

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES

REPORT

OF

INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1939

(Reprinted from the Annual Report of the Department of Mines and Resources, Pages 218 to 267 inclusive)

OTTAWA

J.O. PATENAUDE, I.S.O.

PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1940

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**Organization Chart, Indian Affairs Branch**

## INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

### DR. H.W. McGILL, DIRECTOR

With the extension of settlement and the depletion of wild life, agriculture is becoming of increasing importance for Indians on reserves in areas where land and climate permit of farming and stock raising as a means of livelihood. Many of the tribes have a considerable natural aptitude for agricultural pursuits and are gradually adopting the more advanced methods of farming practised by their white neighbours.

Reports from parts of Canada where the Indians depend upon the hunt for their livelihood indicate a great scarcity of fur-bearing animals, although in some parts of the Northwest Territories moose and caribou appear to have been plentiful. Undoubtedly one of the principal factors in the depletion of fur has been over intensive trapping due to the encroachment of white trappers on the trapping grounds of the Indians. It is well known that the Indian if left to himself is a conservationist, but under the spur of competition he may be forced to disregard his natural inclinations.

Generally speaking the Indians of British Columbia have had a comparatively normal year. In the northern interior agencies, hay, grain, and root crops were light owing to lack of sufficient moisture. In the sections of the interior dependent on irrigation, great care was exercised in the use of water with the result that crops were not seriously affected by the general drought. Reports indicate that the Indians are paying more attention to the proper cultivation of their lands and realize more fully the importance of summer-fallow.

The largest number of self-supporting Indians in the interior agencies of British Columbia are dependent upon cattle raising for a living. In the Okanagan Agency alone some 4,000 head are owned by the Indians and in some sections the Indians own larger herds than their white neighbours. Prices for beef cattle were fair during the year under review. In some sections where a shortage of hay occurred owing to drought, stock which the Indians could not winter was disposed of early and to good advantage.

Returns from trapping were unusually light from all parts of the province. Every effort is being made by the Department to purchase additional trap-lines for these Indians when those held by white trappers become available.

Each year shows an improvement in the farming methods used by Indians of Alberta and the number of acres summer-fallowed has increased. During the summer of 1938 one agency in the southern part of the Province summer-fallowed nearly 10,000 acres of land. The returns of last season were very encouraging, every agency in the Province threshing a bountiful harvest. The herds are steadily increasing and an exceptionally good crop of hay and green feed provided amply for all calves during the winter as well as for many steers and cows. The quality and breed of the Indian horses has been improved by the purchase of new sires and the disposal of small-sized ponies. Indians who fish for food have been well supplied although commercial fishing in Alberta was not as remunerative as during the year 1937 - 8. Special attention is being given to the timber industry in the Stony Agency and valuable assistance has been afforded by the officials of the Forest Service. The Indians of northern Alberta still live by the hunt, and as in other parts of the country, returns have been small.

The Indians of Saskatchewan in recent years have found existence very difficult and this has had the effect of forcing them to turn to other means of support. During the period of depression and drought the Indians did not have funds to supply themselves with suitable horses and implements. However measures have been taken in the past three years to meet the situation. On

reserves where the Indians were short of horses and equipment community farming enterprises have been organized with remarkable success. During the season of 1938 a good harvest was anticipated but grasshoppers greatly reduced the crop of wheat. Community gardens proved a decided success. From reports received practically all reserves had a sufficient supply of potatoes and garden truck during the winter of 1938 - 9. The more general use of vegetables has improved the health of the Indians and has reduced flour requirements by as much as fifty per cent in some instances. Every effort has been made to increase the herds but until the period of prolonged drought has definitely come to an end progress in this direction must be slow. During recent years the Indians have had to depend largely upon cattle as a source of food as well as revenue.

The Indians living in the southern portion of the Province of Manitoba continue to show interest in farming and gardening. Small community farms and gardens are being operated and the Indians are encouraged to raise sufficient produce for their needs throughout the winter. The acreage summer-fallowed has been increased each year and in the autumn of 1938 the Indians received fair returns in the way of grain and garden produce; some reserves threshed good crops of wheat. The cattle industry is becoming of increased importance to the Indians of this Province and their herds are being improved by the addition of good sires. Indians of Manitoba who hunt and trap have been experiencing difficult times like other northern tribes. The situation caused by the scarcity of fur-bearing animals will probably continue to be acute until the fur conservation projects now being conducted by the Branch commence to show results.

In Ontario, some of the Indians have taken to farming for the first time during the year under review. They are being encouraged and assisted financially to develop the resources of their reserves as a permanent means of self-support. New land has been cleared and prepared for seeding and crop acreage has been increased. On reserves which are especially well suited for the purpose, the Indians are being encouraged to give greater attention to farming possibilities. On the reserve near Deseronto several individual Indians own tractors and are carrying on successfully. Two tractors and a number of horses have recently been supplied to the Six Nations Reserve near Brantford. A farming instructor has been appointed to direct operations on this and the adjoining reserve of the Mississaguas of the Credit. The housing situation is gradually being improved in this Province. Extensive repairs and improvements have been made and new houses have been built. A considerable amount of road building has given employment to the Indians of Ontario.

The Indians of northern Quebec too have suffered from the general scarcity of fur-bearing animals. A prospective upward trend in the cycle of these animals and the provision of beaver sanctuaries in this Province are expected to improve conditions for the trapping Indians in the future. On some of the reserves in the Province the Indians have been successful in mixed farming and they have been encouraged and assisted in their native handicraft work with good results.

The Indians of the Maritime Provinces are on the whole among the least progressive in the Dominion. A certain advancement can be traced to efforts made to induce them to put in larger gardens and where possible an increase in their live stock has been advocated. The Indian women are good housekeepers and the homes and living conditions are showing gradual improvement.

### **NEW AGENCY - SIOUX LOOKOUT**

In order to provide a more efficient supervision of the Indians of northern Ontario and to more economically administer their relief and medical service, authority was obtained in June, 1938, for the establishment of an Indian agency with headquarters at Sioux Lookout

## INDIAN HEALTH SERVICE

The ordinary medical and health services for Indiana were carried on during the year under perhaps better conditions, and in a more effective manner, than in any previous year.

With the exception of the Mackenzie River basin, the incidence of communicable disease throughout the country, was low. With respect to that area, and particularly about Lake Athabaska, the local Medical Superintendent reported that while the health of the Indians in this area was then very good, there had been outbreaks of septic throat, scarlet fever, diphtheria, and influenza. In the autumn an outbreak of septic throat was closely watched and finally subsided to the sporadic case. Several typical cases of scarlet fever developed and were quarantined with good results. In the winter an outbreak of diphtheria occurred in the Jack Fish Lake district with five definite cases put under quarantine. These were treated with complete recovery and as a precaution all the Indians in this and nearby districts were given antitoxin. No further outbreaks of disease were heard of until treaty time when a girl was brought in from Old Fort with paralysis of the throat. She died two days afterwards of acute cardiac failure. Careful questioning of the Indians in that area revealed the fact that during the spring break-up the majority of them had been laid up with sore throats. There had been no new cases for a month previous to treaty time.

At spring break-up a severe epidemic of influenza struck the whole area. This was evidently brought from Fond du Lac by an Indian who came to trade his furs. Three days after his arrival the first cases developed and before the week was out over thirty were down. It also entered the school where all the children contracted it as well as over half the staff. Following that it spread to the various encampments and did not let up until practically every Indian had had the disease.

The facilities and working force available for medical services have been substantially improved during the year. A part-time physician at The Pas was replaced by a full-time Medical Superintendent. Another full-time Superintendent was established at Prince Albert, to attend some small local bands, to supervise a large area in which it is still necessary to employ part-time physicians, and to extend health service to bands north of Prince Albert which have no local doctors. Medical Superintendents were also appointed at the Indian Agency now based on Fort Norman, N.W.T. (formerly on Fort Good Hope), and at Fort Resolution, N.W.T. These were replacements made necessary by one transfer and one retirement. An additional nursing service was provided in the area between Lakes Winnipeg and Manitoba. The staff of the office at Ottawa was strengthened by the appointment of an Assistant to the Superintendent of Medical Services. The position was filled by promotion of a Medical Superintendent with seven years' experience in the field service.

The nine departmental hospitals were operated during the year and their equipment was improved. The total number of beds available in these hospitals is about 225. The number of patient-days treatment provided in the twelve months was 63,730.

Trachoma among Indians remains a menace to the population of Canada, particularly of the Western Provinces. However, progress in the fight against this disease is reported by Dr. J.J. Wall, departmental expert. A good deal of sound and patient trachoma treatment has been carried on in residential schools, and on reserves where nursing services or fairly extensive medical Attendance is available. The records show that trachoma in the western residential schools has diminished by about one-half since Dr. Wall organized this service in 1934.

In the fight against tuberculosis, the situation continues to be more encouraging. There was made available in 1938 - 9, some \$200,000 more than

was expended for medical services in the preceding year. Not only was all this sum used for diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis but an additional \$56,000 out of the regular funds was applied to this work. The end aimed at was the control, if not elimination, of tuberculosis in residential schools, at reserves where the low incidence of the disease gave hope of fairly early and not too expensive control, and at a few reserves adjoining dense white populations. Much new diagnostic work on a fairly broad scale was undertaken. At the reserves with a low incidence rating it was found that the disease among young people was scarcely, if at all, more prevalent than among the corresponding age groups in the surrounding white population. At reserves where the incidence rating was high there was at least ten times as much tuberculosis as among the population at large, and there were wide variations between these extremes. These findings agreed with information already available, and supported the plan of attack adopted.

It was not to be expected that a program of this extent, covering the whole of Canada, could be got into smooth operation in one year, or without a certain number of complications. Proposals for diagnostic work and sanatorium treatment were, in fact, considered on the principle of first come first served, with the general result that the number of tuberculous Indians receiving treatment in institutions rose from 358 in 1938 to 512 in March, 1939. At the same time study was given to the possibility of providing for tuberculous Indians, and especially for hopeless cases, some sort of isolation and treatment institutions which could be operated at a less cost than fully staffed and equipped hospitals or sanatoria. The problem is still being studied, and two or three such institutions are being established. If they are successful, they may be a contribution to the solution of the problem of tuberculosis control in Canada.

In this program, the Department had the advice of provincial and voluntary tuberculosis organizations throughout Canada. A meeting was held at Ottawa in December, 1938, at which plans for 1938 - 9 were thoroughly discussed by representatives of the Department and the above organizations. A standing advisory committee is in existence, of which the Chairman of the Sanatorium Board of one of the provinces is chairman, and which includes representative workers in this field from several other provinces and the Dominion service. It is the aim of the Branch to avail itself of the advice and assistance of all organizations, provincial and otherwise, engaged in this work, and to avoid duplication of effort.

## WELFARE AND TRAINING SERVICE

### TRAINING

A table of pupil enrolment and attendance follows: -

Fiscal Year	Residential Schools		Day Schools		Total		
	Enrolment	Average Attendance	Enrolment	Average Attendance	Enrolment	Average attendance	Percentage of Attendance
1929 - 30	7,302	6,476	8,441	5,103	15,743	11,579	73.55
1930 - 31	7,831	6,917	8,584	5,314	16,415	12,231	74.51
1931 - 32	8,213	7,400	8,950	5,707	17,163	13,107	76.36
1932 - 33	8,465	7,613	8,960	5,874	17,425	13,478	77.40
1933 - 34	8,596	7,760	8,852	5,592	17,448	13,352	76.52
1934 - 35	8,709	7,882	8,851	5,560	17,560	13,442	76.54
1935 - 36	8,906	8,061	9,127	5,788	18,033	13,849	76.79
1936 - 37	9,040	8,176	9,257	5,790	18,297	13,966	76.34
1937 - 38	9,233	8,121	9,510	5,978	18,743	14,099	75.22
1938 - 39	9,179	8,276	9,573	6,232	18,752	14,508	77.36



Day schools were constructed during the year at the following reserves: Caughnawaga, Que.; New Credit, Rabbit Island, and Caradoc, Ont.; Berens River, Island Lake, Little Saskatchewan, Man.; Ahtahkakoops, Sask.; Pemberton, Bella Bella, and Bella Coola, B.C. At Rabbit Island, Ont., and at Pemberton, B.C., schools were established for the first time. Seven of the schools were constructed to replace buildings that had become totally unsuitable for educational purposes.

Educationists in this and other countries continue to stress the need for practical and vocational training. The need of the Indian pupil for this form of instruction is even greater than that of the white pupil. Labour opportunities for him during the years that lie immediately ahead must follow such lines as farming, stock-raising, logging, fishing, and hunting and trapping.

An attempt has been made during the year to encourage a number of pupils who would ordinarily proceed with high school studies to take up vocational courses such as agriculture, auto mechanics and domestic science. In addition to the regular vocational courses, for which provision has now been made at practically all day and residential schools, special courses also have been organized, largely by way of experiment, at a number of Indian schools. At Caughnawaga, classes in hand-loom weaving have been started. The girls engaged in this project have been successful in producing hand-loom woven ties, scarves, and shopping bags. There appears to be a steadily increasing market for these products. There has been a feeling for some time among residential school principals that the care and feeding of fur-bearing animals should form part of the training provided at Indian schools. At the Qu' Appelle Residential School, Lebret, Saskatchewan, and at the Morley School, Alberta, mink farms have been established. At the Brandon residential school a group of students are engaged in a bee-keeping experiment. This experiment is designed to give practical training to the boys and at the same time provide an adequate supply of honey for the institution. At the Mount Elgin Institute, Muncey, Ontario, the pupils have responded enthusiastically to the wrought metal projects which have formed part of their studies during the year.

#### Indian Education - Expenditure for Year 1938 - 9

...	Day Schools	Residential Schools	General	Total
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Nova Scotia	9,818 73	28,133 76	...	37,952 49
Prince Edward Island	882 26	...	...	882 26
New Brunswick	16,226 97	...	...	16,226 97
Quebec	66,927 25	7,471 37	...	64,398 62
Ontario	106,571 85	256,901 65	...	363,473 50
Manitoba	60,472 29	159,884 18	...	220,356 47
Saskatchewan	37,81,9 79	272,308 79	...	310,121 58
Alberta	1,802 51	307,941 02	...	309,743 53
British Columbia	69,501 52	312,575 27	...	382,076 79
British Columbia Schools Vocational Instruction	...	...	9,739 50	9,739 50
Northwest Territories	1,576 08	36,416 50	...	37,992 58
Yukon	2,861 70	18,014 43	...	20,876 13
Assistance to ex-pupils	...	...	1,672 92	1,672 92
Freight and express	...	...	55 98	55 98
Salaries and travel	...	...	15,751 89	15,751 89
Stationery	...	...	38,084 65	38,084 65
Tuition	...	...	26,416 65	26,416 65

Transferred to Surveys and Engineering Branch for building and repairs to schools	...	...	95,395 45	95,395 45
Miscellaneous	...	...	122 02	122 02
...	364,453 95	1,399,646 97	187,236 06	1,951,336 98

## WELFARE

Legislation providing for the establishment of a revolving fund was passed by Parliament and bands or groups of Indians can, by assuming collective responsibility, secure loans from this fund for the purchase of farm machinery, live stock, etc. Loans secured from this fund, which cannot exceed the sum of \$100,000 per annum, are repayable over a five-year period. Seventeen applications from groups of Indians were approved during the year, involving advances amounting to \$35,538. With the single exception of the Abenakis band, the members of which secured a loan for a basketry project, these loans are being used for the clearing of land and the purchase of farm equipment. Thirteen fully equipped community farms, supplied with equipment in whole or in part from this fund, are now in operation in the Prairie Provinces.

Agricultural returns from Indian reserves, with one or two exceptions, have been more encouraging than at any time in recent years. This is particularly true of returns from the Prairie Provinces, where a number of reserves were supplied with farm machinery, live stock and other requirements from the welfare vote. It is encouraging to note that there was a reduction in relief costs following the harvest season. On the Blood Reserve, in southern Alberta, with a population of 1,300 Indians, the grain threshed this year amounted to 255,000 bushels. The community farm on the Cote Reserve, Pelly, Sask., with an Indian population of 354 - one of the first farms of its kind organized under the welfare program - produced 11,000 bushels of grain, and 2,800 bushels of potatoes.

