

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

REPORT

OF

Indian Affairs Branch

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1954

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Indian Affairs Branch

H.M. Jones, Director

Taking greater advantage of provisions of the Indian Act, Canadian Indians continued to show increasing interest in managing their own affairs and in promoting their own economy during the fiscal year under review.

This attitude was typified on many reserves by the work of the elected councils, whose competent management of band funds was partially responsible for the growth of the Indian Trust Fund, which increased by more than \$490,000 during the year. Band housing projects were operated with success, with Indians providing practically all necessary labour.

Interest in formal education continued to increase, with the number of students who are studying at the secondary school level or beyond almost double that of two years ago.

A total of 789 Indians were enfranchised during the year, only slightly lower than the previous year's total.

A highlight in the Branch's personal relations with Indians during the year was a conference held in Ottawa, October 26, 27, and 28, at which representative Indians from many parts of Canada met with the Minister of Citizenship and Immigration and Branch officials to express their views on the operation of the Indian Act which came into operation in September, 1951.

Agriculture continued to be the principal source of Indian revenue, and good progress was made in the Prairie Provinces, where land under cultivation totalled 38,000 acres more than that of the previous year and where more than 4,000,000 bushels of grain were harvested.

Petroleum and natural gas rights continued to bring returns, with receipts from 398 contracts current totalling \$946,426.49 during the fiscal year.

Sale of reserve lands totalled \$714,109.15, of which more than \$700,000 represented cash sales.

The Branch housing program saw the construction of 972 new homes for Indians and the renovation of 2,108 existing dwellings.

Economic Development

Housing

The Indian Affairs Branch continued to assist in providing housing accommodation for Indians and, during the year under review, 972 houses were built and 2,108 homes repaired. Departmental policy is that the housing requirements of the sick and aged are given first consideration. Assistance also is given to able-bodied Indians who, because of large families or inadequate incomes, are unable to assume the entire cost of building or improving their homes. In these cases the Indians contribute in accordance with their ability, either by providing materials or labour or both. In addition to personal contributions of the Indians, finances for the construction and repair of the houses were obtained from the welfare appropriation, from Veteran's Land Act grants, and from band funds.

Some bands were particularly active in conducting housing projects. Two reserves on which the bands operated housing projects at their own expense

Delegates to the conference on Indian matters held in Ottawa October 26, 27, and 28, 1953, seen with the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs.



during the year were the Blood Indian Reserve in Alberta and the Cape Croker Indian Reserve in Ontario. Houses on the Blood Reserve were sold to band members on time-payment with no interest, while members of the Cape Croker Band paid for their homes out of their band interest payments. Similar plans were in effect elsewhere, and Indians performed a large part of the construction work.

In connection with the housing program, the Indian Affairs Branch operated approximately 40 sawmills during 1953 - 54. These were located in areas where sawn timber is not available and in those where the cost of transportation is prohibitive. The work was performed by Indians under the supervision of the local field staff. Approximately 10 of these mills are located permanently where there is a continuing need for lumber and where the timber supply is adequate. The other 30 mills were moved from time to time to meet requirements in various localities.

Agriculture

Agriculture remained the principal source of Indian revenue in the Prairie Provinces, where there was a further increase in the acreage of farm land under cultivation on Indian reserves.

In 1953 - 54, cultivation on Indian reserves in Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta covered 363,000 acres, an increase of more than 38,000 acres over the previous year's total. With more than 4,000,000 bushels of grain harvested, much of the grain had to be stored on the reserves as a result of the shortage of elevator space.

A gardening program was instituted in the Great Slave Lake area to provide a healthier and more varied diet. In this connection, the Indian Affairs Branch broke and cleared land at Hay River and a successful market gardening program resulted. The program is being continued and expanded.

The policy of installing refrigeration units in isolated areas in Northern Canada as a means of assisting Indians in the preservation of meat and fish during seasons of plenty for use during periods of scarcity was continued, and during the year a new unit was installed at Fort Rae, Northwest Territories. Arrangements were made also for the purchase of a new unit for Fond du Lac, Saskatchewan. This program has resulted in a more varied and healthful year-round diet.

The Branch once again made grants to agricultural exhibitions and Indian fairs throughout Canada and provided funds for prizes in several garden competitions. These grants totalled \$7,450, slightly more than during the previous fiscal year. The 1952 - 53 Annual Report contains a complete list of organizations to whom such grants are made.

Handicraft

Demand for Indian handicraft during the year kept pace with production and, although it was not necessary to cancel any orders from the regular stock, several orders for special baskets had to be refused. In addition to weekly shipments of craft goods from Pierreville, there were periodic shipments from Manitoulin Island, St. Regis, and Lorette reserves. A total of \$18,149.23 was paid direct to Indian workers, while the value of 279 orders shipped to merchants amounted to \$19,118.71.

Members of Homemakers' Clubs residing on 11 different reserves were paid \$6,354.88 for sewing 7,196 hospital garments. A total of 9,378 garments, valued at \$17,915.67, were sold to the Department of National Health and Welfare.

Revolving Fund Loans

One hundred and twenty-six revolving fund loans, totalling \$138,414.08, were approved during the year. Loans were granted for the purchase of farm machinery, livestock, fishing equipment, lumber operations, motor vehicles, sprinkler irrigation systems, farm operations, and petroleum products. An amendment to Section 69 of the Indian Act to include the clearing and breaking of new land permitted approval of loans for Indians in the Provinces of Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia for this purpose.

Re-establishment of Indian Veterans

The number of grants approved under Section 39 of the Veteran's Land Act showed very little change from last year. Applications now are being received from Indians who saw service in Korea.

Of the 1,406 applications approved to date, 661 have been for full-time farming, 573 for small holdings, largely for construction or repair of dwelling houses, 124 for commercial fishing enterprises, and 48 miscellaneous, which includes forestry operations and trapping or fur farming.

Many of the Indian veterans settled under the Act have increased their earning capacity by purchasing new farm machinery and have improved their holdings by contributing their own funds and labour towards the improvement of their farms and houses.

The following table shows details of grants approved to March 31, 1953, and during the year 1953 - 54:

Purpose of Grant	Number of Veterans	Total Value	Average Value
...	...	\$ cts.	\$
Land and buildings	334	270,563.95	810
Building and materials	1,110	1,474,110.48	1,328
Clearing land	183	82,122.21	449
Livestock and equipment	733	927,442.66	1,265
Forestry equipment	25	18,466.14	739
Commercial fishing equipment	142	205,543.99	1,447
Fur farming equipment	71	34,113.15	480
Household equipment	821	182,001.03	222
...	...	3,194,363.61	...

Grants 1953 - 54	...	Total to Date
New grants	57	1,406
Supplementary	12	462
Amount	\$141,254.88	\$3,194,363.61
Expenditure	7173,756.13	2,953,208.85
Approved, not expended	...	241,154.76
Average grant - \$2,272	...	...

Wildlife and Fisheries

Three factors continued during the year to have an adverse effect on the economy of those Indians who derive all, or a substantial portion, of their cash income from the fur resource. These were declining fur prices, high commodity prices, and low production. Raw fur prices declined to the 1938 - 39 level and commodity prices continued to advance, especially in isolated areas where high transportation costs had to be added to the initial price.

In an effort to raise production, the fur rehabilitation and management program carried on in co-operation with the provincial administrations in Quebec,

Ontario, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan was continued and will be extended as soon as circumstances permit. The following production figures from four preserve areas in the Province of Quebec will illustrate the progress that has been made with respect to production of beaver. These areas have been set aside by the Province for the exclusive use of Indians.

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
1953	17,100	3,242	6,335	1,200	14,200	2,127	25,175	4,916

That similar results have been achieved on a wider scale is shown by the planned production totals in the three provinces where formal agreements are in effect. The figures on production during the past nine years follow:

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	17,618	106,000
1953	23,436	30,000 est.	120,000

Analysing the foregoing in relation to the contemporary price of furs, it may be seen that in Manitoba, for instance, the production in 1945 was 3,379 pelts which, at the \$40 price prevailing at that time, brought \$135,880. In 1953, the production had risen to 23,436 pelts which, although they sold at only \$10 average, totalled \$234,360. In this and other development areas, therefore, increased production has, with respect to beaver, more than offset the decline in fur prices.

The muskrat rehabilitation projects, although restricted to areas where development is possible by water control methods, continued to occupy an important place in fur development. For instance, the Summerberry rehabilitation block in The Pas Agency, Manitoba, produced 165,867 muskrats which brought a net return totalling \$152,951.63 to the 459 participating trappers. In all Indians trapping in the Saskatchewan River delta area shared to the extent of \$436,000 in the proceeds of muskrat development projects.

Although the present situation with regard to fur prices is not encouraging, there is no alternative employment in most of the areas in which Indians trap for their livelihood and the Branch effort must, therefore, be continued.

General supervision of Indian participation in the commercial fishing industry was continued. There was direct supervision of various small fishing projects such as the goldeye fishing project at Big Sandy Lake in Ontario, a sturgeon fishing project in the Moose River in Ontario, and a salmon fishing project at Bersimis, Quebec.

Negotiations were successfully concluded for the opening of goldeye fishing at Lake Claire in Wood Buffalo Park and arrangements have been made to provide a supervisor for Indian participation in this project.

Assistance in domestic fishing for home consumption was provided by the issue of nets and fishing equipment in areas where their use is permitted.

Social Welfare

The Social Welfare Division is responsible for the administration of social service on behalf of Indians. Among the services are indigent relief; private, foster home, and institutional placement of children; assistance to juvenile delinquents, cripples, aged adults, and unmarried mothers; rehabilitation of disabled Indians, and administration of Family Allowances. The Division cooperates with provincial and other federal authorities in the administration of Blind Persons' Allowances and Old Age Assistance and Old Age Security payment.

Homemakers' Clubs

The 169 Indian Homemakers' Clubs continued to do good work in home improvement on the reserves, sewing, assistance to less fortunate members of the Band, and social activities. Two new clubs were formed and others were in the course of being organized under the supervision of the social workers.

The ninth annual convention of Homemakers' Clubs in Ontario was held on Mud Lake Reserve, near Peterborough, and the second convention of clubs in the Prairie Provinces was held at Gleichen on Blackfoot Indian Reserve Alberta. A convention for the clubs of the Provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island was held at Village des Hurons, Lorette Indian Reserve, Quebec. These conventions were conducted by the Indian women with the assistance of the Indian superintendents and social workers.

