

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

REPORT

OF

Indian Affairs Branch

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1953

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Indian Affairs Branch

D.M. MacKay, Director

In most of Canada the Indian population shared fully in national prosperity during the year under review, and in many regions there was increasing evidence that Canadians of the Indian race were making social and economic progress.

With increased acreage under cultivation and with improved farming methods being adopted, it became even more evident that agriculture is a major factor in the economy of Canadian Indians. All Prairie Provinces reported increased acreage, better yields, and good prices. On Saskatchewan reserves alone, it was estimated that the grain crop amounted to more than \$3,000,000.

Indian bands continued to profit from natural resources. The oil industry brought new wealth to Alberta, Saskatchewan, and Manitoba Indians, with leases and contracts netting the bands \$859,748. Highly productive wells were drilled in the vicinity of the Sturgeon Lake Reserve and oil production was obtained from wells on the Pigeon Lake, Samson's, and Blood Reserves, all in Alberta, with resulting increases in the prices offered for oil leases. Forty-one reserves in Saskatchewan participated in the oil industry, with a revenue of about \$130,000 accruing for exploration rights. In Manitoba, the first drilling was initiated on the Bird Tail Sioux Reserve.

Apart from oil revenues, the Indians of Canada realized \$652,379.92 from timber dues, and returns for mining, including sand and gravel, totalled \$54,029.42. In addition, Indian land owners collected rentals amounting to \$1,032,419.89, double the amount realized in the preceding year.

Through careful management of these and other reserve assets, the Indian trust fund was increased by \$1,182,919.12 during the year, bringing the total of the fund to \$22,541,954.21.

Labour and price disputes seriously affected the fishing and logging industries, the principal sources of revenue for the coastal Indians of British Columbia, and strike action in New York for a time affected the famous steelworkers of Caughnawaga. Otherwise, Indians employed in the trades and industry enjoyed another bountiful year.

Indians engaging in the traditional occupation of trapping and hunting in the northern parts of the provinces and in the Northwest Territories and the Yukon continued to suffer from the low prices paid for fur. There were indications, however, of a slightly upward trend in some regions, but this only after the best of the fur crop had been marketed. Fortunately, in most northern areas, game meat was reasonably plentiful, and increased production from planned game preserves to some extent offset the low prices.

Indian bands continued to take a keen interest in the system of democratic elections provided by the Indian Act, and 102 bands which formerly chose their chiefs and councillors according to tribal or band custom were brought under the elective system. Indian women played an increasingly active role in band affairs, 21 having been elected to the office of chief or councillor since the new Act came into operation in September, 1951. A considerable number of band councils made by-laws on a variety of matters of a local nature to meet problems and conditions in their reserves.

With improved and additional school accommodation made available and with a continuation of the policy of raising teaching standards, Indian educational

developments were reflected in the increased number of pupils attending universities and secondary schools. It is of interest to note that during the academic year Indian pupils were attending no less than 165 Canadian secondary schools.

The policy, wherever possible, of educating Indian children in association with non-Indian children, was further developed during the year, with 2,850 Indian children attending joint schools as the result of five agreements made with provincial authorities. There are now 15 such agreements in effect.

Statistics on the number of homes constructed and those repaired and improved reflect a degree of social progress on many reserves. During the year, 1,176 new houses were built and 2,225 were repaired or renovated.

Similarly, the Indians were quick to take advantage of opportunities offered by the revised conditions of revolving fund loans. These loans are provided to assist those in good standing to participate more fully in their chosen occupation, and loans are made for such diverse purposes as refrigeration units for fish catches and power mowers for golf driving ranges. In the preceding year these loans totalled \$65,720 and in the year under review, \$144,031.

Finally, it is of interest to note that no less than 847 Indians were enfranchised during the year, more than double the average number in recent years.

Progress During the Year

British Columbia

The economic position of the Indians in British Columbia varied greatly in the past year, mainly because of price disputes in the fishing industry and to wage agreement difficulties in the logging and lumber industry. These conditions resulted in extensive and prolonged strikes which adversely affected the Indian population of the coastal areas where livelihood is derived almost entirely from commercial fishing. The returns from a favourable clam digging season, however, helped to alleviate financial difficulties among Indian families at some coastal points. There was little change in the numbers of Indians engaged in commercial fishing, with 3,159 licences issued. An increase was noted, however, in the numbers of Indians engaged in halibut fishing. Many Indians effected an improvement in their fishing boats and gear.

Among Indians living on Vancouver Island and on a number of mainland reserves, where most revenue is derived from logging and labour in lumber mills, earning power was also seriously affected by strikes and in a number of cases it proved necessary to issue temporary relief. Favourable winter weather for logging, however, improved conditions for Indian families engaged in this work. The annual crop of Christmas trees harvested by families in the Kootenay Agency exceeded 50,000 trees, the sale of which realized the highest price on record.

Although weather conditions throughout the Province could generally be classed as satisfactory, from an agricultural point of view, there were some areas in which a lack of sufficient sunshine had a detrimental effect on canning factory crops. This was particularly true of the Lillooet area, where on the Fountain Reserve Indian growers had planted 78 acres of tomatoes with a poor crop resulting. This condition was to some extent offset by an abundant hay crop and the satisfactory returns received from beans, corn, and other vegetables. A marked increase in the acreage under cultivation on reserves throughout the interior was noted, with the Indian families concerned taking a greater interest in and seeking information and advice regarding the type of crops, crop rotation, and more productive growing methods. On Tobacco Plains Reserve, twenty acres were sown to a new variety of alfalfa, "Rhyzoma", in an effort to obtain an increased yield and a quantity of seed for the sowing of other

hay areas. An increased acreage was sown to grain throughout reserves in the interior, with a number of younger Indians in the Williams Lake Agency growing crops successfully without supervision or other assistance.

Indian ranchers in the Okanagan, Nicola, Kamloops, and Williams Lake Agencies enjoyed a satisfactory year, with cattle market prices reasonably firm and with an adequate hay crop to carry their herds over the winter without additional purchases. Cattle marketing from some Indian herds was heavier than desirable because of favourable prices, but in these instances the proceeds were generally utilized for the purchase of necessary implements and for home improvements.

Indian cattle ranchers of the Lytton Agency successfully organized a local cattlemen's association of approximately 75 members to improve their marketing methods and to study matters of mutual interest.

Indian dairy farmers in the Fraser Valley experienced a satisfactory year, with an increase in productive stock being noted. The growing of certified seed potatoes was again increased, with satisfactory returns to the Indians specializing in this crop. The various potato clubs had a successful year and continued to stimulate interest among the school children and younger Indians of various bands.

Indian families in the northern and central interior part of the Province who derive their livelihood from trapping enjoyed slightly better returns from their fur sales than during the previous year. Marketing receipts in the earlier part of the year remained below the average of recent years, but a firmer market developed during the later months. The overall fur sale returns were in some cases less than the necessary requirements for the subsistence of families, however, and a number of trappers were forced to travel considerable distances to secure employment in the woods and in industry. Live-trapping of beaver was carried out, with numbers of beaver transferred to registered Indian traplines which were depleted of this valuable source of fur. Much interest and cooperation were displayed in fur conservation methods being practised to improve the fur-bearing population and add to the ultimate returns.

The numbers of Indians seeking employment as longshoremen, in industrial plants, in power projects, and in part-time agricultural work continued to increase. A favourable decrease in the seasonal migration of Indian families to the berry fields and farms in the State of Washington was noted. It was again evident that these families, while receiving high wages for their work, made no permanent gain and had little or nothing remaining from their earned revenue on their return to their reserves in the autumn.

Additions to and maintenance of homes during the year gave evidence of an increased desire for better living conditions generally. Tribal trust funds were extensively used to further the erection of new homes and to effect permanent improvements on many reserves.

Irrigation work, including the construction of flumes, water pipes, and ditches, carried out during the year made available for agricultural crops several hundreds of acres in the interior agencies, with major irrigation projects being successfully carried out on Redstone, Okanagan, and Penticton Reserves. Domestic water systems were installed on a number of reserves with a resulting improvement in home facilities and in living standards. The installation of hydro electric power in villages showed a gratifying increase.

Educational facilities were increased by the addition of nine classrooms and by agreements with local school boards to enrol Indian pupils in Provincial schools. A continued improvement was noted in the regularity of attendance in Indian schools, and larger numbers of Indian children were enrolled in Provincial schools when their parents left their reserves and became permanently established in municipalities.

Good progress was made in social work among Indians, particularly in respect of Indian families who had left their home reserves. In this field, the cooperation of Provincial, municipal, and other social welfare agencies was of great assistance.

Alberta

Farming on the Indian reserves in Alberta reached a peak of development during 1952, with a total of more than 97,500 acres being brought under cultivation by the Indians themselves. Yields were excellent throughout the Province, with the highest average yield in the three southern Agencies - Blood, Blackfoot, and Peigan. Nearly 1,500,000 bushels of grain were harvested, consisting of 766,000 bushels of wheat with an average yield of 21.5 bushels per acre, 420,000 bushels of oats averaging 35.5 bushels, and approximately 280,000 bushels of barley, with an average yield of 24 bushels per acre. A small quantity of rye and flax was also harvested.

This revenue was supplemented by returns from large agricultural leases on the Blood, Blackfoot, Hobbema, and Edmonton Agencies. Revenue from this source on the Blood Reserve amounted to over \$400,000. Autumn weather was ideal and all crops were harvested, although, owing to the lack of storage space, large quantities of grain had to be left in piles in the fields during the winter. Storage for most of the grain was made available before it was damaged by the spring thaw.

More than 2,500 head of cattle, sold by Indian owners, brought them an income of over \$500,000. However, prices averaged about 25 per cent lower than those received during the previous year.

The increase in farm acreage brought under cultivation, which was particularly noticeable in the central and southern portions of the Province, is an indication that the Indian farmer has seen the desirability of increasing his cultivated acreage by taking advantage of band loans to assist in the purchase of farm. power equipment. This has proved an excellent method of assisting an Indian and at the same time developing in him a sense of responsibility in meeting financial obligations.

Agricultural development is now expanding in the more northern reserves, particularly in the Lesser Slave Lake and Fort Vermilion areas. And several of the more progressive Indians in these localities have been successfully established as farmers. On the Boyer River and Childs Lake Reserves of the Fort Vermilion Agency, for example, 22 Indians have been assisted and are now farming a total of approximately 800 acres.

The fur catch on the northern reserves was much better than it was a year ago, and combined with better prices, helped to improve the standard of living. However, an epidemic of rabies in some areas curtailed the activities of the trappers to a considerable extent. Rabies was especially virulent in the Fort Vermilion district, where cattle and pigs were also lost through being infected by rabid animals.

A considerable amount of revenue was derived from the sale of lumber and timber on the Peigan, Rocky Mountain House, Saddle Lake, and Lesser Slave Lake Reserves.

Approximately 110 new homes were constructed for the Indians in the Province during the year, and another 260 were repaired or improved. Most of this housing was financed from Indian band funds, not more than fifteen per cent of the total cost being financed from welfare appropriation funds.

The Blood Band inaugurated a comprehensive housing scheme whereby new houses are built by means of band funds to be repaid by the Indian owner over a period of five years. Fifteen new houses were built under this plan.

Good progress in road-making on the various reserves was made during the year and owing to good weather conditions the two Departmental power units worked almost continuously from early April until freeze-up in November.

Five new day schools were opened during the year and two new classroom blocks were completed on the Blackfoot Reserve. A large two-room day school is nearing completion on the Blood Reserve.

The oil development continued, with a resultant increased revenue for the Indians concerned. The latest interesting development, as it affects the Indian, was in the Sturgeon Lake area, where highly productive wells were drilled in the vicinity of the Sturgeon Lake Reserve. Oil production was also obtained on the Pigeon Lake, Samson's, and Blood Reserves.

Saskatchewan

Indians of this Province enjoyed one of the most prosperous years on record, largely because favourable weather conditions for farming operations resulted in an outstanding crop. Indeed, much of the grain harvested in 1952 had not been marketed by the spring of 1953 with resulting losses due to shortage of adequate storage. Nevertheless, such losses were relatively unimportant when compared with the general overall picture of prosperity.

Approximately 150,000 acres of land were under cultivation on Indian reserves in this Province, of which 95,667 were cultivated by Indians, and 54,333 by non-Indian lessees, the rentals being on a crop-share basis. Total production in bushels from that acreage was wheat, 1,567,804; oats, 588,915; barley, 481,156; and rye, 25,595. A large quantity of rape-seed was also produced. At market prices, the total value of this grain production was approximately \$3,000,000.

Farming methods on Indian reserves have greatly improved in recent years. Wider use of power-driven equipment and a growing appreciation by the Indians of the vast difference in income derived from well-tilled land and acreages cultivated by the careless methods of a few years ago also contributed to the high production totals recorded for the year under review.

