

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

REPORT

OF

Indian Affairs Branch

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1952

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## **Indian Affairs Branch**

D.M. MacKay, Director

A new Indian Act was passed by Parliament and brought into force on September 4, 1951.

The new legislation resulted from an examination of the whole field of Indian affairs by a Special Joint Committee of the Senate and House of Commons during the Sessions of 1946, 1947, and 1948. The Committee held 128 meetings, heard 122 witnesses, and received 411 written briefs from Indian bands and organizations and from other individuals and organizations interested in the welfare of the Indian people. Proposed legislation was widely circulated among the Indians and others interested in their welfare, and any representations were received suggesting improvements to the various provisions. Of particular interest was a conference, of representative Indians held at Ottawa with the Minister, of Citizenship and Immigration, at which the proposed legislation was discussed clause by clause. Special Committees of the House of Commons and of the Senate also reviewed the draft legislation and suggested various amendments.

The provisions of the new Act may be summarized briefly under a few general headings, with particular regard to the definition and registration of persons entitled to be Indians; the management of surrendered and reserve lands; tribal funds; the election and powers of band councils; enfranchisement of Indians both as individuals and bands, and the education of Indian children.

Indian status is based on membership in one of the various Indian bands which make up the Indian population. The Act sets out specific requirements for determining who is or is not entitled to be registered as an Indian. Provision is made for an Indian register in which persons of Indian status shall be listed. A registrar has charge of the Indian register, and administrative action taken by him in adding to or deleting from band lists may be protested by the Indians and referred to a judge of a county, district, or superior court for final determination.

The sections of the former Act dealing with Indian reserves and surrendered lands have been simplified and clarified and new procedures provided to meet problems of administering reserves and surrendered lands. Indians may be granted possession of lands in a reserve by the issue of certificates of possession which have been allotted to them by the council of band. In some cases, an Indian may be located on land and granted a certificate of occupation during a probationary period, after which the lands may be given to him and a certificate of possession issued. A provision not in the former Act ensures a degree of control by the band council in the allotment of lands to Indians. Under general provisions, band councils may be granted further authority to manage their own property.

An important change, of particular interest to the Indians of the Prairie Provinces, modified the restrictions under the former Act on the sale or barter of produce by Indians from reserves in these provinces without permission. Indian bands and individual members may be exempted from the necessity of obtaining a permit before produce may be sold.

Greater scope has been given to the Indians through their band councils with respect to the expenditure of band funds. Capital moneys derived mainly from the proceeds of land sales and leases and the disposition of timber, mineral,

and oil rights may only be used for the most part with the consent of the band council for specific purposes; for example, the construction and maintenance of roads, purchase of land, livestock, and farm implements, permanent improvements, and loans to Indians. Revenue moneys made up of interest on band funds and other sources may be spent, with the consent of the band council, for purposes that will promote the general progress and welfare of the band or its individual members. With few exceptions, expenditure of capital and revenue moneys, formerly at the discretion of the Governor in Council or the Minister now requires the consent of the band council. Under a general provision, greater responsibility and authority may be extended to the Indians to permit a band to control, manage, and expend, in whole or in part, its revenue moneys.

Indians will also benefit from a change which will allow rents from lands leased on their behalf to be paid locally. Formerly, under statutory provisions, all rental moneys had to be forwarded to Ottawa and then returned to the field for payment to the Indians concerned. The new Act continues a revolving fund loan set up in 1938 to provide loans to Indians for the purchase of farm implements, machinery, livestock, fishing and other equipment, seed grain, and materials used in native handicrafts. New purposes for which loans may be made have been added, namely, the purchase of motor vehicles, fencing materials and other equipment, petrol and oil, and for repairs and wages. This is designed to encourage and assist Indians in the utilization of the resources of their reserves.

The election provisions have been revised to provide uniform procedures and term of office. The right to vote in band elections and other votes under the Act has been extended to all members of a band of the full age of twenty-one years. This, for the first time, extends the franchise in band affairs to women. Indian women are now exercising this right, and a number of them have already been elected to office. Secrecy of voting has been provided under election regulations. As formerly, those bands to which the election provisions have not been applied may choose their chiefs and councillors according to band custom. The powers of band councils to make by-laws were broadened to correspond in a general way with those exercised by councils in a rural municipality.

As in the previous Act, real and, with certain qualifications, personal property held by an Indian on a reserve is exempt from taxation and legal process. Generally speaking, property belonging to an Indian on a reserve cannot be seized for debt or other reason except in cases in which action is taken by another Indian.

The Act continues the established system of Indian day schools operated on Indian reserves, and residential schools conducted under joint departmental and religious auspices. Schools may be established to serve the needs of groups of Indians working away from their reserves. Another important feature is the provision for entering into agreements with provincial authorities, public or separate school boards, and religious or charitable organizations, for the education of Indian children in non-Indian schools.

Apart from providing for greater self-government for the Indians, the Act removes or modifies a number of restrictions which were contained in the former Act. For example, restrictions on participation by Indians in shows and stampedes, and on Indian festivals and ceremonies, were removed. There is also a modification in the intoxicants provisions restricting the use of liquor by Indians. Under the new Act, at the request of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council of a province, and following proclamation by the Governor in Council, Indians may be granted the right to consume intoxicants in a public place in accordance with the laws of the province. As under the previous Act, the sale, manufacture, and possession of liquor on reserves is prohibited.

As the Act was only in force during the latter half of the fiscal year under review, no sound evaluation of its proven benefits could be made in so short a space of time. The administration noted, however, a general resurgence among the Indian population as a whole, which would indicate a desire to take full advantage of new opportunities and responsibilities offered.

During the year, the majority of the Indian population shared fully in the overall prosperity of the country. In most provinces, agricultural operations produced increased returns, and Indians engaged in lumbering and fishing, as well as those working in industry, enjoyed satisfactory conditions. Many of those Indians dependent upon trapping as a means of livelihood, however, suffered severe financial set-backs as a result of the sharp decline in raw fur prices, and this development was reflected in increased relief costs in affected areas.

The academic year established a new record, with a total of 27,955 Indian pupils enrolled, and 1,202 of these attending high schools or universities. These high attendance figures were made possible by the provision of 59 additional classrooms during the year.

The credit balance of the Indian trust fund as at March 31, 1952, was \$21,359,035.09, made up of \$16,583,361.70 in capital account, an increase of \$1,479,414.02, and \$4,775,673.39 in revenue account. Welfare expenditures during the year under review totalled \$3,583,588.89. More than 1,000 new homes for Indians were built, and 2,135 existing dwellings were repaired. The total of grants approved under the Veterans' Land Act as of March 31, 1952, was 1,283.

Family Allowances payments made to Indians during 1951 - 52 amounted to \$3,619,075, an increase of \$135,568 over the previous year. As of December 31, 1951, families and children receiving Family Allowances totalled 18,468 and 49,471 respectively. More than 86 per cent of the payments were made by cheque direct to the Indian families.

Indians 70 years of age and over became eligible during the year to receive Old Age Security Pensions in common with all Canadians in that age group. The estimated \$2,250,000 which will be paid annually to Indians 70 years of age and over in the form of Old Age Security is expected to have an important influence on the welfare of Indians of all age groups on the reserves. Indians 65 to 69 years of age became eligible to participate in the benefits of the provincially-administered Old Age Assistance Act, and blind Indians were also made eligible to receive benefits under the Blind Persons Act of January 1, 1952. As in the case of the Old Age Assistance Act, this latter Act is administered by the various provincial governments. In many provinces, the registration of Indians in both categories was put in motion.

## **Progress During the Year**

### **British Columbia**

Weather conditions throughout the Province during the summer were exceedingly arid, with practically no rainfall from May until September. The resulting shortage of water, and the fact that large quantities of hay and fodder had to be purchased, caused severe hardship among the Indian dairy farmers located in the Fraser Valley, and such crops as beans and corn were a total loss. The acreage of cash crops grown for fruit and vegetable canneries was generally increased in the interior.

Among Indian cattle ranchers throughout the interior, the reduction of the hay crop was to some extent offset by a favourable market price for cattle which enabled them to purchase additional hay. Several herds, however, were of necessity reduced in numbers through the inability of the owners to purchase sufficient fodder to carry their stock over the winter months.

The acquisition by the Branch of 235.6 acres of land, of which 190 acres are arable and irrigated and known as the Fountain Ranch, located adjacent to the Fountain Indian Reserve, Lillooet, B.C., enabled the permanent establishment of seventeen families on acreages sufficient to maintain them through the production of canning factory crops. These families previously had found it necessary to accept seasonal employment, with little permanent gain, on fruit farms in the State of Washington. A favourable reduction was noted in the annual migration to Washington of families from reserves in the lower mainland. A steady advancement was noted in the formation of potato and calf clubs among younger Indians on reserves throughout the interior and among students attending Indian residential schools, with favourable results in competitions at rural centres and agricultural fairs.

The coastal Indians engaged in commercial fishing enjoyed a better-than-average year, with those fishing in the northern waters of Vancouver Island and the Naas and Skeena Rivers obtaining greater financial returns than at any time in the past. A satisfactory increase was noted in Indians engaged in halibut fishing, a number of whom purchased new boats and fishing gear.

Better-than-average employment conditions prevailed during seasonal work in the various fish canneries and, throughout the winter, clam digging was undertaken by a large group of Indian families with very satisfactory results.

Employment opportunities in industry continued at a high wage level with greater numbers of Indians accepting permanent employment. A steady increase was also evidenced through northern British Columbia in the number of Indians engaged in logging, pulp cutting, and employment in lumber mills. An improvement in the economy and living conditions of these families was noted.