Social Workers

A conference of social workers was held in Ottawa in September to clarify Branch policy on the duties of social workers and to establish a uniform practice in handling social problems among Indians, both on and off the Indian reserves. An opportunity was afforded for a study of social legislation and organization in the various provinces.

Social Leaders' Courses

The Indian Affairs Branch conducted social leaders' training courses for the Indians of Quebec and the Maritime Provinces on Eel Ground Indian Reserve, New Brunswick; for the Indians of Ontario in the City of North Bay; for the Indians of Manitoba and Saskatchewan in Regina, and for the Indians of Alberta and British Columbia at Calgary. The courses were well prepared and successfully conducted. If these experimental training courses result in an improvement in the moral, social, and recreational activities on reserves, consideration will be given to continuing them at other centres.

Indigent Relief

Regional unemployment, the depressed fur market, and the effect of serious forest fires on wildlife in some northern areas resulted in heavy expenditures for food, fuel, and clothing. Notwithstanding this fact, net expenditures for direct relief showed a decrease as compared with the previous year, owing to an increase in the number of Indians qualifying for Old Age Assistance and Old Age Security payments.

There was a revision of policy and procedure regarding provision of special foods as a preventive measure against tuberculosis, and the scale of rehabilitation rations was substantially increased. These special foods are issued to persons discharged from hospital after treatment for tuberculosis and to those families which have been exposed to the disease, with the intention of fortifying them against illness by means of a well-balanced diet. Apart from the humanitarian aspect, this revised policy is considered to be financially advantageous through savings in sanatoria costs.

Foster Home and Institutional Placements

Increasing emphasis was placed on the importance of suitable placement of children requiring protection. Indian children requiring temporary or permanent protection were placed in suitable Indian homes whenever possible. Placements in non-Indian homes and institutions were made when expedient or necessary. Preventive work in the field of juvenile delinquency received increasing attention. Indian Affairs Branch officials worked in close co-operation with provincial authorities whenever possible. Committals, when necessary, were in provincial institutions.

Family Allowances

The following table shows the number of Indian families and children receiving Family Allowances in Canada as of December 31, 1953, and the method of payment employed:

...	Families in pay	Children in pay	Method of Payment			
...	...	...	Cheque Direct "A"	Cheque Direct c/o Agent "B"	Agency Trust Acct. "C"	In Kind "D"
Prince Edward Island	28	85	26	...	2	...
Nova Scotia	365	1,040	353	...	12	...
New Brunswick	342	1,020	337	...	5	...
Quebec	1,830	5,167	886	409	35	500
Ontario	4,298	12,171	3,445	174	78	601
Manitoba	2,739	7,819	2,538	181	20	...
Saskatchewan	2,612	6,920	2,009	534	69	...
Alberta	2,083	5,190	1,696	353	34	...
British Columbia	3,999	11,017	3,586	159	246	...
Yukon & N.W.T	706	1,602	498	...	...	208
...	19,002	52,031	15,374	1,810	501	1,317

On December 31, 1953, 21,306 Indian families and 62,571 children were registered for Family Allowances, an increase over the previous year of 593 families and 1,824 children.

The following analysis relates to the method of payment of accounts:

"A" (cheque direct to Indian parent)	15,374	...
"B" (cheque direct to Indian parent in care of Indian Agency Office)	1,810	...
...	17,184	90.4 p.c.
"C" (administered through the Indian Agency Trust Account)	501	2.7 p.c.
"D" (allowances in kind)	1,317	6.9 p.c.

The following table shows the value of Family Allowances distributed to Indian families in the calendar year ending December 31, 1953, an increase of \$125,486 over the previous year:

Province	Amount
Prince Edward Island	\$6,228
Nova Scotia	73,694
New Brunswick	71,206
Quebec	375,277
Ontario	900,352
Manitoba	566,805
Saskatchewan	505,379
Alberta	398,129
British Columbia	820,698
Yukon and N.W.T	129,882
...	\$3,846,650

Blind Persons' Allowances and Old Age Assistance

Approximately 176 Indians in Canada between the ages of 21 and 64 were receiving Blind Persons' Allowances and approximately 1,261 Indians between the ages of 65 and 69 were receiving Old Age Assistance on December 31, 1953.

A tribunal to rule on applications for Old Age Assistance by Indians who did not possess conclusive proof of age was Conducted in the Lac Seul area of the Sioux Lookout Agency last year. In order to establish the age of such Indians, the tribunal heard witnesses who knew the applicant, correlated the applicant's recollections with the history of the area, and examined all pertinent facts available. Its operation was generally satisfactory and plans are being made to extend the use of the tribunal procedure.

Old Age Security

Approximately 4,373 Indians in Canada 70 years of age and over were in receipt of Old Age Security pensions in December 31, 1953.

Rehabilitation of the Disabled

A survey conducted last year indicates that there are approximately 700, disabled Indians in Canada. In addition, there are many, particularly from northern areas, who have undergone treatment for tuberculosis and who cannot resume their former way of life. These people present a difficult problem because many are not suited by temperament to

urban life and industrial or clerical employment. The break in family ties and removal of people from their familiar habitat militates to some extent against any rehabilitation program planned. It is hoped that some of these can be assisted materially by special training and aided in finding occupation for which they are suited.

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Education

A growing interest in formal education among Indians is indicated by the increasing number of students attending secondary schools, colleges, and special courses. This number at both Indian and non-Indian schools has grown steadily from 1,051 in 1950 - 51 to 1,644 in the past fiscal year. Included in the latter total are 38 learning trades, 37 taking commercial courses, 28 training as nurses, and nine studying at normal school. Students in each of the above categories increased in number each year since 1950 - 51.

Teaching Staff

During the fiscal year, 626 appointments were made to the teaching staff. Of this number, 67.6 per cent held teaching certificates rated as first class or better, 20.3 per cent held second class certificates, and 12.6 per cent had not received teaching certificates. Fifty-seven appointees were university graduates.

Teachers of Indian status employed by the Department numbered 52, an increase of seven over the total employed in the previous fiscal year. Of these, one was classified as a welfare teacher, and another was the supervising principal of a group of schools with a staff of 26 teachers, all but one of whom were of Indian status.

Teachers who are required to do welfare work in the community in addition to usual teaching duties are classified as welfare teachers. Such appointments usually are made to schools on isolated reserves where the teachers perform duties delegated by departmental officials in such matters as registration of births and deaths, payment of Family Allowances, and the dispensing of medicines. These teachers also organize various community activities. In some areas the Indians still follow the nomadic way of life, dispersing in family groups to traplines and fishing grounds for most of the year, thus making it impractical to operate day schools for terms of the usual length. Schooling is arranged for the children of such families by providing accommodation at residential schools or by operating seasonal schools for periods of a few weeks when the Indians come together in numbers at convenient points. During the year, 38 persons were employed to conduct seasonal schools for periods of varying length.

Teachers appointed by the Education Service occupy positions which are exempt from the operation of the Civil Service Act. Beginning in 1947 it was possible for teachers in Indian schools to receive benefits under the Civil Service Act by being designated by Treasury Board as permanent employees for the purposes of the Civil Service Superannuation Act. Since January 1, 1954, when the Public Service Superannuation Act came into force, teachers appointed by the Indian Education Service who are not seasonal, part-time or limited-term employees are allowed to contribute to the Public Service Superannuation Fund. It is expected that this extension of Superannuation Benefits will assist in recruiting of teachers, in improving the morale of those in service, and in lowering the rate of turnover of teaching staff. It is the policy of the Education Service to seek to employ certificated teachers with previous experience. Heretofore many teachers with teaching experience in provincial schools were reluctant to transfer to the Federal Service because they would lose pension benefits under provincial superannuation plans for teachers. The Public Service Superannuation Act provides benefits that will, it is expected, encourage experienced teachers to seek employment in the Indian school system.

The salary of teachers in an Indian school is determined by a scale which takes into account academic and professional qualifications, teaching experience, and the duties of the position, and is in line with those of the province in which they teach. At most Indian schools, the Education Service provides furnished

quarters, fuel, and light for the teaching staff. Usually the accommodation has facilities and amenities at least equal to those of other rural schools of similar size and situation. Because many teachers prefer to avoid the isolation imposed by one-room schools, construction of one-room schools is approved only when it is not possible to operate schools employing two or more teachers.

In-Service Training of Teachers

Differences in language, background, and outlook encountered among Indian children require supplementary training and reorientation of their teachers to ensure effective service. The Education Service encouraged conventions of teachers during the year for the discussion of topics peculiar to their work, and arranged courses conducted by officials of the Service or by other specially qualified persons.

As part of the requirement for increases in salary, teachers in Indian schools must complete courses at two summer sessions, usually at provincial centres in association with teachers from provincial schools. Many teachers attended such courses during the year.

As an aid to teachers and others interested in schools for Indians, the Education Service issued five times, during the school year "The Indian School Bulletin," now in its eighth year of publication.

The Curriculum

Only minor modifications of the provincial curricula are permitted in areas where the Indian population has achieved a significant degree of integration. In less advanced areas, teachers were encouraged and assisted in placing greater emphasis on functional language, practical arithmetic and activities, personal and community hygiene, and the development of good citizenship. Examples of adaptations of the curriculum included the special attention given to anti-tuberculosis measures and to practical courses in conservation and trapping offered to older boys in northern residential schools.

In residential schools, girls were taught cooking, needlework, child care, and other household activities, while the boys took courses in woodwork, metal work, motor mechanics, and farming activities related to their home environment.

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

Text Books and School Supplies

Indian children attending Indian day, residential, or hospital schools were provided on a loan basis with all the necessary school supplies and text books. Approximately 1,000,000 items of school supplies and more than 200,000 of text books were distributed during the year.

The Education Service maintained liaison with provincial departments of education to ensure as far as possible that the text books approved for use in the Indian schools conformed with those in use in the, non-Indian schools. New books and teaching materials were evaluated in the light of the particular requirements of Indian schools.

Indian children took a greater interest in reading for recreation as a result of efforts to improve the use of supplementary reading and library books. Approximately 650 titles were reviewed in compiling the library lists for the fiscal year. In some, instances it was 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 provided vitamized biscuits prepared from a special formula and other materials to supplement noon meals in those areas which experienced severe winter weather.

Audio-visual Aids

In nearly all residential schools, motion picture projection equipment was in regular use. A small film library is maintained by the Education Service, but most of the films shown at residential schools were obtained through other channels. In remote areas, residential schools provided the only programs available to adults. In areas where day schools are operated, community organizations were encouraged to share the services provided by the National Film Board.