The livestock industry on the reserves in Saskatchewan was reasonably satisfactory during the year. Prices were good. There was ample pasturage and feed to be stored for the winter, and no reserve was in any way affected by the epidemic of foot and mouth disease. Some of the reserves in the File Hills Qu'Appelle Agency were in the quarantine area, but strict application of the quarantine regulations contributed to lack of outbreaks among Indian cattle.

Since 1946, when the ten-year agreement between the Federal Government and the Province of Saskatchewan set aside all Crown lands in northern Saskatchewan as a fur conservation area, fur-bearers, particularly muskrat and beaver, have been on a continuous increase. Statistics in this connection are significant. During the 1945 - 46 season, only 2,342 beaver were trapped. In 1951 - 52, however, 17,618 beaver were pelted. In addition, by following a trapping ratio of 1 in 5, a seed stock of approximately 70,000 beaver was attained.

The overall muskrat picture greatly improved under the conservation program. Of the other furs, squirrel contributed a major share of trapping income. There did not seem to be any decline in the squirrel crop despite several years of very heavy cropping.

Weasel and mink held their own, with prices firm. Lynx, fisher, and marten were not plentiful, and market values for these animals were only fair. Foxes were very plentiful, but of little market value; thus only a very, few were trapped. Market prices for muskrat and beaver were also good.

There was considerable activity in oil exploration during 1952. Forty-one reserves surrendered their petroleum and natural gas rights, and the total acreage so surrendered was approximately 800,000, of which there was approximately

700,000 acres under contract at the end of the year. Only seven of the 41 reserves, totalling less than 100,000 acres, had not yet been contracted for. On the basis of the minimum price of 10 cents per acre, plus a higher price paid for three of the contracts, it would be safe to say that the total revenue from oil exploration during the year was about \$130,000.

In addition to oil exploration, there was some interest and activity in mining and prospecting. Athanese McCallum and his son, of the Peter Ballantyne Band of the Carlton Agency, made a base metal discovery in the vicinity of Kettle Rapids. Lacking funds with which to proceed with development of their discovery, they were successful in obtaining financial assistance from a non-Indian. The three partners, who later sold their interest to a syndicate at Flin Flon, received \$500 each in cash in 1952, and are to receive, between them, \$10,000 in 1953 and a further \$50,000 and 100 shares each in 1955.

Ninety-seven new homes were completed on Saskatchewan reserves in 1952, and 279 houses repaired.

Wise use of Family Allowances by most Indians was noticeable, particularly in the health and dress of the school children. The health of Indians of all ages was improved, reflecting, in addition to the benefits of Family Allowances, the effect of better economic conditions and of Old Age Security and Old Age Assistance payment. Steady progress was also evident in the fight against tuberculosis.

Manitoba

Given added impetus by increased use of mechanized equipment, which has now largely replaced horse-drawn vehicles, agriculture continued to be the major factor in the progress of Manitoba Indians during the year under review. Both large and small holdings realized increased returns commensurate with improved methods and careful management.

The total acreage seeded to grain was 14,668, yielding 340,503 bushels, as compared to the 1951 - 52 records of 14,037 acres and 262,531 bushels. In addition, 1,382 acres were newly broken and 6,453 acres summer fallowed, an increase of 2,194 acres over the previous year. The total acreage under production was 24,349, not including 10,000 acres under lease. Gardens operated by individual Indians increased in number and improved in quality.

Over 106,000 pounds of wild rice was harvested by Indians at a net profit of \$27,000 which was increased by a later bonus payment by the Provincial Government of 15 cents per pound. Three hundred Indian families, including a number from Ontario, benefited from this natural resource.

A late freeze-up delayed the start of fishing operations, and prices were comparatively poor. Those engaged in trapping realized rather small returns because of low prices, although as a result of an unusually large number of muskrat in The Pas area the autumn trapping proved very beneficial to the Indians concerned.

Numbers of Indians obtained employment in road work being carried out on reserves. Approximately ten miles of road was built with Departmental machinery and a further 31 miles was constructed in conjunction with the Provincial Government. In view of the generally good employment situation throughout the Province, Indians were able to find work in various woods operations, in fish-processing plants, and on the railway. Forty Indians were employed on the new Sherridon-Lynn Lake rail line, carrying out clearing operations and operating machines of various types.

Continued progress was recorded in education. Not only were teaching standards improved, but the number of combined day schools and teacherages was increased by five and additional classrooms were added to other schools. A noteworthy development saw a new interest in education on the part of the

Chipewyans of the North, who sent all their children of school age, 46 in number, to residential schools. These are the first children of this band to receive formal education, and reports indicate that they are doing well in their school work.

An upswing in numbers of enfranchisements was noted as increasing numbers of Indians left the reserves to obtain gainful employment elsewhere. On the reserves themselves, the extension of electrical facilities resulted in improved living conditions, and the influence of Homemakers' Clubs was felt in better-standard handicraft work and an increased number of mothers making clothing for their children.

Indicative of the new initiative displayed by Indians was the issuance of a pilot's licence to an Indian who wanted to travel by air to his outlying trapline. This Indian is now studying to obtain a commercial pilot's licence. A Treaty Indian employed as a stenographer at the Portage la Prairie Agency office is showing an excellent aptitude for the work. Increasing numbers of Indian girls are showing an interest in practical nursing.

During the year, oil well drilling operations were started on the Bird Tail Sioux Reserve.

Ontario

Southern Ontario

Indians of southern Ontario shared fully in the general prosperity of the year and employment was readily available at good wages. In addition to those engaged in skilled trades, such as carpentry, masonry, and bricklaying, many Indians were active in professional fields such as teaching and nursing, while others secured good returns from work on tobacco and fruit farms. The tourist industry provided employment for Indians as guides, cooks, and domestics at various resorts.

The Indian farmers continued to prosper. Although the prices of some products were lower than during the previous year, yields were better and earnings remained approximately the same. Farmers operating big holdings used much of their profits to purchase purebred livestock and modern machinery and electrical equipment, and to finance necessary repairs to fences, homes, and barns. A herd of beef animals with purebred breeding stock was introduced at the Caradoc Agency to assist and encourage Indians to actively engage in the raising of beef cattle. Similarly, a dairy herd with purebred breeding stock was established at the St. Regis Agency to assist and encourage the Indians of that agency to improve milk production.

The installation and extension of hydro power was continued. The Indian women took full advantage of this service, purchasing a variety of electrical equipment for use in their homes.

The prosperity enjoyed by the Indians gave them the opportunity to construct new houses, and to repair and remodel their old homes. During the past year, 85 new houses were constructed and 180 were repaired or remodelled in the southern region. The construction program undertaken a number of years ago was continued on Christian Island, Kettle Point, Golden Lake, and Saugeen Reserves, and the building of new homes in connection with this program was started on Walpole Island and Cape Croker Reserves. Where band funds are available, with the approval of the chief and council, these funds are used to pay for the costs of materials and construction. On reserves where band funds are not sufficient to pay the full costs, assistance is provided from the welfare appropriation.

The number of children attending elementary and high schools increased. Indian parents generally realize the importance of education and are co-operating fully by seeing that their children attend school regularly and are punctual. They appreciate that there are positions readily available for the educated and

trained individuals and that their children are accepted for employment without hesitation if they are qualified. Construction work was in progress during the year on a one-room school at the Caradoc Agency, a six-classroom school at the Six Nations Agency, and 4 two-room school on Cornwall Island at the St. Regis Agency.

The program of grading and ditching reserve roads was continued. The modern maintainers located at Cape Croker, St. Regis, Caradoc, and Six Nations Agencies not only serviced the roads on these reserves, but did construction and maintenance work on the Saugeen, Tyendinaga, Moravian, Walpole Island, and Kettle Point Reserves. Qualified Indians operate and service this heavy road equipment and have proven to be competent and trustworthy.

North and Northwestern Ontario

Despite the decrease in the price of furs, trapping was still the major source of income for Indians of the northern region.

Demonstrative lectures on fur preparation, given by the Branch at trappers' meetings, produced an improvement in the condition of furs reaching the market and a resulting increase in returns to the trapper.

Of 4,490 registered traplines, 2,960 were held by Indians. Eleven of these were purchased for Indians by the Branch on a repayable basis. In co-operation with the Province, beaver were transplanted on some reserves and marten were released on many Indian traplines in order to restore the marten population.

Plans were activated to supervise and develop commercial fishing in the Sioux Lookout Agency, where the first step was to improve the quality of fish caught by Indians in order to secure better markets.

Forest management plans, on a sustained yield basis, were implemented on the Garden River and Whitefish Lake Reserves and in Kehoe, Commanda, and Beaucage Townships under the direction of a forest engineer. A reforestation project was initiated with 10,000 red pine seedlings planted on the Garden River Reserve. Sites on other reserves were selected for future planting. Forest rangers were appointed by the Dokis and Nipissing Bands, and preliminary arrangements were made with the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests for the training of Indian forest rangers and scalers. Indians will thus be equipped to compete for and obtain the type of work for which their natural ability and environment fit them.

Living conditions on the northern reserves were improved by the building of 210 new homes and the repair of an additional 285. The new homes were not all of the conventional type. Some were log squares erected by the Indians and then finished with the help of carpenters. These are divided into separate rooms and are much better than the usual one-room building. Others were of frame construction, which provide good living quarters in all types of weather.

Most of the people who acquire these houses appreciate the assistance that has been given to them. In the main, they are well kept, clean, and nicely decorated inside and out. It is of interest to note that the part of the cost paid by welfare appropriation in building new houses and repairing others was 60 per cent in both cases. The balance came from personal contribution in work or money from the occupant, band funds, and in a few cases, assistance under the Veterans' Land Act.

Three new community halls, built entirely from band funds, were opened during the year. These centres on the somewhat isolated reserves are already doing a great deal toward developing a sense of communal responsibility among the Indian people and have proved valuable as centres for recreation.

New Indian day schools were opened in the James Bay, Manitoulin, Port Arthur, and Sioux Lookout Agencies. Some replaced old buildings, but two were new locations. Two other new schools were completed as the fiscal year ended.

A noteworthy event of the year was the graduation as teachers of three Indian girls from the North Bay Normal School. Two of them are teaching in Indian day schools and the other is on the staff of an Indian residential school.

The number of Homemaker's Clubs increased steadily. Those already established provided excellent contacts for the social worker. Through these organizations, assistance was given the school children, and older people, in the making of clothing. They provided a follow-up service in homes that need supervision through their personal contact with the families on the reserves.

Quebec

Indian farmers, particularly those in the Lake St. John, Timiskaming, and Maniwaki areas, harvested poor crops, largely as a result of heavy spring rains. However, throughout the year, efforts to encourage and improve agricultural conditions were continued. Considerable drainage work was done at Pointe Bleue, an additional 100 acres was broken, a like area cleared the previous year was broken to the plough, and loans were made for heavy farming machinery and other projects.

Trapping returns were below par, but by the end of the season the price of beaver pelts, sold through the Provincial Department of Game and Fisheries at Quebec City, showed an improved trend. This was a welcome development for the Indian trappers, who were further encouraged by improved returns from the beaver preserves. A section of the Mistassini preserve, the Waswanipi area, was opened up during the year and the initial crop was most satisfactory.

Employment conditions were good in all agencies, with the possible exception of Restigouche and St. Augustin. Indian steel-workers from the Caughnawaga Agency were affected by the steel strike in the United States during the summer, but fortunately a settlement was made before serious results became evident. Another source of employment at Caughnawaga was the exclusive Kanawaki Golf Club. Twenty-three Indians are on the pay-roll on a permanent basis, and during the summer some 80 Indian boys are employed as caddies. The quarry operated under lease on the reserve continued to provide additional work for a good number of people. A royalty of four cents per ton is paid to the Caughnawaga Band and another four cents per ton is paid to each proprietor of parcels of land covered by the project.

Over three million feet of lumber were cut on the Maniwaki Reserve. Although this was a little less than the previous year, an amount of \$15,000 came to the Band as dues. There was a reduction of \$4 per foot board measure in birch veneer, on stumpage, from December, 1952. As in the past, all of the timber was cut by Indians. Seventy-five per cent of the hardwood production was handled by Indian dealers who had contracts with various plywood companies. Their dealings proved satisfactory to all the Indians concerned. One Indian succeeded in obtaining a substantial working capital from a local bank and conducted operations on a large scale with remarkable success. A portable sawing unit was installed on the Reserve and hardwood logs were processed on the spot, giving additional work to a good number of Indians.

Indians also engaged in contracting at Bersimis, and one of them, who had a contract for 5,000 cords of pulpwood, did very well. A few years ago the same Indians considered themselves lucky if they could be employed on a day-to-day basis as ordinary lumbermen, cutting and sawing pulpwood themselves. The catch of salmon in the Bersimis River was the largest on record, and the fish brought forty-two cents a pound.

Guiding brought good returns for the Indians of Lorette, Pointe Bleue, Pierreville, and Maniwaki. The production of handicrafts in various centres was also maintained at a profitable level.

The welfare housing program was continued and some sixty new houses were built for families in need. A larger number of houses were repaired and remodelled.