The following is a statement of welfare expenditures, by provinces, for the years 1937 - 8 and 1938 - 9:

Province	1938 - 9	1937 - 8	Province	1938 - 9	1937 - 8
Nova Scotia	72,241 26	73,197 71	Northwest Territories	26,781 45	26,892 30
Prince Edward Island	8,347 63	9,008 78	Yukon	9,907 02	10,040 18
New Brunswick	61,503 32	57,827 72	Triennial clothing	1,717 28	4,174 34
Quebec	206,092 56	209,168 45	Grants to Agricultural Fair	5,659 95	...
Ontario	143,539 93	139,086 00	...	...	...
Manitoba	114,396 71	125,911 66	Miscellaneous	31,432 27	14,886 62
Saskatchewan	109,934 41	139,308 98	...	...	...
Alberta	90,910 25	133,890 36	...	1,004,813 55	1,075,545 56
British Columbia	122,349 51	132,152 46	...	...	...
...	...	...	Net Decrease	70,732 01	...

## HANDICRAFT

Handicraft projects have been organized on eastern reserves where relief costs were high and where the agricultural resources were either limited or nonexistent. These projects have been particularly successful at St. Regis, Caughnawaga, and Pierreville, Que., and at Muncey, Ont. During the period under review a number of worthwhile Indian handicraft exhibits have been organized and placed on display at Ottawa, Montreal, and Vancouver.

In the promotion of Indian handicraft projects, the present policy is to emphasize quality production on the reserves, and by the establishment of a sample room and wholesale warehouse at Ottawa a continuous supply is assured to the wholesale and retail trade.

As the majority of the large commercial houses do their buying months in advance of the time for the sale of the goods, they were not in a position to place orders immediately following the establishment of the warehouse. However toward the end of the year goods valued at \$25,000 were sold.

## GRANTS TO AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS AND INDIAN FAIRS, 1938 - 9

New Brunswick	...
Fredericton Exhibition	\$16.50
Ontario	...
Ohsweken Agricultural Society, Brantford	200.00
Garden River Agricultural Society, Sault Ste. Marie	100.00
Caradoc United Indian Fair, Muncey	200.00
Manitoulin Island Unceded Agricultural Society	150.00
Snake Island Agricultural Society, Georgina Island	50.00
Thunder Bay Agricultural Association	250.00
Plowing Matches	610.45
Field Prizes, Standing Crop Competitions	390.00
Garden Prizes, Standing Crop Competitions	250.00
Tyendinaga Agricultural Society	75.00
Manitoba	...
Rosburn Agricultural Society	20.00
Manitoba Provincial Exhibition, Brandon	200.00
Saskatchewan	...
Prince Albert Agricultural Society	350.00
Regina Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition Association	350.00
Garden Prizes	18.00
Alberta	...
Calgary Exhibition	350.00
Edmonton Exhibition Association, Ltd	350.00
British Columbia	...
Cowichan Agricultural Society, Duncan	150.00
North and South Saanich Agricultural Society, Cowichan	50.00
Windermere and District Fall Fair, Kootenay	150.00
Vanderhoof Plowing Association (Stuart Lake)	30.00
Vancouver Fall Fair	350.00
Armstrong Fall Fair, Okanagan	250.00
Grant to Indian Arts and Handicraft Exhibition, Vancouver	750.00
...	\$5,659.95

## CONSTRUCTION, SURVEYS, AND ENGINEERING WORKS

### Agency Buildings

Repairs and improvements as required were carried out to agency buildings at the following Indian agencies: Christian Island, Kenora, Manitowaning, Six Nations, Saugeen, Caradoc, Walpole Island, and Cape Croker, Ont.; Pointe Bleue, Bersimis, St. Regis, Seven Island, Caughnawaga, and Restigouche, Que.; Norway House, Fisher River, Griswold, Birtle, The Pas, and Portage la Prairie, Man.; Touchwood, Carlton, Duck Lake, Battleford, File Hills, Crooked Lake,

Onion Lake, Pelly, and Qu'Appelle, Sask.; Hobbema, Blood, Stony, Saddle Lake, Blackfoot, Peigan, Edmonton, and Athabaska, Alta.; Queen Charlotte, Kamloops., Williams Lake, Babine, Bella Coola, and Stuart Lake, B.C.; and Chapel Island Reserve in Nova Scotia. Minor repairs, and painting were carried out at Fort Resolution, N.W.T.

The following new buildings were erected: An implement shed was built on the Six Nations Reserve, Ont. A granary was erected at Sandy Bay Reserve, an ice-house at Little Saskatchewan Reserve, an implement shed at Lake Manitoba Reserve, and a coal shed at Swan Lake Reserve, all in Portage la Prairie Agency, Man. Storehouses were built at Red Earth and Shoal Lake Reserves in The Pas Agency, Man. Materials were purchased for a farming instructor's residence on the John Smith's Reserve, Duck Lake Agency, Sask. A ration house was built at the Big River Reserve and granaries, at Little Pine

and at Red Pheasant Reserves in Battleford Agency, Sask. Granaries were built at Poorman's, Muscowequan, and Gordon's, Reserves in Touchwood Agency, Sask. A warehouse was erected at Sandy Lake Reserve in the Carlton Agency, Sask. A granary was built at File Hills Agency and a root-house at Pelly Agency, Sask. In Alberta a new kitchen was added to the Farm 4 house in the Blood Agency, and an addition was provided to the clerk's house at the Lesser Slave Lake Agency.

## **Bridges**

A small bridge was repaired on the Bear River Reserve, N.S.; a bridge was constructed over the Fisher River, Man., and the bridge on the Central road in the Caradoc Agency, Ont., was repaired. In co-operation with the Manitoba Provincial Government a bridge was constructed over the Assiniboine River in the Griswold Agency.

## **Other Construction Work**

In British Columbia repairs were carried out to the Ahousaht float, fender piles were driven at the Kincolith wharf, and a new float was provided for the Homalco Reserve. Totem poles were repaired on the Jasper-Prince Rupert line, and a new float was provided for the Khlahooshe Indians in the Vancouver Agency. Crib work was built along the west bank of Fraser River and along Lillooet River for the purpose of protecting the lands from erosion.

In Nova Scotia repairs were made to the breakwater at the Middle River Reserve, and a float was provided at the Chapel Island Reserve.

## **Wells**

New wells were provided or existing ones cleaned or repaired at the following points: Griswold, Man.; Aminiboine, Muscowequan, and Nut Lake Reserves in Saskatchewan; and Keeheewin Reserve and Edmonton Agency in Alberta.

## **Drainage Work**

The Delormier drain at Caughnawaga, Que., was cleaned. Drainage work was carried out at the rear of the Greenville Indian Village in British Columbia to prevent damage to the cemetery and village water supply.

## **Road Work**

Road work was carried out on reserves in the following provinces: -

Quebec. - Restigouche, Bersimis, Abenakis, Caughnawaga, Pointe Bleue, Loxette and St. Regis. At St. Regis and Caughnawaga, stone was crushed in preparation for spring work. Warning signs were erected at both ends of bridges on Caughnawaga Reserve, and sidewalks at Restigouche were repaired.

Ontario. - Golden Lake, Tyendinaga, Parmachene, Parry Sound, Caradoc, Oneida, Rama, Manitoulin Island, Mud Lake, Moravian, Walpole Island, Kettle, and Stony Point. Stone was crushed during the winter at Tyendinaga Reserve, and a new road was cut on Cedar Point leading to a proposed new dock. Culverts were rebuilt on the road along Echo River in the Sault Ste. Marie Agency.

Manitoba. - Cross Lake, Norway House, Peguis, Brokenhead, Fort Alexander, Sandy Bay, Fairford, Dog Creek, Muskeg Lake, and Fisher River.

Saskatchewan. - The road into Pelican Lake, in Carlton Agency, was repaired, and roads in Duck Lake Agency were given attention.

Alberta. - The road fronting the agency buildings at Brocket was repaired

British Columbia. - Road work was carried out at Cowichan No. 1 and Cheam No. 1, and the road leading to Babine Agency was repaired. The road along St. Mary's River in the Kootenay Agency between the Indian Village and the north side of the reserve as repaired.

Nova Scotia. - Eskasoni, Bear River, Malagawatch, and Sydney.

Prince Edward Island. - Lennox Island.

New Brunswick. - Eel River, Tobique, and St. Mary's.

### **Lighting Plants**

A new lighting plant was installed at Bersimis, Que. and a complete new diesel outfit at Norway House, Man. New lighting plant batteries were furnished for the Babine Agency, B.C. and Fort Resolution Agency, N.W.T.

### **Boats**

A new boat, the Brendan, was purchased for the Bella Coola Agency. The Keego at the Port Arthur Agency, the Charles Stewart at the James Bay Agency, and the Naskeena at the Skeena Agency were repaired. Minor repairs and replacements were made as required to other departmental boats.

### **Miscellaneous**

Funds were transferred to the Surveys and Engineering Branch for the construction and maintenance of irrigation systems in British Columbia and for various other works, a list of which appears under the report of that Branch.

## **RESERVES AND TRUSTS SERVICE**

### **RESERVES DIVISION**

The volume of sales of surrendered Indian lands continued to decrease throughout the year. This decrease can be attributed to two principle causes, a reduction of purchasing power and a falling demand for farming land, and a realization that lands held as reserves for the Indians of Canada are not more than sufficient for their ultimate needs. The policy of the Branch leans toward the leasing of land surplus to immediate needs rather than outright sale, and toward the conservation of Indian land assets against the future needs of a steadily increasing population.

### **LAND SALES**

As at March 31, 1939, the Indian asset represented by agreements for sale covering surrendered land was \$1,611,105.92, as against a total of \$1,631,604.63 in the preceding year. This capital asset is represented by 882 subsisting contracts; the collections thereon, after adding cash sales, represents Indian income in the amount of \$72,545.01.

### **ADJUSTMENTS UNDER F.C.A.**

Adjustments of land contracts as to both principal and interest have continued. During 1938 - 9 a total of \$36,102.83 was written off by judicial orders under the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act. The Branch cooperated in every way with the officers charged with the responsibility of administering the Act.

### **CANCELLATIONS**

During the year 15 land contracts were cancelled involving 2,248 acres of land and 2 town or sub-division lots. In this connection the utmost leniency was shown toward purchasers particularly in relation to agricultural land contracts on account of economic conditions in the agricultural areas.

## **NEW SALES**

Sales of surrendered Indian lands were not pressed unduly, the Department being satisfied merely to meet the demand for lands in the districts affected. During the year 36 new sale contracts were entered into, and 3 old ones reinstated. Ten land contracts were paid out in full and 73 new land patents were issued.

## **LAND LEASES**

Rented Indian land properties yielded a net income of \$140,410.77 to Indian owners. This income was earned from a total of 1,472 leases under which rentals were collected and returned to the individual Indians or band lessees.

## **FUR CONSERVATION AND LAND USES**

During the year the policy of acquiring trapping and hunting grounds, and traplines under long term leases for Indian use has been further pursued. Substantial concessions have been obtained from several of the provinces and among the larger areas now departmentally controlled are the following:

The Nottoway River Beaver Sanctuary in northern Quebec consists of approximately 13,000 square miles. This area by permission of the Government of that Province is now under departmental control. Under strict supervision by departmental officers it is managed by the Indians themselves and a gratifying increase in the number of beaver has been recorded. The spirit in which the Indians have undertaken the task of re-establishing the beaver in their area has been most gratifying.

At Grand Lake Victoria and Lake Abitibi there is another large area in which only Indians are permitted to hunt and trap fur-bearing animals.

By arrangement with the Manitoba Government an area of 160,000 acres of marshland in the Saskatchewan River Delta has been placed under the control of the Department to be used for the exclusive benefit of the Indians and half-breeds in its immediate vicinity. During the year a substantial start has been made toward the development of this area as a muskrat ranch. The muskrat has in the past contributed generously to the welfare of the Indians, and steps are being taken to restore these animals in their former hundreds of thousands to this almost wholly depleted area. The method employed is the conservation and control of an adequate water supply coupled with strict protective supervision. The employment provided by development work, consisting of the construction of canals, dams, and dikes, has greatly benefited the resident population and has already noticeably reduced the amount of relief which it has been necessary in the past to give these needy bands. The project opens an avenue of hope to substantial groups of people who in twenty years have seen their chief means of livelihood disappear under the stress of drought and white encroachment. Both of these influences are now under Departmental control.

North of the Alberta boundary in Wood Buffalo National Park, Northwest Territories, a similar rat development program was begun along the same lines and by the same methods employed on the Manitoba development.

The whole development program is based on the recognized necessity of providing self-sustaining livelihood for the Indians along the lines for which they are fitted by temperament and habit.

Plans have also been formulated to encourage Indian bands to use the large funds held in trust for them to assist their members individually and collectively to bring their land reserves into productive use.

## **LAND RECORDS AND SURVEYS**

Attention has been directed toward improvement in the land records system of the various agencies. With the growing trend toward individual holdings of lands within the reserves, the importance of adequate and accurate records is



recognized. This involves an extension of the survey system to enable boundaries to be permanently fixed, title disputes settled, and accurate descriptions of holdings made possible.

## INDIAN ESTATES

With the growth of individual ownership and more universal recognition by the Indian of his power to will and to inherit property, the administrative duties of the Department in respect to Indian personal estates are rapidly increasing. The Department finds it necessary to maintain what is in effect a Surrogate Division and to fix a practice and procedure for handling this exacting phase of Indian administration. The number of estates under administration has greatly increased and will continue to increase as the population grows and the consciousness of private ownership and rights of inheritance spreads among the tribes.

## TIMBER AND FORESTRY

The quantity of timber cut for sale from Indian reserves throughout the Dominion during the 1938 - 9 season was 35 per cent less than during the previous year. This decrease was due no doubt to general unsettled conditions in the lumber trade and inactivity in the pulpwood market.

The kinds and quantities of timber cut for sale from Indian reserves during the 1938 - 9 season, on which royalties, or dues were collected, were as follows:

Pine	551,825	f.b.m.
Spruce	2,322,768	f.b.m.
Hemlock	2,867,099	f.b.m.
Cedar	1,759,248	f.b.m.
Fir, (Douglas)	6,319,390	f.b.m.
Fir, (balsam)	617,017	f.b.m.
Maple	73,524	f.b.m.
Birch	192,555	f.b.m.
Elm	4,000	f.b.m.
Oak	6,600	f.b.m.
Basswood	204,207	f.b.m.
Poplar	84,300	f.b.m.
Cottonwood	100,055	f.b.m.
Alder, (B.C.)	76,119	f.b.m.
Christmas trees	35,194	bales
Cordwood, (mixed)	7,655	cords
Pulpwood, (spruce and balsam)	15,443	cords
Shingle bolts	292	cords
Ties	44,591	...
Poles	5,406	...
Posts	1,514	...
Piling	29,759	lin. ft.

The above quantities expressed in terms of board measure feet represent a cut of approximately 27,000,000 feet board measure and in addition to this the Indians cut approximately 2,000,000 feet board measure for sale, free of dues, also

a quantity of approximately 8,000,000 feet board measure was cut by them for building, fencing, and fuel purposes.

### **Revenue From Timber**

Revenue derived from timber during the year is classified as follows:

Licence royalties and dues	\$25,941 02
Permit dues	17,511 72
Rentals from timber licences	2,308 60
Licence fees	138 00
Interest on past due accounts	155 59
Trespass dues	135 50
Fines	7 00
Total	46,197 43

Sales of timber during the year:	Deposit
Cape Mudge Reserve No. 10, B.C.	\$750
Nekite Reserve No. 2, B.C.	100
Lot 1, Con. 6 Pedley Twp. Ont	100
Total Deposits	\$950

There were 22 timber licences current on April 1, 1939, being one less than in the previous year, three new licences having been issued and four having terminated. Indian Agents were authorized to issue a total of 234 timber permits to various Indian bands of which 51 were exempted from payment of dues as a means of employment and a measure of relief.

