

[illegible]

Table 4

Open Account-Advances for Assistance to Indians

Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1951

EXPENDITURE		
Yukon	\$500.00	...
British Columbia	7,421.25	...
Alberta	1,565.00	...
Saskatchewan	28,002.81	...
Manitoba	1,430.37	...
Ontario	1,931.85	...
Quebec	3,000.00	...
New Brunswick	327.40	...
Nova Scotia	4.00	...
Prince Edward Island	2,180.47	...
...	...	\$46,363.15
REPAYMENTS		
Yukon	\$108.22	...
British Columbia	3,041.76	...
Alberta	1,080.87	...
Saskatchewan	5,614.14	...
Manitoba	381.66	...
Ontario	3,258.29	...
Quebec	3,084.58	...
Nova Scotia	1,648.22	...
Prince Edward Island	708.85	...
...	...	\$18,926.59
Expenditure over repayments	...	27,436.56
Expenditure over repayments	...	\$27,436.56

Table 5**Indian Trust Fund-Statements of Receipts and Disbursements for Year Ended March 31, 1951**

CAPITAL ACCOUNT		
Balance April 1, 1950	...	\$14,828,055.16
Receipts -	...	...
Land sales, principal	\$87,923.09	...
Timber dues	487,099.62	...
Loan repayments	38,242.40	...
Miscellaneous	84,321.46	697,586.57
...	...	\$15,525,641.73
Disbursements -	...	...
Cash distribution of timber dues, etc	\$73,587.56	...
Enfranchisements	72,615.45	...
Loans	54,851.04	...
Construction	123,630.94	...
Timber fire protection	2,897.28	...
Miscellaneous	94,111.78	...
...	...	421,694.05
Balance March 31, 1951	...	\$15,103,947.68
REVENUE ACCOUNT		
Balance April 1, 1950	...	\$4,308,244.78
Receipts -	...	...
Interest from Government	\$956,511.85	...
Rentals, etc	473,779.30	...
Interest on land sales	10,049.93	...
Savings deposits and proceeds of estate	98,186.92	...
Loan repayments	5,447.53	...
Miscellaneous, including fines, sales of handicraft, road subsidies, fur project, etc	1,593,522.43	3,137,497.96
...	...	7,445,742.74
Disbursements -	...	...
Cash distribution of interest, rentals, etc	\$456,843.79	...
Relief, hospital and medical fees	525,551.23	...
Savings withdrawals and estate settlements	90,239.34	...
Road repairs	80,465.35	...
Farm implements and repairs, seed grain, feed, and livestock	331,392.98	...
Miscellaneous, including expenses re fines, handicraft, fur project	832,268.17	...
...	...	2,316,760.86
Balance March 31, 1951	...	\$5,128,981.88
Grand total March 31, 1951	...	\$20,232,929.56

Table 6**Indian Education-Expenditure, 1950 - 51**

...	Day Schools	Residential Schools	General	Total
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Nova Scotia	51,766 89	55,544 06	...	107,310 95
Prince Edward Island	8,825 02	...	...	8,825 02
New Brunswick	49,859 30	...	...	49,859 30
Quebec	318,378 43	320,692 96	...	630,071 39
Ontario	521,976 24	665,747 47	...	1,187,723 71
Manitoba	319,300 85	326,466 77	...	645,767 62
Saskatchewan	268,112 38	615,630 66	...	883,743 04
Alberta	168,174 62	760,332 02	...	928,506 64
British Columbia	950,610 45	1,060,689 31	...	2,011,299 76
British Columbia vocational instruction	...	...	9,975 93	9,975 93
Northwest Territories	224,259 90	97,859 29	...	322,119 19
Yukon	40,011 98	25,275 84	...	65,287 82
Assistance to ex-pupils	...	...	279,716 24	279,716 24
Freight and express	...	...	1,015 43	1,015 43
Salaries and travel	...	...	53,920 52	53,920 52
Stationery	...	...	185,539 00	185,539 00
Miscellaneous	...	...	14,466 28	14,466 28
...	2,921,276 06	3,928,238 38	544,633 40	7,394,147 84

Table 7

Enrolment by Provinces in the Various Classes for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1951

RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS

Province	Denominations					Number on Roll					Grades											
...	Number of Schools	Children of England	Presbyterian	Roman Catholic	United Church	Boys	Girls	Total	Average Attendance	Percentage Attendance	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
Nova Scotia	1	...	...	1	...	84	84	168	164.11	97.68	51	13	34	22	23	12	9	4	...	...	...	...
Quebec	2	1	...	1	...	41	49	90	88.08	97.86	37	27	9	10	3	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
Ontario	11	4	1	6	...	757	835	1,592	1,489.66	93.57	492	190	223	177	123	99	89	62	78	31	12	16
Manitoba	7	...	1	4	2	455	581	1,036	976.50	94.26	267	165	180	116	131	61	38	36	42	...	...	...
Saskatchewan	11	2	...	8	1	864	1,071	1,935	1,828.23	94.43	662	295	257	192	177	145	95	49	39	11	13	...
Alberta	15	5	...	11	2	955	1,086	2,040	1,871.46	91.83	558	341	314	283	221	158	106	32	23	2	3	...
Northwest Territories	4	1	...	3	...	131	129	260	221.76	85.02	98	57	40	17	24	12	10	2	...	...	...	...
British Columbia	12	2	...	9	1	1,054	1,132	2,186	2,096.53	95.90	436	375	346	234	277	184	127	88	91	11	9	8
Yukon Territories	1	1	...	...	...	18	31	49	43.04	11.11	18	6	9	4	6	2	2	2	...	...	...	...
Total - Residential Schools	67	16	2	43	6	4,359	4,998	9,356	8,779.37	93.83	2,619	1,469	1,412	1,055	985	675	476	277	273	5	87	24