The large group of Indian families in the northern and central parts of the Province who derive their livelihood from fur trapping experienced a difficult year because of the depressed prices received for their fur catches. These unfavourable returns necessitated the issuance of relief. Many of these Indian families moved to take advantage of seasonal work in the woods.

Major engineering projects carried out included the installation or reconstruction of six irrigation systems, thirteen domestic water systems, and one electric light system. River bank protection works were completed to control erosion on three reserves. Improvements were also made to several Indian roads, the largest project being the reconstruction of fifteen miles of road on the west side of the Fraser River in the Lytton Indian Agency.

A continued improvement was noted in day school attendance and in the number of pupils attending provincial high schools. A residential school accommodating 110 pupils recruited from the northern part of the province and Yukon Territory was opened at Lower Post, and a block was added to the Cariboo Residential School. Seven new schools were built, some of which were replacements, increasing educational facilities by six additional classrooms. Further progress was made in arranging for the education of Indian children in provincial schools in four areas.

## **Alberta**

The agricultural development of the Indian reserves in Alberta progressed favourably and an increased interest in agriculture was noted among Indians, particularly those in the northern areas. Unfortunately, the crops harvested were disappointing owing to a wet harvest season and also to the early onset of winter, which left a large proportion of the crops under snow.

Reserves in southern Alberta were particularly hard hit. The Blood Reserve harvested only about 5 per cent of the crop seeded. Conditions were better in

the central and northern portions of the Province, especially at the Fort Vermilion Agency, and all crops sown were harvested with good yields, including 1,380 bushels of good quality flax from 73 acres seeded. The Fort St. John Agency had a total crop failure owing to the early snowfall. A large portion of the crops in the south was salvaged by spring harvesting.

Approximately 3,000 head of cattle were sold at a record price. Sales were particularly heavy in the south, offsetting the poor returns from the grain not harvested.

There was a continued trend toward the purchase of power equipment and tractor-drawn implements. The demand for better housing was greatly increased, especially in the central and southern parts of the Province. At some of the agencies, an effort was made to develop an improved housing program by means of assistance from band funds on the basis of signed repayment contracts.

The Indians on the more isolated reserves and in the northern areas continued to derive some income from lumbering and trapping, but the price of furs was so low during the year and the catch so poor in some of the localities that the trapping Indians found it increasingly difficult to cope with the increase in cost of food and clothing. Coarse furs, such as lynx, fox, and wolf, were practically worthless, but in some areas they became so numerous as to create a real problem for the trappers.

Returns from fishing were greatly increased in the Saddle Lake Agency, and activities in the Edmonton and Lesser Slave Lake Agencies met with some success. A project was undertaken at Little Sandy Lake in the Wabasca area, but the amount of fish caught did not meet the cost of operation.

More than 100 new dwellings were completed on the various reserves in the Province during the fiscal year, and repairs and improvements were made to approximately 200 Indian homes. Departmental assistance in this building program did not average more than 20 per cent of the cost, the balance being paid by the Indians themselves or through the assistance of band funds.

The road improvement program was continued during the summer of 1951, the workers using two power units purchased by the Branch. Owing to the extremely wet season, not as much work could be done as was originally planned.

The erection of two 2-room day schools on the Blackfoot Reserve and a one-room school on the Horse Lake Reserve, Fort St. John Agency, was practically completed during the fiscal year. A log day school and teacherage was also completed at the Halfway Reserve in British Columbia. The former agency office on the Stony Reserve was converted into a day school.

A substantial revenue was derived from the sale of oil permits and leases, from which practically all bands benefited. A small band of 240 Indians on the Stony Plain Reserve, which now has 16 productive oil wells, occupied an enviable position in this new economy. Returns from agricultural leases are rapidly making many bands in this region self-supporting.

## **Saskatchewan**

The 1951 crop year was, in many respects, unusual. Normal rainfall in the early part of the growing season gave promise of good yields on all Indian reserves. Early killing frosts lowered the quality of the wheat to some extent, however, and there followed a long period of the most difficult harvest weather in Saskatchewan in many years. On most of the reserves, there were only three days of good harvest weather during which the grain was threshed out with normal moisture content. For the remainder of the harvesting period, as the result of rain and snowfall, harvesting was difficult and all grain graded either

tough or damp. After many efforts, harvesting was eventually completed on most reserves before Christmas. Any grain that was not harvested at that time remained in the fields until spring, when harvesting was completed on the remaining reserves. The area under cultivation on the Indian reserves in Saskatchewan totalled nearly 137,000 acres.

The total income to the Indians from grain and hay crops amounted to \$820,000, and from livestock sold, \$307,000.

The year was fairly successful for the majority of Indians who gain a livelihood from trapping. Beavers increased considerably, but muskrats were reduced in number and the quality of the fur was lower than normal in some areas. The total income to Indians from fur of all kinds was \$449,000.

There was a steady improvement in living conditions on the reserves. One hundred and fifteen homes were built and 184 repaired.

Education facilities were improved through the employment of teachers with higher qualifications, and through the provision of additional classrooms. New construction included seven day schools of the one-classroom and teacherage combined type of structure, and one 2-classroom school with teacherage combined. Three day schools of one-classroom and teacherage construction and two of 2-classroom and teacherage construction were being built at the end of the fiscal year.

Twenty-three miles of new road was built on reserves, and existing roads were repaired. Heavy rainfall late in the year hampered this work.

The general health of the Indians was good during the year, and there was no serious epidemic. The improved attitude of Indians toward tuberculosis control was indicated by their willingness to report suspicious lung trouble and to accept sanatoria treatment if necessary.

## **Manitoba**

Despite the heavy rainfalls which delayed thrashing in many areas, good returns were realized by Indians engaged in agriculture. The total acreage seeded to grain was 14,037, yielding 262,531 bushels, an increase over the previous year in both acreage and yield. In addition, 2,180 acres of brushland were broken and 4,259 acres summer-fallowed.

Approximately five hundred acres of potatoes were planted and, although the yield was poor in some localities, almost 80,000 bushels were picked. By the close of the year, 22,515 acres, not including leased lands, were under cultivation.

Cattle herds continued to be depleted in numbers as a result of the maintenance of high beef prices. High wages for lumbering and fishing continued to attract young men from the farms, and this also contributed to the decrease in the total number of stock. There were 1,701 reserve cattle at the end of the year.

The returns from trapping declined, largely because of the drop in fur prices. As a result, many Indians usually employed on their traplines turned to commercial fishing, in which both wages and prices were at a good level. The establishing of filleting plants in the North contributed to the good prices obtained.

Lumbering operations progressed favourably on many reserves, with eight mills in operation. The cut totalled 465,000 feet, and 893,700 feet was taken out under permit. Pulpwood brought excellent prices, and a fair cut was made at the Clandeboye and Fisher River Agencies. The shingle mill at Norway House turned out 51,200 shingles.

Wild rice harvested on the Whiteshell Forest Reserve amounted to some 40,000 pounds, and netted the Indians concerned \$18,288. An additional 20,000 to 25,000 pounds were harvested by Indians in the northern part of the Province, where prices ranged from 15 to 30 cents a pound.

Housing was improved on many reserves with the construction of 154 houses and the repairing of 406 existing dwellings. The Indian contribution to this housing program amounted to \$34,371.

Additional educational facilities were provided through the construction of seven new schools with teacherages attached. Attendance at all schools improved, with the number in higher grades continuing to increase. Many of these children have signified their intention of taking up nursing or teaching as a vocation.

The effect of thirty-eight active Homemakers' Clubs was apparent throughout the year on a number of reserves. Garment making, canning, and handicraft were sponsored by many of these groups, and such worthwhile projects as "paint-up" campaigns reflected credit to their communities.

Nineteen miles of new road was constructed, in addition to the brushing of some fifty miles of winter roads in the North.

## **Ontario**

Conditions for the Indians of southern Ontario continued to improve during the year. Work was plentiful and wages were high. A great number of Indians found steady employment in industry, and others were employed at casual labour on fruit and tobacco farms during the summer and in the winter at the lumber camps.

Indian farmers had a successful year. The price of farm products was high and the crops were good. Farmers on the southern reserves, namely, St. Regis, Tyendinaga, Six Nations, Caradoc, and Walpole Island, used their earnings to advantage by purchasing modern machinery and carrying out needed repairs to fences, homes, and barns.

Hydro power was installed on the Tyendinaga, Caradoc, Curve Lake, and Saugeen Reserves, and further extended on the Six Nations, Walpole Island, and Kettle Point Reserves. This service did much to improve home conditions.

Many Indians, because of their substantial earnings, repaired and improved their homes. The construction program, which was initiated a few years ago, was continued at Golden Lake, Sarnia, and Christian Island, and extended to Saugeen and Kettle Point. Surveys were made of the housing requirements on the Walpole Island and Cape Croker Reserves, and approval was given by the councils of these bands for expenditures from band funds for house construction aid improvement to commence next year. During the past year at the Saugeen Reserve, nineteen new houses were constructed and five were remodelled and repaired with cement foundations, brick chimneys, insul brick siding, and asphalt roofing. These were fully finished inside with rock wool insulation. The cost of this project was met entirely from band funds.

The road program was continued on all reserves in the southern region. The road maintainers located at Caradoc, Six Nations, and St. Regis not only improved the roads on their own reserves but were moved to the Tyendinaga, Moravian, Walpole Island, Sarnia, and Kettle Point Reserves to work at these points. A new maintainer was purchased for the Cape Croker and Saugeen Reserves. This equipment was operated and maintained by Indians.

Three new schools were constructed on the Mud Lake, Gibson, and Shawanaga Reserves to provide additional and improved accommodation for the increasing number of school children. There was a noticeable increase in the number of children attending high school.