For day schools with two or more classrooms to which electric power is supplied, the Education Service has provided filmstrip projectors. A few schools have their own filmstrip libraries, but to avoid unnecessary duplication, central filmstrip libraries have been set up. They include a variety of filmstrips closely related to the school curriculum and a selection of titles useful for work with the adult Indians of many communities. For schools where illuminated projection equipment cannot be used conveniently, a filmstrip is replaced by a booklet combining pictures taken from the filmstrip with other material related to the topic. During the year, work was begun on a filmstrip dealing with the life and work of the Indian poetess, Pauline Johnson.

Use of the phonograph and, where possible, the radio, is encouraged, particularly where the pupils are unfamiliar with the non-Indian language which is used in the classroom. Battery-operated phonographs and radios were issued to numerous small schools which are not served by power lines.

Physical Education and Recreation

Indian day and residential schools followed physical education and recreation programs in accordance with the provincial curricula. In addition to the basic courses some schools, mostly residential, were able to offer specialized training in such activities as tumbling, horizontal and parallel-bar exercises, as well as folk, square, and ballroom dancing.

The pupils are encouraged to take part in team sports. This phase of the program varied during the year with the enrolment and location of the school. The sports most frequently played were softball, baseball, soccer, rugby, lacrosse, volleyball, basketball, and hockey. In places where facilities were available, instruction in swimming and lifesaving was on the program. Encouragement was given to the Indian schools to compete in sports with non-Indian schools and also to have Indian students play on largely non-Indian teams. Various types of sports equipment were supplied to day and residential schools.

In addition to the school physical education and sports pro-gram, various types of club activities were encouraged in Indian schools. These included Boy Scouts, Girl Guides, Junior Red Cross, choirs, cadet corps, 4-H Clubs, calf clubs, potato clubs, and other group activities that afford training in leadership and stimulate interest in social and economic organization.

Community Programs

Diversified recreational programs were encouraged among the Indians and provided opportunity for wise use of leisure time and for the development of leadership and co-operation. A large number of sports teams, were organized and played in regular leagues comprising Indian and non-Indian teams. The sports most frequently played were baseball, softball, soccer, lacrosse, and hockey. In addition to the sports programs, social activities such as bridge parties, dancing, and concerts were arranged during the year.

The third annual Tom Longboat Competition was held and a medal was awarded to the best Indian athlete in each of seven regions in Canada. The most outstanding of the regional winners received the Tom Longboat Trophy.

The annual West Coast all-Indian "Buckskin Gloves" Boxing Tournament was well contested. Among the awards was the Stanley Joseph Memorial Trophy, presented to the most sportsmanlike competitor in the tournament.

There are 159 community or council halls in Canada. Ten of these were completed in the past fiscal year and two more were nearing completion.

Transportation of Indian Pupils

The Department employs adult Indians to use their own equipment in transporting children who live some distance from the day school they attend. For daily transportation of Indian pupils to non-Indian schools the Education Service makes arrangements with school districts or purchases bus or taxi service.

At some centres where consolidation of Indian schools has been effected, the Education Service owns and operates buses. Daily transportation is supplied also for children whose homes are close enough to residential schools to allow such children to become day pupils in institutions where otherwise they would have to be boarders.

The Education Service approves travel by scheduled air services or chartered planes for residential school pupils whose families live far from railroads, bus lines, or steamship routes.

Education for Physically Handicapped

Teachers are appointed to carry out an educational program for patients in 12 institutions operated by the Indian Health Services of the Department of National Health and Welfare. During the year 1953 - 54, the Education Service employed 29 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 fiscal year, 75 pupils of both sexes received this type of special instruction.

Post-elementary 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 from federal schools to provincial schools is arranged at the earlier stage.

Figures for enrolment of Indian pupils in nearly 200 secondary schools throughout Canada during the year showed groups of 50 or more in the larger collegiates and high schools of Ontario and British Columbia. Many high schools in areas where there are fewer Indians had at least one pupil of Indian status.

At some 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 a nearby non-Indian secondary school.

Vocational Training

Counselling, guidance, and monetary aid were available to every older boy or girl whose occupational interest and choice indicated the desirability of a course of training at a business college, vocational school, or technical institute. The cost of fees, books, transportation and, in many cases, room and board away from home was defrayed for them from grants authorized by the Education Service in proportions varying according to the merits and circumstances of the student. Encouragement for this policy was seen in the relatively small number of students who did not complete such courses successfully, and in the high proportion of those who were placed in gainful occupations.

During the year, plans were developed for increasing the number of Indian apprentices to the skilled trades.

Higher Education

Assistance comparable to that available to secondary and vocational school pupils but on a necessarily increased scale was given to Indian students at universities and professional schools.

Attendance of Indian Children at Non-Indian Schools

The number of children admitted to non-Indian schools during 1953 - 54 was 3,381, an increase of 531 over the previous fiscal year. Use was made of provisions in the new Indian Act that permit the making of agreements with provincial and municipal authorities for the construction and operation of schools in which Indian children will receive instruction in association with non-Indians.

Reserve Property

Consideration was given during the year to the acquisition of land for a number of bands who required additional reserve areas, and in some cases purchases were completed. For example, 320 acres of land were purchased for the Skin Tyees Band of the Province of British Columbia to replace areas sold to the Aluminum Company of Canada, while eight parcels were acquired for the Cheslatta Band of Indians, also in British Columbia, as replacement for reserves that had been disposed of for use in connection with the Kitimat power development.

In Nova Scotia, the old Truro Rifle Range was acquired from the Department of National Defence for the Truro Band who for a number of years had used it as a source of wood supply. A road right-of-way was purchased to provide access to Truro Indian Reserves 27A, 27B, and 27C from the Halifax-Truro Highway.

The Hughes Ranch, 1,120 acres with buildings and equipment, near Pekisko, Alberta, was purchased to provide additional land for the Stony Indians living at Eden Valley.

Land Sales and Leases

Sales negotiated during the fiscal year were for the most part confined to small town lots and isolated parcels of farm and ranch lands. There was, however, one major sale worthy of mention. The Sarnia Band surrendered 321 acres of Sarnia Indian Reserve No. 45, Ontario, for sale to Imperial Oil Company Limited for the sum of \$385,200. Of this amount, \$200,000 was representative of the Band's interest in the land and \$185,200 represented compensation payments to individual Indians for loss of improvements.

In all, 30 parcels of surrendered land were sold during the fiscal year, of which 20 were cash sales realizing \$700,209.15 and 10 were time sales which will realize \$13,900. Collections on land sale contracts, including the 20 cash sales and down payments on the 10 time sales, totalled \$830,747.44.

The revenue derived from land sales was considerably higher than that received in the previous year although fewer sales were negotiated. This decrease might, to some extent, be attributed to a revision in sale policy put into effect during the year under which arrangements were made with the Director, Veterans' Land Act, for V.L.A. officials to appraise, on request, unsold surrendered lands before any sales were negotiated. It was necessary to defer decision on a number of offers pending an appraisal by Veterans' Land Act.

Rentals collected under leases and permits of reserve and surrendered lands totalled \$908,428.71, a slight decrease over collections during the previous fiscal year. During the year, 428 leases expired and 44 were cancelled. Three hundred and ninety-nine new leases were issued and 361 expiring leases were renewed, bringing the total number of leases and permits in force at the end of the fiscal year to 2,878, which included 406 crop share leases.

Petroleum and Natural Gas

Oil rights were advertised in seven reserves, resulting in the leasing of 13 of the 19 parcels offered. There are now 53 producing wells on Pigeon Lake, Stony Plain, and Samson Indian Reserves in Alberta. During the year, 83 new contracts were issued, 339 expired, 304 were renewed while eight terminated, 18 were cancelled, 18 were relinquished, and one was reinstated, bringing the number of contracts current at the end of the fiscal year to 398. Receipts to Indian band funds from the disposal of petroleum and natural gas rights totalled \$946,426.49.

Timber and Forest Products

The total of receipts from the disposal of timber was \$522,143.04. Of this amount, \$203,634.32 was the total of dues paid by 43 non-Indian operators, of whom 24 were in British Columbia, 13 in Ontario, two in Manitoba, two in Saskatchewan, and one each in Alberta and Quebec. Dues paid by Indians operating under permits totalled \$300,423.87, while ground rental fees brought in \$18,084.85.

Forty-six forest fires were reported, covering an estimated 1,300 acres. Only one fire was in an area of merchantable timber, with an approximate loss of \$100 worth of timber. A total of \$8,337.67 was expended from both band funds and Parliamentary appropriation in the suppression of these fires.

An additional 15 acres of land were purchased from the Province of Quebec to provide for the expansion of the village subdivision on Natashquan Indian Reserve No. 1.

Mining

Twenty-four permits to prospect were issued on a total of four Indian reserves in Ontario. Four claims were recorded, three were cancelled, and assessment work was recorded on 109 claims.

Receipts totalling \$43,926.92 were derived during the year from all mining operations, mainly from the sale of sand, gravel, and fill.

Reserve Lands

Approval of transfers of individual holdings on reserves from one Indian to another, the allotment of vacant lands to Indians by band councils, and the replacement of old location tickets resulted in the issue of 596 certificates of possession and 30 certificates of occupation.

Indian Estates

The administration of 565 estates of deceased Indians was concluded by the distribution of the estate assets.

Trusts and Annuities

Approximately 110,000 Indians, or 366 bands, share in varying degrees in the trust fund. There is, therefore, a wide scope for training Indians in money matters and giving them opportunities to acquire valuable experience in the management of these funds. During the past fiscal year, the Indians concerned continued to show an increasing awareness of the opportunities for progress available through the use of trust funds, and the Indian councils demonstrated an appreciation of their responsibilities by dealing competently with available funds.

Prominent among projects on which expenditures were made were dwelling construction and repairs, better water supply facilities, community centres, roads, bridges, irrigation and drainage projects, and electric power and lighting installations. Large outlays also were required for relief to aged, sick, destitute, or otherwise incapacitated Indians, for the financing of farming, lumbering, and fishing, and for the distribution of cash, on a per capita basis, to members of bands which had incomes in excess of the requirements for other purposes.