## FOREST PROTECTION

The number of forest fires reported on Indian Reserves during 1938 was 81, being 29 more than the previous year. The increased number occurred in the Province of Ontario and in the interior of the Province of British Columbia, during protracted dry spells in the months of July and August. Fortunately 64 of these fires were restricted to an area of less than 10 acres, and the actual loss of timber was not much greater than last season.

A summary of the salient features with respect to these forest fires is shown hereunder: -

### Summary of Forest Fires on Indian Reserves, 1938

Total number of fires	81	...
Total area burned over	8,135	acres
Merchantable timber area burned	6,368	acres
Quantity of merchantable timber burned	2,338,000	f.b.m.
and	4,822	cords
Estimated stumpage value of timber burned	\$20,700 00	...
Young growth area burned	186	acres
Estimated value of young growth lost	\$500 00	...
Cut-over area burned	1,381	acres
Est. value of timber and young growth lost on cut-over lands	\$2,000 00	...
Non-forested area burned	200	acres
Value of other property burned	\$950 00	...
Actual cost of fire fighting	...	\$3,673 34

### Fire Classification

Size of Fires	...	Cause of Fires	...
Less than 1/4 acre	18	Campfires	15
1/4 acre to 10 acres	46	Smokers	26
10 acres to 500 acres	3	Settlers	8
...	81	Lightning	9
...	...	Indians	3
...	...	Incendiary	4
...	...	Unknown	16
...	...	...	81

### Monthly Occurrence

...	No.	Area
...	...	Acres

April	2	1,003
May	8	77
June	13	300
July	19	880
August	20	158
September	13	132
October	5	5,485
November	1	100
...	81	8,135

### **Locality**

Quebec	2
Ontario	24
Manitoba	4
Saskatchewan	2
Alberta	1
British Columbia	48
...	81

No actual fire-fighting organization is maintained by the Indian Affairs Branch other than as represented by a few Indian fire rangers, but arrangements have been made with the various provincial governments whereby forest fires on Indian reserves are extinguished by the provincial forest service with the assistance of the Indians.

### **MINING**

Mining activity developed in northern Ontario, particularly in the Kenora District and 168 mining claims were recorded on Indian reserves in that part of the Province. New regulations for the disposal of quartz mining claims were

established on August 31, 1938, provisions being made under the Act for the staking and recording of claims, working conditions, and the granting of 21-year leases. Road construction through Indian reserves caused a demand for sand and gravel and the revenue from this source was considerably more than last year.

A summary of the revenue derived is as follows: -

Royalty on sand and gravel	\$8,615 95
Rentals from mining permits	467 00
Prospector's fees	176 00
Rentals from coal leases	230 00
Total	\$9,488 95

## **PETROLEUM AND NATURAL GAS**

During the year there was a noticeable increase of interest, mainly in the Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, in prospective oil and gas development. The Indian reserves in the Province of Alberta, particularly those in the foothills area, are looked upon as possessing important potentialities. On the Blood Indian Reserve, interested parties undertook a seismic survey of the northern part of the reserve for the purpose of obtaining necessary information preliminary to deep drilling. This survey will not be completed until well into the next fiscal year. On the Sarcee and Stony Reserves in the Calgary district, investigational and exploratory work continued throughout the year. In the Province of Saskatchewan, several Indian reserves have been receiving attention during recent months and it is expected that actual tests will be made on one or two reserves during the coming year.

## **BLACKFOOT COAL MINE**

The mine on the Blackfoot Reserve, Alberta, has been a valuable asset to the Indians during the years of crop failures. Soil drifting and cutworms have destroyed the crops of a number of Indian farmers on this reserve during the past seven or eight years and the Indians have turned to the coal mine for remunerative employment. Because of keen competition, it was considered necessary to make needed improvements during the slack season in 1938, in order to hold customers and increase business. The Indian Council considered that this industry, which is vital to so many members of the band, should receive a subsidy from the band funds and accordingly voted an amount to cover the cost of repairs, development work, and purchase of additional machinery. During the autumn of 1938 sixty Indians were employed to mine the coal required, working in shifts twenty-four hours a day. November was the best month in the history of the mine; two thousand and fifty tons were sold. The revenue for the year 1938 - 9 was \$20,211.55, slightly higher than for the previous year. The excellent condition of the industry was shown by an increase in revenue during a winter milder than usual.

## **INDIAN ENFRANCHISEMENTS**

Under the provisions of Section 114 of the Indian Act there were carried out during the past fiscal year 68 enfranchisements, comprising a total of 143 men, women, and children.

## **TRUSTS DIVISION**

### **INDIAN TRUST FUNDS**

The Indian trust funds are derived from the sale of land, timber, and other assets of the various Indian bands. The accounts are of two types, capital and interest. The funds deposited in the capital account are those received from the sale of capital assets of the band, and the interest account is derived from

rentals and other revenue not involving alienation of property, and from the interest allowed by the Government on the funds held in trust. The amount of these trust funds on March 31, 1939, was \$14,149,503.19, comprising \$11,978,329.35 capital and \$2,171,173.84 interest and representing an increase in capital of \$42,423.56 and of interest of \$25,120.64.

The proceeds of these trust funds are expended for the benefit of the Indians and where possible in making cash distributions to the members of the bands. During the year steps were taken to increase agricultural activities of certain Indian bands by the purchase of tractors and other mechanical farm equipment for use on a community basis, and by providing approximately 150 loans from band funds to individual Indians for the purchase of live stock and equipment for their individual use. The following are some of the major items of expenditure: -

Salaries and wages	\$61,301 79
Building materials and repairs	19,093 76
Fencing	5,298 04
Farming operations	25,150 37
Farming equipment, machinery, and repairs	35,530 79
Livestock purchases	6,660 00
Operation and promotion of industries	25,215 70
Relief	192,906 36
Repairs to roads, bridges, and docks	43,876 67
Seed grain and feed	44,323 50
Interest	399,061 62
Distributions of cash to Indians,: rentals	48,065 40
Land	4,758 56
Timber	16,315 81
Loans to Indians	21,959 20
Withdrawals by Indians from savings	44,868 02

## **ANNUITIES**

Under the provisions of treaties, made between the Crown and the Indians occupying the western portion of Ontario, the Provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta, and a large portion of the Northwest Territories, these Indian's are entitled to an annual distribution of what is termed "Treaty Annuities." The amount distributed during this year was \$253,189. These distributions are made by the various Indian Agents between the months of April and August. In the more remote districts, where air transportation is available, this mode of travel is being used, and has resulted in an enormous saving of time and hardship to the treaty-paying party. Seven of these flights were arranged covering the northwest portions of the Provinces of Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and the Northwest Territories.

## **SUMMARY OF INDIAN AFFAIRS BY PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES**

### **PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND**

Agency. - There is only one agency in the Province. A large number of Indians live on Lennox Island, and other parts of the Province where the Indians can be found are at Rocky Point, near Charlottetown, Morell, St. Andrews, and Scotch Fort.

Tribal Origin. - The Indians in this Province belong to the Micmac tribe, which is of Algonkin stock.

Occupation. - On Lennox Island several of the Indians engage in farming on a small scale. Most of them own a few

head of cattle and horses, but their main occupations are basket-making, fishing, and working around the different towns and villages, wherever they can find employment.

Dwellings. - A considerable amount of money has been spent in repairs to Indian houses, and on the whole these Indians have fairly good homes.

## **NOVA SCOTIA**

Agencies. - There are nineteen Indian agencies in the Province of Nova Scotia, namely: Yarmouth, Digby, Shelburne, Lunenburg, Annapolis, Kings, Queens, Windsor, Shubenacadie, Halifax, Cumberland, Colchester, Pictou, Antigonish-Guysborough, Richmond, Inverness, Victoria, Sydney, and Eskasoni.

Tribal Origin. - The Indians of Nova Scotia are of Algonkin stock and bear the distinctive name of Micmac.

Occupations. - Very few of the Indians in this Province engage in farming to any extent. Liberal amounts of seed, potatoes, and fertilizer have been supplied. Opportunities for employment have increased and here and there throughout the Province the Indians are finding work in the lumber camps, sawmills, or as stevedores. A number of them also find work with the farmers, especially in the Annapolis Valley orchards. With increased tourist trade during the summer, the Indians are engaged as canoemen and as guides. In all agencies they manufacture baskets of all descriptions, wooden handles, hockey sticks, butter tubs, churns, barrels, etc. However, they have had great difficulty in the past in disposing of their products, but in the last year there has been an increased demand for Indian handicraft.

Dwellings. - The homes of the Indians in most of the reserves in Nova Scotia consist of one and one-half story frame buildings fairly well finished on the outside but not on the inside. Many shacks are to be seen at practically every agency. As few of the Indians own any live stock, barns are to be found only here and there, and these are also of frame construction.

## **NEW BRUNSWICK**

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

Tribal Origin. - Most of the Indians of New Brunswick belong to the Micmac race, which is of Algonkin stock. In addition to these there are some bands of Malecites, also of Algonkin stock.

Occupations. - The Indians of New Brunswick are among the least progressive in the Dominion. Their farming operations are restricted mostly to the growing of potatoes for their own use. Formerly they derived a substantial income from hunting and trapping, but in later years this has dwindled to an almost negligible amount owing to the scarcity of fur-bearing animals. A considerable number find employment in the lumber camps and others as day labourers. In the southern part of the Province the Indians are engaged commercially in the manufacture and sale of Indian wares.

Dwellings. - There has been a marked improvement in recent years in the housing conditions among the Indians of New Brunswick. Many of their houses are solidly constructed of squared timbers, covered with shingles and often whitewashed.

## **QUEBEC**

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

Tribal Origin. - The principal tribes found in Quebec are: Iroquois at Caughnawaga, Lake of Two Mountains, and St. Regis; the Hurons of Lorette



are also of Iroquoian stock; the Montagnais, who are of Algonkin stock, at Bersimis, Mingan, Lake St. John, Seven Islands; the Abenakis, also of Algonkin stock, at Bécancour and St. Francis; the Micmacs, also of Algonkin stock, at Maria and Restigouche; and the Malecites, also of Algonkin stock, at Viger.

Occupations. - The Indians of the northern interior and the north shore of the Gulf of St. Lawrence depend entirely on hunting and trapping for their subsistence. In the organized central and southern portions of the Province they engage in mixed farming. They are good gardeners and a number raise fruit and dispose of it at nearby markets. They cultivate their land with a considerable measure of success. Where they possess cows they sell the milk to the creameries and cheese factories. Most Indians prefer working for an employer to working on their own land. In the past few years, however, a number of lumber companies have closed down and this, and the disappearance of other means of livelihood, have made it necessary for them to turn more to farming and livestock raising. In the Saguenay district they act as guides and canoemen and on the Gaspé Peninsula they can still find employment in lumber camps and mills. The Indians of Caughnawaga are noted as steel workers and find highly remunerative employment when building operations are active. It is chiefly in the Province of Quebec on certain reserves that the native handicraft projects have been organized and have proved successful.

Dwellings. - In the older settled districts of the Province many of the Indians own stone, brick, or frame houses of good construction, comfortable and sanitary. In the more remote districts the Indians live in tents during the greater part of the year.

## **ONTARIO**

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

Tribal Origin. - Most of the Indians of Ontario are Ojibwas, and are of Algonkin stock. The Oneidas of the Thames, the Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte, the Mohawks of Parry Sound district, and the Six Nations of Grand River, are of Iroquoian stock. There is a band of Pottawattamies at Walpole Island, and Delawares at the Caradoc (Muncey) Agency; these are of Algonkin stock.

Occupation. - The Indians in the southern, western, and central parts of Ontario engage largely in farming. The reserves are generally well suited for this purpose. Considerable assistance has been given from both band funds and appropriations to supply the Indians with the equipment they require, with very good results. Some of the Indians do well with dairy products.

During the summer months Indians act, as guides and canoemen. Others are employed at various industries and trades. They are proficient bushmen and some find employment in the various lumber camps. There is still a market for snowshoes, canoes, and moccasins and these are usually manufactured by the older members of the community, although in some areas successful efforts have been made to engage the younger generation in these distinctive Indian pursuits. The women also find sources of income: some are employed as domestics; others support themselves by making baskets and fancy work. In certain districts berry picking is an important item and furnishes considerable income.

Dwellings. - In the more settled districts many of the Indians own houses of brick, stone, or modern frame construction, and on some reserves both houses and farm buildings are comfortable and well built. In the outlying and more remote parts the old type of log house still predominates and tents and tipis are used during the summer months.

Northern Ontario. - In the remote parts of Ontario hunting and fishing are still the chief sources of livelihood. Acting as guides and canoemen during the summer months adds considerably to the income of the Indians. Although agriculture is not carried on to any extent, most of the bands grow considerable crops of potatoes and vegetables. These Indians are, of necessity, more or less nomadic and, consequently, live in tents most of the year.

## **MANITOBA**

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

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

Occupations. - The Indians living along the lakes have depended mainly on fishing, hunting, and trapping for their existence. Fish are becoming scarce, and as in other provinces, trapping of animals is limited, making it necessary for these Indians to turn to farming and gardening where practicable. The reserves in Manitoba most suitable for extensive agriculture are mainly within the Birtle, Griswold, Portage la Prairie, and Clandeboye Agencies. A great many of the Indians from around Lake Manitoba and Lake Winnipeg come south in summer and work in the harvest fields in the farming communities. In the southern part of the Province the Indians raise cattle extensively and most of the reserves own good herds of well-bred stock, chiefly of the Shorthorn type. They milk the cows and make butter and other dairy products. Any surplus of hay is put up for sale and on some reserves they own hay presses, shipping their surplus to market in winter. Some Indians make their living during the winter by taking out wood; others work for the large fish companies. The women derive revenue from the sale of moccasins and gloves. Most of them are expert needlewomen.

Dwellings. - On most reserves in Manitoba fairly good log homes are to be found. They are one and one-half stories high with shingle roofs. Most of these homes are whitewashed every year, which improves the sanitation. There are also quite a number of houses of frame construction to be found on all the reserves. In the extreme north, of course, the homes are more primitive.

## **SASKATCHEWAN**

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

Tribal Origin. - The most numerous tribes among the Saskatchewan Indians are the Ojibwas, Swampy Crees, and Plains Crees, which all belong to the Algonkin stock. In addition to these, Sioux Indians are found at the Crooked

Lakes, Qu' Appelle, and Carlton Agencies, and on the Moose Woods Reserve. In the Onion Lake Agency there is a band of Chipewyans, who are of Athapaskan stock. There are also a few Chipewyan Indians in the Ile à la Crosse district.

Occupations. - The principal occupations of the Indians of Saskatchewan are farming and stock raising, and farming instructors are employed on most of the reserves in this Province to instruct the Indians in agricultural pursuits. The Indians also own a number of cattle of a very good type, principally of Shorthorn breed. They are well equipped with implements and own a number of horses.

Other Occupations. - Wherever there are fur-bearing animals to be found the old Indian still carries on his former pursuit, and the Indians in the extreme north still make their living from hunting and fishing.

Dwellings. - On most of the reserves in this Province the Indians are fairly well housed, the homes being usually of log construction with shingle roof. These houses are very comfortable if properly cared for. There are also to be found a few homes of frame construction and also the old Indian hut, but there are not very many of this type as the Branch has endeavoured to replace them with better homes in the last few years. The Indians in the extreme north move about and their homes when they are out on the hunting grounds consist of an old log cabin with a sod roof in winter and a tent in the summer.

## **ALBERTA**

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

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

Occupations. - The principal occupations of the Indians in Alberta are farming and stock raising. The farming Indians in this Province are very well equipped with machinery and horses. to carry on their work, as the Indians in the south own large herds of horses. In good years the Indians derive a considerable revenue from the sale of hay.

The Indian cattle herds in this Province are of a very good type and many bring a premium on the market. The breeds are principally Shorthorn and Hereford with a few Aberdeen Angus. They get good returns for the sale of beef cattle.