Units were also built for veterans of the Caughnawaga and Restigouche Agencies. The band housing program at Bersimis built ten new houses and repaired two at a cost of over \$50,000 to band funds. Individual Indians can buy the houses from the band at fifty per cent of the cost. This project, resulting from a fostered desire to own their own homes and encouragement to place the administration of band funds on a sound basis, was most gratifying.

The new residential school at Seven Islands opened its doors to Indian pupils in September, 1952. The enrolment of over 200 boarders was above expectations. In general, greater progress of Indian pupils was noted as the result of the introduction of improved methods of teaching. A new school was completed at Maniwaki and preliminary work was done in connection with the construction of the new residential school at Amos. One day school was completed at Restigouche and a second repaired. Interest in technical education was evidenced by the enrolment of 46 Indian children in specialized schools, principally at Montreal.

The introduction of Old Age Assistance to the group of needy people between the ages of 65 and 69 enabled a good number of Indians to derive benefits from this social legislation. Eligible Indian women may now receive needy mothers' allowances in the Province of Quebec, and assistance obtained from that source was of great help in many cases. Conditions of eligibility for Indian women are identical to those for non-Indian women.

Health conditions were improved as services such as X-ray surveys were extended. The mortality rate continued to decline and there were population gains in all agencies.

Sport activities were organized in many areas, with lacrosse very much to the fore at Caughnawaga. The Caughnawaga intermediate team had an excellent record of wins over Montreal teams. The recreation committee at that Agency went to considerable expense to have permanent facilities installed for hockey and lacrosse, and contributions were made to cover the cost of a modern lighting system. Initiative of that kind, entirely supported by the Indians themselves, brought much commendation.

The organization of Homemakers' Clubs was continued, and some of them have already achieved exceptionally good results. Weaving looms were supplied by the Administration and Indian women showed their adeptness by producing excellent work. These clubs played an important role during the year in the development of the community spirit on many reserves.

New Brunswick

Indians interested in farming had a reasonably successful year. A bountiful crop of hay was cut, and root crops, particularly potatoes and turnips, gave a good yield. Gardens showed improvement and the usual competition created more interest than in the past. Many hogs were slaughtered for home consumption in early winter. Lime was provided to improve soils in the Miramichi and Kingsclear Agencies.

The poor demand for pulpwood and pit props created an employment problem and in many instances additional relief had to be issued. However, the Indians turned back to fishing, berry picking, basketry, and axe-handle making. Smelt fishing was delayed until after December because the forming of ice, necessary for the setting of nets, was retarded. Spring employment was obtained by many Indians from Burnt Church at Loggieville fish plants and by the Big Cove Indians at the Richibucto canning plant. These plants process "gaspereau"

fish and operate about six weeks each spring. Some Indians worked on construction in the State of Connecticut, others in fertilizer plants and potato warehouses in the State of Maine in an increased movement of New Brunswick Indians to the United States in search of employment. At Tobique, the Provincial Hydro Commission completed a dam on the local river and a good area of land was flooded. Salmon pools in the river were affected, and this complicated matters for some Indians who were making good incomes as salmon fishing guides.

Nineteen welfare houses were completed as the acute shortage of adequate housing on reserves was gradually being overcome. Repairs were also made to some sixty units. The home improvement competition was continued on all reserves and the awarding of prizes attracted considerable attention.

Day schools were completed during the year at Woodstock and St. Mary's. School attendance was maintained at a good level. Eleven pupils from the Tobique Agency were attending high schools and one youth completed his first year at university. The progress of all pupils was excellent as they responded well to new methods of teaching.

A good number of loans from the revolving fund were made for various purposes to help the Indians to become self-supporting. One loan was made to a group of Indians to finance the production of fancy baskets during winter time. These baskets are then sold at good prices to tourists during the summer season.

The Miramichi Agency reported five enlistments in the armed forces during the first quarter of the year. Quite a few Indians from New Brunswick are now in uniform, some of them serving in Korea.

The population showed an increase, mainly because of a lower death rate among infants, improved medical services, and better living standards resulting in part from the introduction of Family Allowances a few years ago. In general, the children were better fed, better clothed, and better looked after. The construction of a new nursing station was started on the Big Cove Reserve.

Nova Scotia

Largely as a result of the depressed condition of the pulp and pit prop markets there was considerable unemployment among the Nova Scotia Indians. Numbers of them, however, worked in the New England States.

Welfare assistance in housing was reduced but was, nevertheless, through the year, the greatest source of employment on the larger reserves of Shubenacadie and Eskasoni. With these funds, approximately three hundred thousand feet of lumber was cut and milled on the reserves, as well as 150 squares of shingles. These materials permitted the construction of 13 houses and the repair or enlargement of 47 others. Most of the window frames, sashes, door frames, interior finishes, and mouldings used were made by Indians in the workshop at Eskasoni. A new tractor was purchased for use in clearing land and for the construction of logging roads, and a second new rubber-tired tractor purchased from the profits of the community store assisted many in land cultivation and the production of food requirements.

Repairs were effected to three reserve roads and the construction of a needed diversion was begun at Eskasoni. A survey by the Nova Scotia Department of Lands and Forests of the exterior boundaries of two reserves at Sheet Harbour and one at Eskasoni was carried out in the summer months of 1952 and a quota of Indian labour was used throughout.

Community stores initially financed by revolving fund loans to groups of Indians at Shubenacadie and Eskasoni continued to do well throughout the year and audit reports indicate a sound financial standing. In addition to the

service rendered Indians and staff alike, the stores provide regular employment to eight Indian clerks and repay in full the Government for the salaries and expenses of their managers.

The year saw the formation of four new Homemakers' Clubs -two on the mainland of Nova Scotia at Pictou and Truro, and two on Cape Breton Island at Whycocomagh and Middle River. The Indian women on these reserves, following the example of other clubs and assisted by the teachers and the regional social worker, are expressing a more active interest in various phases of reservation life and activities.

No resumé of Indian welfare for 1952 - 53 would be complete without an expression of the excellent results to the Indian after a full fiscal year of the complete applicability of the Old Age Assistance, Blind Allowance, and Old Age Security legislation. There are 85 recipients of Old Age Security, 38 of Old Age Assistance, and three of Blind Persons' Allowance, to whom the payments have meant security and almost complete independence of the Agency office.

A handicraft shop was operated during the months of July, August, and September, 1952, at East Bay on Highway No. 4 with encouraging results.

Electricity was extended to three Nova Scotia reserves during the year under review.

Sustenance gardening was accentuated to a degree and the quality was good. Potato planting was limited because of the unusual price and scarcity of seed.

Throughout the year, hospital garments were assembled at Eskasoni for the Indian Health Services and in this manner \$742.50 was earned by fourteen Indian women in their own homes. Each woman now owns her own sewing machine financed exclusively in this excellent manner.

Sixteen revolving fund loans were approved, and provided for the purchase of sheep, milch cows, horses, power saws, a floor sander, motor vehicles, and a motor boat, and for the payment of wages. Payments on these loans have been, for the most part, entirely satisfactory.

Athletic activities were normal, consisting chiefly of participation in baseball and hockey. Eskasoni retained the Slaven Cup, emblematic of the Nova Scotia Indian hockey championship, but a new trophy, donated by the Eskasoni community store for Maritime teams, was won by the Indian team from Prince Edward Island in a two-game total goal series at North Sydney.

Something new for Indians of this Province was the foundation of a twelve-piece orchestra at Eskasoni under the direction of Rev. Father MacNeil, principal of the day school. This group of performers staged very acceptable variety concerts locally and, as a result, are invited to appear in neighbouring centres. Funds raised in this manner will be used in the promotion of local projects.

On Whycocomagh Reserve, a new one-classroom day school with teacherage was completed in 1952 and classes opened in September. More Indian children than ever took advantage of tuition grants to enter high schools throughout the Province and a respectable academic standing is being maintained by all.

Prince Edward Island

The standard of living enjoyed by Indians in the Maritimes is usually determined by prevailing industrial conditions in the area. This is not quite a fact with the Indians of this Province, 80 per cent of whom live at Lennox Island, a 1,300 acre island in Malpeque Bay. on the Gulf Coast. The livelihood of this group depends chiefly on handicraft, some fishing, and the amount of Departmental projects in progress on the reserve. As in the case with most Maritime Indians, agriculture plays no great part in their livelihood, other than Gardening and other food production of a sustenance nature.

During the first half of the year, practically the only employment available was that provided by Departmental projects such as housing and road repairs. Two welfare houses were built and four repaired. Handicraft was at a standstill because ash basket wood, which must be imported, was not available because of the exceptionally heavy snowfall of the previous winter. The potato basket shortage was abnormal, and when ash was finally procured in quantity an unprecedented demand was experienced in September and October. Merchants and wholesale houses caught in short supply continued to buy baskets throughout the winter in large quantities, and this development appreciably maintained a degree of winter employment. As it appears that basketry will continue to be a major source of employment, two periods in the school week are devoted to the teaching of this technique to school children. The teaching is done gratuitously by some of the older Indians and is quite popular with the children. This basket project is operated through a band revolving fund loan and is in a sound financial position. Another band loan was used to finance a community store, the operation of which renders much-needed service on this island reserve and provides employment to two of its members.

Fishing does not play the important part it should in the economic life of these people. A few, whose boats and equipment were financed either through a Veterans' Land Act grant or a revolving fund loan, had good success during the lobster fishing season. A few others, unfortunately, lost considerable smelt-fishing equipment during storms. The smelt run did not materialize to the extent expected and the returns were low and disappointing. A few earned income in oyster and clam picking.

Both wharves affecting Lennox Island underwent considerable renovation in the past year, 50 per cent of the cost of the one on the reservation being borne by the Indian Affairs Branch, the balance by the Department of Public Works. Because of the nature of the work, chiefly pile driving, little employment was afforded the Indians other than in providing rock fill on piece rate basis of pay.

An interior subdivision survey was completed in the past year by a local surveyor under the direction of the Surveyor General's Department.

Mainly because of lack of employment in the area, at least thirty-five per cent of the able-bodied men and boys of this reserve went to the New England States for employment. This was in addition to the usual complement who go to Maine for the potato harvest.

For a reserve so small, Lennox Island does well athletically. Their baseball team is among the best locally and in hockey they reached the intermediate finals for Prince County. By outscoring Eskasoni 10 - 6 in a two-game, total goal series held at North Sydney, N.S., they clinched the Indian hockey championship of Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island region. This series was watched by more than 1,500 spectators.

One of the band members, John Sark, won the 1952 Tom Longboat Trophy as the outstanding Indian athlete in Canada. This young man is in the Freshman year at St. Mary's University, Halifax, N.S.

Yukon Territory

Wet weather prevailed throughout the spring and early summer months, which were followed by a more open winter than that experienced the previous year. The drying of fish, an important part of the Indians' food supply, was adversely affected by the wet weather, as was the growing and ripening of garden produce. Indians engaged in commercial fishing in the vicinity of Dawson City enjoyed a successful season. They catch salmon by the use of fish wheels a technique apparently unique to the Yukon Territory. At other Indians reserves, traps were used by the Indians to secure a sufficient number of fish for family requirements.

Employment among Indians was generally maintained, with an increased number taking advantage of seasonal work on road maintenance. Others obtained steady employment on ferries operating on the Whitehorse-Mayo highway. A major part of the revenue of Indians of the Yukon during the past year came from employment as guides, wranglers, and helpers catering to hunting parties. The Indians received good wages and again proved well adapted to the type of duties required of them.

A decrease in revenue was experienced by those Indians who largely depended on the sale of firewood for their livelihood. Many previous purchasers in Whitehorse and vicinity converted their heating requirements to oil, thereby considerably reducing what was previously a permanent annual market for the sale of large quantities of fuel-wood. Thus, many of these Indians turned to other forms of employment.

The majority group of Indians dependent on the sale of fur had a difficult year owing to the lack of fur-bearers in some areas and to the continual low market price for all fur pelts with the exception of beaver, which maintained a fair price level. Some of them found their revenue from trapping so inadequate for their needs that they temporarily abandoned trapping in favour of seasonal labour where procurable.

A number of trapline boundary disputes among Indians were amicably settled during the year. The fur conservation program in effect through the registered trapline system is proving beneficial and receiving the co-operation of many Indian trappers. Films of wildlife, forest conservation, and personal hygiene are proving of instructive value and interest to the Indian population.

Improvement was noted in housing conditions on Indian reserves, with large-scale projects being carried out at Moosehide and Mayo Reserves through assistance granted from welfare funds.

A continued advancement was made in Indian education and an improvement was noted in school attendance. Five day schools operated on a full-time basis, with an additional day school operating at Ross River on a seasonal basis. Indian children attending the Territorial schools continue to make good progress.