Trapping was still the major economic factor in the northern region of the Province. Although the number of pelts taken was higher than in the previous year, the cash return was lower because of the drop in fur prices.

It had previously been noted that trappers in the far North produced better quality skins than the trappers to the south. During the year, through lectures and demonstrations, an attempt was made to improve the preparation of furs trapped in southern Ontario so that better prices might be obtained.

Timber operations, possible on most reserves, continued, with timber being cut under licence and also by the Indians themselves under permit. Two operations were started whereby Indians as a group harvested the timber under the guidance of a forest engineer. Sawlogs, pulp, and veneer logs were the main crop.

Departmental sawmills were operated by Indians under direction in the James Bay, Manitoulin Island, and Sioux Lookout Agencies. The produce of these mills was used to build or repair homes. One hundred and seventy-nine new houses were built and 216 repaired.

Electricity was installed at Wikwemikong, Couchiching, and Lake Helen Reserves, in each case doing much to improve living conditions.

New Indian day schools were built in the James Bay, Fort Frances, Sioux Lookout, and Port Arthur Agencies. Several others were repaired and improved.

Road programs were carried out in eight of the nine northern agencies. New roads were constructed on some, and, in the remainder, thoroughfares were improved.

Recreational activities were organized at Wikwemikong, Garden River, and Fort William. A modern arena was in operation at Wikwemikong, providing facilities for sports and recreation for the young people of the Reserve. Schools were also assisted to expand facilities available.

Homemakers' Clubs, eighteen in number, continued to play an active role in the social betterment of many reserves, with members showing an increased interest in band affairs and in many cases taking an active interest in council elections.

## **Quebec**

Employment conditions for the Indians of Quebec remained at a good level throughout the year, with noticeable improvements evident on reserves such as Seven Islands, Bersimis, and Abitibi.

The fur catch was good, but depressed prices offered little encouragement to trappers. As a result, many left their traplines to work as labourers in lumbering and mining operations.

A woodwork factory was completed at Manowan in the Abitibi Agency, and a second sawmill was acquired. These units facilitated the housing program underway in that area. Five dwellings were completed and five more started.

In other agencies, welfare housing operations were responsible for the completion of thirty new homes and the repairing of others. A number of veterans obtained assistance under the Veterans' Land Act and creditable homes were erected under this plan, the largest number of units being at Caughnawaga.

The extension of salmon fishing at Bersimis realized good returns, the fish bringing 40 cents per pound despite the distance to markets. Also at Bersimis, 25,000 cords of pulpwood were cut, bringing the Indian owners-workers good wages in return and increasing trust fund revenues by the timber dues resulting.

The Maniwaki Indians had their most active lumbering year on record.

In cutting hardwood for ply-wood purposes, the band agreed to the allocation of 10,000 feet to each married man and 5,000 feet to each single man. Timber dues from this operation amounted to \$19,000.



Homemakers' Clubs were active on many reserves. Typical activities were those of the Congo and Maniwaki Branches, who conducted sewing classes, organized cemetery care, and distributed Christmas baskets to needy hospital patients.

Interest in education continued to be reflected in increased attendance at most schools and in the number of children progressing to higher grades.

### **New Brunswick**

Employment conditions in this Province were unchanged, with many obtaining work in the lumber or pulp industry. The hydro development started in 1950 continued to be the principal source of employment at Tobique.

The manufacture of baskets was still a stable source of income. Although the Indians did not engage in commercial fishing and trapping, a number obtained seasonal employment as guides for salmon fishing.

The housing situation was improved considerably through the construction of twenty welfare houses and the repair of many others. A number were also built by Indian veterans under the Veterans' Land Act plan.

Direct relief continued as a major item of expenditure, although every effort was made to restrict this to the crippled, blind, or sick.

New day schools were built at St. Mary's and Woodstock to accommodate the increased school population. It was noted that attendance was on the increase on every reserve in the Province, and that pupils attending colleges and convents were again increased in number.

Although there was no large-scale farming, several families grew very fine market gardens. Families were also employed by local growers during the potato season.

### **Nova Scotia**

With a minimum of employment available and a retardation in the pulp market, the economic position of Indians in this Province during the year was generally poor. This condition was reflected in the increased amount of direct relief given.

The larger reserves with considerable forest growth fared better because of a brisk demand for pit props. This, however, was of seasonal nature, and basketry and handle-making remained the principal sources of revenue.

The enlistment rate was high, particularly at Shubenacadie, and by the end of the year over sixty Nova Scotia Indians were in the armed forces.

Other than sustenance gardening, the occasional retailing of milk in small quantities, and a trend toward small fruit culture, agriculture played no great part in the livelihood of the Nova Scotia Indians. One exception of note was the introduction of sheep raising on the Chapel Island Reserve, through an individual revolving fund loan.

Although the welfare appropriation was reduced, approximately 300,000 feet of lumber was cut and milled, 150 squares of shingles were manufactured, eight houses were built, five of these under the Veterans' Land Act grant, and 50 dwellings were repaired on the various reserves. Roads were gravelled and repaired, particularly on the Shubenacadie and Eskasoni Reserves. Considerable land clearing was done by the Agency tractors to assist and encourage small farming.

At the Eskasoni woodworking shop, window and door frames, doors and sashes, fishboxes, caskets, and interior finishes were made as required for use or sale. A handicraft shop was built at East Bay on Highway No.4 in the hope of providing an outlet for Indian crafts. The broadened provisions of the revolving fund loan regulations were taken advantage of, and three applications

were approved. Considerable work was provided for a number of Indian women in the manufacture of hospital clothing. Most of the money thus earned was immediately invested in the purchase of sewing machines. One new Homemakers' Club was formed on the Afton Reserve.

The two community stores did a creditable business. They retired their loans, are reimbursing the Government in full for the manager's salary, employ seven Indian clerks, and have made considerable profits.

Worthy of note was the ever-increasing advantage taken of higher education possibilities. Never before in the history of Nova Scotia were so many Indian children attending high school. One youth graduated in electrical engineering from the Nova Scotia Technical College. Indications are that this trend will continue on an increasing scale. The day school on the Afton Reserve was reopened, and construction was started of a new day school and teacherage on the Whycocomagh Reserve.

### **Prince Edward Island**

The Indian population of agricultural Prince Edward Island had a difficult year, economically, as the result of the widespread potato crop failure, poor fishing, and a heavy snowfall which resulted in difficulties in harvesting ash. In addition, the usually lucrative smelt run did not materialize.

Clam and oyster picking provided some seasonal employment, and an increased interest in market gardens, as a means of attaining a greater degree of family security, became evident.

Some able-bodied young men migrated to New England for employment in industrial areas. Others enlisted in the armed forces.

The community store, an agency project financed through a revolving fund loan, had a difficult year, but managed to break even. When it was possible to obtain ash the potato basket project did well, but the project was at a standstill for some time, owing to the inability to secure raw material as a result of the heavy snow.

Two welfare houses were constructed and twenty repaired. The Lennox Island Reserve is favoured with water available at a reasonable depth, and nine wells were drilled successfully. A small tractor and farming equipment were provided to encourage and assist agricultural enterprises. A road through the Reserve was improved considerably, the wharf was repaired, a new scow was provided, and work was continued on the erection of a pole line to provide telephone communications.

A newly formed Homemakers' Club got off to a good start. Although a comparatively small Reserve, Lennox Island engaged in intermediate baseball and hockey schedules quite commendably. School attendance was very satisfactory, and five pupils of both sexes carried on high school studies in non-Indian institutions.

### **Yukon**

Although weather conditions during the year were average, January was extremely cold, causing privation in certain areas and making it necessary to provide the Burwash Band with extra relief supplies. Requests for emergency assistance came from various other bands, particularly Ross River and Pelly Lakes, during the same period.

Many Indians found summer employment in mining and trucking at Mayo and an extensive Government building program at Whitehorse. Although most of the Indians are classified as labourers or unskilled workers, a few are now being included in the semi-skilled brackets. Road construction and maintenance gave steady employment to a dozen or more Indians, and an equal number worked

for the White Pass and Yukon Railway. An average year was experienced by the big-game hunters, and most of the Indian guides enjoyed a full working season.

Trapping conditions were slightly improved over the previous year, but lower prices offset these benefits.

Twenty elk were brought from Elk Island Park, Alberta, and released in a favourable area some fifty miles north of Whitehorse. Five buffalo, received as a gift from the Territory of Alaska, were released in the same region. The Indian Affairs Branch constructed a corral for the animals, but all other expenses were paid by the Yukon Government. Eventually, needy Indians will share some of the benefits of killing off the excess animals. A survey completed during the year indicated that there were 348 registered traplines, Indian and non-Indian, in the Yukon.

Wood-cutting areas were set aside for the Whitehorse and Carcross Bands. These are for firewood supplies only, and are not intended for commercial use. There was little commercial wood cutting in the Whitehorse area, as the Yukon River steamships curtailed their activities, and this led to a serious wood shortage in Whitehorse. Several Indians cut on a commercial basis, however, with very good results. During the extreme cold of January, a supply of wood was cut for welfare purposes. A quantity was stored at the Agency office and distributed to destitute or sick Indians as required.

The road and trail from Mayo Indian Reserve to the town of Mayo were improved and repaired using Indian labour. This proved a decided advantage to the Indian families living on the Reserve.

A 16 mm. projection machine was purchased jointly by Indian Health Services, Department of National Health and Welfare, and the Indian Affairs Branch. A portable generator was also obtained for showings in small settlements without electricity. The projector is used to show films on wildlife and forest conservation, health care, and other educational subjects.

### **Northwest Territories**

The drop in the price of fur and the continuation of high living costs in the North combined to make the year economically unsound for Indians of the Territories.