In the expenditure of band funds, an attempt is made to ensure that all avenues of benefits are utilized. For instance, when houses are being built from trust funds, a competent carpenter-foreman is hired on the understanding that he is to use Indian labour entirely, and to develop those who show an aptitude for carpentry so that, while the Indians benefit directly in receiving wages, they may be able to make their living later by working at carpentry. This procedure, when practicable, also is followed in lumbering and fishing. In agriculture, an attempt is made to assist chiefly those who have shown an aptitude for this pursuit. Band farms, financed by trust funds, are operated on Indian reserves in many parts of Canada as a demonstration that suitable land, properly worked and managed, can make the proprietor self-sustaining. Band funds are made available to establish qualified applicants who wish to take over portions of these band farms.

Income to the trust fund included such items as sales of land, timber, petroleum, and gravel credited to capital account, and rentals, government interest, and savings credited to revenue account.

The total expenditure from the fund during the year was \$4,460,273.91, and total income in the same period was \$4,951,223.43. Thus, the Indian trust fund during the year increased by \$490,949.52, and now stands at \$23,032,903.73.

Annuities

Annuity monies totalling \$359,935 were distributed in accordance with the various treaties. In addition, 6,205 Indians received annuity under the Robinson Treaty, and 5,899 under treaty Nine (James Bay). This brought the number of Indians in Canada receiving treaty annuity to 71,463, an increase of 798 over the total of 70,665 at the end of 1952 - 53.

Personal Savings

As at March 31, 1954, 2,429 individual savings accounts showed a combined total credit of \$756,657.14.

Band Loans

During the year, a total of \$56,802.50 from band funds was lent to 83 individual band members, the average loan being \$684.38. The sum advanced was for the following purposes:

Purchase of livestock and equipment	\$45,662
Purchase of property - land and buildings	500
Repairs to buildings - houses, etc	2,480
Construction of new buildings	3,500
Miscellaneous purchases	4,660

Eighty-five band loans in the amount of \$30,335.10 were fully retired during the fiscal year.

Loan funds were set up from the capital funds of four additional bands during the fiscal year, thus making a total of 94 Indian bands across the country who have funds set up ranging from \$1,000 to \$45,000.

Fire Insurance

For the protection of the Indian investment therein, fire insurance for a total coverage of \$956,078 at premiums totalling \$12,010.62 payable at the cost of band funds was carried on properties owned by Indian bands across Canada.

Band Membership

Band membership lists were under continual review and revision following notification from the field officials of changes in status of Indians by reason of marriage, death, and enfranchisement. Commissioners were appointed under the provisions of the Indian Act and heard evidence on protests filed with regard to the Sarnia Band of Indians in Ontario, Caughnawaga and Seven Islands Bands in Quebec, and the bands of the Hobbema Agency in Alberta. The Commissioners had not submitted reports at the time of printing.

A total of 789 Indians from the following regions were enfranchised during the year: Yukon Territory - 16; Northwest Territories - 16; British Columbia - 112; Alberta - 96; Saskatchewan - 121; Manitoba - 155; Ontario - 233; Quebec - 5; New Brunswick - 13; Nova Scotia - 12.

Forty-three Indians made applications for enfranchisement which were not recommended for approval during the year.

Engineering and Construction

As the agency of the Indian Affairs Branch concerned with the planning and supervision of all work projects and building operations carried out on Indian reserves, the Engineering and Construction Service was engaged in a wide variety of activities during the fiscal year under review.

Broadly speaking, the emphasis during the year was placed on the improvement of existing school plants and the designing and construction of additional schools, on the planning for and the supervision of construction of other buildings to be used by both Indians and Branch officials, and on the extension and improvement of installations providing such essential services as sewage disposal, drainage, and power and water supplies for Indian reserves.

The following brief summary of activities will indicate the scope of the work carried on by the Service:

For example, in the Maritime Provinces, the work included such projects as the provision of water supply for the Woodstock Reserve in the Kingsclear Agency, New Brunswick.

In Quebec, R.C.M.P. quarters and clerk's residence were built at the Seven Islands Agency and two bridges were erected in Maniwaki Agency. Existing buildings were renovated to serve as part of the new residential school in Abitibi Agency and other buildings for the school were designed and contracted. Two 4-classroom day schools with teacherages were contracted.

Work in Ontario included the construction of a new dormitory block at Moose Fort Residential School, James Bay Agency, and power transmission line, access road, and bridge for the Sioux Lookout Residential School. A residence for the agency assistant and a road equipment storage building were built at St. Regis Agency, as was an agency office building at Walpole Island Agency. Work was begun on a bridge in Caradoc Agency, and on R.C.M.P. quarters at Caradoc, St. Regis, and Walpole Island Agencies. A contract was awarded for the construction of one 4-classroom day school with teacherage in St. Regis Agency.

Construction of a new main school building at Norway House Residential School highlighted the work in Manitoba. A new cattle barn was built at Brandon Residential School, and contracts were awarded for one 4-classroom day school with teacherage and power house and one 2-classroom day school with teacherage.

In Saskatchewan, structural repairs were made at Lac la Rouge Residential School and Cowessess Residential School. Assistant agents' residences at Pelican Narrows, Carlton Agency, and at Duck Lake, Duck Lake Agency, were completed, and contracts were awarded for two 1-classroom day schools with teacherages.

The principal's residence at Morley Residential School, Alberta, was completed. Three new wells were drilled, and preparations were completed for the construction of a bridge over Highwood River, Eden Valley, in Stony Sarcee Agency. Contracts were awarded for a 1-classroom day school with teacherage and two 2-classroom day schools with teacherages.

British Columbia activities included the completion of a new classroom block at Kuper Island Residential School, Cowichan Agency, a new senior pupils' residence at Alberni Residential School, West Coast Agency, and a teacher's residence at Alert Bay Residential School, Kwawkwalth Agency. Construction was continued at the Cariboo Residential School, Williams Lake Agency, and residences for assistant agents at Redstone, Williams Lake Agency, and Burns Lake, Stuart Lake Agency, were completed. Construction of a superintendent's residence and an agency office building was started at Alert Bay, Kwawkwalth Agency. The contract for one 1-classroom day school with teacherage was awarded.

A new main building for the Carcross Residential School, Yukon Agency, was under construction.

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.

The Provincial Picture

British Columbia

The Indians of British Columbia continued to improve their economic position during the year under review.

With favourable weather conditions prevailing throughout the year, increased numbers of Indians obtained work in logging camps, lumber mills, and industrial and power projects, and as longshoremen.

Indian families engaged in agriculture harvested an abundant hay and fodder crop, enabling them to winter an increased number of livestock. Those dependent on revenue from the sale of hay - most of them living in the Fraser Valley and Lytton-Lillooet areas - experienced some difficulty in disposing of their saleable surplus and a number had a carry-over of considerable tonnage. A marked increase in land clearing and in the acreage sown to cereal crops and to pasture was evident on many reserves and greater care was exhibited in cultivation methods and in general farm management.

The acreage planted to canning factory crops, certified seed potatoes, and commercial vegetable crops was increased, with satisfactory returns to the Indian families involved. Kitchen vegetable gardens throughout the coastal reserves were well kept and showed an increase in area and in number.

The revenue derived by Indian cattle ranchers from the sale of beef cattle, was considerably reduced from that received in recent years, as a result of a heavy decline in market prices. Their herds, however, increased in number and particularly in quality as the marketing of good breeding stock was discontinued.

To increase annual revenue and to establish on a sound economic basis a number of Indian farmers on reserves throughout the Lytton Agency, where suitable soil with irrigation water and grazing land is available, a project was introduced to provide foundation herds of beef cattle. Twenty heifers in calf were acquired and loaned to two Indian farmers for a term of one year. These farmers wintered and cared for the stock and retained the calf crop as their own foundation herd, the mature stock being transferred to two other Indian farmers for a similar period and calf crop gain. Supervision reports on this project indicate co-operation and determination among the Indian participants to ensure success.

Throughout the reserves in the Williams Lake, Kamloops, and Okanagan Agencies, where Indian cattle ranchers find range land limited, an opportunity was taken to participate in an experimental and economical range seeding program on a selected acreage of range lands through use of low-flying aircraft.

Fewer families in the lower part of the province engaged in seasonal agricultural work and in fruit and hop picking in view of more lucrative seasonal employment in industry.

It was noted with satisfaction that the annual seasonal migration of Indian families to the berry fields and farms in the State of Washington was again smaller than during previous years.

Junior 4-H clubs and potato clubs among school children throughout agricultural areas had a successful year, with pronounced success in Williams Lake, where an Indian Junior 4-H club won the majority of the awards at the annual fall fair.

The numerous Indian families in the northern and central parts of the province who in the past derived their livelihood from fur trapping once again turned to other activities, as receipts from fur catches were insufficient to maintain them throughout the year. Because of the continued depressed market prices, fur trapping was largely discontinued except in readily accessible areas. Many trappers moved their homes in order to obtain seasonal work in logging and industrial projects. Others served as hunting and fishing party guides.

The number of registered traplines acquired by and for Indian families throughout the province was considerably increased in suitable areas and locations. In Chilcotin and in the Nicola Valley, where beaver on Indian traplines known to be suitable had become denuded, beaver from other areas were live trapped and transplanted as a program of controlled trapping was inaugurated.

The numbers of coastal Indians engaged in commercial fishing continued to increase. Licences issued to Indians for all types of commercial fishing numbered 3,250, and privately-owned fishing boats and fishing gear were more numerous than in previous years. In most cases the Indian fishermen enjoyed an average year in volume of catch and in financial returns, although those in the Naas and Skeena River areas experienced a less-than-average yield. Fewer clams were gathered than during the previous year.

A large-scale increase was noted in home improvement on reserves, with many new houses being erected and major improvements being made to existing homes, with some assistance from tribal funds. Aid was also given by the Department in the erection and repair of dwellings when the families could not afford the materials required.

New domestic water systems were installed on eleven reserves, and on nine others the systems were improved and extended. Lighting systems in a number of coastal villages were renovated and enlarged. Irrigation work, including water storage and flume and ditch construction, was carried out in a number of reserves throughout the interior agencies with gratifying results.

Educational facilities for British Columbia Indian children were increased by additional construction. An increased number of Indian children were enrolled during the year in provincial schools at both elementary and secondary school level. To standardize further the work done in Indian and non-Indian schools, an arrangement was effected whereby provincial school inspectors evaluated the work of Indian day school teachers and rated the progress of pupils. A growing interest in Indian education on the part of Indian parents was noted, and many of them joined Parent-Teacher Association organizations on the reserves. Particularly active organizations functioned to much advantage in the Indian day schools at Bella Coola, Port Simpson, and Seton Lake Reserves.