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	25	51	45.32	88.86	20	3	4	9	3	2	2	5	3	...	...	...
Nova Scotia	7	212	211	423	383.88	90.75	125	63	78	49	16	15	8	5	...	...	...	...
New Brunswick	9	204	212	416	355.00	85.33	119	66	60	54	42	32	23	19	1	...	...	...
Quebec	31	1,008	1,087	2,095	1,937.91	92.50	743	356	315	200	171	131	103	60	16	...	...	...
Ontario	100	1,950	2,181	4,131	3,605.32	87.27	1,256	639	560	487	409	341	261	153	18	3	1	3
Manitoba	58	1,071	1,098	2,169	1,797.03	82.80	1,003	423	292	209	112	67	37	19	7	...	...	...
Saskatchewan	44	778	710	1,488	1,281.51	86.12	614	232	199	180	114	81	39	22	6	...	1	...
Alberta	25	554	546	1,100	1,012.02	92.00	452	180	143	95	112	65	28	19	5	...	...	1
Northwest Territories	10	211	218	429	327.68	76.07	207	55	68	34	24	15	6	10	9	...	1	...
British Columbia	71	1,390	1,518	2,908	2,513.72	86.44	1,080	508	436	335	252	159	86	49	3	...	...	...
Yukon Territories	9	117	151	268	232.12	86.61	111	57	42	31	12	10	3	...	2	...	...	...
Total Day Schools	365	7,521	7,957	15,478	13,491.51	87.10	5,730	2,582	2,183	1,712	1,300	919	603	364	75	3	3	4

COMBINED SCHOOLS - WHITE AND INDIAN

Quebec	2	11	12	23	22.42	97.52	7	6	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ontario	1	9	4	13	12.45	95.76	5	...	1	1	1	...	2	...	1	...	2	...
Total	3	20	16	36	34.87	96.86	12	6	5	5	3	...	2	...	1	...	2	...

Table 8
Summary of School Statement

Province	Classes of Schools			Total Number of School	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	25	51	45.32	88.86	20	3	4	9	3	2	2	5	3	...	...	...
Nova Scotia	7	1	...	8	296	295	591	547.99	92.72	176	76	98	100	72	28	24	12	5	...	...	...
New Brunswick	9	...	...	9	204	212	416	355.00	85.33	119	66	60	54	42	32	23	19	1	...	...	...
Quebec	31	2	2	35	1,060	1,148	2,208	2,48.41	92.77	787	389	328	214	176	133	103	62	16	...	...	...
Ontario	100	11	1	112	2,716	3,020	5,736	5,107.43	89.04	1,753	829	784	665	533	440	352	215	97	34	15	19
Manitoba	58	7	...	65	1,526	1,679	3,205	2,773.53	86.53	1,270	588	472	325	243	128	75	55	49	...	...	...
Saskatchewan	44	11	...	55	1,642	1,781	3,423	3,109.74	90.84	1,276	527	456	372	291	226	134	71	45	11	14	...
Alberta	25	18	...	43	1,509	1,632	3,141	2,883.48	91.80	1,010	521	457	378	333	223	134	51	28	2	3	1
Northwest Territories	10	4	...	14	342	347	689	549.44	79.74	305	112	108	...	51	48	27	16	12	9	...	1
British Columbia	71	12	...	83	2,444	2,650	5,094	4,610.25	90.50	1,516	883	782	569	529	343	213	137	94	11	9	8
Yukon Territories	9	1	...	10	135	182	317	275.16	86.80	129	63	51	35	18	12	5	4	...	...	...	...
Totals	365	67	3	435	11,900	12,971	24,871	22,305.75	89.69	8,361	4,057	3,600	2,721	2,291	1,615	1,092	647	350	67	41	29

Table 9

Indian Children Attending Provincial and Private Schools - Elementary Grades

Provinces	Grades								Totals
...	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	...
Prince Edward Island	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	2
Nova Scotia	8	6	5	6	3	4	4	5	41
New Brunswick	5	2	4	5	2	4	6	7	35
Quebec	2	4	2	7	5	15	14	22	71
Ontario	50	47	48	47	45	42	24	21	324
Manitoba	13	11	9	10	7	3	3	1	57
Saskatchewan	35	14	7	5	8	3	2	1	75
Alberta	27	17	9	11	4	7	2	6	83
British Columbia	177	110	118	97	101	64	56	33	756
Yukon	4	2	7	1	4	...	...	...	18
Outside Canada	...	3	1	1	1	...	...	...	6
Totals	321	216	210	190	181	143	111	96	1,468

Table 10

Indian Children Attending Provincial and Private Schools - Secondary Grades and Special Courses

Provinces	Grades					University				Law	Medical	Normal School	Nurse Training	Nurse Aide	Commercial	Trades	Blind, Deaf, Dumb	Total
...	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	1st Yr.	2nd Yr.	3rd Yr.	4th Yr.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prince Edward Island	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	4
Nova Scotia	3	7	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	1	14
New Brunswick	18	6	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	30
Quebec	11	7	8	1	...	2	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	2	11	3	2	50
Ontario	110	52	41	21	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	7	2	2	4	7	252
Manitoba	5	11	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Saskatchewan	5	3	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	15
Alberta	7	7	6	6	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	2	...	33
British Columbia	67	26	17	13	3	...	2	...	1	...	...	2	1	1	3	1	3	140
Outside Canada	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	...	5
Total	227	121	85	43	8	2	4	...	1	1	3	3	11	9	17	15	14	564