Fortunately, caribou and other game animals were plentiful in most areas, with the result that no extra relief was necessary. However, in the majority of cases, trapping Indians used up the reserve required by families to carry them over to the next hunting season.

Many of the bands living beside Great Slave Lake engaged in commercial fishing, particularly in the Hay River and Fort Simpson districts. Despite their fears to the contrary, the Indians found fish to be plentiful, and many adapted themselves to this new industry. A number were also employed in the rapidly expanding mining industry, which to some measure assisted in compensating for reduced trapline returns.

Attendance at day schools was fairly good, depending on the proximity of the Indian homes to the schools and the ability of the parents to remain in them throughout the school year. A tendency toward a greater appreciation of the value of education was noted, and where economic factors made it possible for the families to remain throughout the year in a settlement where a school is available, full advantage was taken of opportunities offered.

A number of young Indians enlisted in the armed forces, including a fine representative group from the Hare Bands of Loucheux Indians. Early reports received on this group of young men indicate that the majority are doing well in their new vocation.

## **Reserves and Trusts Service**

### **Reserves Division**

#### Land Sales and Leases

Seventy-nine parcels of surrendered lands were sold during the fiscal year 1951 - 52. Of this number, 63 were sold for cash, realizing \$653,029.53. Sixteen were disposed of on a time basis and will realize \$13,385.

Receipts from cash sales and collections on sale contracts amounted to \$687,648.80. Of this amount, \$682,522.31 represented principal payments and \$5,126.49, interest payments.

Thirty-five purchasers of surrendered lands on a time sale basis completed their payments and letters patent were issued in favour of 69 purchasers.

Rental collected under leases and permits covering both reserve and surrendered lands totalled \$655,635.04. There were 2,463 leases and permits in force at the end of the fiscal year, including 320 crop share leases.

### **Indian Estates**

The estates of 469 deceased Indians were referred to the Branch and the administration of 305 estates was concluded by the distribution of the estate assets.

### **Reserve Lands**

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

### **Enfranchisement**

Five hundred and one Indians were enfranchised during the fiscal year.

### **Band Membership**

The administrative problem of Indian band membership increased following the coming into force of the new Indian Act on September 4, 1951. Following the posting of Indian band lists in accordance with the provisions of the Act, a substantial number of protests were received concerning the omission or addition of names to the band lists. These protests were investigated individually.

### **Petroleum and Natural Gas**

Exploration work by licensees and permittees continued, and 15 oil wells were brought into production on Stony Plain Indian Reserve in Alberta, bringing the number of Producing wells on that reserve to 16. Oil rights were advertised on 33 reserves during the fiscal year.

There were 295 oil contracts in force at the end of the year. Receipts to Indian band funds from these contracts totalled \$627,715.33.

### **Timber and Forest Protection**

Fifty-two licenses were in force at the beginning of the fiscal year, and of, these eight were completed. No licence was forfeited. Thirty-nine were renewed which, with the 12 new licences issued during the year, brought the number of licences in force at the end of the year to 54.

Thirty-five fires were reported on Indian reserves. They covered an area of approximately 443 acres, of which 13 acres

was of merchantable timber. Timber destroyed was estimated to have a stumpage value of \$584.

The sum of \$5,548.59 was spent in the suppression of these fires.

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## Trusts and Annuities Division

The credit balance of the Indian trust fund as at March 31, 1952, was \$21,359,035.09, made up of \$16,583,361.70 in capital account and \$4,775,673.39 in revenue account. At the end of the year, the capital account showed an increased balance of \$1,479,414.02 and the revenue account a decrease of \$377,313.89.

Interest paid by the Government on the trust fund amounted to \$1,001,682.13. Other major items of income to the fund included land leases, \$655,635.04; timber, \$668,499.58; oil exploration rights, \$627,715.33; and land sales, \$687,648.80.

The total expenditure from the trust fund in the year was \$3,978,069.79, chiefly for agricultural assistance, relief, distribution of cash in accordance with the provisions of land surrenders, housing construction and improvements, road building, and loans to Indians.

Councils of bands with worthwhile trust funds continued to take an increasingly active part in the management of their monies through the budgeting of their annual expenditures. The new Indian Act provides that the Governor in Council may, by order, permit a band to control, manage, and expend, in whole or in part, its revenue monies. The experience being gained by band councils in compiling their annual budget of expenditures provides valuable training in preparation for the time when they may assume the control and management of their revenue monies. Band councils generally are showing that their understanding of the principles of money management is rapidly increasing. The allocation of over a million dollars during the year was about in the same proportion as during the previous fiscal year, and was devoted mainly to items such as agriculture, relief, cash distributions, housing, and road improvements.

Notable among the housing improvement projects on Indian reserves, payable from trust funds, are those at Sarnia and Saugeen, Ontario. In the case of the Sarnia Band, 23 families received assistance at a total cost of \$29,118.52. The Saugeen Band spent \$40,000 from their funds to repair houses and to build new ones where necessary.

At Squamish, in North Vancouver, \$120,000 was set aside from band funds. Twenty-six houses were purchased as a nucleus of a planned village site which will have sewer, water, and electrical services.

It is worthy of mention that a number of community halls were built or commenced during the year at the request of Indians who voted funds for that purpose.

## Annuities

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

Number of chiefs paid at \$25 - 175	\$4,375
Number of headmen paid at \$15 - 406	6,090
Number of other Indians paid at \$5 - 56,217	281,085
Number of other Indians paid at \$4 - 195	780
Number of commutations of annuity paid at \$50 - 82	4,100
Number of enfranchised Indians paid \$100 in lieu of annuity - 216	21,600
Amount paid on account of arrears for previous years	4,808
General advance re Robinson Treaty	14,100
Total	\$336,938

In addition, 6,219 Indians received annuity under the Robinson Treaty, and 6,078 under Treaty Nine (James Bay). This brought the number of Indians in Canada who received treaty annuity to 69,290.

## Personal Savings Accounts

There were approximately 2,607 individual Indian savings accounts in effect, and the total on deposit was increased by \$27,970.22. The following statement summarizes transactions during the year:

...	Debit	Credit
April 1, 1951 - balance	...	\$546,193.80
Government interest	...	25,675.81
Deposits	...	162,862.82
Withdrawals	\$160,568.41	...
March 31, 1952 - balance	574,164.02	...
...	\$734,732.43	\$734,732.43

## Band Loans

One hundred and ninety-two Indians applied for loans from band funds, and of this number 153 received loans which totalled \$77,160.90, the average loan being \$504.32. The sum advanced was for purposes and in amounts as follows: purchase of livestock and equipment, \$41,220.90; purchase of land and buildings, \$1,450; repairs to houses and barns, \$15,265; construction of new buildings, \$12,475; miscellaneous purchases, \$6,750.

Ten horses were purchased, as against eight in 1950 - 51. Seventeen tractors and two half-ton farm trucks were bought, as compared to 19 tractors in the previous year. Seven loans were approved for clearing and breaking new land. One hundred and forty-eight loans were fully retired. Loan funds were set up from the capital funds of seven additional bands, thus making a total of 88 Indian bands with loan funds which range in size from \$1,000 to \$25,000.

## Education Service

### Pupil Enrolment and Attendance at Indian Schools

Fiscal Year	Residential Schools		Day Schools		Total		
	Enrolment	Average Attendance	Enrolment	Average Attendance	Enrolment	Average Attendance	Percentage of Attendance
1941 - 42	8,840	8,283	8,441	5,837	17,281	14,120	81.71
1942 - 43	8,830	8,046	8,046	5,395	16,876	13,441	79.64
1943 - 44	8,729	7,902	7,858	5,355	16,587	13,257	79.92
1944 - 45	8,865	8,006	7,573	5,159	16,438	13,165	80.09
1945 - 46	9,149	8,264	9,532	6,691	18,681	14,955	80.05
1946 - 47	9,304	8,192	10,181	7,344	19,485	15,536	79.73
1947 - 48	8,986	7,863	10,982	8,178	19,968	16,041	80.33
1948 - 49	9,368	8,345	12,511	10,320	21,879	18,665	85.31
1949 - 50	9,316	8,593	14,093	12,060	23,409	20,653	88.23
1950 - 51	9,357	8,779	15,514	13,525	24,871	22,304	89.68
1951 - 52	9,844	9,175	15,746	13,674	25,590	22,849	89.29

The total enrolment of Indian children in schools of all types increased by 1,052 over the previous year. Particularly encouraging is the steady increase in the number of Indian children attending non-Indian schools. In the three years

since 1949, this number has nearly doubled, showing an increase from 1,302 to 2,365. Of the Indian pupils in non-Indian schools, 1,735 were enrolled in the elementary grades.

During the school year under review, 1,091 Indian children were enrolled in high school, an increase of 360 since 1949. In addition, 99 were enrolled in special courses, including 11 at university.

The total number of Indians who attended educational classes during the year was 27,955.

## Construction of New Schools

Fifty-nine classrooms were completed during the year, of which 46 were at day schools and 13 at residential schools. The Lower Post Residential School in northern British Columbia was opened in the autumn of 1951.

## Teachers at Indian Day Schools

In spite of an acute shortage of trained teachers throughout Canada, there was an improvement over the previous year in the qualifications of teachers employed by the Branch, and the number of teachers holding certificates was increased by 73.

## Vocational Education

Encouragement was given to this type of training, both through the establishment of courses at Indian schools and through grants to enable Indians to attend vocational training centres. Assistance was given to 81 students to enable them to take training in trades and professions.

## Physical Education and Recreation

The establishment of physical education and recreation centres, both at Indian schools and in Indian communities, was continued. The first annual award of the Tom Longboat Trophy and medals was made to the outstanding amateur Indian athlete in Canada. These awards were donated by the Dominion Bridge Company in conjunction with the Amateur Athletic Union of Canada.