With the co-operation of provincial, municipal, and private agencies, social welfare services to Indian families were further extended. In an endeavour to improve social conditions on the reserves, a joint survey was conducted in conjunction with the Provincial Social Welfare Branch. Club groups on reserves continued to indicate the value of recreational activities to the welfare of the Indian community. The Fort St. James Indian Homemakers' Club was particularly active in the past year, and established a library for its members and for neighboring families.

Alberta

Farming continued to be the main source of revenue on the reserves in Alberta. A record total of approximately 104,000 acres was cultivated by the Indians themselves, yielding 1,330,000 bushels of grain which included 704,000

bushels of wheat. 302,000 bushels of oats, 307,000 bushels of barley, and smaller amounts of flax and rye. Although the average yield was slightly lower than in 1952 - 53, the yield per acre was practically unchanged throughout the Province. In addition, some 66,000 acres of Indian lands were cultivated by non-Indian lessees.

Ideal harvest weather prevailed, enabling crops to be harvested without deterioration in quality. Most of the grain harvested was being held on the reserves as the year ended, owing to the shortage of elevator space. Additional storage space was provided so that all of the unsold grain could be placed safely under cover.

More than 3,000 head of beef cattle were sold by Indian cattle owners and brought a revenue of approximately \$400,000. Beef prices continued to drop, and the cash realized from the sales was about 25 per cent less than in the previous year. Indians were encouraged to increase their herds, some of which were somewhat depleted during the years of peak prices. At the end of the year there were more than 17,000 head of cattle under Indian ownership, ranging from 75 in the Lesser Slave Lake Agency to more than 5,000 head on the Blood Reserve.

In the northern part of the Province, the change-over was continued from hunting, trapping, and casual labour to a more stable way of life through agriculture. The livelihood of hunters and trappers became more precarious as returns from furs reached an all-time postwar low because of the scarcity of fur and the low prices received. Serious relief problems were created, particularly in the Wabasca, Fort Vermilion, McMurray, and Fort Chipewyan areas.

Lumbering operations were carried on extensively in the Peigan, Rocky Mountain House, Saddle Lake, Lesser Slave Lake, and Fort Vermilion Reserves and realized considerable revenue.

Approximately 130 new homes were constructed for the Indians in the Province and more than 300 were repaired or enlarged. Greater use was made of band funds for this purpose.

More than 70 miles of new roads were constructed on the various reserves during the past year by Indians using the two road-making units supplied by the Department.

Social and welfare work continued to expand. Twelve Homemakers' Clubs were established on the reserves with a varying degree of success. Six Indian girls found work after completing a nursing aid course, and two others were established as stenographers and typists. Several of the older boys were enrolled for mechanical or short agricultural courses.

Oil revenue from various reserves in the Province continued to increase. The principal oil producing reserves were Pigeon Lake, Stony Plain, and Samson. The bringing in of a wet gas well on the Sarcee Reserve indicated future possibilities of additional revenue for this band. Other developments were being carried out on the Blackfoot, Blood, and Peigan Reserves, and in the Lesser Slave Lake area.

Saskatchewan

The weather co-operated fully in making the year 1953 - 54 one of the most productive in the history of this agricultural province, second only to the 1952 - 53 record-breaking crop year. The Indian reserves contributed their share in producing 2,337,727 bushels of grain and 1,600,000 pounds of rape and alfalfa seed. The estimated value of the crop was over \$2,750,000. Of the total

production, 1,501,973 bushels were produced by the Indians, the balance being from white leases - a portion of which goes to the bands on a crop-share basis. With the addition of approximately 20,000 acres of new land broken during the summer, there was under cultivation approximately 168,000 acres, of which 108,000 was Indian operated.

Because of the large carry-over of grain from the previous year, a large proportion of last year's crop was not sold immediately. This eventuality was anticipated and, in most cases, adequate storage space was provided, with very minor losses being reported. This situation naturally affected the economy of the Indians, with the result that extra expenditures were made from band funds and welfare appropriations to assist many of the bands through the winter.

With a view to building larger herds, several of the bands gave consideration to the purchase of young female cattle from their band funds, these cattle to be distributed among their members on a refundable basis. Several thousands of dollars were released by two of the bands for that purpose. With the advent of power machinery and extensive farming operations, the fine herds of twenty or thirty years ago have been reduced to one quarter of their former number. However, there are still available on the reserves in Saskatchewan pasture lands and sufficient winter feed to accommodate several thousand additional head of cattle, and it is with this in mind that the Indians are again showing an interest in livestock production. There was a considerable drop in the market price of cattle during the year. The returns however, were substantial and profitable.

The fur and wildlife conservation program continued to show progress, and approximately 23,000 beaver and 900,000 muskrats were taken during 1953 - 54. The number of "long fur" pelts taken was about average, with the overall price being somewhat lower, although still showing profitable returns to the trappers. While the squirrel continued to lead in "long fur" revenue, there were indications that their numbers are rapidly decreasing, in many areas, owing to heavy trapping and scarcity of their chief food supply - pine and spruce.

Timber wolf control by the poison bait method was carried on extensively on caribou migration routes by the Provincial Game Branch in conjunction with Northwest Territories authorities. The program met with success, 283 predators having been destroyed.

Providing further evidence of the success of the eight-year game conservation program in the Province, a general open season south of the conservation area was declared by the Provincial Game Branch for a period of one week, with an additional week given to the Treaty Indians. With returns still incomplete, 1,825 moose and 725 elk have been reported as taken. In addition, 18,000 deer, on which there is an open season each year, were killed. The above figures do not include approximately 750 moose taken by the trappers in conservation block areas, nor the deer taken by Treaty Indians who are given the right to hunt when in need of food.

A new industry rapidly developing, which will mean much to the future economy of the northern Indians, is commercial fishing. It is estimated that over \$100,000 was earned by Indians from this source during the year. Guiding and work in mining also contributed substantially to the revenue of the northern Indians.

Oil exploration permits and leases continued to be a source of substantial revenue for bands with contracts with the various oil companies. No additional surrenders of band lands were made during the year.

Marl discovered on the Sturgeon Lake Reserve proved to be in commercial quantities, and it was expected that further exploration and development of this find would be continued.

Extensive road improvements were carried out in two agencies and several miles of new roads were constructed. In addition, many miles were built by contract work in other agencies.

Sixty-two new homes were constructed, and one hundred and ninety-seven were repaired as increased amounts from band funds were voted for this work.

Noteworthy in the educational picture during the year were the opening of more new school rooms, an increase in senior grade enrolments, and the organization of teacher groups for the purpose of discussion and study. The Gordon's Indian Residential School was re-opened after being closed for several years. Three new 2-room schools and three 1-room schools were opened during the year, one of the latter being a remodelled church building. In addition, two 1-room schools were completed. At the end of the year there were 54 one-room schools and 10 two-room schools in operation in Saskatchewan, and 9 residential schools with 51 classrooms in use.

Many individual cases were dealt with by the social worker both in the City of Regina and in the various agencies. Much of her time was given to community planning and in assisting in the organizing of Homemakers' Clubs, of which there are now 22.

The highlight of the year's activities was the social leaders' course, sponsored by the Department and held in Regina during the latter part of February. Thirty-one Indian delegates from Saskatchewan and Manitoba attended the week-long course and took an active part in the discussions.

Manitoba

Farming operations in Manitoba were expanded during the year.

The total area seeded to grain was 15,155 acres, yielding 360,104 bushels, as compared to the 1952 - 53 record of 14,668 acres, yielding 340,502 bushels. One thousand additional acres were newly, broken, 7,154 acres were summer-fallowed, an increase of 2,000 acres over the previous year, and 10,000 acres were under lease to non-Indian farmers. The total value of crops grown was \$450,129, but because of the quota system much of the grain was still in storage at the end of the year. Gardens operated by individual Indians increased in number and quality.

The income from wild rice, approximately \$15,000, was considerably lower than that realized during 1952 - 53, owing to unfavourable water and weather conditions on lakes on which rice is normally harvested.

Half the Indians of Manitoba live in the northern part of the Province, and rely principally on hunting, trapping, and fishing for livelihood. Most of the families are located on traplines which have been set aside for the Indians. Showing an encouraging interest in fur conservation, these Indians realized a fair catch. Unfortunately, prices continued to decline. Beaver was the principal fur crop in the north, with 20,925 pelts marketed. Unfavourable market conditions also lessened the income of Indians engaged in commercial fishing. Caribou were plentiful in most northern regions where the Indian is dependent on these animals for subsistence. Assistance was given to the Provincial Game Officers in submitting information regarding timber wolf population in remote areas under the Predator Control Plan, which accounted for 565 positive kills, not including 252 wolf pups taken from dens in the spring.

Over 42 miles of new highway construction was completed in the Province. The roads on the reserves have continued to improve during the past five years and are proving very helpful to the Indians in marketing their produce and obtaining supplies.

Indian housing conditions improved tremendously during the year, with 80 new homes constructed for the Indians. The Department supplied the materials for many of these homes, with the individual Indians doing their own construction. Repairs were made to a further 236 homes. There were nine sawmills operating on reserves in the northern part of the Province, with most of the lumber manufactured being used in the housing program.

A new residential school was completed at Norway House to accommodate 200 pupils from isolated districts, and several new day schools were built. Marked progress has been made in education during the year. Attendance continued to improve to the point where very few children of school age were habitually absent from school, indicating that the Indians have an increasing realization of the value of education. During the year some 60 pupils were enrolled in high school classes. Of the seven graduates from grades eleven and twelve of the Birtle School, two were attending normal school, two were taking secretarial courses, one was studying medicine, and two were following courses in nursing. There was an increased interest in sports, with a number of outstanding hockey teams competing successfully against other communities.

Electric power was extended to several reserves and Indians are now using electricity in their homes.

Employment opportunities were good throughout the Province, with many Indians working on wood operations. Others were employed regularly as foremen and section hands on the railroad from The Pas to Churchill, and in fishing camps and on the water project development at White Mud Mills.

Oil rights on 14,842 acres were leased on three reserves.

Ontario

Southern Ontario

The Indians of southern Ontario enjoyed another prosperous year with employment readily available and wages high. Skilled tradesmen engaged in such trades as carpentry, masonry, and bricklaying were in good demand, with nursing, teaching, and office work providing steady employment. Seasonal employment was available on the tobacco and fruit farms and at the lumber camps. Other Indians were employed during the tourist season as guides, cooks, and domestics. Total earnings were large, and the Indians used the surplus to improve their homes and living standards.