In the northern portions of the Athabaska and Lesser Slave Lake Agencies the Indians are still hunters and make their living. from that source. The Indians in other parts of the Province derive considerable revenue also from fishing, working for white farmers and stockmen, and from the sale of wood. The Blackfoot Indians, during the winter, derive a large revenue from their coal, mines, which they operate themselves under the supervision of a white miner.

Dwellings. - Practically all the Indians in this Province own good homes. On the Blackfoot Reserve every family has a fair house of good construction and good barns. Frame houses and barns are also to be found on the Sarcee Reserve

south of Calgary and on the Edmonton Reserve. On the other reserves the homes are mostly of log construction with shingle roofs, but there are also quite a number of frame houses belonging to more prosperous Indians. On the whole, the homes are good and fairly well kept, many of them being well furnished.

## **BRITISH COLUMBIA**

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

Tribal Origin. - The Indians of the Bella Coola, Cowichan, Kamloops, Lytton, New Westminster, Nicola, Vancouver, and Okanagan Agencies belong to the Salish tribes. The Kootenay tribe is located in the agency of the same name. The Kwakiutl-Nootka tribe is located at the Kwawkewlth and West Coast Agencies; the Haidas, in the Queen Charlotte Islands; the Tlingits, in the Stikine, and the Tsimshians in the Skeena Agency. The Indians of the Babine, Stuart Lake, and Williams Lake Agencies belong to the Athapaskan race.

The Indians of the Peace River Block are Athapaskan, with the exception of a small group of Saulteaux and Crees at Moberly Lake, who are Algonkin.

Occupations. - Most of the Indians of Vancouver Island and the mainland coast derive their living by fishing. Many of them own power-boats and up-to-date fishing equipment and either fish independently or by contract with the canneries. The main source of their annual revenue is from the summer salmon fishing. The cattle industry is a very important one in the interior agencies of the Province. Gradual improvement in the Indian cattle herds continues.

Dwellings. - The best Indian houses in British Columbia are found on the northwest coast among the Haidas of Queen Charlotte Islands, the Tsimshians of Port Simpson, Metlakatla, and Port Essington, and the Kwakiutls of Bella Bella. These Indians appear to have a natural bent for carpentry and housing architecture. Without departmental assistance, they build from their own plans commodious bungalows of the most modern type, well finished inside and out, that would be a credit to a prosperous suburb of any large city. The Indians of the west coast of Vancouver Island also have roomy, well-ventilated, and well-kept houses, although of a less pretentious character than in the first-mentioned locality.

These Indians were accustomed to dwell in large community houses and this may account for the unusual size and height of the rooms in their modern homes. The women of these more northerly coast villages are experienced housekeepers and maintain a high standard of neatness and cleanliness.

Strangely the Salish Indians of the southern British Columbia Coast in the vicinities of the larger cities of Vancouver and Victoria, and who have been in closer touch with civilization, are backward and unprogressive in their housing conditions in comparison with the north coast Indians above mentioned. Indeed the houses of the Indians of the south coast are for the most part little better than shacks and show little evidence of care or good housekeeping. Housing conditions on the whole are improving. There is much evidence of rapid progress in some sections over conditions of a few year ago, but there is still much room for improvement.

## **NORTHWEST TERRITORIES**

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

Tribal Origin. - The principal tribes found in the far north are the Slaves, Hares, Loucheux, Sekani, Dogribs, Yellow Knives, Chipewyans, and Caribou Eaters. All these tribes are of Athapaskan stock. The most northerly tribes are the Takudah, who extend to the Mackenzie Delta; and the Copper Mines, who are located along Coppermine River. The territory occupied by these two last-named tribes is contiguous to that inhabited by the Eskimos.

Occupations. - The Indians depend almost entirely upon hunting and trapping for a livelihood. Here and there some cultivate small plots of potatoes. They own no cattle or horses, their mode of transportation being by boat, usually along the great waterways in the summer, and with dogs in the winter. They catch and preserve large quantities of fish for their own use and for food for the dogs during the winter. They also pick and dry large quantities of wild berries for winter use.

Dwellings. - The Indians live in log cabins in winter, using tents and tipis during the summer.

## **YUKON TERRITORY**

Tribal Origin. - The Forty-Mile, Blackstone, and Moosehide bands belong to the Takudah tribe. There is a band of Slaves at Lancing Creek who migrated from Good Hope on Mackenzie River; another band of Slaves, called Nahani, is located at the headwaters of Pelly River. All these Indians are of Athapaskan stock. At Mayo, Selkirk, Little Salmon, and Carmacks there are bands, belonging to the tribe known as Stick Indians. Bands belonging to the Tlingit tribe are found at Whitehorse, Teslin Lake, Champagne Landing, and Carcross.

Occupations. - Hunting, trapping, and fishing are the chief occupations of the Yukon Indians. The women also derive some revenue from the sale of moccasins and curios of various kinds, and the men are expert at making toboggans and snow-shoes. Practically no farming is carried on owing to climatic conditions, but some of the Indians cultivate patches of potatoes and other vegetables for their own use.

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

**TABLE 1**

**Recapitulation: Census of Indians - Arranged Under Provinces and Territories, 1939**

...	Number in Province	Religions							Under 7 Years		From 7 to 16, Inclusive		From 17 to 21, Inclusive		From 22 to 65, Inclusive		From 65 Years Upwards	
...	...	Anglican	Baptist	United Church	Presbyterian	Roman Catholic	Other Christian Beliefs	Aboriginal Beliefs	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<b>PROVINCES</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alberta	12,163	1,709	...	1,558	...	8,745	...	151	1,374	1,444	1,423	1,406	559	561	2,454	2,311	308	232
British Columbia	24,276	4,701	109	4,794	...	13,954	690	28	2,194	2,290	2,929	2,922	1,112	1,116	5,301	4,699	868	845
Manitoba	14,536	4,727	50	4,192	721	4,591	1	264	1,486	1,538	1,732	1,571	920	914	2,849	2,607	460	459
New Brunswick	1,821	...	...	...	...	1,821	...	...	219	201	232	203	78	101	377	335	40	35
Northwest Territories	3,724	640	...	...	...	3,084	...	...	396	396	444	401	191	180	795	792	38	91
Nova Scotia	2,172	5	...	...	3	2,164	...	...	232	241	221	235	112	105	488	406	71	61
Ontario	29,907	9,719	1,179	5,376	226	9,769	864	2,774	2,493	2,653	2,929	2,980	1,976	1,944	6,674	6,496	830	932
Prince Edward Island	274	...	...	...	...	274	...	...	24	33	30	31	11	22	60	50	3	10
Quebec	14,195	2,802	...	316	...	11,000	17	60	1,382	1,404	1,597	1,529	767	758	3,173	2,810	370	405
Saskatchewan	13,020	4,256	...	1,228	139	6,242	10	1,145	1,443	1,594	1,526	1,533	617	547	2,512	2,590	293	365
Yukon Territory	1,563	1,336	...	...	...	145	...	82	160	178	173	174	87	74	287	267	85	78
Total Indian population	117,651	29,895	1,338	17,464	1,089	61,789	1,582	4,494	11,403	11,972	13,236	12,985	6,430	6,322	24,970	23,363	3,366	3,604



Stuart Lake	2	40	406	...	...	...	99	1,835	240	242	10	1,033	30	695	1,820
Vancouver	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	3,625	...	...	48	...	...	5	82
West Coast	...	...	...	...	11 p	245	30 p	974	6 1/2	5	42 1/2	538 1/2	1,722	...	630
Williams Lake	36	1,100	57	2,580	...	...	119	16,030	...	...	...	...	...	5,160	212
Total	4,430	72,598	3,157	51,015	426 p	8,970	1,921 1/4	167,599	2,406 1/2	3,115 1/2	913 3/4	11,276 3/4	...	26,007	26,254





(Sydney)	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	500	...	...	...	...	...	3	12
Colchester	...	...	...	...	...	...	7 3/4	425	5	...	7 3/4	12 1/2	...	8	33
Cumberland	...	...	1	5	...	...	1	11	...	...	5	...	...	...	7
Digby	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	125	...	...	4	1	...	6	6
Halifax	...	...	...	...	...	...	1/4	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	1/4
Hants (Indian Brook)	...	...	3	75	...	...	7	550	...	...	...	...	...	35	10
Hants (Windsor)	...	...	...	...	...	...	1/2	50	...	...	...	...	...	...	1/2
Inverness	...	...	3 1/2	50	...	...	21 1/4	1,327	...	...	...	...	...	25	24 3/4
Kings	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	50	...	...	1	...	...	...	2
Lunenburg	...	...	...	...	...	...	3/4	50	...	...	1/4	...	...	...	1
Pictou	...	...	1 1/2	10	...	...	16 1/2	672	...	...	1/2	...	...	1	18 1/2
Queens	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Richmond	...	...	11	160	...	...	12	1,100	2	6	1	...	...	50	26
Shelburne	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...
Victoria	...	...	2	30	...	...	10	100	...	...	1	3	4	30	20
Yarmouth	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 1/2	100	...	...	1 1/2	2	...	...	5
Total	...	...	29	510	2	30	113 1/2	5,630	8	8	33 1/2	29 1/2	45	228	260 1/2





Agencies	Wheat		Oats		Other Grains		Roots and Tubers		Green Feed		Acres of Garden	Acres Broken	Acres S. Fallow	Tons of Hay	Total Acres under Cultivation
	Acres Sown	Bushels Harvested	Acres Sown	Bushels Harvested	Acres Sown	Bushels Harvested	Acres Sown	Bushels Harvested	Acres	Tons	...	...	...	...	...
Maniwaki	2	15	120	715	4	25	31 1/2	1,275	...	...	55	...	...	185	212 1/2
Maria	...	...	20	350	1 1/2	20	20	228	2	4	3	1	2	11	49 1/2
Mingan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oka	...	...	100	2,000	35	400	60	800	...	...	50	...	...	250	245
Pierreville	...	...	25	150	2	30	30	300	...	...	25	...	...	50	82
Pointe Bleue	13	140	180	1,716	195	2,000	24	350	10	30	15	49	20	190	506
Restigouche	3	8	140	1,060	4	12	...	...	6	10	60	20	200	70	433
Seven Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St. Regis	...	...	460	6,670	269	4,651	174	5,480	40	140	45	38	22	1,535	1,048
Timiskaming	7	44	68	850	6	60	8	360	...	...	3	223	45	90	360
Total	30	255	1,586	21,341	617 1/2	9,523	588 1/2	12,545	81	307	308	342	489	3,961	4,042
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Battleford	1,735 1/2	12,602	1,888	24,059	...	...	140	11,405	194	700	78	104	1,238	4,086	5,377 1/2
Carlton	1,487	9,535	1,009	8,335	347	1,637	191	20,262	78	176	41	541	1,189	3,954	4,883
Crooked Lakes	1,369	12,371	1,501	32,809	...	...	47	4,788	83	157	681	513	1,384	4,026	5,578
Duck Lake	1,394	3,148	1,029	7,300	189	1,473	36	4,702	53	88	15	220	1,130	4,459	4,066
File Hills	1,211	13,579	1,398	26,294	...	...	26	1,410	...	36	...	185	1,300	2,330	4,120
Moose Woods	...	...	...	...	...	...	6	700	...	...	3	...	224	710	233
Onion Lake	1,166	11,061	673	15,958	...	...	43	6,145	316	323	24	214	327	3,536	2,763
Pelly	1,555	32,841	1,368	25,844	414	7,842	40	8,671	40	123	18	553	467	1,627	4,455
Qu'Appelle	2,421	16,266	1,498	11,211	...	...	35	1,952	480	280	1	150	2,107	2,865	6,692
Touchwood	1,378	14,835	889	18,632	3	53	42	3,805	40	64	31	100	1,183	4,752	3,666
Wood Mountain Reserve	120	300	70	...	...	...	10	100	...	...	5	...	20	5	225
Total	13,836 1/2	126,538	11,323	170,442	953	11,005	616	63,940	1,284	1,947	897	2,580	10,569	32,350	42,058 1/2
<b>YUKON TERRITORY</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yukon	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	234	1/2	1/2	2 1/2	...	...	45	5
<b>RECAPITULATION</b>															
<b>PROVINCES</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alberta	16,758	361,922	9,243	307,059	2,853	50,061	182 1/2	17,029	2,954	2,653	75	1,273	19,610	16,685	52,948 1/2
							1,921		2,406	3,115		11,276			

British Columbia	4,430	72,598	3,157	51,015	426,3/4	8,970	□	167,599	1/2	1/2	913 p	p	1,722	26,007	26,254
Manitoba	2,728	43,005	2,077	39,916	1,207	19,873	477	44,734	223	323	114	937	2,392	19,890	10,155
New Brunswick	...	...	103	1,010	14	140	76	3,686	7	13	30	...	...	164,1/2	230
Northwest Territories	...	...	...	...	...	...	46 1/2	1,642	3	6	46 1/2	3 1/2	1 1/2	60	101
Nova Scotia	...	...	29	510	2	30	113 1/2	5,630	8	8	33 1/2	29 1/2	45	228	260 1/2
Ontario	2,165	37,028	20,422	505,497	6,175	100,700	2,151 1/2	74,104	1,000	3,289	1,260 1/2	5,289 1/2	1,537	16,023	40,000 1/2
Prince Edward Island	1	5	40	550	...	...	7 1/2	1,000	...	...	2	...	...	37	50 1/2
Quebec	30	255	1,586	21,341	617 1/2	9,523	588 1/2	12,545	81	307	308	342	489	3,961	4,042
Saskatchewan	13,836 1/2	126,538	11,323	170,442	953	11,005	616	63,940	1,284	1,947	897	2,580	10,569	32,350	42,058 1/2
Yukon Territory	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	234	1/2	1/2	2 1/2	...	...	45	5
Total	39,948 1/2	641,351	47,980	1,097,340	12,248 1/4	200,302	6,182 3/4	392,143	7,967	11,662	3,682 3/4	21,731 1/4	36,365 1/2	115,450 1/2	176,105 1/2

**TABLE 3**

**Land: Private and Public Buildings and Property**

**RECAPITULATION**

Provinces	Total Area of Reserve (Acres)	Acres under Wood	Acres Cleared but not Cultivated	Acres under Actual Cultivation	Acres Fenced	Private Property								Public Property					
						Stone, Brick, and Frame Dwellings	Other Dwellings	Outbuildings, etc.	Ploughs, Harrows, Drills, etc.	Mowers, Reapers, Binders, Threshers, etc.	Carts, Wagons, and Vehicles	Automobiles	Tools and Small Implements	Churches	Council Houses	School-houses	Sawmills	Other Buildings	Engines and Machinery
Alberta	1,255,710	346,132	826,629 1/2	52,948 1/2	419,378	420	1,890	2,473	2,376	1,486	2,491	80	9,313	6	8	8	1	123	266
British Columbia	798,523	474,286	297,983	26,254	294,145	4,493	2,910	4,207	2,889	982	2,510	492	35,018	164	65	60	11	64	157
Manitoba	554,605	364,043	180,407	10,155	51,201	139	2,822	1,848	857	665	1,370	55	8,165	60	14	45	3	99	45
New Brunswick	37,404	35,591	1,583	230	1,142 1/2	365	36	187	64	20	69	18	1,135	6	5	10	...	3	1
Northwest Territories	1,924	1,709	114	101	58	...	639	166	4	...	...	...	777	...	1	...	...	...	...
Nova Scotia	18,325	15,173 1/2	2,891	260 1/2	1,558	428	64	151	76	17	91	11	2,367	11	2	10	1	24	6
Ontario	1,326,172	1,173,076	113,095 1/2	40,000 1/2	120,521	2,454	2,191	5,618	4,286	1,298	3,598	498	46,123	96	37	72	10	109	124
Prince Edward Island	1,508	1,397	60 1/2	50 1/2	188	36	...	31	13	9	8	...	20	1	1	1	...	1	...
Quebec	195,528	166,193	25,293	4,042	14,782	1,377	388	2,256	618	276	1,308	111	5,235	15	5	24	1	34	32
Saskatchewan	1,283,311	518,890	722,362 1/2	42,058 1/2	328,482	169	2,262	2,774	2,352	1,722	2,813	64	15,607	35	17	24	3	57	67
Yukon Territory	160	152	3	5	5 1/2	1	...	5	3	1	4	...	3	1	...	1	...	4	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,443,170</b>	<b>3,096,642 1/2</b>	<b>2,170,422</b>	<b>176,105 1/2</b>	<b>1,231,461</b>	<b>9,882</b>	<b>13,202</b>	<b>19,716</b>	<b>13,538</b>	<b>6,476</b>	<b>14,262</b>	<b>1,329</b>	<b>123,763</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>155</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>518</b>	<b>704</b>