## Welfare Service

Emphasis continued to be placed on projects aimed at assisting Indians to achieve economic independence instead of relying on direct relief. This relief was, of course, provided where necessary.

## Summary of Welfare Expenditure

Province	1951 - 52	1950 - 51	1949 - 50
Newfoundland	\$15,922.73	\$37,166.11	Nil
Nova Scotia	250,139.76	277,526.78	\$299,458.19
Prince Edward Island	58,815.41	40,290.35	27,928.85
New Brunswick	153,773.35	169,457.36	164,084.59
Quebec	585,633.43	615,293.44	454,614.27
Ontario	574,678.42	597,934.24	417,992.91
Manitoba	455,697.99	455,556.72	347,031.68
Saskatchewan	356,629.75	357,604.95	310,519.91
Alberta	252,012.33	335,504.97	268,034.09
British Columbia	668,291.22	892,477.17	723,575.81
Northwest Territories	129,711.59	110,643.59	82,960.86
Yukon Territory	23,766.29	23,799.38	30,285.09
Headquarters salaries	57,497.41	47,918.56	37,203.95
Triennial clothing	...	6,612.80	4,857.31
Handicraft	1,019.21	1,705.39	759.09
Miscellaneous	...	3,206.42	2,542.46

Totals	\$3,583,588.89	\$3,972,698.23	\$3,171,849.06
Net decrease 1951 - 52 over 1950 - 51	...	...	\$389,109.34
Net increase 1950 - 51 over 1949 - 50	...	...	\$800,849.17

### **Economic Development**

During the year, 1,023 houses were built on Indian reserves and 2,135 repaired. This work was financed from welfare appropriation and Veterans' Land Act grants in addition to personal or band funds. The total expenditure from welfare appropriation was \$903,071.45.

Indians engaged in land cultivation, livestock and poultry raising, gardening, commercial and domestic fishing, logging and lumbering, and other industries were assisted financially with revolving fund loans, and from welfare appropriation where necessary or expedient.

Forty-nine revolving fund loans totalling \$65,720.70 were approved during the year. Recipients included both bands engaged in community farming and Indians who needed money to purchase livestock; farm and logging machinery, including tractors; lobster and fishing equipment; boats, canoes, and motors; a freezing unit for a store; and other miscellaneous equipment.

Two large refrigerators purchased for storage of game and fish, surplus to immediate requirements during periods of abundance, will be installed at Stony Rapids, northern Saskatchewan, and Fort Providence, Northwest Territories. Three others installed in the north a year ago are proving most beneficial to the native population concerned during periods of scarcity.

The seventh annual convention of Indian Homemakers' Clubs in Eastern Canada was held on the Caradoc Indian Reserve at Muncey, Ontario.

### Grants to Agricultural Exhibitions and Indian Fairs

...	1951 - 52	1950 - 51
New Brunswick	...	...
Fredericton Exhibition	\$25	...
Ontario -	...	...
Ohsweken Agricultural Society, Brantford	250	\$250
Moravian Agricultural Society	100	100
Garden River Agricultural Society, Sault St. Marie	100	100
Caradoc United Indian Fair, Muncey	150	150
Manitoulin Island Unceded Agricultural Society	150	150
Canadian Lakehead Exhibition	250	250
Mohawk Agricultural Society, Deseronto	100	100
Rama Indian Fair, Longford Mills	50	50
Walpole Island Agricultural Society	50	50
Manitoba -	...	...
Manitoba Provincial Exhibition	250	250
Rosburn Agricultural Society	25	25
Swan Lake Exhibition	25	25
Northern Manitoba Trappers' Festival, The Pas	50	50
Saskatchewan -	...	...
Prince Albert Agricultural Society	500	500
Regina Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition Association Limited	500	500
Alberta -	...	...
Calgary Exhibition	500	500
Edmonton Exhibition	500	500
British Columbia -	...	...
North and South Saanich Agricultural Society, Cowichan	50	50

Windermere Agricultural Association, Kootenay	175	175
Chilliwack Agricultural Association, Chilliwack	150	150
Armstrong Fall Fair, Okanagan	250	250
Bulkley Valley Agricultural and Industrial Association	100	100
Vancouver Exhibition	500	500
Cowichan Agricultural Society	150	150
Fort Fraser Fall Fair	50	50
Yukon Territory -	...	...
Dawson Annual Exhibition	50	50
General -	...	...
The Canadian Handicrafts Guild	50	50
Garden prizes, standing crop competitions	1,500	1,500
Home improvement competitions	500	500
Ploughing matches - expenses of Indian competitors	250	250
...	\$7,350	\$7,325

### **Re-establishment of Indian Veterans**

Seventy-one new and 18 supplementary applications for settlement of Indian veterans under the Veterans' Land Act were approved. Comparative totals during the previous year were 122 and 32.

The total number of grants approved at March 31, 1952, was 1,283. Of these, 439 have been completely expended.

Although the number of applications being received is diminishing, there are still some reserves on which veterans have not taken advantage of settlement under the Veterans' Land Act. In addition, there are 175 Indians in the Canadian Army Special Force. Many of them will be eligible for these benefits after discharge from the service.

The following table shows details of grants under the Veterans' Land Act to March 31, 1952, and during the year 1951 - 52.

Purpose of Grant	Number of Veterans	Total Value	Average Value
...	...	\$ cts.	\$
Land and buildings	314	251,034.25	799
Building materials	998	1,250,827.52	1,253
Clearing land	179	78,048.01	436
Livestock and equipment	703	891,746.11	1,268
Forestry equipment	21	16,866.14	803
Commercial fishing equipment	138	202,466.24	1,467
Fur farming equipment	67	34,172.80	510
Household equipment	763	169,459.45	222
Total	...	\$2,894,620.52	...

Grants - 1951 - 52	...	Total to date
New grants approved	71	1,283
Supplementary	18	437
Amount	\$172,752.54	\$2,894,620.52
Expenditure	216,972.70	2,581,430.28
Average grant	2,256.00	...
Approved, not expended	...	\$13,190.24

## Handicraft

Heavy buying during the spring and summer months left the stock of handicraft on hand unusually low, and during the winter months it was necessary to keep all available craftsmen working at full capacity. Four hundred and twenty-three handicraft orders, with a wholesale value of \$26,938.13, were shipped to merchants across the country during the year, and the Indian workers of the Pierreville, St. Regis, Manitoulin, and Lorette Agencies were paid a total of \$26,401.06. Essential materials such as black ash splints, coloured cord, dyes, and sweet grass, valued at \$5,182.40, were sold to the workers at cost price.

The sewing of 7,741 hospital garments for Indian hospitals operated by the Department of National Health and Welfare gave the Indian women at Eskasoni, Restigouche, Pierreville, Caughnawaga, St. Regis, Manitoulin, Tyendinaga, Rice Lake, Mud Lake, Caradoc, and Moravian Reserves a return of \$6,957 for their labour, an increase of \$3,000 over the previous year.

## Social Welfare

Social welfare includes benefits for which persons of Indian status are eligible under the Family Allowances, Old Age Security, Old Age Assistance, and Blind Persons Legislation; the administration of direct relief assistance of all kinds; and the provision of private home or institutional care for preschool age children, teen-age delinquents, and crippled or helpless adult Indians. The emphasis throughout is on encouraging the Indian to provide for himself to the fullest

possible extent. Assistance given varies according to circumstances, and is designed to supplement the efforts of the individual and to ameliorate hardship caused by circumstances beyond his control.

## Indigent Relief

During the summer and early autumn, the general level of employment and prosperity among Indians was favourable, and prior to December direct relief costs were lower than for a corresponding period in the previous fiscal year. In the late autumn and winter months, however, the effect of inclement weather, which prevented the harvesting of the crop in Western Canada, a depressed fur market, and seasonal unemployment created a need for heavier relief expenditures to alleviate widespread economic distress.

The basic scale of foods, issued as a guide to Indian superintendents in administering this type of relief assistance, was broadened and liberalized. Previously issued only when recommended by a doctor, milk was made an integral part of the basic scale of foods for families with growing children. The amount of meat authorized for issue was increased. Indian superintendents were encouraged to substitute local foods, when advantageous from an economic and nutritional point of view. Over and above the foods listed on the basic scale, Indian superintendents were authorized to provide additional items of diet necessary in special cases on medical advice. The policy was continued of issuing a special diet of meat, fruit juices, milk, and other nutritious foods to Indians convalescing at home following hospitalization for tuberculosis.

Through the co-operation of the Department of Resources and Development, the Indian Affairs Branch secured considerable quantities of meat from slaughters of game at the various National Parks. Over 101 tons of elk meat and 28 tons of buffalo meat was made available to the Branch as a result of the main slaughters conducted at the Elk Island and Wood Buffalo Parks in Alberta. The Indian Affairs Branch shared in the cost of this slaughter by paying the wages of ten Indians from the Athabaska Agency who were employed as hunters and butchers. The Branch also provided a snowmobile. Freezer units at Yellowknife and Fort Resolution were used to store large quantities of this meat for issue during the summer to destitute Indians. This was expected to reduce considerably the cost of relief food supplies in these areas.

## Family Allowances

The following table shows the number of Indian families and children receiving Family Allowances in Canada as at December 31, 1951, and the method of payment:

Province	Families In Pay	Children In Pay	Method of Payment			
			Cheque Direct	Cheque Direct c/o Agent	Agency Trust Account	In Kind
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Newfoundland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prince Edward Island	32	88	30	...	2	...
Nova Scotia	390	1,035	371	...	19	...
New Brunswick	338	922	329	...	9	...
Quebec	1,847	5,143	894	317	36	600
Ontario	4,257	11,759	3,090	164	66	937
Manitoba	2,586	7,116	1,969	600	17	...
Saskatchewan	2,476	6,457	1,729	646	69	32
Alberta	1,958	4,814	1,450	445	37	26
British Columbia	3,869	10,489	3,564	117	172	16
Yukon and N.W.T	715	1,648	242	...	...	473
Totals	18,468	49,471	13,668	2,289	427	2,084

The above figures refer only to accounts actually in pay as at December 31, 1951. In all, 20,399 families and 59,173 children were registered for Family Allowances, an increase over the previous year of 385 families and 1,586 children.