Indian farmers had an exceptionally good year. The quantity of farm produce increased and the sale of produce continued at a high price. Because of their increased earnings, the Indians continued to modernize their farms by purchasing purebred livestock, modern farm machinery, and electrical equipment, and in addition made repairs to barns, fences, and houses. The herd of beef cattle established at the Caradoc Agency a year ago was increased considerably and the Indians of that area showed a greater interest in beef stock. Similarly, the dairy herd established at St. Regis Agency encouraged Indian farmers to improve their herds and increase their milk production.

The extension of hydro power on the reserves was continued, and many Indians modernized their home by purchasing every variety of electrical appliance. The supply of electric power and modern electrical equipment has done much to improve living standards.

The increased earnings also made it possible for the Indians to continue the construction of new houses, and to repair and remodel their old homes. During the year, 66 new houses were constructed and 186 remodelled and repaired. A new home building program was undertaken at the Walpole and Caradoc Agencies. Where band funds were available, the cost was charged to the band account. If the band funds were not sufficient, assistance was provided from the welfare appropriation.

Numbers of Indian children attending elementary and high schools continued to increase. The parents now fully realize the importance of education and are taking a more active part in the educational program by seeing that their children attend school regularly. They know that good positions and wages are available for educated and trained persons and they are doing a great deal more to encourage their children to continue on in school for a higher standard of education. During the year, three new schools were officially opened.

The roads on all reserves continued to be improved by the construction of bridges and culverts, and by grading and ditching. The large modern maintainers operated by Indians located at Cape Croker, St. Regis, Caradoc, and Six Nations agencies were used continuously to improve the roads at these locations, as well as at Kettle Point, Walpole Island, Moravian, and Tyendinaga.

North and Northwestern Ontario

Featuring the activities in behalf of Indians in these regions is a forestry program aimed at increasing the revenue accruing from woods operations. This program was extended during 1953 - 54 and increasing responsibility for its success was placed on the Indians themselves.

Satisfactory progress was made in putting the forested reserves in northern Ontario under forest management. Although market conditions were not as good as in recent years, contracts for the removal of the allowable cut were secured for most of the reserves. Preliminary negotiations were undertaken with the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests to secure cutting rights for the Indians on provincial limits in northwest Ontario.

The reforestation program on the reserves in the Sault Ste. Marie area was extended to Manitoulin Island, where over 100,000 seedlings were planted. Forest access roads were constructed on some reserves in order to permit the harvesting of inaccessible timber.

Trapping continued to be the major source of income for Indians of the northern part of the province, although because of depressed fur prices many Indians in the districts further south left their traplines to work as labourers in the lumbering, mining, and railroad industries. Indian trappers operate about 65 per cent of all the registered traplines in northern Ontario. Efforts were continued to teach the trappers the best methods of preparing pelts for market.

Some Indians turned to commercial fishing and, under supervision, improved the quality of their product, especially in the Sandy Lake and Big Trout Lake districts north of Sioux Lookout. Sturgeon were caught in the Moose River on an experimental basis and sold to the Indian hospital at Moose Factory. This provided the patients with some of their natural food.

Some 170,000 pounds of wild rice was harvested by Indians in the western part of the region. For the first time, wild rice marshes were leased to Indians only, on land use permits. Although the weather damaged the crop generally, good results were obtained.

The tourist industry in northern Ontario provided employment for a large number of Indians as guides and domestics during the summer months.

There were new signs of an increased social consciousness on the part of the Indians. Twenty-four Homemakers' Clubs were in operation in the region. A leadership training course, attended by 17 Indians, was held with good results in North Bay. In the main, there was a noticeable difference in the appearance of the reserves and home conditions were gradually improving.

Another community hall was built in the Chapleau Agency through the use of band funds. This case illustrated the changed attitude of the northern Indians toward education. The reserve location had been changed from a rocky area to a more suitable one, and it was impossible to build a new school during the year. As a result, the Indians proceeded to build the community hall at once so that it could be used as an Indian day school until the new school was built.

Two more Indians, one a normal school graduate, were engaged as teachers. The other girl will take her normal training soon. Three Indian girls were in their last year of training as nurses, and several were taking the nursing assistants' course.

Roads and bridges on most reserves were extended and improved.

The housing program continued on a scale comparable to that of the previous year. More than 500 houses were built or repaired, with a fair proportion of the cost borne by the Indians.

Quebec

Negotiations were concluded with the Provincial Government during the year in connection with the purchase of land for two new Indian reserves in the St. Augustin Agency. These two reserves are now known respectively as the Natashquan Indian Reserve and the Romaine Indian Reserve. At Lorette, an addition of some 35 acres of land was made to the existing reserve. This land was acquired with the proceeds obtained by the Band for the granting of a right of way for water pipes to the City of Quebec, amounting to \$9,000.

The Indians of Bersimis for many years had deplored the fact that their reserve was without electric power. After many meetings of the Council, it was decided to approach the Ragueneau Electric Co-Operative with a view to obtaining the extension of their services to the reserve. The cost was estimated as \$40,000. The Provincial Government agreed to carry one-half of the cost and the Ragueneau Co-Operative one quarter, with the last quarter, i.e., \$10,000, to be subscribed by individual Indians. Eighty-seven Indians joined the Co-operative, subscribing a one hundred dollar share each, and the balance was put up by the Indian Affairs Branch, the traders, and the missionaries to cover the services to their buildings.

In early November, 1953, the installations were completed, and washing machines, electric radios, toasters, and a variety of other appliances found their way to Indian homes. The Indians were highly commended on numerous occasions for the progressive attitude they had shown in joining the co-operative movement on the same basis as non-Indians.

A new sawmill was erected at Obedjiwan in the Abitibi Agency, and during the summer close to one million feet of lumber was sawn. This lumber was neatly piled in the yard and left to season and dry for future needs of the welfare housing program. During the winter, log cutting provided employment for most of the Indians on the reserve. Throughout the agency, the Indians who were not trapping or cutting logs for their own Deeds found employment in those forestry operations.

[illegible word] conditions were not as good at many other places in Quebec [illegible word] speaking, it was a hard year. In the Seven Islands area, with [illegible word] construction of the railway coming to an end, many Indians could not find [illegible word] had to return to their trapping grounds. With the price of pelts so [illegible word] a small catch made inevitable by the neglect of the trapping grounds [illegible word] last few years, a hard time was experienced by most. Other areas, [illegible word] as Pointe Bleue, Restigouche, and Temiscamingue, also experienced difficult [illegible word]

Branch officials visited the Naskapi Indians of Fort Chimo in July, 1953. [illegible word] Chimo is located at the bottom of Ungava Bay near the 58th parallel and [illegible word] to recent years was exclusively Eskimo country. However, the Naskapi [illegible word] from Fort Mackenzie, a hundred and twenty miles farther south, were [illegible word] there by the creation of an air base during the war and subsequently remained there when the trading post at Fort Mackenzie was closed. Between 1945 and 1952 there was no employment in the region.

The Indian population is not in a position to be absorbed presently by the mining developments in the area. The health of the Naskapi Indians is much below par, and it will be a few years before these people are physically fit for continuous employment. Fifteen of them finally consented to go to the sanatorium in Quebec City during the summer, and it is now hoped that tuberculosis will eventually be brought under control through the combined work of the Indian Health Services and the Indian Affairs Branch.

Arrangements were made to make it possible for the Indians to return to their trapping grounds as it was felt that for some years at least they would be better off following their traditional pursuits. Plans were made for a seasonal school, and investigations were carried out to determine the possibilities of commercial fishing of salmon and Arctic char to be taken out by air and sold fresh on the market.

A health survey in which the Branch co-operated was made at Manowan in the Abitibi Agency in conjunction with the Indian Health Services and specialists from the University of Montreal and the Institute of Microbiology. Manowan is an isolated reserve on which new houses are being built to replace the shacks and tents of the past. Accurate records on the general state of health as well as on every individual have been maintained for more than ten years now, and the survey last year was initiated to determine exactly to what extent hygienic conditions can contribute to the raising of health standards and the decreasing of hospitalization costs.

A convention of Homemakers' Club members held during the summer at Lorette was attended by delegates from the Provinces of Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island.

Continued progress was made in education. The construction of two large day schools was started, one at Bersimis and one at Seven Islands. The farm buildings at Amos were completely renovated and turned over to the Oblate Missionaries, who will assume the direction of the Indian residential school which will be built at Amos.

New Brunswick

Economic conditions deteriorated during the period under report, particularly during the latter months of the fiscal year, and as is usual the unskilled seasonal worker was the first to be affected. A number of Indians went to the United States to find employment. For example, some of those living close

to the United States border were employed on construction [illegible word] country, and the income derived permitted the improvement of the [illegible words] living on the reserves so situated.

Indians of New Brunswick, as a general rule, do not farm [illegible word] they do cultivate small plots for the production of table vegetables. [illegible word] year improvement in the quality of the products grown in these gardens [illegible word] evident, and this improvement can be attributed to the incentive provided [illegible word] the garden competition which the Indian Affairs Branch has held in [illegible word] years.

During the open season on beaver, a considerable number of Indians [illegible word] out permits to trap. The number of pelts taken was above average but [illegible word] price to the trapper was surprisingly low. Trapping for fur is not [illegible word] among Indians in this Province.

New mining development is expected to create an outlet for the axe [illegible word] peavey handle industry which is a considerable source of revenue to the Indians in the northeast parts of the Province.

Indians took increased advantage of revolving fund loans, with trucks, outboard motors, fishing gear, and horses being purchased with loan funds. The housing program was continued with excellent results.

Results of progress in education were evident in the increased attendance of Indian pupils in high schools and in the number of Indian girls entering the nursing profession. During the year, the Indian people demonstrated their appreciation of the opportunities being provided for their children by co-operating fully with the teachers and other officials concerned. Examples of sacrifice on the part of Indian parents in the interest of their children's education were common.

A social leaders' training course for Indian men and women of Eastern Canada was held, for the first time, on the Eel Ground Reserve. Trainees attended from reserves in Quebec, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island. The object of the course was to instruct trainees in methods of conducting social activities on their respective reserves.

Nova Scotia

Although the general employment situation was not improved over that of the preceding year, a number of Indians found work in the housing programs undertaken on reserves by the Indian Affairs Branch.

Indian woodsmen who usually seek work in lumber camps were unable to find such employment because the small demand for woods products discouraged operators to the extent that no large camps were opened.