Northwest Territories

Owing to the exceptionally mild winter and the plentiful supply of caribou and game, relief issues to most of the Indian bands were reduced. An exception to this trend was noted at Aklavik and Fort McPherson, where game and furs were scarce. To alleviate these conditions, the game officials opened the muskrat season for January and February. Fishing was good, and the Indians were able to catch more than enough for their own requirements. Commercial fishing was carried out by the Indians at Hay River with considerable success, and even better results were expected in 1953 - 54.

Fur catches were poor and prices very low. As a result, in some localities where caribou and other game was plentiful the Indians did not attempt to catch their fur quotas.

Eight day schools and four residential schools were in operation in the Mackenzie region. A new two-room day school was completed at Fort McPherson early in December and was in use before Christmas. Attendance at schools was irregular during the winter owing to sporadic outbreaks of mumps. and measles.

Indian health was better than average and no serious epidemic occurred during the year. Tuberculosis was well under control in the far north, and all known cases were hospitalized. The only exception to this was encountered in the Fort Franklin area, where it has been difficult to persuade these Indians to accept medical treatment.

Reserves and Trusts Service

Reserves Division

During the fiscal year under review, considerable time was spent studying the needs of a number of bands for additional lands for reserve purposes. The Cheslatta Band in British Columbia were forced to vacate some of their reserves as a result of the Aluminum Company of Canada development at Kitimat, and eight parcels of land were purchased to replace the reserves so vacated. Nearly 5,000 acres were acquired in Nova Scotia as an addition to the Eskasoni Indian Reserve and, in Ontario and Saskatchewan, additional lands were bought for the Mattagami and Thunderchild Bands.

Land Sales and Leases

Inkusigan and Kilcutseen Reserves, both in British Columbia, were disposed of by sale to the Columbia Cellulose Company Limited following a surrender for that purpose by the Indian owners. Also in British Columbia, the Quesnel Band surrendered an unoccupied reserve which was sold to the Cascade Spruce Mills Limited, of Quesnel. In Manitoba, an unoccupied reserve at The Pas was disposed of in its entirety to the adjoining property owner. Following several months of negotiations, the Six Nations Indians surrendered part of their Glebe property in the City of Brantford for sale to the municipality.

A number of properties were disposed of by public tender, including 282 acres of farmland in the surrendered Beaver Reserve in Alberta, four lots in the village of Caledonia, Ontario, and two islands in the St. Lawrence River near Brockville, Ontario.

In all, 51 parcels of surrendered land were sold during the fiscal year. Of this number, 40 were cash sales realizing \$30,636.71 while the remaining 11 were time sales which will realize \$11,939.50. Collections on land sale contracts, including the 40 cash sales and the down payments on the 11 time sales, totalled \$351,738.35. Thirty-eight sale contracts were paid in full during the year, and letters patent were issued to 34 purchasers of surrendered lands.

Rentals collected under leases and permits of reserve and surrendered lands totalled \$1,032,419.89, almost double the amount collected last year. During the year, 531 leases expired and 54 were cancelled. Three hundred and eighty-eight new leases and 295 expiring leases were issued, bringing the total number of leases and permits in force at the end of the fiscal year to 2,581 including 339 cropshare leases.

Indian Estates

The administration of 367 estates of deceased Indians was concluded by the distribution of the estate assets.

Reserve Lands

Approval of transfers of individual holdings on reserves from one Indian to another, the allotment to Indians of vacant lands by band councils, and the replacement of the old location tickets resulted in the issue of 700 certificates of possession and five certificates of occupation.

Petroleum and Natural Gas

During the fiscal year, oil rights were advertised in 42 reserves. In all, 81 parcels were offered, and of these 75 were leased. There are now 20 producing well son Stony Plain Reserve and two on Pigeon Lake Reserve, both in Alberta. The total number of contracts in force at the end of the year was 382. Receipts to Indian band funds from the disposal of petroleum and natural gas rights totalled \$859,748.25.

Timber and Forest Products

Timber on Indian reserves is harvested by two methods. Firstly, by individual Indians issued permits under which they pay into the funds for their bands dues amounting to the value of the standing timber based on the prevailing rates in the districts in which they are operating. During the past year, receipts under this method accounted for 56 per cent of the total receipts from the disposal of timber. Secondly, in some reserves, the timber is surrendered by the Indian bands and offered competitively to non-Indians who operate under licences. These operators, in addition to paying timber dues, are assessed a ground rental fee and, as well, in most cases, must pay a security deposit. There were 46 licences in force at the end of the year. Of these, 25 were on reserves in British Columbia, 14 in Ontario, three in Manitoba, two in Saskatchewan, one in Alberta and one in Quebec. The timber on two reserves was advertised for disposal under licence during the year.

Total receipts from the disposal of timber amounted to \$652,372.92. Of this amount \$364,518.59 represented dues paid by Indians operating under permits, \$272,047.34, dues paid by non-Indian licensees, and \$15,806.99, ground rental fees paid by the non-Indian licensees.

Fifty-eight forest fires were reported. Slightly more than 17,000 acres were burned and timber valued at approximately \$150,000 was destroyed. A total of \$12,688.08 was expended from both band funds and Parliamentary appropriation in the suppression of fires on reserves and surrendered lands.

Mining

Manitou Rapids Reserve, near Fort Frances, Ontario, was declared open and publicly advertised for staking. Twenty-eight prospector's permits were issued, and the entire Reserve was staked under 130 recorded claims. Receipts totalling \$54,029.42 were derived during the year from all mining operations, mainly from the sale of sand, gravel, and fill.

Band Membership

Band lists were under continual revision following notification from the field staff of changes in status of Indians through marriage, death, and enfranchisement. Many protests were received during the year and are under consideration. One appeal was made against a decision made by the Registrar, this being in the Lesser Slave Lake Agency, and the appeal is now before the courts for a final decision.

Enfranchisement

Eight hundred and forty-seven Indians were enfranchised during the fiscal year. This was a substantial increase over the previous fiscal year, and was to some extent accounted for by the fact that in accordance with the Indian Act proclaimed September 4, 1951, Indian women who marry non-Indians are enfranchised by their marriage, as are any minor unmarried children who may have been born prior to such marriage. Such Indian women, with their minor unmarried children, constituted 304 of the total number of Indians enfranchised.

The rate of enfranchisement shows a progressive increase. For the six years 1941 - 1946, inclusive, the average number of enfranchisements annually was 157. For the next six years, 1947 - 1952, inclusive, the annual average was 412.

Trusts and Annuities Division

The Indian trust fund showed, as of March 31, 1953, an increase for the year of \$553,486.43 in capital account, and \$629,432.69 in revenue account. The trust fund at that date amounted to \$22,541,954.21 (capital account \$17,136,848.12 and revenue account \$5,405,106.08).

Interest income to the trust fund during the year amounted to \$1,060,450.43. Rentals yielded \$1,283,420.59, timber dues \$632,463.20, and oil income \$425,790.66.

The balance of income was derived, mainly, from loan repayments, gravel dues, savings deposits, fur projects, and road subsidies. Total income to the trust fund during the year was \$5,148,474.50.

Expenditures from the trust fund were chiefly for distributions of cash, for relief, for agricultural assistance, for the repair and construction of houses, and for the payment of enfranchisement and commutation monies. The total expenditure for all purposes was \$3,965,555.38.

The revision of the Indian Act from the standpoint of trust fund administration is noteworthy in two respects. First, control of expenditures now is almost wholly in the hands of the Indians themselves through their councils, and second, the uses to which they may put their funds have been broadened considerably. This has enabled the Indians to use their trust fund, for example, for the purchase of musical instruments and athletic equipment. Under the former Indian Act, such purchases were not possible unless specifically referred to in the pertinent surrender. It is considered that social organizations, such as brass bands, and the participation of Indians in organized sports do much to promote morale on Indian reserves and encourage a proper use of leisure time. As a case in point, Indian hockey and baseball teams have figured prominently in competition with non-Indian teams in various parts of the country. Increasing numbers of bands planned their expenditures carefully, and the Indians continued to show a readiness to devote their funds toward the improvement of housing. In many cases, band's of moderate or small means allocated as much money as they believed they could afford toward this purpose and were encouraged to do so by having an equal amount made available from welfare appropriation. In most instances the part from band funds is repayable over a period, the idea being that with both the band and the individual having a financial stake in the property, more attention is given to its upkeep and, too, an appreciation of the value of the assistance given them from public monies as a grant is promoted.

Annuities

Annuity monies were distributed in accordance with the various treaties, as follows. -

Number of chiefs paid at \$25 - 175	\$4,375
Number of headmen paid at \$15 - 403	6,045
Number of other Indians paid at \$5 - 57,447	287,235
Number of other Indians paid at \$4 - 194	776
Number of commutations of annuity paid at \$50 - 138	6,900
Number of enfranchised Indians paid \$100 in lieu of annuity - 460	46,000
Amount paid on account of arrears for previous years	1,324
General advance re Robinson Treaty	16,800
Total	\$369,455

In addition, 6,393 Indians received annuity under the Robinson Treaty, and 6,053 under Treaty Nine (James Bay). This brought the number of Indians in Canada who received treaty annuity to 70,665.

Personal Savings Accounts

As at March 31, 1953, 2,412 individual Savings Accounts showed a combined total credit of more than \$600,000. The following statement is a summary of savings accounts transactions during the year. -

April 1, 1952, balance	...	\$574,164.02
Government interest	...	28,708.20
Deposits	...	146,468.35
Withdrawals	\$123,006.63	...
March 31, 1953, balance	626,333.94	...
Totals	\$749,340.57	\$749,340.57

Band Loans

Of 213 applications by Indians for loans from their trust fund, 110 were approved for a total amount of \$81,883.27 and an average per loan of \$744.39. Loans were made for the following purposes: - purchase of livestock and equipment, \$63,043.27; purchase of land and buildings, \$600; repairs to houses, \$5,185; construction of new buildings and the digging of wells, \$5,900; miscellaneous purchases, \$7,155.

Purchases included 36 tractors, 10 horses, four trucks, six cows, one threshing machine, and 19 other items of farm machinery. Loans were also made for hydro installation and for the clearing and breaking of new land. One hundred and twenty-eight loans were fully retired during the fiscal year, and two new bands set up loan funds, bringing to 90 the number of Indian bands across the country who are making this use of their money.

Education Service

During the year under review, 251 teachers were employed in Indian residential schools and 591 in day schools. Of the latter number, 65 held university degrees, 390 (66 per cent) held first class certificates or higher qualifications, and 125 (21.2 per cent) held second class certificates. These figures show a continued improvement in the qualifications of teachers employed by the Education Service in Indian schools. Twenty-four teachers performing supervisory duties were classified as principals. It is interesting to note that 45 of the teachers employed during the year were Indians.

Seventeen teachers were classified as welfare teachers. In addition to their teaching duties, they assisted the Indian superintendents and other officials in their efforts to improve the general welfare of the Indians on isolated reserves; sponsored community recreation, including concerts, drama festivals, and athletics; established educational clubs in home gardening and animal conservation; promoted adult education by conducting evening classes, supervising correspondence courses, and showing educational films; and assisted with administrative matters, including registration of births and deaths, payment of Family Allowances, and the dispensing of medicines.

In a few areas the Indians still follow a nomadic way of life, dispersing in family groups to traplines and fishing grounds, thus making it impossible to operate schools for the usual term. This difficulty was overcome during the year by the provision of accommodation for children at residential schools or by the operation of seasonal schools when the Indians returned to their settlements. Approximately 40 seasonal school teachers were employed.

All teachers employed by this Service are paid in accordance with a salary schedule based on academic and professional qualifications, teaching experience, and the nature of the duties performed. The following table gives the distribution of the teaching staff by salary groups for the year 1952 - 53:

Salary \$	Number of Teachers	Salary \$	Number of Teachers	Salary \$	Number of Teachers
1,200 - 1,299	16	2,200 - 2,299	49	3,200 - 3,299	35
1,300 - 1,399	8	2,300 - 2,399	44	3,300 - 3,399	8
1,400 - 1,499	4	2,400 - 2,499	8	3,400 - 3,499	13
1,500 - 1,599	8	2,500 - 2,599	36	3,500 - 3,599	6
1,600 - 1,699	2	2,600 - 2,699	88	3,600 - 3,699	3
1,700 - 1,799	28	2,700 - 2,799	14	3,700 - 3,799	2
1,800 - 1,899	19	2,800 - 2,899	89	3,800 - 3,899	2
1,900 - 1,999	16	2,900 - 2,999	30	3,900 - 3,999	Nil
2,000 - 2,099	22	3,000 - 3,099	5	4,000 - 4,099	1
2,100 - 2,199	6	3,100 - 3,199	28	4,100 - 4,199	1

N.B. - The salaries of part-time teachers have been given at the annual rate.