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

Cheque direct to Indian	13,668	...
Cheque direct to Indian, mailed c/o agency office	2,289	...
...	15,957	86.4 p.c.
Administered through Indian agency trust account	427	2.3 p.c.
Allowances in kind	2,084	11.3 p.c.

The following table shows the value of Family Allowances distributed to Indian families in the calendar year ending December 31, 1951, an increase of \$135,568 over the previous year:

Province	Amount
Newfoundland	...
Prince Edward Island	\$6,560
Nova Scotia	74,077
New Brunswick	66,154
Quebec	368,955
Ontario	859,800
Manitoba	519,056
Saskatchewan	462,858
Alberta	366,553
British Columbia	764,541
Yukon and Northwest Territories	130,521
Total	\$3,619,075

### Old Age Security

Under the terms of the Old Age Security Act, persons of Indian status, 70 years of age and over, are eligible for Old Age Security on the same basis as other Canadians. In December, 1951, a team from the Department of National Health and Welfare checked Indian Affairs Branch records maintained for persons receiving the allowance to aged Indians with particular reference to proof of age and residence qualifications. Subsequently, 4,319 accounts were transferred to the Department of National Health and Welfare and automatically registered for Old Age Security. The allowance to aged Indians was discontinued with the payment of the December, 1951, allowance, and former recipients of this allowance received Old Age Security Pensions of \$40 per month with effect January 1, 1952, without the necessity of individual registration. In addition, approximately 500 Indians 70 years of age and over, who were not eligible for the allowance to aged Indians because of personal income or because they were being maintained in hospital and other state-supported institutions, became eligible under the terms of the Old Age Security Act. Individual applications for this group and for Indians attaining 70 years of age since January 1, 1952, were submitted to the regional directors of Old Age Security in the various provinces.

The larger monthly Old Age Security payments and more liberal regulations which eliminate the means test and permit payment to Indians in mental institutions and hospitals will be of great benefit to Indians 70 years of age and over and will have an important influence on the welfare of other age groups on the reserves. It is estimated that approximately \$2,250,000 will be paid annually to Indians 70 years of age and over in the form of Old Age Security.

### Old Age Assistance

The Old Age Assistance Act, which came into force January 1, 1952, and which did not include a provision excluding

Indians appearing in the former Old Age Pensions Act, paved the way for Indians 65 to 69 years of age in the various provinces to participate in the benefits of this legislation on exactly the same basis as other provincial residents. In many provinces, the registration of Indians in the 65 to 69 year age group was put in motion. A few Indians are already receiving this pension.

The full cooperation and facilities of the Indian agency organization throughout Canada were offered to the provincial governments in registering Indians for Old Age Assistance.

### **Assistance to Blind Indians**

As is the case with Indians in the 65 to 69 year age group, blind Indians in the various provinces, under terms of the Blind Persons' Act which came into force January 1, 1952, are, as far as the Government of Canada is concerned, eligible for the Blind Persons' Allowance on the same basis as other provincial residents. Administrative machinery in this connection rests with the provinces.

Arrangements were also made for the registration of blind Indians with the Canadian National Institute for the Blind through the facilities of the Indian agency organization and in co-operation with the divisional offices of the Institute. A considerable number of blind Indians had previously been registered independently with the Institute, but the present arrangements will extend the scope of these registrations to include all blind Indians.

Although the number of blind Indians in age groups which can profit from facilities available through the Canadian National Institute for the Blind is relatively small, the individual problem is usually more difficult than in the case of non-Indians. Isolation, language, problems of accommodation and supervision of these handicapped Indians in large centres of population where training facilities are concentrated, and difficulties of finding markets near reserves for the type of handicraft normally taught at the Institute schools and shops all contributed to the complexity of the individual problem.

### **Social Workers**

During the year, social workers were appointed in Alberta, Saskatchewan, and the Maritime Provinces. With these three appointments, there is now a full complement of eight social workers working with the Indian Affairs Branch throughout Canada.

### **Wildlife and Fisheries**

#### **Fur Development and Management**

Progress continued in fur rehabilitation work carried on in co-operation with the various provinces. Indians are realizing the benefits accruing from this type of program and are adopting the conservation and management techniques necessary to restore the fur industry in some measure to its former level.

The results achieved to date continue to be most apparent with respect to beaver and muskrat, with beaver continuing to occupy first position. However, research into the management of other fur bearers was continued, with satisfactory results being obtained. Beaver production figures for areas under management by virtue of formal agreements with the provinces are as follows:

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

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

Five of the six fur preserve areas set aside by the Province of Quebec for the exclusive use of Indians continued to produce beaver on a sustained yield basis. The following table giving production figures from four of these areas will illustrate the results attending this type of management:

Year	Nottawa		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

The sixth area, Mistassini Preserve, previously comprising approximately 46,000 square miles and enlarged during 1951 by 5,000 square miles, continues under development. One hundred and ninety-six live beaver were introduced to the area during 1951 - 52, bringing the total of such introductions to 926.

During the year, three additional preserve areas comprising approximately 43,000 square miles, Roberval, 20,000 square miles, Bersimis, 21,000 square miles, and Manouan, 2,000 square miles, were set aside by the Province of Quebec and were brought under development.

The muskrat development projects in the Saskatchewan River Delta of Manitoba and Saskatchewan slowly recovered from the effects of the 1950 flood and subsequent disease epidemic.

Six full-time fur supervisors were employed in the following regions:

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

An assistant supervisor was employed in the James Bay area and two technicians supervised construction,

maintenance, and fur cropping on the Sipanok project in the Province of Saskatchewan.

### **Game Management**

The Branch co-operated with several provinces during the year for the purpose of fitting Indians into the management of game resources while at the same time upholding their unique position with regard to game as set out in the various treaties and statutory enactments on their behalf.

This took the form of participation by financial assistance and field cooperation in wildlife census, particularly with regard to moose, and of obtaining from the Indians returns on the number of game animals killed for their subsistence during the year. This permits the provincial administration to assess the utilization by Indians in planning open seasons for sport hunting.

## **Fisheries Management**

Increasing attention was given to promoting Indian participation in the commercial fishing industry. Several small projects were undertaken, including a salmon fishery at Bersimis, Quebec, and sturgeon fishing on the Albany River. General commercial fishing was supervised in northern Ontario, Manitoba, and Saskatchewan, and at Slave Lake in the Northwest Territories.

## **Engineering and Construction Service**

The Engineering and Construction Service, as the technical unit of the Indian Affairs Branch, provided technical opinion and advice to all other units in the Branch where expenditures on architectural, engineering, or topographical projects were involved.

These services included structural examination of and reports on existing buildings, their equipment and mechanical services, bridges, water supply systems, and sewage disposal installations. Field surveys were carried out and reports submitted on roadwork, irrigation projects, the provision of power transmission and telephone lines, river bank protection, and drainage.

For the Education Service, architectural designs, working drawings, specifications, estimates of cost, and construction details were prepared and issued for use in the erection of new residential and day schools, teachers' residences, and a variety of other buildings operated as constituent parts of the various educational institutions. Maintenance of such institutions required field investigations of existing structures, the design of structural additions, and rearrangement of interior layouts as well as the examination, study, and re-design of mechanical equipment and building services where alterations, additions, or replacements were required. Extensive repair work was carried out in residential schools on heating, plumbing, lighting, refrigeration, and laundry equipment.

Similar service was furnished with respect to agency buildings such as agents' or clerks' residences, R.C.M.P. barracks, garages, road machinery storage buildings, pumphouses, and power plants. Engineering drawings, specifications, and estimates of cost were also provided for the construction of roads, bridges, and water supply and sewage disposal installations.

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

Supervision on all construction work was carried out or arranged for by the Engineering and Construction Service.

## **School Construction**

Particular emphasis was placed on the construction of new schools and the expansion and repair of existing buildings to provide facilities for the increasing numbers of Indian children enrolled.

Details of work accomplished during the year under review are as follows:

### **Residential Schools**

Quebec, completion of Seven Islands Residential School; Ontario, remodelling of Mohawk Institute, Brantford; Saskatchewan, remodelling of former army buildings to provide accommodation for residential school at Prince Albert; repairing of heating system of Qu'Appelle Residential School; Alberta,

addition of two-classroom blocks with teachers' quarters, Crowfoot Residential School and Old Sun's Residential School; British Columbia, new fire escapes, remodelling plumbing, and roof repairs, Cowessess Residential School; completion of new classroom building and boiler house, Cariboo Residential School; completion of new residential school at Lower Post; remodelling of heating plant, Kootenay Residential School; completion of new classroom building, Alberni Residential School.