**TABLE 4****Live Stock and Poultry: General Effects****RECAPITULATION**

Provinces	Horses			Cattle				Other Stock	Poultry	General Effects					
	Stallions	Geldings and Mares	Foals	Bulls	Steers and Work Oxen	Milch Cows	Young Stock	Pigs, Sheep, etc.	...	Motor and Sail Boats	Row Boats and Canoes	Rifles and Shot Guns	Steel Traps	Nets	Tents
Alberta	120	8,899	926	170	1,548	4,994	3,512	357	5,136	201	635	2,345	18,375	2,072	2,168
British Columbia	186	7,580	1,260	287	4,699	2,465	4,668	3,175	27,193	1,830	3,112	8,286	77,511	2,521	2,016
Manitoba	14	1,521	38	48	720	1,955	1,093	355	5,955	102	1,872	3,631	56,775	6,080	1,851
New Brunswick	...	8	...	1	2	25	17	16	375	39	168	278	1,366	182	54
Northwest Territories	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	139	554	1,091	13,230	1,098	492
Nova Scotia	1	31	4	4	7	118	49	53	603	10	60	224	1,437	31	23
Ontario	29	2,058	202	86	484	2,702	1,564	2,917	33,247	398	2,717	5,143	90,406	4,566	1,981
Prince Edward Island	...	7	...	...	...	10	12	3	125	3	5	8	75	10	...
Quebec	3	546	57	110	4	1,603	755	643	6,329	52	1,031	1,879	17,765	577	810
Saskatchewan	13	4,224	60	69	1,190	2,862	1,988	1,044	7,757	38	475	2,485	30,617	1,472	1,934
Yukon Territory	...	4	...	1	2	5	5	3	40	1	1	...	...	...	2
<b>Total</b>	<b>366</b>	<b>24,880</b>	<b>2,547</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>8,656</b>	<b>16,739</b>	<b>13,663</b>	<b>8,566</b>	<b>86,760</b>	<b>2,813</b>	<b>10,630</b>	<b>25,370</b>	<b>307,557</b>	<b>18,339</b>	<b>11,331</b>



**TABLE 5**

**Value of Real and Personal Property and Progress during the Year**

**RECAPITULATION**

Provinces	Total Value of Lands in Reserves	Value of Private Fencing	Value of Private Buildings	Value of Public Buildings Property of the Band	Value of Implements and Vehicles	Value of Live Stock and Poultry	Value of General Effects	Value of Household Effects	Total Value of Real and Personal Property	Progress during the Year 1939		
										Value of New Land Improvements	Value of Buildings Erected	Total Increase in Value
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...			
...	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Alberta	16,283,280	121,305	742,303	193,536	316,513	620,120	153,479	151,044	18,581,580	9,043	28,758	37,801
British Columbia	13,566,024	324,335	1,877,585	600,600	423,034	771,863	1,041,680	566,765	19,171,886	31,240	77,075	108,315
Manitoba	2,817,869	42,790	470,840	141,400	149,195	211,088	195,475	118,600	4,147,257	5,965	1,915	7,880
New Brunswick	76,478	2,934	78,846	78,882	11,980	4,472	6,075	22,670	282,337	100	1,730	1,830
Northwest Territories	1,578	1,065	95,500	...	524	7,300	226,870	119,950	452,787	440	6,000	6,440
Nova Scotia	77,935	3,510	98,795	50,900	5,877	11,730	8,410	17,720	274,877	380	2,930	3,310
Ontario	4,306,817	458,736	1,401,660	479,388	424,010	361,080	298,425	547,509	8,277,625	5,164	38,213	43,377
Prince Edward Island	3,750	300	1,500	2,200	300	1,350	1,1000	1,500	12,000	150	200	350
Quebec	1,419,800	40,565	897,940	230,186	113,030	104,785	94,450	242,700	3,143,456	600	1,250	1,850
Saskatchewan	13,724,948	123,941	584,790	79,200	342,425	424,775	149,553	144,309	15,573,941	14,520	13,305	27,825
Yukon Territory	8,000	300	3,000	44,000	1,037	1,900	1,500	3,500	63,237	...	...	...
Total	52,286,479	1,119,781	6,252,759	1,900,292	1,787,925	2,520,463	2,177,017	1,936,267	69,980,983	67,602	171,376	238,978

**TABLE 6**

**Sources and Value of Income**

Agencies	Value of Farm Products Including Hay	Value of Beef Sold also of That Used for Food	Wages Earned	Received from Land Rentals	Received from Timber	Received from Mining	Earned by Fishing	Earned by Hunting and Trapping	Earned by other Industries and Occupations	Annuities Paid and Interest on Indian Trust Funds	Total Income of Indians
<b>ALBERTA</b>	\$	\$	\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$	\$	\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Athabaska	2,085	200	2,150	...	...	...	250	22,400	...	8,410 00	35,495 00
Blackfoot	28,000	27,500	2,600	11,980 72	...	...	...	150	35,156	122,749 26	228,135 98
Blood	131,412	16,339	10,875	9,940 84	...	40 85	...	260	400	8,711 14	177,978 83
Edmonton	27,788	371	1,800	782 08	...	...	2,825	1,700	3,025	23,436 01	61,727 09
Hobbema	55,500	4,700	12,850	1,783 85	...	5 00	1,325	1,375	1,475	17,230 04	96,243 89
Lesser Slave Lake	16,205	2m550	4,700	675 15	18 47	...	3,075	42,900	2,450	24,825 20	97,398 82
Peigan	32,221	14,307	2,506	1,089 46	...	...	...	150	2,371	6,266 61	58,911 07
Saddle Lake	28,585	3,625	6,600	438 37	...	...	1,775	2,750	3,430	7,691 79	54,895 16
Sarcee	19,982	3,493	870	9,287 50	...	...	...	241	717	2,663 98	37,254 48
Stony	6,800	4,115	1,800	12,058 00	565 23	...	...	1,200	3,000	5,732 39	35,270 62
Inspectorate (Claresholm School Farm)	...	...	...	775 69	...	...	...	...	...	...	775 69
<b>Total</b>	<b>348,578</b>	<b>77,200</b>	<b>46,751</b>	<b>48,811 66</b>	<b>583 70</b>	<b>45 85</b>	<b>9,250</b>	<b>73,126</b>	<b>52,024</b>	<b>227,716 42</b>	<b>884,086 63</b>
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Babine	27,000	5,400	...	929 50	...	...	9,250	26,500	19,000	675 48	88,754 98
Bella Coola	6,465	2,200	10,900	325 00	1,324 53	...	52,500	9,600	8,690	665 51	92,670 04
Cowichan	10,600	3,000	49,200	6,926 72	4,649 26	630 40	9,600	250	2,550	6,003 86	93,410 24
Fort St. John	100	...	500	...	86 00	...	...	7,000	500	1,790 44	9,976 44
Kamloops	35,485	5,950	25,900	6,287 93	293 82	416 75	...	3,250	8,000	1,059 64	86,643 14
Kootenay	18,000	3,100	10,900	1,611 35	411 78	...	150	2,450	2,150	774 06	39,547 19
Kwawkwalth	3,345	...	9,370	925 00	12,462 46	...	88,850	1,405	26,000	4,167 63	146,525 09
Lytton	27,325	8,715	48,358	1,303 00	568 33	146 50	...	1,560	1,690	4,128 25	93,794 08
New Westminster	29,550	12,100	76,100	6,836 92	3,489 58	333 40	30,800	16,250	47,950	15,858 47	239,268 37
Nicola	55,075	9,250	30,000	255 42	90 24	...	...	1,325	2,200	64 98	98,260 64
Okanagan	88,000	24,050	30,500	6,116 06	...	440 50	...	3,050	13,050	1,042 16	166,248 72
Queen	1,425	570	4,600	170 00	...	...	25,000	2,300	3,700	147 88	37,912 88

Charlotte											
Skeena River	21,760	1,200	5,200	5 00	430 05	105 00	106,800	17,950	14,400	2,802 15	170,652 20
Stikine	...	...	18,700	...	...	...	1,250	29,500	1,000	0 96	50,450 96
Stuart Lake	6,825	2,420	2,050	85 00	5 45	158 40	...	3,480	650	1,529 65	17,203 50
Vancouver	2,875	25	119,000	11,694,57	190 28	4,318 29	27,850	1,250	12,900	10,117 93	190,221 07
West Coast	1,385	485	26,650	353,40	666 83	...	68,900	5,250	10,800	1,438 30	115,928 53
Williams Lake	42,050	13,035	22,750	538,95	143 51	75 00	...	16,825	...	138 98	95,556 44
Total	377,265	91,500	490,678	44,363,82	24,812 12	6,624 24	420,950	149,195	175,230	52,406 33	1,833,024 51

Agencies	Value of Farm Products Including Hay	Value of Beef Sold also of That Used for Food	Wages Earned	Received from Land Rentals	Received from Timber	Received from Mining	Earned by Fishing	Earned by Hunting and Trapping	Earned by other Industries and Occupations	Annuities Paid and Interest on Indian Trust Funds	Total Income of Indians
<b>MANITOBA</b>	\$	\$	\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$	\$	\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Birtle	12,850	1,650	4,700	452 00	...	...	...	2,850	1,050	3,629 14	27,181 14
Clandeboye	16,825	1,400	11,050	477 00	766 02	...	2,900	7,150	3,000	18,735 71	62,303 73
Fisher River	16,657	4,775	8,200	100 00	...	...	5,100	1,250	8,000	12,075 85	56,157 85
Fort Churchill	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,000	...	920 00	2,920 00
Griswold	31,000	750	7,400	...	...	...	...	1,450	2,400	455 57	43,455 57
Manitowapah	26,913	7,890	9,785	...	...	...	9,150	12,900	9,100	...	75,738 00
Norway House	4,450	80	16,100	121 00	...	...	9,500	33,500	7,000	17,112 01	87,863 01
The Pas	16,670	1,935	10,750	195 00	150 43	...	5,950	28,650	3,975	26,383 99	94,614 42
Portage la Prairie	15,646	930	1,320	698 64	...	...	130	3,400	1,200	21,024 85	44,349 49
Port Nelson	...	...	400	...	...	...	...	19,000	...	2,320 00	21,720 00
Total	141,011	19,410	69,705	2,043 64	871 45	...	32,730	112,150	35,725	102,657 12	516,303 21
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Northern Division	275	160	7,000	...	...	32 30	500	100	1,300	1,124 09	10,491 39
Northeastern Division	5,650	60	950	200 00	149 80	...	850	260	480	1,337 02	9,936 82
Southwestern Division	700	...	4,295	...	24 00	...	40	1,415	1,200	118 94	7,792 94
Total	6,625	220	12,245	200 00	173 80	32 30	1,390	1,775	2,980	2,580 05	28,221 15
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Annapolis	250	...	3,500	...	...	...	...	250	300	...	4,300 00
Antigonish and Guysborough	430	80	950	45 00	...	522 30	260	260	525	...	3,072 30
Cape Breton (Eskasoni)	985	250	600	...	...	...	70	250	450	...	2,605 00
Cape Breton (Sydney)	550	...	300	...	...	...	...	100	...	...	950 00
Colchester	300	...	150	...	...	...	...	200	1,000	...	1,650 00
Cumberland	100	...	250	...	...	...	...	100	750	...	1,200 00
Digby	500	...	800	...	...	...	200	200	100	...	1,800 00
Halifax	25	...	1,000	...	7 20	...	...	...	1,000	...	2,032 20



Agencies	Value of Farm Products Including Hay	Value of Beef Sold also of That Used for Food	Wages Earned	Received from Land Rentals	Received from Timber	Received from Mining	Earned by Fishing	Earned by Hunting and Trapping	Earned by other Industries and Occupations	Annuities Paid and Interest on Indian Trust Funds	Total Income of Indians
...	\$	\$	\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$	\$	\$	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Pictou	510	...	2,100	...	...	...	225	50	1,900	...	4,785 00
Queens	...	...	...	15 00	7 20	...	...	25	100	...	147 20
Richmond	1,086	40	875	...	...	...	135	25	1,380	...	3,541 00
Shelburne	125	...	1,000	...	...	...	20	60	200	...	1,405 00
Victoria	300	...	200	...	...	...	60	120	90	...	770 00
Yarmouth	50	...	500	...	...	...	...	30	...	...	580 00
Micmacs of Nova Scotia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,824 50	1,824 50
Total	7,182	560	16,505	70 00	14 40	522 30	1,295	2,165	9,345	1,824 50	39,483 20
<b>NORTHWEST TERRITORIES</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort Good Hope	...	...	3,650	...	...	...	...	90,000	...	6,245 00	99,895 00
Fort Resolution	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,315 00	7,315 00
Fort Simpson	9,190	...	7,390	...	...	...	14,940	52,140	4,660	5,530 00	93,850 00
Total	9,190	...	11,040	...	...	...	14,940	142,140	4,660	19,090 00	201 060 00
<b>ONTARIO</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alnwick	4,000	250	11,000	...	...	...	...	4,000	4,000	...	23,250 00
Cape Croker	5,200	830	5,000	262 00	204 00	...	3,000	50	500	21,518 56	36,564 56
Caradoc	27,010	2,025	42,000	2,785 00	...	...	50	900	5,180	3,314 97	83,264 97
Chapleau	1,050	...	4,000	...	1,990 53	...	...	5,000	...	2,568 00	14,608 53
Christian Island	2,500	400	500	...	...	...	2,000	150	400	15,215 50	21,165 50
Fort Frances	4,350	...	17,500	1,010 00	157 66	29 80	10,000	13,000	13,800	15,416 75	75,264 21
Georgina Bay	1,600	200	5,000	920 60	53 25	...	1,500	200	350	3,611 36	13,435 21
Golden Lake	300	100	1,500	45 00	18 40	...	...	1,000	500	17 04	3,480 44
Gore Bay	3,550	510	9,200	...	...	...	530	560	1,400	...	15,750 00
James Bay	1,760	...	23,000	...	...	...	1,700	150,800	9,950	139 08	187,349 08
Kenora	4,500	...	10,000	359 00	4,391 89	111 00	77,000	8,000	9,750	32,263 72	146,375 61
Manitoulin Island	17,665	5,155	49,830	215 00	4,101 69	402 65	2,590	2,170	13,975	35,850 22	131,954 56
Moravian	4,900	200	1,500	495 00	...	...	40	125	200	5,806 58	13,266 58
New Credit	8,635	900	3,900	...	...	...	...	200	...	...	13,635 00
Parry Sound	1,120	300	15,850	432 50	1,565 25	340 53	200	375	800	17,310 65	38,293 93
Port Arthur	100	...	80,450	799 97	137 00	10 00	11,700	7,850	60,900	16,090 48	178,037 45

Rama	900	...	3,000	118 00	4 10	...	400	800	5,000	7,997 11	18,219 21
Rice Lake	6,750	500	20,000	1,564 00	...	...	...	8,500	11,000	16,999 11	65,313 11
Sarnia	6,000	...	1,900	433 00	6 00	24 70	...	100	...	16,784 23	25,247 93
Saugeen	6,000	500	6,500	322 00	...	...	50	800	4,000	16,084 53	34,256 53
Sault Ste. Marie	21,400	1,850	38,600	191 00	276 65	1,039 70	3,800	6,525	8,900	19,497 78	102,080 13
Savanne	2,150	...	9,200	...	...	...	89,000	28,000	13,000	...	141,350 00
Scugog	...	...	300	589 00	...	...	25	165	...	1,390 78	2,469 78
Six Nations	148,575	3,400	22,000	8,555 63	151 74	...	...	1,000	9,000	47,617 53	240,299 90
Sturgeon Falls	2,950	350	6,650	100 00	3,907 75	...	600	3,200	11,150	61,690 87	90,598 62
Tyendinaga	76,500	3,000	30,000	5,712 68	...	...	2,000	300	4,000	5,366 07	126,878 75
Walpole Island	26,251	1,950	65,000	4,772 32	185 98	...	3,000	2,500	17,000	3,307 67	123,966 97
District of Patricia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,641 00	17,641 00
Georgian Bay Islands	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	385,716	22,420	483,380	29,681 70	17,151 89	1,958 38	209,185	246,270	204,755	383,499 59	1,984,017 56
<b>PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND</b>	875	200	1,500	...	6 00	...	400	200	500	0 13	3,681 13





Beach)											
Total	257,642	53,796	55,916	7,778 91	5 00	50 00	21,710	48,494	37,847	151,320 33	634,559 24
<b>YUKON TERRITORY</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Yukon	5,295	317	4,068	...	...	...	...	*	...	17 17	9,697 17

[\*Figures not available.]