The smaller reserves in this Province are located on or near well travelled highways and the residents of these reserves were able to sell their output of baskets or handles without much trouble.

The number of small vegetable gardens planted showed an increase and they were well cultivated. The Maritime Indians are not inclined to farm extensively, however, because the responsibilities involved prevent them from leaving their reserves for seasonal employment.

The policy followed by Indian Affairs Branch in assisting Indians on reserves to obtain better houses is inspiring them to improve general conditions in their homes. Indians who during the year obtained new homes are maintaining them in proper condition and in many instances have made considerable additions to them.

Efforts to encourage Indians to form and develop Homemakers' Clubs met with considerable co-operation. The first few meetings were the most difficult and the idea of proceeding with the least possible outside assistance was not easily imparted, but there was convincing evidence that the movement could be carried forward successfully by the Indians themselves.

Indian education continued to receive the particular attention of the Indian Affairs Branch. Higher salary rates attracted good day school teachers to the service and additional improvements were made to buildings and other equipment. More Indian children remained in schools beyond Grade VIII, and Indian girls were attracted to the nursing profession in greater numbers.

Indians who obtained revolving fund loans were meeting their obligations in this connection. Greater deliberation in connection with applications for loans was noticeable.

Although it was necessary to continue to extend assistance in the form of food and clothing to some of the Indian people of this Province, there was evidence that they were becoming more determined that such assistance would not always be sought.

Prince Edward Island

An economic recession seriously affected the Indians of Prince Edward Island. The Lennox Island Reserve, with an area of 1,300 acres, is situated four-fifths of a mile from Prince Edward Island. The men of this band normally find employment on the main island or make potato baskets at home for the provincial market. The low price of potatoes curtailed the demand for both labour and baskets.

Unlike other Maritime bands, the Lennox Islanders do not go to the United States in large numbers to seek work, nor do those who make the trip stay longer than the duration of the potato harvest.

Faced with idleness, numbers of the Indians turned to digging clams, picking berries, and raking oysters. Vegetable gardens received more attention and an excellent crop was gathered. Smelt fishing was carried on by a few Indians.

Seven graduates from the reserve school were taking advanced training in other schools and colleges in the Maritime Provinces.

The community store, financed with funds provided through the revolving fund loan and managed by the agency superintendent, continued to provide good service to the people of the reserve.

Northwest Territories

The economic condition of the Indians in this area continued to decline owing to the scarcity and low prices of furs. The relief problem was greatly eased, however, by the fact that caribou were available at nearly all points with the exception of Providence, Hay River, and Fort Liard. The installation of freezer storage plants at various points in this area contributed in large measure to the reduction of relief costs.

The fishing activities of the Indians increased over most of the Territories, and helped considerably to supplement the available food supply. Several attempts were made to interest Indians in commercial fishing, with varying degrees of success. The best results were obtained at Great Slave Lake.

The Indians were encouraged to take an interest in gardening, and there was a considerable increase in the number of gardens planted. Good gardens have now been established at Marie River, Arctic Red River, Fort McPherson, Fort Norman, Fort Wrigley, and Fort Simpson in the Mackenzie River area. A garden tractor supplied to the Fort Norman Agency has been put to very good use. Gardens were also being developed in the Hay River and Fort Resolution areas.

The general health of the Indians was good, and no serious epidemic occurred during the year.

The educational facilities for Indians in the Northwest Territories continued to expand. There were 10 day schools and 4 residential schools in operation during the year.

Yukon Territory

A summer with below-average sunshine resulted in a disappointing season for Indians engaged in agriculture, but an exceptionally mild winter was fully appreciated by the northern Indian, enabling him to conserve food, clothing, and fuel supply. Generally, food conditions remained on a par with those of the previous year, with no apparent dearth of fish and game.

The continued decline of the fur market was very detrimental to the economy of this northern group. Trapline returns did not appear to justify the effort of trapping under difficult conditions, and considerably less time was spent in this pursuit than in former years. Registered traplines were completed throughout the entire Yukon, however, enabling the practice of better conservation techniques. The trappers were pleased to note that denuded areas were re-stocking themselves and that fur should be plentiful when better prices make their appearance. Trappers and their horses were hired in increasing numbers to assist in guiding for hunting parties, and many of them supplied the populated area with fresh fish caught through the ice or by the unique use of fish wheels.

Progress was made toward establishing reserves for those groups in need, of them, but isolation and nomadism continued to be retarding factors. Members of the Whitehorse: Reserve were actively engaged in house construction, as were families in other Yukon reserves.

Indian leatherwork for tourist sale was as usual manufactured in proportion to the hides available.

The increased tempo of mining interests opened up new avenues of employment for Indians, and exploration roads made formerly inaccessible areas available for the harvesting of the wildlife crop.

A severe outbreak of poliomyelitis during the spring and summer affected a large number of Indians from scattered points throughout the Yukon.

Four day schools and one residential school operating throughout the school year reported improved attendance and increased parental interest in education. Only a score of school-age Indian children in the entire Yukon Territory were not enrolled in school.

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 Algonkians, of Algonkian

stock, at Golden Lake. The Oneidas of the Thames, the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte, the Mohawks of Parry Sound district, and the Six Nations of Grand River are of Iroquoian stock. There is a band of Pottawottamies at Walpole Island, and of Delawares at the Caradoc (Muncey) Agency; these are of Algonkian stock. Crees, also of Algonkian stock, are found in northern and northwestern Ontario.

Manitoba

There are seven agencies 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: Athabaska, 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 Kwawkewlth and West Coast Agencies, the Haidas in the Queen Charlotte Islands, the Tlingits in the Stikine Agency, and the Tsimshians in the Skeena Agency. The Indians of the Babine, Stuart Lake, Fort St. John, and Williams Lake Agencies belong mostly to the Athapaskan race. The Indians of the Peace River Block are Athapaskan, with the exception of a small group of Saulteaux and, Crees at Moberly Lake who are Algonkian.

Newfoundland

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

Northwest Territories

The 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 CaribooEaters.

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**

Provinces	Total Number	Religions						
...	...	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	77	5
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, 1954**

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	24,988	1,493	818
New Brunswick	37,727	33,089	1,126	292
Quebec	179,632	138,258	11,595	5,852
Ontario	1,559,349	1,174,322	105,833	39,659
Manitoba	524,424	308,881	153,740	27,885
Saskatchewan	1,204,562	461,971	593,086	170,079
Alberta	1,516,622	542,862	757,306	159,432
British Columbia	820,988	401,834	260,654	40,218
Northwest Territories and Yukon	5,459	3,854	50	13
Total	5,870,996	3,091,780	1,885,703	444,448

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	639	675	2,844	2,541	201	266
British Columbia	3,147	3,144	3,003	3,149	1,432	1,412	6,332	5,245	550	531
Manitoba	2,023	1,992	1,963	2,024	943	832	3,823	3,349	259	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	1811	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, 1954**

BANDS	PROPERTY				LIVE STOCK						
...	Private Houses	Churches	Council Houses	Saw Mills	HORSES			CATTLE			
...	...	...	...	...	Stallions	Geldings and Mares	Foals	Bulls	Steers	Milch Cows	Young Stock
Prince Edward Island	53	1	1	...	...	8	...	...	2	3	8
Nova Scotia	528	10	1	2	...	62	...	6	1	72	31
New Brunswick	432	6	3	1	...	25	...	...	...	6	1
Quebec	2,111	23	4	2	1	317	37	25	60	827	408
Ontario	5,753	112	52	27	32	1,733	64	92	300	2,765	1,460
Manitoba	3,730	73	18	14	3	1,571	57	23	199	707	495
Saskatchewan	3,275	58	19	4	13	3,393	79	75	607	1,649	1,210
Alberta	3,159	35	181	3	246	5,845	649	282	2,343	8,514	5,906
British Columbia	6,724	156	84	28	276	4,796	479	198	3,054	5,103	3,125
Northwest Territories and Yukon	175	1	1	...	1	11	...	...	...	...	...
Total	25,940	475	201	81	572	17,761	1,365	701	6,566	19,646	12,644

Table 3**Statement of Ordinary Expenditure 1953 - 54**

...	Branch Administration	Indian Agencies	Reserves and Trusts	Welfare and Grants to Exhibitions	Fur conservation	Education	Total
...	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Newfoundland and Labrador General	15,606	...	...	15,606
Nova Scotia	...	69,227	477	245,409	...	134,333	449,446
Prince Edward Island	...	20,806	...	35,012	...	12,837	68,655
New Brunswick	...	39,441	69	178,347	...	58,568	276,425
Quebec	...	243,276	13,603	528,611	43,535	713,943	1,542,968
Ontario	...	501,468	10,581	506,049	94,963	1,374,469	2,487,530
Manitoba	...	320,393	116	343,447	62,276	1,265,995	1,992,227
Saskatchewan	...	313,042	277	169,902	66,214	1,032,743	1,582,178
Alberta	...	335,461	62,915	144,708	19,759	1,178,549	1,761,392
British Columbia	...	498,100	395	484,247	11,415	2,259,400	3,253,557
Northwest Territories	...	50,378	...	83,870	...	224,645	358,893
Yukon	...	17,760	...	41,417	...	762,402	821,579
Headquarters and miscellaneous	341,133	56,528	94,712	64,885	15,330	859,970	1,432,528
Grant to provide additional services to Indians of British Columbia	...	49,767	...	39,978	...	9,906	99,651
...	341,133	2,535,647	183,145	2,881,458	313,492	9,887,760	16,142,635
Death gratuities	7,739
Statutory-Indian annuities	359,935
Statutory-Pension	420
Grand total ordinary expenditure	16,510,729

Table 4**Open Account - Advances for Assistance to Indians, Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1954**

EXPENDITURE		
Yukon	Nil	...
British Columbia	\$35,476.91	...
Alberta	2,600.00	...
Saskatchewan	21,635.97	...
Manitoba	13,988.66	...
Ontario	44,290.31	...
Quebec	5,914.59	...
New Brunswick	4,120.94	...
Nova Scotia	5,025.65	...
Prince Edward Island	Nil	...
...	...	133,053.03
REPAYMENTS		
Yukon	670.74	...
British Columbia	4,918.48	...
Alberta	2,260.76	...
Saskatchewan	36,197.96	...
Manitoba	5,911.43	...
Ontario	7,744.00	...
Quebec	2,901.56	...
New Brunswick	1,360.08	...
Nova Scotia	1,951.61	...
Prince Edward Island	140.00	...
...	...	\$64,056.62
Expenditure over repayments	...	\$68,996.41