### **Day Schools**

Nova Scotia, one-classroom school and teachers' quarters, Whycocomagh Reserve, Eskasoni Agency; New Brunswick, one-classroom schools and teachers' quarters, Woodstock and St. Mary's Devon Reserves, Kingsclear Agency; two-classroom school with teachers' quarters, Tobique Agency; Quebec, one-classroom schools, Manouan Reserve, Abitibi Agency, and Congo Bridge Reserve, Maniwaki Agency; two-classroom school with teachers' quarters, Restigouche Agency; Ontario, two-classroom school with teachers' quarters, Wickwemikong Reserve, Manitoulin Agency; one-classroom schools with teachers' quarters, Shawanaga and Gibson Reserves, Parry Sound Agency; expandable one-classroom schools with teachers' quarters, Lake Helen Reserve, Port Arthur Agency, and Mud Lake Reserve, Rice and Mud Lake Agency; Manitoba, one-classroom schools with teachers' quarters, Jackhead and Lake Manitoba Reserves, Fisher River Agency; Cross Lake Reserve, Norway House Agency; Oxford House Reserve, Nelson River Agency; Fort Alexander Reserve, Clandeboye Agency; and Rolling River Reserve, Portage la Prairie Agency; Saskatchewan, two-classroom schools with teachers' quarters, Piapot Reserve, File Hills - Qu'Appelle Agency, and Onion Lake Reserve, Meadow Lake Agency; one-classroom schools with teachers' quarters, Big Island Lake Reserve, Meadow Lake Agency; Day Star Reserve, Touchwood Agency; Sturgeon Lake Reserve, Carleton Agency; and Jubilee, Springside, and Ochapawace Reserves, Crooked Lake Agency; British Columbia, two-classroom schools with teachers' quarters, Fort Babine, Moricetown, and Rocher de Boule Reserves, Babine Agency; one-classroom schools with teachers' quarters, Kitwancool, Glen Vowell, Kitwanga, and Kitsegukla Reserves, Babine Agency; expandable one-classroom school with teachers' quarters, Westholme Reserve, Cowichan Agency; one-classroom school with teachers' quarters, Gwinaha Reserve, Skeena River Agency; two-classroom school with teachers' quarters, nurses' quarters, and medical clinic accommodation, and one-classroom school with teachers' quarters, Horse Lake Reserve, Fort St. John Agency.

### **Other Activities**

Under the direction of the Engineering and Construction Service, buildings and equipment were provided where required in agencies throughout Canada, and existing facilities were repaired.

An extensive program of road maintenance was carried out, and new roads were built in 16 agencies, one in Quebec, one in Ontario, three in Manitoba, four in Saskatchewan, three in Alberta, and four in British Columbia.

Bridges were built in six agencies, and attention was again devoted to the provision of adequate water supply for Indian reserves.

Other activities under supervision included the provision of river bank protection, where needed, the extension of telephone lines, the construction of wharves and docks, and the expansion and maintenance of irrigation systems.

## **Indian Health Services**

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

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

### **Summary of Indian Agencies by Provinces**

The local administration of Indian bands on the reserves scattered throughout Canada is conducted through the Department's 87 agencies. The number of bands included in an agency varies from one to more than 30. In addition to the superintendent, the staff of an agency may include various officers, such as a clerk, stenographer, and assistants, according to its special requirements. Medical staff is provided for agencies, as required, by the Department of National Health and Welfare. The work of the agencies is supervised by the Department's regional supervisors. There is an Indian commissioner at Vancouver, acting in a supervisory capacity for British Columbia.

#### **Prince Edward Island**

The only agency is located on Lennox Island. A large number of Indians live on Lennox Island, and others live at Rocky Point, near Charlottetown, Morell, St. Andrews, and Scotch Fork. In tribal origin, the Indians are of the Micmac tribe, of Algonkian stock.

#### **Nova Scotia**

There are two agency offices, Shubenacadie, at Micmac, and Eskasoni, at Eskasoni. As do the Indians of Prince Edward Island, those of Nova Scotia bear the distinctive name of Micmac, and are of the Algonkian stock.

#### **New Brunswick**

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

#### **Quebec**

The 12 Indian agency offices are located as follows: Abitibi, at Amos; Bersimis, at Betsiamites; Caughnawaga, at Caughnawaga; Jeune Lorette, at Village des Hurons; Maniwaki, at Maniwaki; Pierreville, at Pierreville; Pointe Bleue, at Pointe Bleue; Restigouche, at Restigouche; St. Augustin, at St. Augustin; St. Regis, at St. Regis; Seven Islands, at Seven Islands; and Timiskaming, at Notre Dame du Nord.

The principal tribes found in Quebec are: Iroquois at Caughnawaga, Lake of Two Mountains, and St. Regis; the Hurons of Lorette, also of Iroquoian stock; the Montagnais, of Algonkian stock, at Bersimis, Mingan, Lake St. John, Seven Islands; the Tetes 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 Warton; 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 A la Crosse district.

## **Alberta**

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

The Alberta Indians are of Algonkian stock, with the exception of the Sarcees near Calgary and the Beavers and Slaves in the Lesser Slave Lake Agency, who are Athapaskan; the Paul's Band in the Edmonton Agency, who are Iroquoian; and the Stonies, who are of Siouan stock. The Algonkian Indians

of Alberta are subdivided into Blackfoot Nation, comprising the Indians of the Blackfoot, Blood, and Peigan Agencies; and Plains Crees found in the Lesser Slave Lake, Saddle Lake, Edmonton, and Hobbema Agencies.

### **British Columbia**

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

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

### **Newfoundland**

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

### **Northwest Territories**

The two agency offices are as follows: Fort Norman, at Fort Norman; Fort Resolution, at Yellowknife.

The principal tribes found in the Northwest Territories are the Slaves, Hares, Loucheaux, Dogribs, Sekani, Yellow Knives, Chipewayans, and Cariboo-Eaters. All these tribes are of Athapaskan stock. The most northerly tribes are the Takudah, whose territory extends to the Mackenzie Delta, and the Copper Mines, who are located along the Coppermine River. The territory occupied by these two last-named tribes is contiguous to that inhabited by the Eskimos.

### **Yukon Territory**

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

**Table 1****Census of Indians: Arranged under Provinces and Territories, 1949**

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	...	...
British Columbia	27,936	5,561	...	5,623	...	15,977	775	...
Manitoba	17,549	5,735	12	4,586	731	6,251	118	116
New Brunswick	2,139	...	...	...	...	2,139	...	...
Northwest Territories	3,772	668	...	...	...	3,104	...	...
Nova Scotia	2,641	...	...	...	...	2,641	...	...
Ontario	34,571	10,529	1,514	6,436	611	12,065	1,110	2,306
Prince Edward Island	273	...	...	...	...	273	...	...
Quebec	15,970	3,100	...	451	...	12,120	152	147
Saskatchewan	16,308	4,980	...	1,682	184	8,402	25	1,035
Yukon	1,443	1,191	...	...	...	210	18	24
Total Indian population	136,407	33,727	1,653	20,486	1,526	72,950	2,198	3,867

**Table 2****Land, Property, and Live Stock, Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1952**

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	19,498	22,952	1,313	661
New Brunswick	37,727	33,164	1,109	297
Quebec	179,619	138,605	11,540	5,497
Ontario	1,559,794	1,198,345	106,686	33,637
Manitoba	524,442	309,607	157,859	23,644
Saskatchewan	1,203,344	474,831	613,468	136,894
Alberta	1,516,437	542,699	763,386	137,282
British Columbia	821,155	417,256	239,788	38,862
Northwest Territories and Yukon	5,620	3,538	42	18
Totals	5,870,378	3,142,718	1,896,011	376,982



and Yukon	154	2	2	...	2	23	...	...	...	...	...
Totals	25,228	481	199	69	444	21,700	1,359	625	5,970	17,658	10,188



**Table 4****Open Account - Advances for Assistance to Indians, Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1952**

EXPENDITURE		
Yukon	\$750.00	...
British Columbia	931.87	...
Alberta	1,750.00	...
Saskatchewan	26,915.91	...
Manitoba	11,105.56	...
Ontario	2,031.70	...
Quebec	9,300.00	...
New Brunswick	946 70	...
Nova Scotia	1,357 41	...
Prince Edward Island	1,600.00	...
...	...	\$56,689.15
REPAYMENTS		
Yukon	\$120.08	...
British Columbia	3,439.37	...
Alberta	367.62	...
Saskatchewan	21,865.57	...
Manitoba	1,970.79	...
Ontario	1,384.89	...
Quebec	1,028.89	...
New Brunswick	201.93	...
Nova Scotia	2,470.68	...
Prince Edward Island	1,780.00	...
...	...	\$34,629.82
Expenditure over repayments	...	\$22,059.33

**Table 5****Indian Trust Fund - Statements of Receipts and Disbursements for Year Ended March 31, 1952**

CAPITAL ACCOUNT		
Balance April 1, 1951	...	\$15,103,947.68
Receipts -	...	...
Land sales, principal	\$498,783.00	...
Timber dues	663,377.97	...
Loan repayments	52,427.06	...
Lumber sales	24,336.57	...
Gravel dues	59,734.03	...
Oil royalties	259,526.81	...
Oil bonus adjustment (contra)	568,578.07	...
Miscellaneous	102,637.10	...
...	...	2,229,400.61
...	...	17,333,348.29
Disbursements -	...	...
Cash distribution of timber dues, etc	\$185,817.86	...
Enfranchisements	125,567.46	...
Loans	65,885.77	...
Repairs and construction	238,800.28	...
Timber fire protection	3,494.95	...
Miscellaneous	130,420.27	...
...	...	749,986.59
Balance March 31, 1952	...	\$16,583,361.70
REVENUE ACCOUNT		
Balance April 1, 1951	...	\$5,128,981.88
Receipts -	...	...
Interest from Government	\$1,001,682.13	...
Rentals, etc	1,120,613.28	...
Interest on land sales	5,324.43	...
Savings deposits and proceeds of estates	162,862.82	...
Loan repayments	6,740.24	...
Miscellaneous, including fines, sales of handicraft, road subsidies, fur projects, etc	1,146,129.88	...
...	...	3,443,352.78
...	...	8,572,334.66
Disbursements -	...	...
Cash distribution of rentals, interest, etc	\$1,068,301.53	...
Relief, hospital, and medical fees	460,232.99	...
Savings withdrawals and estate settlements	160,568.41	...