## RECAPITULATION

Agencies	Value of Farm Products Including Hay	Value of Beef Sold also of That Used for Food	Wages Earned	Received from Land Rentals	Received from Timber	Received from Mining	Earned by Fishing	Earned by Hunting and Trapping	Earned by other Industries and Occupations	Annuities Paid and Interest on Indian Trust Funds	Total Income of Indians
<b>PROVINCES</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Alberta	348,478	77,200	46,751	48,811 66	583 70	45 85	9,250	73,126	52,024	227,716 42	884,086 63
British Columbia	377,265	91,500	490,678	44,363 82	24,812 12	6,624 24	420 950	149,195	175,230	52,406 33	1,833,024 51
Manitoba	141,011	19,410	69,705	2,043 64	871 45	...	32,730	112,150	35,725	102,657 12	516,303 21
New Brunswick	6,625	220	12,245	200 00	173 80	32 30	1,390	1,775	2,980	2,580 05	28,221 15
Northwest Territories	9,190	...	11,040	...	...	...	14,940	142,140	4,660	19,090 00	201,060 00
Nova Scotia	7,182	560	16,505	70 00	14 40	522 30	1,295	2,165	9,345	1,824 50	39,483 20
Ontario	385,716	22,420	483,380	29,681 70	17,151 89	1,958 38	209,185	246,270	204,755	383,499 59	1,984,017 56
Prince Edward Island	875	200	1,500	...	6 00	...	400	200	500	0 13	3,681 13
Quebec	78,202	8,635	127,170	8,120 66	2,590 02	15 38	2,190	44,285	27,475	22,560 81	321,243 87
Saskatchewan	257,642	53,796	55,916	7,778 91	5 00	50 00	21,710	48,494	37,847	151,320 33	634,559 24
Yukon Territory	5,295	317	4,068	...	...	...	...	*	...	17 17	9,697 17
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,617,581</b>	<b>274,258</b>	<b>1,318,958</b>	<b>141,070 39</b>	<b>46,208 38</b>	<b>9,248 45</b>	<b>714,040</b>	<b>819,800</b>	<b>550,541</b>	<b>963,672 45</b>	<b>6,455,377 67</b>

[\*Figures not available.]

## Statement of Ordinary Expenditure by Provinces for the Year 1938 - 9

Province	Administration	Indian Agencies	Reserves and Trusts	Medical	Grants to Hospitals	Welfare	Education	Grants to Res. Schools	Grant to Exhibitions	Total
...	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia	60	7,884	...	37,172	...	72,241	10,650	27,303	...	155,310
Prince Edward Island	...	1,716	...	5,195	...	8,348	882	...	...	16,141
New Brunswick	...	7,099	...	18,654	...	61,503	16,227	...	16	103,499
Quebec	48	42,973	62	100,840	275	206,093	56,954	7,445	...	414,690
Ontario	313	101,132	5,747	184,260	...	143,540	123,222	240,251	2,280	800,745
Manitoba	4	74,876	4,966	101,932	323	114,397	72,415	147,942	220	517,075
Saskatchewan	221	132,944	3,000	88,162	...	109,934	54,881	255,240	718	645,100
Alberta	92	105,338	3,009	85,267	1,080	90,910	10,779	298,964	700	596,139



## Special Supplementary Vote Expenditure by Provinces, Year 1938 - 9

<b>FUR CONSERVATION</b>	...
Quebec	\$2,048
Manitoba	32,450
Alberta	1,911
British Columbia	900
Miscellaneous	691
...	\$38,000

<b>OPEN ACCOUNT - INDIAN ACT REVOLVING FUND</b>	...
Quebec	\$3,500
Saskatchewan	2,425
...	\$5,925

## Annuities Paid and Interest on Indian Trust Funds, 1938 - 9

<b>ALBERTA</b>	...
Athabaska	\$8,410 00
Blackfoot	122,749 26
Blood	8,711 14
Edmonton	23,436 01
Fort St. John	1,790 44
Hobbema	17,230 04
Lesser Slave Lake	24,825 20
Peigan	6,266 61
Saddle Lake	7,691 79
Sarcee	2,663 98
Stony	5,732 39
...	\$229,506 86
<b>NORTHWEST TERRITORIES</b>	...
Fort Good Hope	6,245 00
Fort Resolution	7,315 00
Fort Simpson	5,530 00
...	19,090 00
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>	...
Babine	675 48
Bella Coola	665 51
Cowichan	6,003 86
Kamloops	1,059 64
Kootenay	774 06
Kwawkwalth	4,167 63

Lytton	4,128 25
New Westminster	15,858 47
Nicola	64 98
Okanagan	1,042 16
Queen Charlotte	147 88
Skeena River	2,802 15
Stikine	0 96
Stuart Lake	1,529 65
Vancouver	10,117 93
West Coast	1,438 30
Williams Lake	138 98
...	\$50,615 89

<b>MANITOBA</b>	...
Birtle	\$3,629 14
Clandeboye	18,735 71
Fisher River	12,075 85
Fort Churchill and York Factory	3,240 00
Portage la Prairie	21,024 85
Griswold	455 57
Norway House	17,112 01
The Pas	26,383 99
...	\$102,657 12
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>	...
Northern Division	\$1,124 09
Northeastern Division	1,337 02
Southwestern Division	118 94
...	\$2,580 05
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>	...
Nova Scotia	\$1,824 50
<b>PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND</b>	...
Prince Edward Island	\$0 13
<b>ONTARIO</b>	...
Cape Croker	\$21,518 56
Caradoc	3,314 97
Chapleau	2,568 00
Christian Island	15,215 50
Fort Frances	15,416 75
Georgina Island	3,611 36
Golden Lake	17 04
James Bay	7,847 08
Kenora	27,894 14
Manitowaning	35,850 22
Moravian	5,806 58
Parry Sound	17,310 65
Port Arthur	16,090 48
Rama	7,997 11
Rice Lake	16,999 11
Sarnia	16,784 23
Saugeen	16,084 53
Sault Ste Marie	19,497 78
Scugog	1,390 78
Six Nations	47,617 53

Sturgeon Falls	61,690 87
Sioux Lookout	14,302 58
Tyendinaga	5,366 07
Walpole Island	3,307 67
...	\$383,499 59
<b>QUEBEC</b>	...
Becancour	\$360 48
Bersimis	7,159 74
Cacouna	489 12
Caughnawaga	899 24
Lorette	776 09
Maniwaki	3,997 31
Manowan	2,040 91
Maria	...
Mingan	...

<b>QUEBEC - Concluded</b>	...
Oka	\$556 77
Pierreville	347 44
Pointe Bleue	367 93
Restigouche	226 31
St. Regis	3,063 58
Timiskaming	2,277 89
...	\$22,562 81
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>	...
Battleford	\$19,304 56
Carlton	23,763 88
Crooked Lakes	29,082 91
Duck Lake	10,098 10
File Hills	4,014 11
Onion Lake	7,380 12
Pelly	12,118 60
Qu'Appelle	26,393 15
Touchwood	19,161 34
Wood Mountain	3 56
...	\$151,320 33
<b>YUKON</b>	...
Yukon Indians	\$17 17

## INDIAN TRUST FUND

Showing Transactions in Connection with the Fund During the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1939

Service	Debit	Credit
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance March 31, 1938	...	14,081,905 63
Collections on land sales, timber and stone dues, rents, fines, fees, etc.	...	495,370 02
Interest for year ending March 31, 1939	...	714,993 73
Credit transfers during year	...	8,717 13
Expenditure during year	1,132,924 08	...
Transfers by warrant, etc.	18,559 24	...
Balance, March 31, 1939	14,149,503 19	...
...	15,300,986 51	15,300,986 51



**Statement of Indian Day Schools in the Dominion for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1939**

School	Reserve	Agency	Teacher	Number on Roll			Average Attendance	Grades									
				Boys	Girls	Total		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lennox Island	Lennox Island	Prince Edward Island	Mr. J.J. Sark	6	7	13	7	5	2	2	...	3	...	1	...	...	
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Afton	Afton	Antigonish Co.	Miss J. Forbes	11	9	20	15	9	1	2	...	2	4	2	...	...	
Eskasoni	Eskasoni	Cape Breton	Miss J. McMillan	10	17	27	18	12	5	3	3	3	1	...	...	...	
Sydney	Sydney	Cape Breton	Miss C. Gallagher	11	17	28	17	11	...	3	5	7	2	...	...	...	
Millbrook	Millbrook	Colchester	Mr. F.B. McKinnon	17	13	30	23	13	1	1	4	3	1	5	...	2	
Bear River	Bear River	Digby	Mrs. R.L. Ford	5	8	13	9	3	...	5	...	2	...	3	...	...	
Malagawatch	Malagawatch	Inverness	Mr. C. Kennedy	9	6	15	11	6	3	...	...	3	2	1	...	...	
Whycocomagh	Whycocomagh	Inverness	Mr. A. MacDonald	19	19	38	21	13	6	10	3	1	2	2	1	...	
Indian Cove	Fishers Cove	Pictou	Miss G. McGirr	22	15	37	28	17	2	4	8	4	...	2	...	...	
Salmon River	Salmon River	Richmond	Miss H. Bissett	11	17	28	20	12	10	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	
Middle River	Middle River	Victoria	Miss M.E. McLean	9	17	26	20	16	9	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	...	...	...	124	138	262	182	112	37	30	25	26	14	15	1	2	
<b>NEW BRUNSWICK</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Big Cove	Big Cove	Northeastern	Mr. A.L. Fraser	29	24	53	40	21	7	11	8	2	2	...	2	...	
...	...	...	Mrs. A.L. Fraser	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Burnt Church	Burnt Church	Northeastern	Miss V.A. Hogan	25	29	54	43	16	9	6	8	8	3	3	1	...	
...	...	...	Miss C.J. Hogan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Eel Ground	Eel Ground	Northeastern	Miss D.J. Murphy	11	14	25	20	12	3	2	...	...	3	4	1	...	

Indian Island	Indian Island	Northeastern	Mrs. C.E.F. Savage	4	8	12	7	3	4	2	...	...	3	...	...	...
Red Bank	Red Bank	Northeastern	Mrs. S.M. Kehoe	7	8	15	12	...	7	4	1	...	2	1	2	...
Eel River	Eel River	Restigouche	Miss B.L. Arsenault	13	10	23	19	7	3	4	3	1	2	1	...	...
Kingsclear	Kingsclear	Southwestern	Miss E.M. O'Brien	10	6	16	11	5	1	2	...	1	4	3	...	...
Oromocto	Oromocto	Southwestern	Miss M.E. Scott	9	9	18	15	6	5	...	...	2	2	1	2	...
St. Mary's	St. Mary's	Southwestern	Mrs. R. McElligott	15	21	36	27	6	5	8	7	3	6	1	...	...
Woodstock	Woodstock	Southwestern	Sister M. Annette	8	12	20	15	2	5	6	5	...	1	1	...	...
...	...	...	Sister Catherine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
Tobique	Tobique	Northern	Sister M. Dolorosa	30	24	54	42	12	11	13	5	7	3	1	...	...
...	...	...	Sister M. Columcille	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	161	165	326	251	90	60	58	37	24	31	16	10	...

School	Reserve	Agency	Teacher	Number on Roll			Average Attendance	Grades										
				Boys	Girls	Total		...	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>QUEBEC</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bersimis	Bersimis	Bersimis	Sister St. - Michel des Saints	40	45	85	38	48	29	6	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	Sister Ste. - Angeline	...	9	24	16	6	5	4	...	6	2	1	...	...	...	
Caughnawaga Bush	Caughnawaga	Caughnawaga	Miss V. Jocks	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	Sister M. Cleophas	181	158	339	305	53	60	64	64	21	23	37	17	...	...	
...	...	...	Sister M. Leander	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	Miss V. Snow	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	Sister M. George	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	Sister M. Rose	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	Sister M. Catherine	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	Sister M. Lucie	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Caughnawaga R.C.	Caughnawaga	Caughnawaga	Sister Marie	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	Sister M. Jeanne	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	Sister M. John	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	Sister M. Alma	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	Sister M. Mechtilde	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	Sister M. Leocadie	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	Sister M. Anysie	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	Sister M. Laurence	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
...	...	...	Sister M. Norbert	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Caughnawaga St. Isidore	Caughnawaga	Caughnawaga	Miss M. Stacey	8	14	22	17	7	2	2	6	2	...	3	...	...	...	



...	...	...	of St. - Peter	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chenail	St. Regis	St. Regis	Miss U. Billings	11	20	31	25	16	4	2	4	4	...	...	1	...
Chetlain	St. Regis	St. Regis	Miss G. Foisy	12	9	21	17	9	2	5	2	2	...	1	...	...
Cornwall Island East	St. Regis	St. Regis	Mr. C. Chisholm	18	29	47	33	16	7	5	...	8	7	...	4	...
Cornwall Island West	St. Regis	St. Regis	Miss E. Peters	16	12	28	25	12	2	...	6	...	4	...	4	...

School	Reserve	Agency	Teacher	Number on Roll			Average Attendance	Grades								
				Boys	Girls	Total		...	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
St.Regis Island	St. Regis	St. Regis	Miss H. Fitzpatrick	7	11	18	14	6	...	...	5	3	4	...	...	...
St. Regis Village	St. Regis	St. Regis	Miss M. McDonald	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	Miss H.C. McRae	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brennan's Lake	At Brennan's Lake	Timiskaming	Miss M. Duquette	7	5	12	8	8	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hunter's Point	At Hunter's Point	Timiskaming	Miss C. Nephin	2	6	8	6	1	2	1	2	...	1	...	1	...
Timiskaming	Timiskaming	Timiskaming	Sister John of the Eucharist	19	8	27	21	7	2	4	9	5	...	...	...	...
1Waswanipi	At Waswanipi	Timiskaming	Mr. S.R. Iserhoff	36	27	63	33	61	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
1Manouan	At Manouan	Outside Treaty	Miss U. Bordeleau	38	29	67	56	48	11	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	Miss B. Savard	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1Mistassini	At Mistassini	Outside Treaty	Mr. G. Iserhoff	21	24	45	21	45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1Obedjiwan	At Obedjiwan	Outside Treaty	Miss A. Hubert	36	22	58	33	41	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	Miss J. Lafrance	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1Weymontaching	At Weymontaching	Outside Treaty	Miss M.T. Laforce	20	20	40	31	27	7	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	Miss W. Foy	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	840	758	1,598	1,142	678	252	228	190	92	66	65	27	...
<b>ONTARIO</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cape Croker	Cape Croker	Cape Croker	Miss S.J. Burke	24	22	46	39	13	8	13	...	9	...	2	1	...
Port Elgin	Cape Croker	Cape Croker	Miss G.R. Parke	13	11	24	21	6	5	2	5	3	2	1	...	...
Sidney Bay	Cape Croker	Cape Croker	Miss G. Edington	7	8	15	10	3	3	4	1	4	...	...	...	...
Back Settlement	Caradoc	Caradoc	Miss H.M. Howe	20	11	31	20	5	7	5	3	2	3	3	3	...
Bear Creek	Caradoc	Caradoc	Mrs. M.M. Docker	8	5	13	9	5	1	2	1	3	...	1	...	...
Muncey	Caradoc	Caradoc	Miss B.	8	5	13	7	4	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	...