Table 5**Indian Trust Fund - Statement of Receipts and Disbursements for Year Ended March 31, 1954**

CAPITAL ACCOUNT		
Balance, April 1, 1953	...	\$17,136,848.13
Receipts	...	...
Land sales, principal	\$431,300.85	...
Timber dues	528,154.53	...
Loan repayments	83,676.53	...
Lumber sales	9,174.37	...
Gravel dues	53,589.22	...
Oil royalties	484,037.38	...
Oil bonus	12,305.20	...
Miscellaneous	2,296.76	...
...	...	1,604,624.84
...	...	\$18,741,472.97
Disbursements	...	...
Cash distribution, timber dues, etc	\$394,306.24	...
Enfranchisements	85,369.03	...
Loans	58,490.05	...
Repairs and construction, Band property	110,661.93	...
Construction Indian houses	371,594.39	...
Timber fire protection	6,010.02	...
Miscellaneous	238,857.95	...
...	...	1,265,289.61
Balance March 31, 1954	...	\$17,476,183.36
REVENUE ACCOUNT		
Balance, April 1, 1953	...	\$5,405,106.08
Receipts	...	...
Interest from Government	\$1,116,555.31	...
Rentals, etc	1,194,339.22	...
Interest on land sales	4,589.95	...
Savings deposits and proceeds of estates	239,253.63	...
Loan repayments	12,026.00	...
Miscellaneous, including fines, sales of handicraft, road subsidies, fur projects, etc	779,834.48	...
...	...	3,346,598.59
...	...	\$8,751,704.67
Disbursements	...	...
Cash distribution of rentals, interest, etc	\$837,568.70	...
Relief, hospital and medical fees	560,715.54	...

Savings withdrawals and estate settlements	139,902.22	...
Road repairs	184,369.97	...
Farm implements and repairs, seed grain, feed and live-stock	442,332.16	...
Repairs to Indian houses	214,054.40	...
Miscellaneous, including expenses re fines, handicraft and fur projects	816,041.31	...
...	...	3,194,984.30
Balance, March 31, 1954	...	\$5,556,720.37
Grand Total, March 31, 1954	...	\$23,032,903.73

Table 6**Indian Education - Ordinary Expenditures 1953 - 54**

Province	Day Schools	Residential Schools	General	Total
Nova Scotia	\$74,242.51	\$60,090.73	...	\$134,333.24
Prince Edward Island	12,837.06	...	...	12,837.06
New Brunswick	58,568.35	...	...	58,568.35
Quebec	434,153.23	279,790.10	...	713,943.33
Ontario	588,509.54	785,959.25	...	1,374,468.79
Manitoba	459,922.22	806,072.95	...	1,265,995.17
Saskatchewan	363,449.89	669,292.58	...	1,032,742.47
Alberta	279,837.37	898,711.35	...	1,178,548.72
British Columbia	587,457.88	1,671,942.16	...	2,259,400.04
British Columbia - Technical education	...	...	\$9,906.65	9,906.65
Northwest Territories	115,588.65	109,056.15	...	224,644.80
Yukon	30,703.46	731,698.57	...	762,402.03
Education of Indian children in non-Indian and joint schools	...	...	468,960.13	468,960.13
Salaries and travel	...	...	97,866.08	97,866.08
School books and stationery	204,878.69	67,552.52	...	272,431.21
Miscellaneous	10,375.02	192.71	10,145.06	20,712.79
Grand Total	3,220,523.87	6,080,359.07	586,877.92	9,887,760.86

Table 7**Residential Schools, 1953 - 54**

Provinces	DENOMINATIONS					NUMBER ON ROLL			Average Daily Attendance	Percentage of Attendance
...	Number of Schools	Church of England	Presbyterian	Roman Catholic	United Church	Boys	Girls	Totals	...	...
Nova Scotia	1	...	...	1	...	80	81	161	147.64	91.70
Quebec	3	1	...	2	...	178	196	374	323.58	86.52
Ontario	11	4	1	6	...	920	994	1,914	1,607.85	84.00
Manitoba	7	...	1	4	2	509	619	1,128	963.04	85.37
Saskatchewan	9	1	...	8	...	916	1,057	1,973	1,734.49	87.91
Alberta	18	4	...	12	2	1,128	1,296	2,424	2,095.21	86.44
British Columbia	13	2	...	10	1	1,330	1,444	2,774	2,332.92	84.10
Northwest Territories	4	1	...	3	...	145	139	284	257.99	90.84
Yukon	1	1	...	...	...	28	30	58	53.26	91.83
Totals	67	14	2	46	5	5,234	5,856	11,090	9,515.98	85.81

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

...	NUMBER OF SCHOOLS				ENROLLMENT				
...	Residential	Day	Seasonal	Hospital	Boys	Girls	Total	Average Attendance	Percentage of Attendance
Prince Edward Island	...	1	...	...	25	22	47	38.25	81.38
Nova Scotia	1	...	...	...	80	81	161	147.64	91.71
...	...	9	...	...	231	235	466	397.95	85.39
New Brunswick	...	9	...	...	195	205	400	322.10	80.52
Quebec	3	...	...	...	178	196	374	323.58	86.52
...	...	23	...	...	787	858	1,645	1,390.29	84.51
...	...	...	6	...	178	184	362	295.84	81.72
...	...	...	...	1	30	33	63	63.00	100.00
Ontario	11	...	...	...	920	994	1,914	1,607.85	84.00
...	...	93	...	...	1,957	2,088	4,045	3,613.25	88.87
...	...	...	12	...	164	210	374	272.37	72.82
...	...	...	...	3	87	146	233	214.54	92.08
Manitoba	7	...	...	...	509	619	1,128	963.04	85.37
...	...	66	...	...	1,349	1,293	2,642	2,073.59	78.48

...	...	...	1	...	19	25	44	37.70	85.68
...	...	...	...	3	105	126	231	154.06	54.37
Saskatchewan	9	...	...	...	916	1,057	1,973	1,734.49	87.91
...	...	54	...	...	880	894	1,774	1,577.07	88.89
...	...	...	1	...	6	10	16	13.65	85.29
...	...	...	...	1	12	16	28	25.31	90.39
Alberta	18	...	...	...	1,128	1,296	2,424	2,095.21	86.44
...	...	30	...	...	524	525	1,049	914.66	87.19
...	...	...	...	1	93	131	224	181.40	80.98
British Columbia	13	...	...	...	1,330	1,444	2,774	2,332.92	84.10
...	...	61	...	...	1,348	1,450	2,798	2,401.11	85.83
...	...	...	2	...	11	15	26	20.43	78.58
...	...	...	...	3	99	96	195	150.65	77.25
Northwest Territories	4	...	...	...	145	139	284	257.99	90.84
...	...	9	...	...	99	112	211	197.98	93.82
Yukon	1	...	...	...	28	30	58	53.26	91.83
...	...	5	...	...	99	112	211	185.91	88.11
Totals	67	360	22	12	13,532	14,642	28,174	24,057.09	85.39

Residential Schools, 1953 - 54

Provinces	GRADES											
...	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
Nova Scotia	37	22	21	26	19	15	9	10	2	...	...	...
Quebec	201	39	45	51	8	26	4	...	...	...	...	...
Ontario	474	313	272	214	180	152	105	68	50	49	18	19
Manitoba	206	169	131	180	135	98	63	46	57	21	22	...
Saskatchewan	459	341	305	225	214	162	114	61	55	16	15	6
Alberta	574	363	366	314	299	184	157	87	70	7	3	...
British Columbai	552	458	387	337	302	262	198	138	67	36	22	15
Northwest Territories	115	49	26	38	25	13	13	4	1	...	...	...
Yukon	8	14	10	10	8	4	2	2	...	...	...	...
Totals	2,626	1,768	1,563	1,395	1,190	916	665	416	302	129	80	40

Table 8

Summary of Schools of all Types

[illegible]

...	13	2	7	1	2	2	...	1	...	...	...	...
Alberta	574	363	366	314	299	184	157	87	70	7	3	...
...	324	189	161	151	98	75	37	13	1	...	...	...
...	70	19	37	13	14	15	30	14	9	2	1	...
British Columbia	552	458	387	337	302	262	198	138	67	36	22	15
...	816	460	415	357	305	237	136	70	2	...	...	...
...	12	10	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	75	30	27	24	20	12	5	1	1	...	...	...
Northwest Territories	115	49	26	38	25	13	13	5	...	...	...	...
...	79	46	40	26	9	10	...	1	...	...	...	...
Yukon	8	14	10	10	8	4	2	2	...	...	...	...
...	79	46	40	26	9	10	...	1	...	...	...	...
Totals	8,443	4,542	4,021	3,336	2,711	2,122	1,447	908	371	151	82	40

Table 9

Indian Children Attending Provincial and Private Schools

...	GRADES												
...	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII
Prince Edward Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	...	...
Nova Scotia	13	10	4	2	5	5	7	5	7	8	9	...	...
New Brunswick	12	2	3	4	1	4	2	9	23	10	9	4	...
Quebec	33	31	17	17	21	16	18	21	30	9	12	2	...
Ontario	63	38	33	40	39	34	31	27	146	72	49	21	6
Manitoba	69	36	42	26	11	10	5	...	1	1	3	...	...
Saskatchewan	59	23	29	20	16	6	4	3	13	9	7	...	...
Alberta	26	14	19	24	14	14	14	13	22	23	10	3	...
British Columbia	208	167	179	177	136	132	135	96	141	61	39	15	2
Northwest Territories	13	1	6	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yukon	8	7	9	3	5	5	1	...	1	3	...	...	...
Outside Canada	2	3	3	4	3	2	4	4	3	3	...	3	...
Totals	506	332	344	320	251	229	221	178	389	201	138	48	8

Table 9

Provincial and Private Schools

...	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	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	6
Nova Scotia	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	2	82
New Brunswick	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	1	1	...	89
Quebec	...	4	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	15	19	15	285
Ontario	1	1	...	...	...	...	2	12	1	9	5	37	667
Manitoba	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	5	...	2	3	...	218
Saskatchewan	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	2	...	2	196
Alberta	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	5	3	211
British Columbia	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	2	2	11	5	15	1,526
Northwest Territories	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
Yukon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	43
Outside Canada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
tOTALS	3	8	1	1	...	...	9	28	6	47	38	75	3,381