Road repairs	99,499.63	...
Farm implements and repairs, seed grain, feed, and livestock	446,931.51	...
Miscellaneous, including expenses re fines, handicraft, fur project	992,549.13	...
Oil bonus adjustment (contra)	568,578.07	...
...	...	3,796,661.27
Balance March 31, 1952	...	\$4,775,673.39
Grand total March 31, 1952	...	\$21,359,035.09

**Table 6****Indian Education - Ordinary Expenditure, 1951 - 52**

...	Day Schools	Residential Schools	General	Total
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Nova Scotia	76,220.67	48,276.44	...	124,497.11
Prince Edward Island	10,174.35	...	...	10,174.35
New Brunswick	78,546.75	...	...	78,546.75
Quebec	261,702.83	218,627.42	...	480,330.25
Ontario	609,078.15	586,345.33	...	1,195,423.48
Manitoba	357,185.41	353,855.02	...	711,040.43
Saskatchewan	361,039.03	628,248.25	...	989,287.28
Alberta	172,401.39	831,496.79	...	1,003,898.18
British Columbia	726,960.45	977,418.81	...	1,704,379.26
British Columbia vocational instruction	...	...	9,994.13	9,994.13
Northwest Territories	121,314.58	100,877.04	...	222,191.62
Yukon	37,331.48	26,363.91	...	63,695.39
Assistance to ex-pupils	...	...	305,810.19	305,810.19
Freight and expenses	...	...	551.57	551.57
Salaries and travel	...	...	73,947.10	73,947.10
School books and stationery	...	...	204,265.02	204,265.02
Miscellaneous	...	...	14,726.53	14,726.53
...	2,811,955.09	3,771,509.01	609,294.54	7,192,758.64

**Table 7****Enrolment by Provinces in the Various Classes for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1952****RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS**

Province	Denominations					Number on Roll				
	Number of Schools	Church of England	Presbyterian	Roman Catholic	United Church	Boys	Girls	Total	Average Attendance	Percentage of Attendance
Nova Scotia	1	...	...	1	...	80	79	159	156.48	98.42
Quebec	2	1	...	1	...	31	58	89	77.48	87.05
Ontario	11	4	1	6	...	839	906	1,745	1,589.37	91.08
Manitoba	7	...	1	4	2	468	617	1,085	1,002.18	92.37
Saskatchewan	9	1	...	8	...	867	1,048	1,915	1,833.16	95.73
Alberta	18	4	...	12	2	990	1,187	2,177	2,045.05	93.94
Northwest Territories	4	1	...	3	...	115	131	246	231.05	93.92
British Columbia	13	2	...	10	1	1,130	1,235	2,365	2,185.74	92.42
Yukon Territory	1	1	...	...	...	33	30	63	55.01	87.48
Totals - Residential Schools	66	14	2	45	5	4,553	5,291	9,844	9,175.52	93.21

**DAY SCHOOL DISTRIBUTION OF GRADES**

Province	Number of Schools	Enrolment			Average Attendance	Percentage of Attendance
		Boys	Girls	Total		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prince Edward Island	1	22	26	48	44.77	93.27
Nova Scotia	8	212	216	428	393.94	94.37
New Brunswick	9	187	191	378	324.44	85.83
Quebec	35	1,154	1,150	2,304	1,959.06	85.02
Ontario	104	2,013	2,205	4,218	3,709.47	87.94
Manitoba	72	1,156	1,196	2,352	2,008.14	85.42
Saskatchewan	48	791	787	1,578	1,362.29	86.33
Alberta	28	522	496	1,018	926.45	91.00
British Columbia	69	1,433	1,518	2,951	2,554.48	86.90
Northwest Territories	9	108	120	228	165.20	72.47
Yukon Territory	7	107	136	243	225.61	92.84
Total	390	7,705	8,041	15,746	13,673.85	86.84

**Table 8****Summary of School Statement**

Province	Classes of Schools		Total Number of Schools	Number on Roll			Average Attendance	Percentage of Attendance
	Day	Residential		...	Boys	Girls		
Prince Edward Island	1	...	1	22	26	48	44.77	93.27
Nova Scotia	8	1	9	292	295	587	550.42	93.77
New Brunswick	9	...	9	187	191	378	324.44	85.83
Quebec	35	2	37	1,185	1,208	2,393	2,036.54	85.11
Ontario	104	11	115	2,852	3,111	5,963	5,298.84	88.86
Manitoba	62	7	69	1,624	1,813	3,437	3,010.32	87.59
Saskatchewan	48	9	57	1,658	1,835	3,493	3,195.45	91.48
Alberta	28	15	46	1,512	1,683	3,195	2,971.50	93.00
Northwest Territories	9	4	13	223	251	474	396.25	83.59
British Columbia	69	13	82	2,563	2,753	5,316	4,740.22	89.17
Yukon Territory	7	1	8	140	166	306	280.62	91.71
Totals	380	66	446	12,258	13,332	25,590	22,849.37	89.29

**Table 7****Enrolment by Provinces in the Various Classes for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1952****RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS**

Province	Grades											
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
...												
Nova Scotia	34	22	24	19	22	20	8	5	5	...	...	...
Quebec	29	23	21	10	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ontario	509	242	210	193	165	111	82	80	82	35	16	20
Manitoba	274	193	169	126	104	65	47	32	50	11	8	6
Saskatchewan	615	289	267	209	199	133	85	58	29	14	14	3
Alberta	641	345	317	261	244	180	105	56	28	...	...	...
Northwest Territories	101	40	44	19	17	13	10	2	...	...	...	...
British Columbia	537	326	335	298	263	211	145	99	102	19	11	19
Yukon Territory	22	7	12	5	7	2	5	2	1	...	...	...
Totals - Residential Schools	2,762	1,487	1,399	1,140	1,026	736	487	334	297	79	49	48

**DAY SCHOOL DISTRIBUTION OF GRADES**

Province	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
Prince Edward Island	19	3	4	9	3	2	1	4	3	...	...	...
Nova Scotia	134	49	64	55	57	30	22	9	8	...	...	...
New Brunswick	92	48	84	56	37	29	18	12	2	...	...	...
Quebec	964	384	273	214	178	118	97	62	11	3	...	...
Ontario	1,304	657	525	449	397	362	281	208	27	8	...	...
Manitoba	1,136	392	312	239	131	64	39	21	13	2	3	...
Saskatchewan	567	306	213	174	141	96	50	28	2	...	1	...
Alberta	395	205	136	129	71	39	30	10	3	...	...	...
British Columbia	1,041	510	421	371	265	194	104	44	1	...	...	...
Northwest Territories	128	46	17	24	4	4	5	...	...	...	...	...
Yukon Territory	101	46	42	24	15	11	4	...	...	...	...	...
Total	5,881	2,626	2,091	1,744	1,299	949	651	398	70	13	4	...

**Table 8****Summary of School Statement**

Province	Grades											
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VI	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
...												
Prince Edward Island	19	3	4	9	3	2	1	4	3	...	...	...
Nova Scotia	168	71	88	74	79	50	30	14	13	...	...	...
New Brunswick	92	48	84	56	37	29	15	12	2	...	...	...

Quebec	993	407	294	224	183	119	97	62	11	3	...	...
Ontario	1,813	899	735	642	562	473	363	288	109	43	16	20
Manitoba	1,410	595	481	365	235	129	86	53	63	13	11	6
Saskatchewan	1,182	595	480	383	340	229	135	86	31	14	15	3
Alberta	1,036	550	453	390	315	219	135	66	31	...	...	...
Northwest Territories	229	86	61	43	21	17	15	2	...	...	...	...
British Columbia	1,578	836	756	669	528	405	249	143	103	19	11	19
Yukon Territory	123	53	54	29	22	13	9	2	1	...	...	...
Totals	8,643	4,133	3,490	2,884	2,325	1,685	1,138	732	367	92	53	48

**Table 9****Indian Children Attending Provincial and Private Schools - Elementary Grades****Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1952**

Provinces	Grades								Totals
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Prince Edward Island	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Nova Scotia	1	7	6	6	7	3	4	4	38
New Brunswick	3	8	1	4	5	4	2	5	32
Quebec	6	4	4	4	6	12	15	22	73
Ontario	53	49	51	44	48	28	37	23	333
Manitoba	33	24	22	19	18	8	6	1	131
Saskatchewan	23	34	15	13	6	8	4	4	107
Alberta	18	26	13	10	11	5	5	2	90
British Columbia	178	155	131	133	99	92	75	39	902
Yukon	10	4	3	5	1	2	...	...	25
Outside Canada	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	3
Totals	325	311	246	239	202	163	148	101	1,735

**Table 10****Indian Children Attending Provincial and Private Schools - Secondary Grades and Special Courses****Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1952**

Provinces	Grades					University				Medical	Normal School	Nurse Training	Nurse Aid	Commercial	Trades	Blind, Deaf, Dumb, Aux.	Totals
	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	1st Yr.	2nd Yr.	3rd Yr.	4th Yr.								
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prince Edward Island	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Nova Scotia	12	8	6	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	30
New Brunswick	14	9	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	...	31
Quebec	19	8	6	7	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	...	19	4	2	...	68
Ontario	120	63	31	26	11	1	...	...	...	...	3	6	1	10	2	9	283
Manitoba	1	6	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	12
Saskatchewan	8	3	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	17
Alberta	13	4	6	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	3	1	36
British	68	34	19	8	3	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	1	7	4	148

Columbia																	
Outside Canada	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Totals	255	139	73	50	14	8	...	2	1	2	4	12	4	32	18	16	630