In-Service Training of Teachers

The Education Service recruits the teaching staff from personnel initially trained to teach in non-Indian schools. Differences in language, background, and outlook encountered among Indian children require supplementary training and re-orientation of their teachers so as to ensure the most effective service. To assist teachers to increase their effectiveness, the Education Service encourages conventions of teachers for the discussion of topics peculiar to their work, and arranges courses conducted by officials of this Service or other specially qualified persons. During the summer of 1952, 47 teachers completed at Victoria, B. C., a course conducted by L.G.P. Waller, Inspector of Indian Schools for Alberta. This course was integrated with the program of the British Columbia Department of Education Summer School. Teachers in Indian schools are required to complete courses at two summer sessions during their service as part of the requirement for increases in salary. As an aid to teachers and others interested in schooling for Indians, the Education Service issues five times during the school year "The Indian School Bulletin", now in its seventh year of publication.

The Curriculum

The Education Service expects its schools to conduct, where possible, elementary school programs approximating those designed for comparable non-Indian schools. In areas in which the native population has achieved a significant degree of integration, fewer modifications of the provincial curriculum are permitted. In less advanced areas, teachers are encouraged and assisted in adapting the school program to foreseeable environmental requirements for better living. It is expected that in such areas the teacher will place greater emphasis on functional language, arithmetic, and activities, personal and community hygiene, and the development of good citizenship. Examples of adaptations of the curriculum include the special attention given to anti-tuberculosis measures by Indian schools in British Columbia, and the practical course in beaver-trapping and conservation which is offered to older boys at Moose Fort Residential School in Ontario.

In all residential schools, provision is made for the teaching of practical arts with the program adjusted to the age of the pupil. For girls there are graduated courses in cooking, needlework, child care, and other household activities. Courses for boys include woodworking, metal work, motor mechanics, and farming activities related to their home environment.

At the larger day schools, special teachers and facilities are provided so that Indian pupils may receive instruction in practical arts as prescribed in the provincial course of studies. In the smaller schools, the regular classroom teachers are encouraged to include some attention to arts and crafts in the school program.

Secondary And Vocational Education

For Indian pupils proceeding beyond the elementary grades, it is the policy of the Education Service to encourage attendance at secondary schools which enrol non-Indian pupils. Where junior high schools are conveniently situated, the transition of Indian pupils is arranged at the earlier stage.

Enrolments of Indian pupils in 165 Canadian secondary schools during the year under review ranged from 44 at Caledonia High School in southern Ontario to one in each of 68 secondary schools in areas where there are fewer Indians. The cost of fees, books, transportation, and, in many cases, room and board away from home was defrayed from grants authorized by the Education Service in proportions varying according to the merits and circumstances of the student. At a few Indian residential schools, classwork in high school subjects was conducted, or, when younger pupils were not thereby displaced, senior students continued in residence and attended classes in the nearest non-Indian secondary school.

Counselling, guidance, and monetary aid on the same scale as for high school pupils were available to every older boy or girl whose choice of occupation entailed a course of training at a business college, vocational school, or technical institute. Encouragement for this policy was seen in the relatively small number of failures and in the high proportion of satisfactory placements in skilled occupations. Six Indian students who completed courses at one vocational school during the year obtained employment as desired—one as a diesel mechanic, one as a carpenter, two as stenographers, and two as nursing assistants.

Similar encouragement and assistance were given to Indian young people qualified to enter universities or professional schools.

Education For Physically Handicapped

Teachers are appointed to carry out an educational program for patients in twelve institutions operated by the Indian Health Services of the Department of National Health and Welfare. During 1952 - 53 the Education Service employed 25 hospital teachers. Their main concern was with patients of school age, but they gave attention also to younger children and to adults, particularly the illiterate or those with definite educational objectives. On behalf of Indian patients in institutions not operated by the Federal Government, the Education Service reimbursed the operating authority for the cost of any educational services provided.

Special training for the blind and deaf, and those with other physical handicaps, was provided through enrolment in special schools usually operated under provincial auspices. The Education Service made grants to cover the cost of this training where required. During the past fiscal year, 41 pupils of both sexes received this type of special instruction.

Physical Education and Club Activities

During the year, Indian day and residential schools followed programs in accordance with provincial curricula. In addition to presenting basic courses, some schools, chiefly residential, were able to undertake training in tumbling, parallel bars, folk dancing, and similar activities. Advanced training of this type is limited because the small enrolment at most schools does not warrant the employment of a full-time instructor, and competent personnel is not available.

on a part-time basis. An attempt is made to overcome this difficulty by the employment of an instructor to give training at a group of schools. This has worked satisfactorily in some places, and the plan will be extended where transportation facilities permit.

An important part of the physical education program is training for And participating in the playing of various sports, both by boys and girls. This program varied during the year with the enrolment and location of the school, but the following games were most frequently played: softball, baseball, soccer, rugby, lacrosse, volley ball, basketball, and hockey. Encouragement was given to have Indian schools participate in competitions with non-Indian schools. An Indian school hockey league has operated for the past three years in western Ontario in which teams from five residential schools participate.

It is the policy of the Education Service to supply certain sports equipment, both to residential and day schools. The following types of equipment were provided: softballs, hard balls, bats, volley balls and nets, basket balls, soccer balls, and hockey equipment.

In addition to the physical education and sport program, many types of club activities are sponsored in Indian schools. These include Brownies, Guides, Cubs, Scouts, cadet corps, Junior Red Cross, choirs, 4 - H clubs, calf clubs, and potato clubs. The 4 - H and other agricultural clubs give excellent training in leadership and stimulate interest in and afford excellent training in sound agricultural procedures.

Audio-visual aids

Motion picture projection equipment was in regular use in nearly all residential schools. The supply of films was arranged by the school principal in accordance with local needs and interests. The more remote schools provided programs for adults. In areas where day schools are operated, community organizations which purchased projection equipment for school use received monetary aid from the Education Service.

For day schools with two or more classrooms where electric power is in use, the Education Service provided filmstrip projectors. Among the filmstrips available to Indian schools during the year were two productions specially designed for the native population, "Conservation of the Caribou", and "Tom Longboat, Canadian Indian World Champion".

Teachers in Indian schools were encouraged to use the phonograph, and, where possible, the radio, for classwork in language and music. Battery-operated equipment was supplied to numerous small schools which are not served by power lines.

Generous blackboard space is provided in Indian schools, and the scale of issue of illustrated booklets, posters, and other printed visual aids has in recent years been substantially increased.

Transportation of Indian Pupils

The Indian day schools are nearly all rural schools serving pupils within a three-mile radius. Where a small school must serve a larger area, adult Indians are employed to transport the pupils who live farther away. They use their own automobiles, wagons, or sleighs as circumstances require. At a few centres where consolidation of Indian schools has been effected, the Education Service owns and operates school buses, but when Indian children need daily transportation to non-Indian schools, the Education Service purchases bus or taxi service from licenced operators.

Most Indian residential schools must now go farther afield to obtain their quotas of pupils, many of whom live far from railroads, bus lines, or steamship routes. For such children, the Education Service has approved travel by scheduled air services or chartered planes. Expenditures for transportation of pupils tend, of course, to increase with the extension of opportunities to children in remote areas.

Attendance of Indian Children at Non-Indian Schools

In keeping with the policy of the Education Service, admission to non-Indian schools has been secured for an increasing number of Indian children. The pertinent table appended to this Report indicates that the number of Indians being taught in this way in 1952 - 53 totalled 2,850, an increase of 485 over the previous year. Under the provisions of the new Indian Act and during the fiscal year under review, five agreements were made with provincial authorities for the operation of schools, each of which would provide for the education of Indian children in association with non-Indians. These new agreements brought to 15 those now in effect.

Text Books and School Supplies

Indian children attending Indian day, residential, or hospital schools were provided with all the necessary school supplies and text books. These were made available on a loan basis.

Approximately 500 individual items of text books, supplementary reading, library books, and other miscellaneous supplies are distributed annually by the Queen's Printer on requisition from the Education Service. During the 1952 - 53 fiscal year, approximately 2,060 requisitions were processed for the supply of more than 763,000 items of school supplies and 191,000 volumes of text books.

The Education Service maintains contacts with the educational publishers and evaluates new text books, supplementary reading books, and teaching materials in the light of the particular requirements of Indian schools. Liaison is maintained with provincial departments of education to ensure as far as possible that the text books approved for the use in the Indian schools conform with those in use in the non-Indian schools.

An endeavour is being made to improve the use of supplementary reading and library books. To this end, approximately 600 titles were reviewed in compiling the library lists for the fiscal year under review. Favourable comments have been received concerning this improvement, and teachers have reported that Indian children are taking a greater interest in reading for recreation. In some instances it has been possible to arrange with provincial authorities for the inclusion of Indian schools in travelling library circuits.

In addition to the usual school supplies, this Service provides, in those areas which experience severe winter weather, materials to supplement the noon meals, including vitamized biscuits prepared from a special formula.

Provision for Research

In 1949, approval was given to the setting up of a Panel on Indian Research to assist administrative officers to deal with problems related to the adjustment of the Indian population to new conditions. Professors in the social sciences and government officers who are specialists in various fields met periodically with Departmental officials during the year to consider the results of research, to report on projects which are proceeding, and to discuss proposals for further research likely to advance Indian education.

Welfare Service

The principal function of the Welfare Service is the improvement of the physical environment of Indians with emphasis on the development of projects designed to encourage self-reliance and economic independence. Details of such undertakings during the year under review are given in the sections entitled "Economic Development" and "Wildlife and Fisheries" below. These measures are being maintained and expanded as rapidly as possible to replace dependence on direct relief and are realizing significant, long-term objectives in the development of confidence, independence, and self-respect among the Indians concerned.

Encouragement of Indian handicrafts and the promotion of Homemakers' Clubs on reserves are important activities. This Service is also responsible for the administration of the Veterans' Land Act and the Family Allowances Act on behalf of eligible Indians, and cooperates fully with the federal and provincial authorities concerned with the payment of Old Age Security, Old Age Assistance, and Blind Persons' Allowances, assisting the Indian applicant for these benefits in every way possible. Direct relief and welfare assistance of all kinds is provided on behalf of individuals or bands, who, through circumstances beyond their control, are unable to secure the necessities of life. The broadening field of social welfare, including problems of child welfare, care of the aged, and rehabilitation of the disabled, has called for an ever-increasing degree of cooperation with provincial, municipal, and private agencies active in these fields. In these matters the services of the social workers have been most helpful.

Economic Development

During 1952 - 53, 1,176 houses were built and 2,225 repaired on the reserves. Indians unable to provide adequate shelter for themselves were assisted from Departmental appropriations. The construction and repair of houses recorded above were financed from the welfare appropriation and Veterans' Land Act grants in addition to personal or band funds. Whenever feasible, Indians were required to contribute their own labour if Departmental assistance was being given.

Indians residing on Indian reserves were assisted from Departmental appropriation or through revolving fund loans to the extent considered expedient in agricultural activities, -lumbering, fishing, and light industries.

Revolving fund loans totalling \$144,031.26 were approved during the year. These loans were granted for the purpose of financing _such enterprises as agriculture; commercial fishing; purchase of canoes and outboard motors for guiding and for salvage operations (pulpwood); woods operations; service station equipment; sanding and woodworking equipment; a band-owned lighting plant, and other individual enterprises such as a sprinkler irrigation system, power mower for golf driving range, and the purchase of road and drainage equipment.

The policy was continued of installing refrigeration units in isolated areas in Northern Canada as a means of assisting Indians in the preservation of surplus meat and fish during seasons of plenty for use during periods of scarcity. Arrangements were made for the purchase of a new unit for installation at Fort Rae, Northwest Territories, as a charge against Departmental appropriation, and a revolving fund loan to the Eastmain band of Indians in the James Bay Agency, Quebec, was authorized for the purchase of a similar unit. The installation of refrigeration units is proving most beneficial to the Indians concerned.

Indians were given guidance and financial assistance where expedient in activities ranging from handicraft and subsistence gardening to ranching, grain farming, and miscellaneous industrial projects.

The organization of new Indian Homemakers' Clubs was continued. There are now 150 clubs embracing nine provinces. When a new club is organized, a sewing machine and an initial supply of sewing and knitting materials and accessories to the value of \$50 are supplied. These clubs have stimulated social and charitable activities on the reserves and have raised the standard of home life.

The eighth annual convention of Homemakers' Clubs in Eastern Canada was held at Garden River Reserve on the outskirts of Sault Ste. Marie, and a convention of clubs in the Prairie Provinces was held for the first time at Portage la Prairie. Both conventions were conducted by the Indian women with the assistance of the Indian superintendents and social workers. Well organized and conducted, both conventions were highly successful.

These conventions have been of great benefit in bringing the Indian women together, particularly those of isolated reserves. They learn what can be achieved by concerted effort and are encouraged to improve living conditions on their own reserves.