			Comfort													
2Oneida No. 1	Oneida	Caradoc	Miss M. Stiltz	13	17	30	23	15	7	1	2	3	2	...	...	...
Oneida No. 2	Oneida	Caradoc	Mr. V.W. Morris	29	18	47	24	21	10	6	3	4	2	1	...	...
Oneida No. 3	Oneida	Caradoc	Mr. L.O. Brayford	23	25	48	24	18	8	13	2	4	1	...	2	...
River Settlement	Caradoc	Caradoc	Miss P. Sabin	16	9	25	15	10	5	...	4	2	2	2	...	...
Christian Island R.C.	Christian Island	Christian Island	Miss M.M. O'Toole	12	17	29	21	13	3	1	4	3	3	...	1	1
Christian Island U.C.	Christian Island	Christian Island	Mr. K.A. Cowan	21	24	45	32	16	10	9	2	...	4	4	...	...
...	...	...	Miss I. Bell	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manitou Rapids	Manitou Rapids	Fort Frances	Miss N.M. Tomkins	8	4	12	7	5	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Seine River	Wild Potato	Fort Frances	Mr. J. Leeder	9	9	18	17	10	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gull Bay	Gull Bay	Fort William	Mrs. M.H. Reed	10	17	27	12	15	3	3	2	4	...	...	...	...
Lake Helen	At Lake Helen	Fort William	Mr. G.W. Vesey	7	10	17	11	13	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...
Martin Falls	Long Lake	Fort William	Miss O. Wright	5	11	16	8	13	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
McIntyre Bay	Grand Bay	Fort William	Mr. A.W. Murphy	9	13	22	13	9	2	8	...	3	...	...	...	...
Mission Bay	Fort William	Fort William	Miss C. Troy	9	12	21	18	4	3	5	2	...	2	5	...	...
Mobert	Mobert	Fort William	Mr. J.R. Douglas	10	20	30	17	8	9	8	3	2	...	...	...	...
Pic	Pic	Fort William	Miss H. Bomenseur	9	30	39	20	26	5	4	1	2	1	...	...	...
Whitesand	Whitesand	Fort William	Miss A. McGuire	11	6	17	12	11	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	...
Georgina Island	Georgina Island	Georgina Island	Mr. H.S. Rawlings	14	10	24	20	5	4	4	...	7	...	4	...	...
Golden Lake	Golden Lake	Golden Lake	Miss J. Currier	23	12	35	22	14	5	4	3	4	2	1	2	...
Albany River	At Albany River	James Bay	Rev. R.A. Joselyn	22	15	37	10	16	14	7	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moose Fort	At Moose Fort	James Bay	Miss D.L. Robinson	16	15	31	15	22	4	1	1	1	1	1	...	...
Whitefish Bay	At Whitefish Bay	Kenora	Mr. A. Lafleche	11	13	24	19	12	4	5	...	3	...	...	...	...
Birch Island	Whitefish River	Manitoulin Island	Miss E. Fortin	13	22	35	30	17	2	3	4	3	2	2	2	...

Buzwah	Buzwah	Manitoulin Islands	Miss C. Wakegijig	22	11	33	25	21	4	...	5	...	2	1	...	...
Kaboni	Kaboni	Manitoulin Islands	Mrs. S.A. Prudhomme	12	13	25	15	13	7	3	...	2	...	...	...	...
3Rabbit Island	Wiwemikong	Manitoulin Islands	Miss E. Allen	18	5	23	20	15	4	2	1	1	...	...	...	...
Sheshegwaning	Sheshegwaning	Manitoulin Islands	Miss J. Goody	10	8	18	12	9	4	2	...	3	...	...	...	...
Sucker Creek	Sucker Creek	Manitoulin Islands	Miss L. Sims	8	14	22	17	8	...	5	3	...	...	3	3	...
West Bay	West Bay	Manitoulin Islands	Miss M. Wrinn	24	23	47	34	15	7	13	8	3	1	...	...	...

[(a)School closed June 30, 1938.]

[1Seasonal School only.]

[2New school opened Sept. 1, 1938.]

[3New school opened Sept. 19, 1938.]



School	Reserve	Agency	Teacher	Number on Roll			Average Attendance	Grades									
				Boys	Girls	Total		...	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>ONTARIO - Concluded</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wikwemikong	Wikwemikong	Manitoulin Island	Miss C. O'Driscoll	41	45	86	55	34	14	10	9	11	2	2	4	...	
...	...	...	Miss R. Trudeau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Moraviantown	Moravian	Moravian	Rev. J.A. Ward	16	25	41	22	11	9	4	4	...	4	6	3	...	
Gibson	Watha	Parry Sound	Mr. R.A. Gibson	10	12	22	17	4	4	2	...	7	...	...	5	...	
Lower French River	Lower French River	Parry Sound	Mr. L. McMahon	10	16	26	16	10	12	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	
Maganetawan	Maganetawan	Parry Sound	Miss P. Coughlin	15	8	23	9	3	6	...	4	4	2	1	3	...	
Moose Deer Point	At Moose Deer Point	Parry Sound	Miss E. Donald	6	7	13	8	3	2	2	...	2	1	...	2	1	
Ryerson	Parry Sound	Parry Sound	Miss B. Horne	22	15	37	25	15	6	4	6	4	...	...	2	...	
Shawanaga	Shawanaga	Parry Sound	Miss J.M. McCaig	18	13	31	21	12	5	4	...	4	6	...	...	...	
Rama	Rama	Rama	Miss G. Swerdfeger	34	26	60	43	13	9	3	13	3	8	5	6	...	
...	...	...	Miss R.L. McNeice	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Alnwick	Alnwick	Rice Lake	Mr. J. Loukes	22	26	48	39	4	9	13	7	8	5	...	2	...	
Mud Lake	Mud Lake	Rice Lake	Mr. S.E. Mackey	30	29	59	47	14	6	8	8	8	6	5	3	1	
...	...	...	Miss B.V. Long	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Kettle Point	Kettle Point	Sarnia	Mr. R.V. Howard	14	19	33	20	13	4	6	3	1	2	4	...	...	
St. Clair	St. Clair	Sarnia	Mr. R.T. Smith	13	20	33	27	15	2	...	9	1	4	1	1	...	
Stoney Point	Stoney Point	Sarnia	Mr. H. Thompkins	5	6	11	7	2	1	3	1	2	2	...	...	...	
French Bay	Saugeen	Saugeen	Miss E.M.	9	7	16	13	6	3	...	3	2	...	...	2	...	
Saugeen	Saugeen	Saugeen	Mr. W.M. Knechtel	12	8	20	16	6	2	4	5	...	3	...	...	...	
Scotch Settlement	Saugeen	Saugeen	Mr. M.J. McIver	15	8	23	19	8	7	3	...	4	...	1	...	...	
Batchawana	Batchawana	Sault Ste.	Miss E.M.	10	15	25	21	5	6	...	2	2	5	4	1	...	



No. 8	Six Nations	Nations	Hill	26	18	44	28	21	4	...	3	3	5	4	4	...	
Six Nations No. 9	Six Nations	Six Nations	Miss E. General	18	26	44	30	6	8	7	9	4	4	3	3	...	
Six Nations No. 10	Six Nations	Six Nations	Mr. J. Garlow	33	36	69	46	14	11	3	9	10	7	1	10	5	...



Alexander Upper	Alexander	Clandeboye	Harbord	16	18	34	11	25	4	3	2	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Rapids	Grand Rapids	Clandeboye	Rev. F.W. Donaghy	11	10	21	14	6	4	5	3	2	1	...	...	...
Hollowwater River	Hollowwater River	Clandeboye	Mr. R.C. Marsh	13	7	20	14	12	5	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
Little Grand Rapids R.C.	Little Grand Rapids	Clandeboye	Mr. N. Bellavance	16	11	27	14	9	13	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Little Grand Rapids U.C.	Little Grand Rapids	Clandeboye	Mr. R. Schuetze	20	19	39	24	20	13	3	3	...	...	...	...	...
Poplar River	Poplar River	Clandeboye	Mr. J. Taylor	7	10	17	9	8	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fisher River	Fisher River	Fisher River	Mr. W.G. Tong	39	43	82	49	34	14	6	10	8	5	5	...	...
...	...	...	Miss M. Stevens	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jackhead	Jackhead	Fisher River	Mr. S. Waller	13	6	19	10	10	2	4	2	1	...	...	...	...
Peguis Centre	Peguis	Fisher River	Miss A.L. Clarke	8	12	20	13	8	8	...	1	1	1	1	...	...
Peguis North	Peguis	Fisher River	Miss A. Eaton	12	9	21	15	10	8	2	...	...	1	...	...	...
Peguis South	Peguis	Fisher River	Miss N.S. Skatfeld	22	18	40	28	17	4	4	8	...	3	1	3	...
Oak River Sioux	Oak River	Griswold	Miss W.H. Stapleton	3	10	13	7	10	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ebb and Flow Lake	Ebb and Flow	Manitowapah	Miss H.M. Adam	16	13	29	19	23	3	2	...	1	...	...	...	...
Fairford	Fairford	Manitowapah	Miss I.G. Fairservice	16	23	39	20	23	10	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	Miss A.C.E. Field	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lake Manitoba	Lake Manitoba	Manitowapah	Sister M. Margarita	13	7	20	13	12	5	2	...	1	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	Sister Cecilia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lake St. Martin	Lake St. Martin	Manitowapah	Mrs. C.R. McKenzie	19	21	40	20	27	3	8	1	1	...	...	...	...
Little Saskatchewan	Little Saskatchewan	Manitowapah	Mr. A. Wheadon	12	12	24	10	14	7	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shoal River	Shoal River	Manitowapah	Miss B. McNevin	17	19	36	20	31	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Waterhen River	Waterhen	Manitowapah	Sister P. Fuller	9	5	14	12	4	5	...	2	1	2	...	...	...
1Churchill	At Fort	Norway	Mr. R.	21	22	43	25	41	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

	Churchill	House	Loutitt													
Cross Lake R.C.	Cross Lake	Norway House	Sister St. - Luc	23	23	46	16	27	17	1	1	...	...	...	...	...
Cross Lake U.C.	Cross Lake	Norway House	Miss E. McLaren	12	11	23	15	12	7	...	4	...	...	...	...	...
1 God's Lake R.C.	God's Lake	Norway House	Bro. J. Cordeau	23	23	46	16	29	9	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 God's Lake U.C.	God's Lake	Norway House	Mr. H. Meadows	10	17	27	14	15	7	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Island Lake U.C.	Island Lake	Norway House	Mr. J.E. Blackburn	31	22	53	24	30	6	9	8	...	...	...	...	...
Island Lake U.C.	Island Lake	Norway House	Mr. B. Grafton	34	26	60	26	52	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...

[1Seasonal school only.]

[2New school opened June 1, 1938.]



Ahtahkakoops	Ahtahkakoops	Carlton	Mr. E.B. Goodman	15	18	33	23	12	11	7	1	1	1	...	...	...
Big River	Big River	Carlton	Miss C. Merrett	13	11	24	15	18	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
Chitek Lake	Chitek Lake	Carlton	Mr. F.J. Daniels	11	10	21	11	14	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	...
Little Red River	Little Red River	Carlton	Mr. F.C. Dey	9	9	18	14	12	1	1	2	...	2	...	...	...
Mistawasis	Mistawasis	Carlton	Rev. W.W. Moore	12	17	29	13	25	1	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
Montreal Lake	Montreal Lake	Carlton	Mr. J.N. Stenhouse	22	35	57	39	42	9	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sturgeon Lake	Wm. Twatt's	Carlton	Miss D. Brant	14	8	22	15	15	2	1	1	3	...	...	...	...
White Bear's	White Bear's	Crooked Lakes	Mrs. M. Waywell	10	23	33	27	11	10	...	7	2	3	...	...	...
Fort-a-la-Corne South	James Smith	Duck Lake	Mr. T.E. McDonald	8	7	15	10	9	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...
James Smith	John Smith	Duck Lake	Mr. W.A. Richford	7	18	25	14	13	3	5	3	...	1	...	...	...
John Smith	John Smith	Duck Lake	Rev. G.J. Waite	5	16	21	18	5	2	3	3	4	4	...	...	...
Kinistino	Kinistino	Duck Lake	Mr. J.R. Gardner	12	11	23	16	21	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whitecap Sioux	Moose Woods	Moose Woods	Mrs. E.C. Carlin	3	13	16	12	4	4	3	4	1	...	...	...	...
Big Island Lake	Bighead	Onion Lake	Mr. J.H. Lirette	12	13	25	21	15	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	...
Frog Lake	Frog Lake	Onion Lake	Mr. A.E. Peterson	11	7	18	8	14	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	...
Long Lake	Keehewin's	Onion Lake	Mr. C. Hebert	10	10	20	12	10	5	3	2	...	...	...	...	...
Ministikwan	Ministikwan	Onion Lake	Mr. A.B. Cuthand	4	8	12	6	9	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cote's	Cote's	Pelly	Mr. L.L. Dobbin	8	15	23	17	6	7	4	4	2	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	Mrs. L.L. Dobbin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Key's	Key's	Pelly	Rev. J. Jolley	7	5	12	9	2	3	2	3	...	2	...	...	...
Assiniboine	Assiniboine	Qu'Appelle	Miss F.M. Hodgson	19	11	30	21	13	6	4	2	5	...	...	...	...
Day Star's	Day Star's	Touchwood	Rev. F.E. Torpey	7	9	16	13	4	5	...	4	3	...	...	...	...
Fishing Lake	Fishing Lake	Touchwood	Rev. A.J. Lawes	14	13	27	12	14	6	5	2	...	...	...	...	...



Stanley	Stanley	Treaty No. 10	Mr. L. Ahenakew	15	17	32	26	32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	303	352	655	448	376	105	73	55	21	17	3	5	...





Skwah	Skwah	Westminster	Daly	12	9	21	14	12	2	...	4	1	2	...	...	...
Shulus	Nicola Mameet	Nicola	Miss E.M. Aylwin	9	9	18	10	11	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Inkameep	Osoyoos	Okanagan	Mr. A. Walsh	5	6	11	7	5	1	3	1	1	...	...	...	...

[1Seasonal school only].

[2New school opened Oct. 1, 1938.]

[3New school opened Sept. 1, 1938.]

[4New school opened Jan 1, 1939.]

[5New school opened Oct. 15, 1938.]



1 Klappan	Iskut Lake	Stikine	Mr. J.E. Moran	9	11	20	11	4	8	3	5	...	...	...	...	...
1 McDames	...	Stikine	Mr. J.A.E. Anglin	7	5	12	9	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 Tahltan	Tahltan	Stikine	Mr. W.P. Thorman	11	14	25	16	7	8	6	4	...	...	...	...	...
1 Fort Grahame	Fort Grahame	Stuart Lake	Mr. W.P. Fitzgerald	12	3	15	14	5	2	2	6	...	...	...	...	...
1 Fort McLeod	Fort McLeod	Stuart Lake	Mr. G.N. Cormack	11	7	18	14	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 Takla Landing	Takla Lake	Stuart Lake	Mr. D. Parent	10	16	26	22	8	7	2	8	1	...	...	...	...
Homalco	Aupe	Vancouver	Mr. D.J. Gallagher	15	10	25	18	18	3	2	2	...	...	...	...	...
Sliammon	Sliammon	Vancouver	Mr. P.J.A. McGuinness	7	17	24	11	13	4	3	2	1	1	...	...	...
Squamish	Squamish	Vancouver	Sister Mary Amy	9	14	23	19	10	6	...	3	...	2	2	...	...
Alberni	Squamish	West Coast	Mr. J.B. Glover	13	14	27	12	16	1	3	2	4	1	...	...	...
Ucluelet	Itedse	West Coast	Mr. E.B. Severson	17	10	27	13	11	5	5	6	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	West Coast	...	969	1,012	1,981	1,198	1,120	264	232	155	119	61	28	2	...
<b>YUKON</b>	...	West Coast	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 Champagne Landing	At Champagne Landing	Yukon	Mr. J.W. Ellis	3	12	15	7	12	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Moosehide	At Moosehide	Yukon	Rev. A. Anderson	6	11	17	12	8	4	5	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 Old Crow Village	At Old Crow Village	Yukon	Miss M. McCabe	14	16	30	11	28	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Selkirk	At Selkirk	Yukon	Rev. R.C.W. Ward	9	13	22	10	17	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 Teslin Lake	At Teslin Lake	Yukon	Mr. F.M. Gilbert	19	13	32	16	20	5	6	1	...	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	51	65	116	56	85	19	11	1	...	...	...	...	...