Grants to Agricultural Exhibitions and Indian Fairs

...	1952 - 53	1951 - 52
New Brunswick -	...	...
Fredericton Exhibition	\$25	\$25
Ontario -	...	...
Ohsweken Agricultural Society, Brantford	250	250
Moravian Agricultural Society, Fall Fair	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	100	50
Manitoba -	...	...
The Provincial Exhibition of Manitoba	250	250
Rosburn Agricultural Society	25	25
Swan Lake Agricultural Society	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	50	50
East Kootenay Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition	175	175
Cliilliwack Agricultural Association	150	150

Interior Provincial Exhibition Association	250	250
Bulkley Valley Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition	100	100
Pacific National Exhibition	500	500
Cowichan Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition	150	150
Fort Fraser Fall Fair	50	50
Cariboo Fall Fair	50	...
Yukon Territory -	...	...
Dawson Annual Exhibition	50	50
General -	...	...
The Canadian Handicrafts Guild	50	50
Garden prizes, standing crop competitions	1,500	1,500
Home improvement competitions	500	500
Ploughing matches, expenses of Indian competitors	250	250
Totals	\$7,450	\$7,350

Re-establishment of Indian Veterans

Applications continued to be received from Indian veterans of the Second World War for grants under Section 3 5A of The Veterans' Land Act. The total number of grants approved at March 31, 1953, was 1,349, of which 616 had been completely expended.

These grants have been instrumental in raising the standard of living and housing among the Indian veterans, as most are obtained for building materials and livestock and equipment. Many veterans have contributed their own money and labour to augment the amount provided by the grant.

The number of grants approved during the year showed a slight decrease over the previous year. This decrease should continue until all Indian veterans who are eligible and who so desire have taken advantage of these grants.

The following table shows details of grants approved to March 31, 1952, and during the year 1952 - 53:

Purpose of Grants	Number of Veterans	Total Value	Average Value
Land and buildings	323	\$262,789 25	814
Building materials	1,056	1,370,683 57	1,298
Clearing land	179	77,549 76	433
Livestock and equipment	720	909,129 36	1,263
Forestry equipment	24	18,066 14	753
Commercial fishing equipment	141	204,956 24	1,454
Fur farming equipment	70	34,258 15	489
Household equipment	791	175,676 26	222
Total	...	\$3,053,108 73	...

Grants - 1952 - 53	...	Total to Date
New grants	66	1,349
Supplementary	13	450
Amount	\$158,488 21	\$3,053,108 73
Expenditure	194,680 95	2,776,111 23
Approved, not expended	...	276,997 50
Average grant - \$2,263.	...	

Handicraft

Increasing interest in Indian basketry and other forms of craft work was in evidence during the past year. Demand for handicraft in some lines exceeded production, and it was necessary to refuse large orders for special baskets. In addition to weekly shipments of craft work from Indians at Pierreville, Que., there were periodic shipments from the St. Regis and Lorette Agencies in Quebec and Manitoulin Island Agency in Ontario. A total of \$21,893.41 was paid direct to the workers, and the value of 305 orders shipped to merchants amounted to \$22,183.02.

Members of various Indian Homemakers' Clubs, representing 11 reserves, were paid \$7,903.66 for sewing 10,400 hospital garments. These garments are purchased by Indian Health Services of the Department of National Health and Welfare for use in various Indian hospitals throughout Canada. In addition to the financial assistance derived from this work, the women are gaining valuable experience in sewing which enables them to make various articles of clothing for members of the entire family.

Social Welfare

This division of the Welfare Service deals with benefits payable to Indians under the Family Allowances, Old Age Security, Old Age Assistance, and Blind Persons Legislation; the administration of direct relief; the rehabilitation of the disabled; and the provision of private home or institutional care for preschool age children, teen-age delinquents, and crippled or helpless adult Indians.

During the year a Supervisor of Social Workers was appointed to co-ordinate the work of the eight social workers in the field. Welfare officials had meetings during the year with representatives of the Provinces of Saskatchewan, Manitoba, and Ontario with a view to working out a satisfactory program of social services for Indians both on and off reserves.

Indigent Relief

The cost of providing food for indigent families requiring direct relief is ordinarily a reliable indication of the economic welfare of Indians generally. It was anticipated that these costs would show a marked increase in the year under review owing to the revision of the basic food scale in March, 1952, authorizing larger quantities of meat for indigent Indian families and the provision of milk on behalf of growing children. A further consideration was the greater number of persons for whom relief assistance was necessary in areas affected by the prevailing low prices of fur and fish, the strikes in the logging and fishing industries in British Columbia, and curtailed pulpwood operations.

It is an encouraging indication of the consistent gradual improvement in the economic conditions of Indians generally to note that, despite these factors, food costs showed only a moderate increase over the previous fiscal year. This also reflects the payment of Old Age Security Pensions to virtually all Indians 70 years of age and over since January 1952, and the increasing number of Indians in the 65 to 69 year age group qualifying for the provincially administered Old Age Assistance Pension. In addition, the excellent 1952 harvest in Western Canada resulted in a reduction in the number of Indians in that area requiring relief.

As in previous years, the Indian Affairs Branch was able to obtain, at relatively low cost, considerable quantities of elk and buffalo meat for issue to indigent Indians in areas adjoining Elk Island and Wood Buffalo Parks. Supplies of buffalo meat were also shipped to agencies in the Northwest Territories and stored in freezer units for use during the summer months.

Family Allowances

The following table shows the number of Indian families and children receiving Family Allowances in Canada as at December 31, 1952, and the method of payment employed: -

Province	Families in Pay	Children in Pay	Method of Payment			
			Cheque Direct	Cheque Direct c/o Agent	Agency Trust Account	In Kind
...				
Prince Edward Island	30	97	27	...	3	...
Nova Scotia	374	1,024	355	...	19	...
New Brunswick	337	977	328	...	9	...
Quebec	1,838	5,093	880	408	30	520
Ontario	4,342	12,149	3,213	172	86	871
Manitoba	2,627	7,358	2,285	326	16	...
Saskatchewan	2,537	6,703	1,888	585	64	...
Alberta	2,031	4,996	1,603	391	34	3
British Columbia	3,855	10,533	3,456	156	232	11
Yukon and Northwest Territories	728	1,684	332	2	...	394
Totals	18,699	50,614	14,367	2,040	493	1,799

The above figures refer only to accounts actually in pay as at December 31, 1952. At that time, 20,713 Indian families and 60,747 children were registered for Family Allowances, an increase over the previous year of 314 families and

1,574 children.

The following percentage breakdowns relate to the method of payment of accounts actually in pay: -

Cheque direct to Indian	14,367	...
Cheque direct to Indian, mailed c/o Indian agency office	2,040	...
...	16,407	87.8 p.c.
Administered through Indian agency trust account	493	2.6 p.c.
Allowances in kind	1,799	9.6 p.c.

The following table shows the value of Family Allowances distributed to Indian families in the calendar year ending December 31, 1952, an increase of \$102,089 over the previous year:

Province	Amount
Prince Edward Island	7,058
Nova Scotia	75,154
New Brunswick	69,899
Quebec	367,717
Ontario	873,246
Manitoba	544,843
Saskatchewan	483,965
Alberta	376,507
British Columbia	792,176
Yukon and Northwest Territories	130,599
Total	\$3,721,164
Old Age Security	

Old Age Security

Approximately 4,469 Indians 70 years of age and over were receiving Old Age Security Pensions in Canada as at January 31, 1953. The majority of these accounts represent transfers of persons formerly paid the Allowance to Aged Indians from the welfare appropriation of the Indian Affairs Branch. Reports indicate that virtually all Indians in this age group have established eligibility for the pension and that this income has had an important bearing on the welfare of Indians over 70 years of age.

Old Age Assistance and Blind Persons Allowances

Under terms of the Old Age Assistance and Blind Persons Acts, Indians are eligible for these benefits on exactly the same basis as other citizens. This principle has also been embodied in the enabling provincial legislation and Indians resident in all provinces are, now eligible for these benefits. As at January 31, 1953, approximately 1,000 Indians 65 to 69 years of age were receiving Old Age Assistance Pensions and 120 blind Indians over the age of 21 had established eligibility for Blind Persons Allowances.

Rehabilitation of the Disabled

The Welfare Service for many years has been active in assisting individual physically handicapped Indians to participate to the fullest possible extent in the ordinary life of the community through assistance of all kinds on their behalf. Working with private agencies such as the Canadian National Institute for the

Blind, a great deal has been achieved but, owing to the number of voluntary societies and of municipal, provincial, and federal agencies concerned with rehabilitation, it has been difficult to co-ordinate efforts in this regard.

The formation of the National Advisory Committee on the Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons has, therefore, been a welcome development. Though the Indian Affairs Branch is not a member of the Advisory Committee it has kept in close touch with the work being done and had the opportunity of discussing with the Co-ordinator the formulation of a satisfactory overall rehabilitation program for Indians designed to take full advantage of existing facilities.

As a first step, a survey was commenced during the year of all disabled Indians in Canada and is expected to be completed in the near future. This survey is being carried out along similar lines to one sponsored by the National Advisory Committee in the City of Montreal and the categories of disability and general terms of reference are similar. The information provided by this survey when evaluated and tabulated will be used as a basis for a comprehensive rehabilitation program for disabled Indians in co-operation with the Education Service and Indian Health Services and with the assistance of the National Co-ordinator of the Advisory Committee.

Wildlife and Fisheries

Fur Development and Management

The fur rehabilitation program carried on in co-operation with the various provinces was continued with satisfactory results. As the plan of organization and the management techniques are based on their age-old customs, Indians generally approve and the resultant co-operation has permitted substantial progress toward the restoration of the fur industry in areas where the principles have been applied by arrangement with the province concerned.

Research into management methods applicable to fur bearers was continued, with new information on environmental requirements and breeding habits being obtained. Beaver continued to show the most consistent increases, with muskrat management in selected areas being a valuable secondary feature of the program.

The following beaver production figures for the provinces with which formal agreements are in effect will illustrate the progress 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
1951	18,426	11,104	80,675
1952	27,875	...	106,000

Five of the six fur preserves set aside by the Province of Quebec for the exclusive use of Indians continued to produce beaver on a sustained yield basis and the following table giving production figures from four of these areas will illustrate the results of 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
1951	13,635	3,467	5,705	1,000	13,260	2,601	21,505	5,554
1952	16,690	3,645	6,100	297	13,400	2,764	23,585	5,460

The sixth area, Mistassini Preserve, enlarged during 1951 to 51,000 square miles, is still under development in the Mistassini Band area but the Waswanipi section is in partial production on an assigned quota of approximately 1,000 pelts.

The beaver transplanting program was continued during the year, with a total of 325 live beaver being divided among the Mistassini Band area and the Roberval, Bersimis, and Manouan Preserves.

The muskrat development projects in the Saskatchewan River Delta of Manitoba and Saskatchewan continued the recovery from the effects of the 1950 flood and subsequent disease epidemic. The planned take of muskrats from these areas is more than double last year's figure.

The field service, reorganized during the year, now provides for seven fulltime fur supervisors employed in the following regions:

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

One assistant fur supervisor was employed in the James Bay Agency and provision was made for the employment of one more assistant supervisor who, with Indian labour, will supervise the construction, maintenance, and fur cropping

of the Sipanok project in the Province of Saskatchewan.

Game Management

Branch co-operation with the various provinces designed to fit Indians into the management of game resources, while at the same time upholding their preferential position in accordance with their various treaties, was continued.

Financial assistance and field co-operation were extended in obtaining wildlife census figures and in passing on to the provinces concerned information

concerning the utilization of game resources by Indians in order that the provincial administrations might take this factor into consideration in planning sport hunting seasons. In addition, financial assistance was given to predator control programs designed to reduce the number of timber wolves preying on the game animals upon which the Indians depend for their subsistence.

Two appeal cases in provincial courts further clarified the position of Indians with respect to their right under treaty to take game animals for food at all seasons of the year.

Fisheries Management

General supervision of Indian participation in the commercial fishing industry was continued, as were small projects such as a salmon fishery at Bersimis, Que., sturgeon fishery investigations on the Albany River, and goldeye and trout fishing at Sandy Lake in Ontario.

Assistance in domestic fishing for home consumption was provided by the issue of nets to Indians in areas in which their use is permitted.

Engineering and Construction Service

The Engineering and Construction Service provided technical advice and opinion to all other units of the Indian Affairs Branch when expenditures on construction for either architectural or engineering projects were involved.

Field surveys were carried out and reports were submitted on sites for new buildings, bridges, roadwork, irrigation projects, the provision of power transmission and telephone lines, river bank protection, water supply installations, sewage disposal, and drainage systems.

For the Education and Indian Agencies administrative units, architectural designs, working drawings, specifications, estimates of cost, and construction details were prepared and issued for use in the erection of new residential and day schools, teachers' residences agents' residences, clerks' residences, R.C.M.P. barracks, garages, road machinery storage buildings, pumphouses, power plants, bridges, refrigeration plants, and a variety of other buildings required as constituent parts of the various educational institutions or agency establishments.

For the Reserves and Trusts Service and the Welfare Service, the Engineering and Construction Service provided technical advice, construction drawings, and bills of material or specifications on construction of community and recreation centre buildings, council houses, and Indian houses where and when requested.