[1 Seasonal school only.]

**Statement of Combined White and Indian Schools in the Dominion for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1939**

School	Reserve	Agency	Number on Roll			Average Attendance	Grades										
			Boys	Girls	Total		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>QUEBEC</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kippewa	Timsikaming	Timiskaming	15	13	28	15	26	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>ONTARIO</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hiawatha	Near Keene	Rice Lake	14	3	17	10	4	2	3	1	1	1	4	1	...	...	...
Honey Harbour	Near Midland	Parry Sound	27	26	53	39	18	9	7	6	1	6	3	3	...	...	...
Mattawa	At Matawa	Sturgeon Falls	31	22	53	39	25	6	5	...	6	4	2	1	4	...	...
Michipicoten Harbour	At Michipicoten Harbour	Sault Ste. Marie	7	5	12	6	3	2	1	1	2	...	3	...	...	...	...
Whitefish River	At Whitefish River	Manitowaning	10	8	18	14	2	3	5	...	2	3	...	1	2	...	...
Total	...	...	89	64	153	108	52	22	21	8	12	14	12	6	6	...	...
<b>MANITOBA</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jack River C.E.	Norway House	Norway House	6	9	15	7	6	6	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	
Moose Lake	At Moose Lake	The Pas	8	5	13	8	8	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Patapun	At Patapun	Clandeboye	5	3	8	6	3	2	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	
Total	...	...	19	17	36	21	17	10	4	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	
<b>SASKATCHEWAN</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Round Plain	Near Prince Albert	Carlton	4	5	9	5	5	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Telegraph Creek	At Telegraph Creek	Stikine	8	10	18	11	9	5	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	...	

**Statement of Indian Residential Schools in the Dominion for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1939**

School	Post Office Address	Agency	Principal	Denomination	Number on Roll			Average Attendance	Grades									
					Boys	Girls	Total		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>NOVA SCOTIA</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Shubenacadie	Shubenacadie	Hants	Rev. J.P. Mackey	Roman Catholic	84	85	169	161	42	20	30	28	10	17	20	2	...	
<b>QUEBEC</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort George C.E.	Moosonee	James Bay	Rev. B.S. Green	Church of England	28	34	62	52	37	15	...	9	1	...	...	...	...	
Fort George R.C.	Moosonee	James Bay	Rev. D. Couture, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	10	10	20	20	15	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Total	...	...	...	...	38	44	82	72	52	17	2	10	1	...	...	...	...	
<b>ONTARIO</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Albany Mission	Fort Albany	James Bay	Rev. A.R. Bilodeau	Roman Catholic	23	55	78	72	30	22	12	9	5	...	...	...	...	
Cecilia Jeffrey	Kenora	Kenora	Mr. E.W. Byers	Presbyterian	74	75	149	137	38	29	11	12	18	24	10	7	...	
Chapleau	Chapleau	Chapleau	Canon A.J. Vale	Church of England	47	56	103	93	33	8	13	4	16	10	11	5	3	
Fort Frances	Fort Frances	Fort Frances	Rev. P. Chatelain, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	54	43	97	89	34	18	18	6	8	10	3	...	...	
Fort William	Fort William	Fort William	Rev. Sister M. Eugenie	Roman Catholic	46	51	97	79	41	9	20	...	9	14	3	1	...	
Kenora	Kenora	Kenora	Rev. J. Lemire, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	45	57	102	89	41	16	16	5	11	8	5	...	...	
McIntosh	McIntosh	Sioux Lookout	Rev. C. Perrault, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	65	59	124	113	44	31	15	11	13	10	...	...	...	
Mohawk	Brantford	Six Nations	Rev. H.W. Snell, B.A.	Church of England	72	94	166	145	21	21	14	16	23	20	25	21	5	
Moose Fort	Moose Fort, via Moosonee	James Bay	Rev. G. Thompson	Church of England	56	55	111	94	86	6	9	5	2	...	2	1	...	
Mount Elgin	Muncey	...	Rev. O.B. Strapp	United Church	68	90	158	165	31	18	7	13	24	27	13	18	7	
Shingwauk	Sault Ste. Marie	Sault Ste. Marie	Rev. C.F. Hives	Church of England	61	82	143	139	10	14	17	27	16	20	21	5	13	
Sioux Lookout	Sioux Lookout	Sioux Lookout	Rev. J.F.J. Marshall	Church of England	69	75	144	136	85	13	17	14	11	4	...	...	...	
Spanish	Spanish	...	Rev. J.	Roman	131	127	258	249	80	48	28	27	29	17	19	10	...	



			Howitt, S.J.	Catholic													
Total	...	...	...	...	811	919	1,730	1,551	574	253	197	149	185	164	112	68	28
<b>MANITOBA</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Birtle	Birtle	Birtle	Rev. E.H. Lockhart	Presbyterian	61	64	125	117	36	18	30	21	12	6	1	1	...
Brandon	Brandon	...	Rev. J.A. Doyle, D.D.	United Church	75	104	179	170	45	13	28	9	16	13	15	12	28
Cross Lake	Cross Lake	Norway House	Rev. A. Chamberland, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	9	21	30	29	4	6	8	8	4	...	...	...	...
Elkhorn	Elkhorn	...	Rev. A.E. Minchin	Church of England	83	78	161	145	38	51	18	20	14	6	12	1	1
Fort Alexander	Fort Alexander	Clandeboye	Rev. J. Brachet, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	52	65	117	107	41	25	23	10	10	8	...	...	...
Norway House	Norway House	Norway House	Rev. R.T. Chapin, B.A.	United Church	45	61	106	98	50	14	16	15	4	...	3	4	...
Pine Creek	Camperville	Portage la Prairie	Rev. L. Gauthier, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	64	61	125	117	40	34	8	10	10	22	1	...	...
Portage la Prairie	Portage la Prairie	Portage la Prairie	Rev. J. Jones	United Church	50	50	100	95	27	15	18	15	13	4	5	3	...
Sandy Bay	Marius	Marius	Rev. O. Gagnon, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	43	48	91	79	24	12	14	16	15	4	1	5	...
Total	...	...	...	...	482	552	1,034	957	305	188	163	124	98	63	38	26	29





<b>NORTHWEST TERRITORIES</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aklavik C.E.	Aklavik	Fort Good Hope	Rev. H.S. Shepherd	Church of England	17	26	43	30	24	14	2	2	1	...	...	...	...
Aklavik R.C.	Aklavik	Fort Good Hope	Sister J. Dussault	Roman Catholic	16	12	28	22	15	4	1	...	5	3	...	...	...
Fort Resolution	Fort Resolution	Fort Resolution	Sister Kristoff	Roman Catholic	24	48	72	69	36	15	10	5	3	3	...	...	...
Providence Mission	Fort Providence	Fort Resolution	Sister Mack	Roman Catholic	31	37	68	64	26	11	17	7	7	...	...	...	...
Total	...	...	...	...	88	123	211	185	101	44	30	14	16	6	...	...	...

School	Post Office Address	Agency	Principal	Denomination	Number on Roll			Average Attendance	Grades									
					Boys	Girls	Total		I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
<b>BRITISH COLUMBIA</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ahousat	Ahousat	West Coast	Mr. A.E. Caldwell	United Church	36	39	75	69	25	10	7	15	6	8	4	...	...	
Alert Bay	Alert Bay	Kwawkewlth	Mr. F.E. Anfird	Church of England	113	104	217	208	37	30	76	36	12	14	8	4	...	
Cariboo	150 Mile House	Williams Lake	Rev. M. Murphy, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	57	71	128	125	42	11	26	10	16	8	11	4	...	
Christie	Kakawis	West Coast	Rev. G. Forbes, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	42	59	101	89	40	5	9	17	4	11	14	1	...	
Coqualeetza	Sardis	New Westminster	Rev. R.C. Scott, B.A.	United Church	141	119	260	223	96	44	31	27	30	17	10	4	1	
Kamloops	Kamloops	Kamloops	Rev. F. O'Grady, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	166	179	345	289	136	54	40	35	47	17	12	4	...	
Kitamaat	Kitamaat Mission	Bella Coola	Rev. E.H. Durnin	United Church	14	28	42	37	18	10	5	5	4	...	...	...	...	
Kootenay	Cranbrook	Kootenay	Rev. P. Collins, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	49	46	95	78	39	23	8	15	4	6	...	...	...	
Kuper Island	Kuper Island	Cowichan	Rev. J. Camirand, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	46	47	93	70	34	14	16	11	8	7	2	1	...	
Lejac	Lejac	Stuart Lake	Rev. A.R. Simpson, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	85	108	193	166	75	42	21	20	14	16	2	3	...	
Port Simpson	Port Simpson	Skeena	Rev. L.M. Deacon	United Church	...	29	29	27	2	2	6	9	7	3	...	...	...	
St. George	Lytton	Lytton	Rev. A.R. Lett	Church of England	71	85	156	144	29	29	18	17	18	18	21	...	6	
St. Mary's Mission	Mission City	New Westminster	Rev. A.H. Fleury, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	87	108	195	180	88	33	14	33	15	7	4	1	...	
Sechelt	Sechelt	Vancouver	Rev. E.J. Cornell, O.M.I.	Roman Catholic	44	50	94	79	36	18	15	8	7	5	3	2	...	
Squamish	North Vancouver	Vancouver	Sister Mary Amy	Roman Catholic	31	33	64	60	21	9	11	8	7	4	3	1	...	
Total	...	...	...	...	982	1,105	2,087	1,844	718	334	303	266	199	141	94	25	7	
<b>YUKON</b>	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Carcross	Carcross	Yukon	Rev. H.C.M. Grant	Church of England	23	24	47	43	12	7	11	8	4	5	...	...	...	
St. Paul's Hotel	Dawson	Yukon	Rev. L.G. Chappell	Church of England	14	13	27	21	17	1	5	2	1	1	...	...	...	
Total	...	...	...	...	37	37	74	64	29	8	16	10	5	6	...	...	...	

**Statement Showing the Enrollment by Provinces in the Different Classes of Schools for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1939**

**RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS**

Province	Number of Schools	Denomination				Number on Roll			Average Attendance	Percentage of Attendance	Grades								
		Church of England	Presbyterian	Roman Catholic	United Church	Boys	Girls	Total			...	...	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
Nova Scotia	1	...	...	1	...	84	85	169	151	95.27	42	20	30	28	10	17	20	2	...
Quebec	2	1	...	1	...	38	44	82	72	87.80	52	17	2	10	1	...	...	...	...
Ontario	13	5	1	6	1	811	919	1,730	1,551	89.65	574	253	197	149	185	164	112	68	28
Manitoba	9	1	1	4	3	482	552	1,034	957	92.55	305	188	163	124	98	63	38	26	29
Saskatchewan	14	3	...	9	2	864	950	1,814	1,642	90.51	658	256	246	214	194	139	62	28	17
Alberta	19	5	...	12	2	968	1,010	1,978	1,800	91.00	624	296	315	267	204	153	84	26	9
Northwest Territories	4	1	...	3	...	88	123	211	185	87.67	101	44	30	14	16	6	...	...	...
British Columbia	15	2	...	9	4	982	1,105	2,087	1,844	88.35	718	334	303	266	199	141	94	25	7
Yukon	2	2	...	...	...	37	37	74	64	86.48	29	8	16	10	5	6	...	...	...
Total, residential schools	79	20	2	45	12	4,354	4,825	9,179	8,276	90.16	3,103	1,416	1,302	1,082	912	689	410	175	90

## DAY SCHOOLS

Province	Number of Schools	Number on Roll			Average Attendance	Percentage of Attendance	Grades									
		Boys	Girls	Total			I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	
...	...				...	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	...	
Prince Edward Island	1	6	7	13	7	53.84	5	2	2	...	3	...	1	...	...	
Nova Scotia	10	124	138	262	182	69.46	112	37	30	25	26	14	15	1	2	
New Brunswick	11	161	165	326	251	76.99	90	60	58	37	26	31	16	10	...	
Quebec	31	840	758	1,598	1,142	71.46	678	252	228	190	92	66	65	27	...	
Ontario	86	1,484	1,462	2,946	1,999	67.85	1,146	456	343	271	277	177	154	119	3	
Manitoba	45	711	652	1,363	746	54.73	801	250	132	83	47	35	10	5	...	
Saskatchewan	26	303	352	655	448	68.39	376	105	73	55	21	17	3	5	...	
Alberta	2	18	14	32	17	53.12	11	2	3	7	5	...	4	...	...	
Northwest Territories	3	15	22	37	26	70.27	23	4	6	3	1	...	...	...	...	
British Columbia	63	969	1,012	1,981	1,198	60.47	1,120	264	232	155	119	61	28	2	...	
Yukon	5	51	65	116	56	48.27	85	19	11	1	...	...	...	...	...	
Total, day schools	283	4,682	4,647	9,329	6,072	65.08	4,447	1,451	1,118	827	615	401	296	169	5	

## COMBINED WHITE AND INDIAN DAY SCHOOLS

Quebec	1	15	13	28	15	53.57	26	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ontario	5	89	64	153	108	70.58	52	22	21	8	12	14	12	6	6
Manitoba	3	19	17	36	21	58.33	17	10	4	2	...	1	1	1	...
Saskatchewan	1	4	5	9	5	55.55	5	3	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
British Columbia	1	8	10	18	11	61.11	9	5	1	2	...	...	1	...	...
Total, combined white and Indian day schools	11	135	109	244	160	65.57	109	41	27	12	12	15	15	7	6

## Summary of School Statement

Province	Classes of Schools			Total Number of Schools	Number on Roll			Average Attendance	Percentage of Attendance	Grades								
	Day	Residential	Combined		Boys	Girls	Total			I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX
Prince Edward Island	1	...	...	1	6	7	13	7	53.84	5	2	2	...	3	...	1	...	...
Nova Scotia	10	1	...	11	208	223	431	343	79.58	154	57	60	53	36	31	35	3	2
New Brunswick	11	...	...	11	161	165	326	251	76.99	90	60	58	37	24	31	16	10	...
Quebec	31	2	1	34	893	815	1,708	1,229	71.95	756	270	231	200	93	66	65	27	...
Ontario	86	13	5	104	2,384	2,445	4,829	3,658	75.75	1,772	731	561	428	474	355	278	193	37
Manitoba	45	9	3	57	1,212	1,221	2,433	1,724	73.86	1,123	448	299	209	145	99	49	32	29
Saskatchewan	26	14	1	41	1,171	1,307	2,478	2,095	84.54	1,039	364	319	269	215	156	66	33	17

Alberta	2	19	...	21	986	1,024	2,010	1,817	90.39	635	298	318	274	209	153	88	26	9
Northwest Territories	3	4	...	7	103	145	248	211	85.08	124	48	36	17	17	6	...	...	...
British Columbia	63	15	1	79	1,959	2,127	4,086	3,053	74.71	1,847	603	536	423	318	202	123	27	7
Yukon	5	2	...	7	88	102	190	120	63.15	114	27	27	11	5	6	...	...	...
Total	283	79	11	373	9,171	9,581	18,752	14,508	77.36	7,659	2,908	2,447	1,921	1,539	1,105	721	351	101