Field investigation of existing buildings, the design of structural additions, re-arrangement of interior layouts, as well as examination, study, and re-designing of mechanical equipment were carried out to maintain and modernize buildings operated by the Department.

The Engineering and Construction Service prepared and issued invitations for tenders, analyzed tenders, prepared reports on tenders received, recommended awards for contracts, analyzed progress reports, and recommended progress payments on contracts from funds allotted to the several sponsoring units of the Indian Affairs Branch.

Supervision on all construction work was provided by inspection staff of the Engineering and Construction Service.

School Construction

As in the 1951 - 52 fiscal year, emphasis was placed on the construction of new educational buildings and the expansion and repair of existing accommodation to provide adequate modern facilities for the education of increasing numbers of Indian children.

During the year under review the following was accomplished:

Residential Schools

In the Province of Quebec, a site was purchased in the Abitibi Agency on which are located buildings to be incorporated into the plant of a new residential school for 200 pupils and staff. Preliminary work was started on the remodelling of an existing building for male staff quarters.

The repair work was continued on the Mohawk Institute, a residential school at Brantford, Ontario. Also in Ontario, the expansion of the Moose Fort Residential School, James Bay Agency, was started with the awarding of a contract for construction of a dormitory block and the making of plans for repair of the original building. Plumbing and heating materials were supplied for Albany Mission Residential School, the water supply system was improved and fire hydrants were installed at the Kenora Residential School, and new electrical wiring was installed in the Cecilia Jeffrey Residential School.

Most important among Manitoba projects was the new residential school for 200 pupils at Norway House, on which construction work was started following the completion of architectural and engineering designs and the awarding of the contract. Water, fire protection, electrical power, and sewage disposal facilities jointly sponsored by the Education and Agency Services were under design. At Portage la Prairie Residential School, a new home was built for the principal, a new septic tank and sewage chlorination equipment were provided, and construction was begun on a new dairy barn. New laundry machines were installed at Sandy Bay Residential School.

Water supply, power generating, and sewage disposal facilities were surveyed at the Gordon's Residential School in Saskatchewan. New power generating equipment was installed and sewage disposal units were renewed. Also in Saskatchewan, construction operations were continued and laundry machines installed at the Lac la Ronge Residential School, roofing repairs and overhaul of plumbing and sewage disposal facilities were completed at the Cowessess Residential School, and a steam heating system was installed at the Qu'Appelle Residential School.

St. Cyprian's Residential School in Alberta was supplied with modern electrical wiring and lighting, and rewiring was completed at Sacred Heart Residential School. New boiler room equipment was installed at the Crowfoot Residential School, as was a steam heating system in the new gymnasium at the Blue Quills Residential School. The heating plant was repaired at St. Paul's Residential School, Alberta.

Work was started on a new dormitory and administration building at the Cariboo Residential School in British Columbia. Working drawings and specifications were being made for construction of a senior pupils' dormitory building at the Alberni Residential School.

In Yukon Territory, architectural and engineering design was started for a residential school at Carcross, and additional standby heating and power generating facilities were designed for Lower Post Residential School. The contract for construction of this equipment was awarded for completion in 1953 - 54.

Day Schools

In New Brunswick, a one-classroom day school with teacherage was completed in the Kingsclear Agency. Work on this project had been started during the previous fiscal year.

Work was also completed during the year on a two-classroom day school with teacherage begun in the previous fiscal year at the Restigouche Agency, Quebec.

In Ontario, one-classroom schools with teacherages combined were built by day labour at Caradoc, Oneida Agency, and Trout Lake and Round Lake, Sioux Lookout Agency. Contracts were awarded during the year for the construction of one-classroom schools at Lake Helen and Mountain Village, Port Arthur Agency, and Wikwemikong and South Bay, Manitoulin Island Agency, for two-classroom day schools at Wikwemikong and at Cornwall Island West, St. Regis Agency, and for a four-classroom day school at Ohsweken, Six Nations Agency.

In Manitoba, construction contracts were awarded as follows: one-classroom schools with teacherages at Berens River, Clandeboye Agency, Island Lake and Jack River, Norway House Agency, Split Lake and Oxford House, Nelson House Agency, Waterhen, Dauphin Agency, and Fairford No. 1 and Fisher River No. 1, Fisher River Agency, a teacherage at Big Eddy, and a four-classroom school at The Pas, The Pas Agency.

In Saskatchewan, 3 one-classroom schools, at Springside, Jubilee, and Ochapowace, Crooked Lakes Agency, and 1 two-classroom school at Piapot, File Hills-Qu'Appelle Agency, were completed during the year. Contracts were awarded for the construction of one-classroom schools at, Waterhen Lake, Meadow Lake Agency, Witchehan Lake and Muskeg Lake, Duck Lake Agency, and Muscowpetung and Standing Buffalo, File Hills - Qu'Appelle Agency, two-classroom schools at Onion Lake, Meadow Lake Agency, and Little Pine, Battleford Agency, and a teacherage at Little Red River, Battleford Agency.

Construction contracts were awarded for two-classroom schools at Standoff, Blood Agency, and Fond du Lac, Athabasca Agency, in Alberta, and a one-classroom school at Stony Rapids, Athabasca Agency.

In British Columbia, operations were completed on two schools, each having two classrooms with teacherages, at Kitwanga and Kitsegukla, Babine Agency, for which contracts were awarded in the 1951 - 52 fiscal year. Building contracts were issued for a teacherage at Alert Bay day school, Kwakewlth Agency, a three-classroom school at Kuper Island, Cowichan Agency, and two-classroom schools at Kitimat, Bella Coola Agency, Mahmalillikula, Kwakewlth Agency, Sechelt, Vancouver Agency, and Kyuquot and Nootka in the West Coast Agency.

Northwest Territories activities included the construction of a one-classroom school at Marie River and a two-classroom school at Fort McPherson, both in the Fort Norman Agency.

Other Construction

Other activities of the Engineering and Construction Service in various parts of Canada included the awarding of contracts for construction of a water supply system for the Woodstock Reserve, Kingsclear Agency, New Brunswick, R.C.M.P. quarters and garage and a clerk's residence, Seven Islands Agency, Quebec, and a bridge in the Maniwaki Agency, Quebec. The installation of a water supply and fire protection system was completed at the Caughnawaga Agency and a similar system was installed at the Lorette Agency, both in Quebec.

Construction contracts awarded in Ontario were for R.C.M.P. quarters with garage and a clerk's residence in the St. Regis Agency, and R.C.M.P. quarters with garage and agency office building in the Walpole Island Agency. Work completed included a water supply and fire protection system and a bridge in the St. Regis Agency, a highway bridge in the Caradoc Agency, and a water supply system in the Port Arthur Agency. Designs were completed for enlarging the R.C.M.P. quarters at Caradoc Agency.

In Manitoba, building contracts were awarded for a clerk's residence at Ilford, Nelson River Agency, and an assistant agent's residence at Sandy Bay, Dauphin Agency.

Contracts were awarded for construction of a clerk's residence at Duck Lake Agency, Saskatchewan, and an assistant agent's residence at Burns Lake, Stuart Lake Agency, British Columbia, and plans were prepared for the construction of a power plant at Fort Rae, Yellowknife Agency, N.W.T.

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 87 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 agency offices, 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 agency offices 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 12 Indian agency offices are located as follows: Abitibi, at Amos; Bersimis, at Betsiamites; Caughnawaga, at Caughnawaga; Jeune Lorette, at Village des Hurons; Maniwaki, at Maniwaki; Pierreville, at Pierreville; Pointe Bleue,

at Pointe Bleue; Restigouche, at Restigouche; St. Augustin, at St. Augustin; St. Regis, at St. Regis; Seven Islands, at Seven Islands; and Timiskaming, at Notre Dame du Nord.

The principal tribes found in Quebec are: Iroquois at Caughnawaga, Lake of Two Mountains, and St. Regis; the Hurons of Lorette, also of Iroquoian stock; the Montagnais, of Algonkian stock, at Bersimis, Mingan, Lake St. John, Seven Islands; 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 agency offices 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 Carodoc (Muncey) Agency; these are of Algonkian stock. Crees, also of Algonkian stock, are found in northern and northwestern Ontario.

Manitoba

There are seven agencies with offices 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 agency offices: 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 à la Crosse district.

Alberta

Locations of the ten agency offices 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 Stony-Sarcee, 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 agency offices, 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; Kwawkwalth, 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 KwakiutlNootka tribe is located at the Kwawkwalth 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 two agency offices are as follows: Fort Norman at Fort Norman; Fort Resolution, at Yellowknife.

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 with office 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	Religion						
...	...	Anglican	Baptist	United Church	Presbyterian	Roman Catholic	Other Christian Beliefs	Aboriginal Beliefs
Alberta	13,805	1,963	127	1,708	...	9,768	...	239
British Columbia	27,936	5,561	...	5,623	...	15,977	775	...
Manitoba	17,549	5,735	12	4,586	731	6,251	118	116
New Brunswick	2,139	...	...	...	...	2,139	...	...
Northwest Territories	3,772	668	...	...	...	3,104	...	...
Nova Scotia	2,641	...	...	...	...	2,641	...	...
Ontario	34,571	10,529	1,514	6,436	611	12,065	1,110	2,306
Prince Edward Island	273	...	...	...	...	273	...	...
Quebec	15,970	3,100	...	451	...	12,120	152	147
Saskatchewan	16,308	4,980	...	1,682	184	8,402	25	1,035
Yukon	1,443	1,191	...	...	...	210	18	24
Total Indian population	136,407	33,727	1,653	20,486	1,526	72,950	2,198	3,867

Table 2**Land, Property, and Live Stock, Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1953.**

BANDS	LAND			
...	Total Area of Reserve (Acres)	Acres Under Wood	Acres Cleared But Not Cultivated	Acres Under Actual Cultivation
Prince Edward Island	2,741	1,721	820	200
Nova Scotia	19,492	22,677	1,463	786
New Brunswick	37,727	33,158	1,122	288
Quebec	179,619	138,461	11,516	5,658
Ontario	1,559,349	1,194,691	105,897	38,849
Manitoba	524,346	308,969	156,700	25,173
Saskatchewan	1,203,953	469,363	605,300	150,518
Alberta	1,516,654	545,783	767,841	148,766
British Columbia	821,090	474,212	243,569	39,075
Northwest Territories and Yukon	5,620	3,538	45	15
Totals	5,870,591	3,192,573	1,894,273	409,328

Table 1

Census of Indians: Arranged under Provinces and Territories, 1949

Provinces	Under 7 years		7 and under 16		16 and under 21		21 and under 70		70 and over	
...	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Alberta	1,681	1,708	1,626	1,570	693	675	2,844	2,541	201	266
British Columbia	3,147	3,144	3,003	3,149	1,423	1,412	6,332	5,245	550	531
Manitoba	2,023	1,992	1,963	2,024	943	832	3,823	3,349	295	305
New Brunswick	239	237	253	245	102	111	479	414	33	26
Northwest Territories	396	338	375	393	189	181	923	842	63	72
Nova Scotia	273	243	292	302	123	132	635	544	50	47
Ontario	3,347	3,351	3,323	3,346	1,758	1,745	8,274	7,996	711	720
Prince Edward Island	24	20	33	33	16	9	68	58	6	6
Quebec	1,587	1,642	1,611	1,655	844	839	3,832	3,407	293	260
Saskatchewan	1,853	1,869	1,795	1,866	854	811	3,416	3,347	246	251
Yukon	158	171	147	163	67	73	333	286	25	20
Total Indian population	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, 1953.

BANDS	PROPERTY				LIVE STOCK						
...	Private Houses	Churches	Council Houses	Saw Mills	HORSES			CATTLE			
...	...	...	...	...	Stallions	Geldings and Mares	Fouls	Bulls	Steers	Milch Cows	Young Stock
Prince Edward Island	50	1	1	...	...	9	...	1	7	7	3
Nova Scotia	509	10	1	2	...	57	...	9	...	62	31
New Brunswick	409	6	2	1	...	28	...	...	...	6	1
Quebec	2,057	23	4	2	1	334	39	23	53	833	427
Ontario	5,564	113	52	28	32	1,786	61	85	320	2,797	1,331
Manitoba	3,728	73	16	13	3	1,667	44	21	273	758	384
Saskatchewan	3,189	58	17	3	2	4,793	134	65	720	1,791	1,008
Alberta	3,136	35	19	4	143	6,685	629	240	1,836	7,987	6,090
British Columbia	6,848	165	91	20	107	5,283	539	209	3,880	5,313	3,383
Northwest Territories and Yukon	161	2	1	...	1	18	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	25,651	486	204	73	289	20,660	1,446	653	7,089	19,554	12,658

Table 3**Statement of Ordinary Expenditure, 1952 - 53**

...	Branch Administration	Indian Agencies	Reserves and Trusts	Welfare and Grants to Exhibitions	Fur Conservation	Education	Totals
...	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Newfoundland and Labrador	16,755	...	...	16,755
Nova Scotia	...	60,098	9,975	247,771	...	134,751	452,595
Prince Edward Island	...	31,893	...	49,149	...	12,733	93,775
New Brunswick	...	46,949	...	141,063	...	84,335	272,347
Quebec	...	223,733	...	470,414	48,675	502,858	1,245,680
Ontario	...	504,574	11,642	511,743	90,775	1,444,788	2,563,522
Manitoba	...	257,010	10	344,869	48,479	1,110,875	1,761,243
Saskatchewan	...	324,437	1,075	210,819	57,135	1,201,130	1,794,596
Alberta	...	341,883	455	140,416	19,452	1,124,478	1,626,684
British Columbia	...	549,717	6,702	584,593	7,851	1,950,618	3,099,481
Northwest Territories	...	47,000	...	86,275	...	287,620	420,895
Yukon	...	18,440	...	29,698	...	143,862	192,000
Headquarters and Miscellaneous	293,995	58,721	87,919	74,769	16,687	641,972	1,174,063
Grant to provide additional services to Indians of British Columbia	...	49,850	...	39,662	...	8,307	97,819
...	293,995	2,514,305	117,778	2,947,996	289,054	8,648,327	14,811,455
Death gratuities	2,683
Statutory - Indian annuities	369,455
Statutory - Pension	420
Grand total ordinary expenditure	15,184,013

Table 4**Open Account - Advances for Assistance to Indians, Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1953**

EXPENDITURES		
Yukon	\$500.00	...
British Columbia	13,882.49	...
Alberta	2,308.16	...
Saskatchewan	40,267.95	...
Manitoba	8,564.36	...
Ontario	25,943.87	...
Quebec	12,774.43	...
New Brunswick	1,787.48	...
Nova Scotia	8,732.37	...
Prince Edward Island	172.72	...
...	...	114,933.83
REPAYMENTS		
Yukon	\$451.53	...
British Columbia	13,086.42	...
Alberta	1,329.47	...
Saskatchewan	29,313.20	...
Manitoba	5,514.02	...
Ontario	2,937.77	...
Quebec	7,452.99	...
New Brunswick	465.17	...
Nova Scotia	1,914.03	...
Prince Edward Island	1,810.38	...
...	...	\$64,274.98
Expenditure over repayments	...	\$50,658.85

Table 5**Indian Trust Fund - Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for Year Ended March 31, 1953**

CAPITAL ACCOUNT		
Balance, April 1, 1952	...	\$16,583,361.70
Receipts	...	...
Land sales principal	\$343,105.21	...
Timber dues	632,463.20	...
Loan repayments	67,358.13	...
Lumber sales	7,760.56	...
Gravel dues	57,620.27	...
Oil royalties	129,338.97	...
Oil bonus	296,451.69	...
Miscellaneous	62,200.16	...
...	...	1,596,298.19
...	...	\$18,179,659.89
Disbursements	...	...
Cash distribution, timber dues, etc.	\$168,568.34	...
Enfranchisements	153,698.96	...
Loans	72,982.09	...
Repairs and construction	433,423.20	...
Timber fire protection	12,242.82	...
Miscellaneous	201,896.35	...
...	...	1,042,811.76
Balance, March 31, 1953	...	\$17,136,848.13
REVENUE ACCOUNT		
Balance, April 1, 1952	...	\$4,775,673.39
Receipts	...	...
Interest from Government	\$1,060,450.43	...
Rentals, etc.	1,283,420.59	...
Interest on land sales	9,419.62	...
Savings deposits and proceeds of estates	146,468.35	...
Loan repayments	8,543.48	...
Miscellaneous, including fines, sales of handicraft, road subsidies, fur projects, etc.	1,043,873.84	...
...	...	3,552,176.31
...	...	\$8,327,849.70
Disbursements	...	...
Cash distribution of rentals, interest, etc.	\$653,899.63	...
Relief, hospital and medical fees	520,131.39	...
Savings withdrawals and estate settlements	123,006.63	...

Road repairs	124,008.42	...
Farm implements and repairs, seed grain, feed and livestock	644,784.18	...
Enfranchisement, commutation and annuities	64,538.41	...
Miscellaneous: including expenses: fines, handicraft and fur projects	792,374.96	...
...	...	2,922,743.62
Balance, March 31, 1953	...	\$5,405,106.08
Grand total, March 31, 1953	...	\$22,541,954.21

Table 6**Indian Education - Ordinary Expenditures, 1952 - 53**

...	Day Schools	Residential Schools	General	Totals
Nova Scotia	\$71,765.64	\$62,985.53	...	\$134,751.17
Prince Edward Island	12,733.54	...	...	12,733.54
New Brunswick	84,334.59	...	...	84,334.59
Quebec	374,397.32	128,460.29	...	502,857.61
Ontario	724,103.05	720,684.54	...	1,444,787.59
Manitoba	413,432.15	697,443.19	...	1,110,875.34
Saskatchewan	446,251.61	754,878.60	...	1,201,130.21
Alberta	212,442.80	912,034.80	...	1,124,477.60
British Columbia	938,518.18	1,012,099.83	...	1,950,618.01
British Columbia technical education	...	...	\$8,306.86	8,306.86
Northwest Territories	172,424.98	115,194.71	...	287,619.69
Yukon	37,943.50	105,918.47	...	143,861.97
Education of Indian children in Manitoba, Indian and joint schools	...	...	363,490.72	363,490.72
Salaries and travel	...	...	86,966.00	86,966.00
School books and stationery	116,892.88	53,652.98	...	170,545.86
Miscellaneous	8,437.73	119.25	12,412.92	20,969.90
Totals	\$3,613,677.97	\$4,563,472.19	\$471,176.50	\$8,648,326.66

Table 7**Residential Schools, 1952 - 53**

Provinces	DENOMINATIONS					NUMBER ON ROLL			Average Attendance	Percentage of Attendance
...	Number of Schools	Church of England	Presbyterian	Roman Catholic	United Church	Boys	Girls	Totals	...	...
Nova Scotia	1	...	...	1	...	76	75	151	150.43	99.62
Quebec	3	1	...	2	...	138	154	292	249.91	85.58
Ontario	11	4	1	6	...	817	881	1,698	1,489.56	87.66
Manitoba	7	...	1	4	2	444	566	1,010	952.74	94.33
Saskatchewan	9	1	...	8	...	883	1,056	1,939	1,823.60	94.04
Alberta	18	4	...	12	2	1,018	1,185	2,203	2,050.52	93.07
British Columbia	13	2	...	10	1	1,198	1,314	2,512	2,324.23	91.83
Northwest Territories	4	1	...	3	...	121	133	254	221.56	87.22
Yukon	1	1	...	...	...	27	26	53	46.89	88.47
Totals	67	14	2	46	5	4,722	5,390	10,112	9,309.44	92.06

Table 8**Summary of Indian Schools of all Types**

...	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS				ENROLMENT				
...	Residential	Day	Seasonal	Hospital	Boys	Girls	Total	Average Attendance	Percentage of Attendance
Prince Edward Island	...	1	...	...	27	25	52	45.39	87.23
Nova Scotia	1	...	...	...	76	75	151	150.43	99.62
...	...	9	...	...	235	219	454	388.49	85.57
New Brunswick	...	9	...	...	186	202	388	348.44	89.80
Quebec	3	...	...	...	138	154	292	249.91	85.59
...	...	23	...	...	749	791	1,540	1,365.13	88.64
...	...	...	9	...	258	296	554	394.84	71.27
...	...	...	...	1	22	18	40	38.00	95.00
Ontario	11	...	...	...	817	881	1,698	1,489.56	87.66
...	...	90	...	...	1,754	1,869	3,623	3,211.70	88.64
...	...	...	14	...	179	191	370	333.33	90.08
...	...	...	...	3	65	105	170	155.45	91.44
Manitoba	7	...	...	...	444	566	1,010	952.74	94.33
...	...	62	...	...	1,160	1,126	2,286	1,895.78	82.92

...	...	...	2	...	53	61	114	103.96	91.19
...	...	...	...	3	80	72	152	130.48	85.84
Saskatchewan	9	...	...	...	883	1,056	1,939	1,823.60	94.04
...	...	49	...	...	825	810	1,635	1,418.80	86.77
...	...	...	1	...	10	10	20	14.20	71.00
...	...	...	...	1	6	9	15	13.50	90.00
Alberta	18	...	...	...	1,018	1,185	2,203	2,050.52	93.07
...	...	29	...	...	450	437	887	796.51	89.79
...	...	...	...	1	71	111	182	179.77	98.77
British Columbia	13	...	...	...	1,198	1,314	2,512	2,324.23	91.83
...	...	62	...	...	1,324	1,417	2,741	2,471.29	90.12
...	...	...	2	...	9	17	26	19.94	76.69
...	...	...	...	3	82	86	168	160.45	95.50
Northwest Territories	4	...	...	...	121	133	254	221.56	87.22
...	...	8	...	...	62	91	153	107.58	70.31
...	...	...	1	...	16	20	36	31.62	87.83
Yukon	1	...	...	...	27	26	53	46.89	88.47
...	...	5	...	...	106	114	220	192.99	87.72
...	...	...	1	...	3	8	11	9.14	83.09
Totals	67	347	30	12	12,454	13,495	25,949	23,136.22	89.16

Residential Schools, 1952 - 53

Provinces	GRADES											
...	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
Nova Scotia	32	20	21	20	20	15	16	3	4	...	...	...
...	Quebec	152	25	42	37	14	20	1	1	...	...	...
...	Ontario	442	242	230	176	162	105	93	64	97	32	33
22	Manitoba	255	129	151	141	100	76	51	43	23	28	8
5	Saskatchewan	580	324	279	223	183	152	83	50	38	14	5
8	Alberta	577	370	323	326	230	164	120	55	27	8	2
1	British Columbia	561	384	294	336	274	225	152	118	98	41	19
10	Northwest Territories	93	44	32	37	19	12	14	3	...	...	...
...	Yukon	17	7	8	9	3	6	1	2	...	...	...
...	Totals	2,709	1,545	1,380	1,305	1,005	775	531	339	287	123	67

Table 8

Summary of Indian Schools of all Types

[illegible]

...	4	3	3	2	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alberta	577	370	323	326	230	164	120	55	27	8	2	1
...	269	169	142	112	96	58	22	16	2	1	...	...
...	39	16	25	19	24	23	18	13	3	2	...	...
British Columbia	561	384	294	336	274	225	152	118	98	41	19	10
...	850	437	438	326	304	198	121	64	2	1	...	...
...	18	2	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	71	18	28	21	17	4	7	2	...	...	...	...
Northwest Territories	93	44	32	37	19	12	14	3	...	...	...	...
...	74	21	27	20	3	4	...	4	...	...	...	...
...	27	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yukon	17	7	8	9	3	6	1	2	...	...	...	...
...	82	47	45	26	11	8	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	7	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	8,112	4,160	3,605	3,146	2,500	1,820	1,227	792	332	141	68	46

Table 9**Indian Children Attending Provincial and Private Schools***

Province	GRADES												
...	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VII	I	X	XI	XII	XIII
Prince Edward Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	2	...	...
Nova Scotia	2	1	7	7	6	5	1	4	15	12	6	...	...
New Brunswick	...	4	6	1	5	4	3	4	10	9	8	3	...
Quebec	10	13	11	10	6	19	17	13	20	19	11	3	...
Ontario	61	50	44	63	41	54	31	29	118	64	39	26	9
Manitoba	73	36	35	19	16	9	2	2	1	2	9	3	...
Saskatchewan	26	23	26	16	4	3	6	3	9	7	1	...	...
Alberta	14	22	24	12	15	7	8	7	28	7	2	2	...
British Columbia	173	168	106	135	136	108	123	80	76	49	26	8	5
Northwest Territories	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yukon	12	8	3	7	5	2	1	...	4	...	...	...	...
Outside Canada	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	371	326	325	272	235	212	194	143	281	171	104	45	14

[*This table includes twenty-six pupils in elementary grades and thirty-four pupils in secondary grades who reside at Indian residential schools and are shown in the residential school table.]

Table 9**Indian Children Attending Provincial and Private Schools***

Province	University				Law	Medical	Normal School	Nurse Training	Nurse Aide	Commercial	Trades	Blind Deaf Dumb Rehabilitation Auxiliary	Totals
...	1st Yr.	2nd Yr.	3rd Yr.	4th Yr.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prince Edward Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	7
Nova Scotia	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	...	1	73
New Brunswick	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	60
Quebec	3	1	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	23	12	4	198
Ontario	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	4	4	2	30	675
Manitoba	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	214
Saskatchewan	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	2	132
Alberta	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	5	4	5	...	165
British Columbia	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	4	2	2	2	6	1,273
Northwest Territories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Yukon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42
Outside Canada	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Totals	10	2	1	1	1	1	8	15	15	39	21	43	2,850

[*This table includes twenty-six pupils in elementary grades and thirty-four pupils in secondary grades who reside at Indian residential schools and are shown in the residential school table.]

