

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF MINES AND RESOURCES

REPORT

OF

Indian Affairs Branch

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1947

(Reprinted from the Annual Report of the Department of Mines and Resources, Pages 205 to 238 inclusive)

OTTAWA

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KING'S PRINTER AND CONTROLLER OF STATIONERY

1948

CONTENTS

Indian Affairs Branch

Welfare and Training Service

Welfare

Training

Handicraft and Home Industries

Re-establishment of Indian Veterans

Reserves and Trusts Service

Reserve Division

Trusts Division

Indian Health Service

Family Allowances

Construction and Engineering Work

Summary of Indian Agencies by Provinces and Territories

TABULAR STATEMENTS -

Table No. 1 - Census of Indians arranged under Provinces and Territories, 1947

Table No. 2 - Land Property and Live Stock, fiscal year ended March 31, 1947

Statement of expenditure for the year 1946 - 47

Special expenditure by provinces, 1946 - 47 - Fur Conservation.

Open account - Advances for Indians, 1946 - 47

Annuities Paid and Interest on Indian Trust Funds, 1946 - 47

Indian Trust Fund

Indian Education, Ordinary Expenditure, 1946 - 47

School Statements

INDIAN AFFAIRS BRANCH

R.A. HOEY, DIRECTOR

Conditions among Canadian Indians during the past year have been determined to a large extent by the diversity of employment opportunities and by the environment in which the numerous scattered groups found themselves. Indians engaged in agricultural, stock raising, and lumbering pursuits generally enjoyed satisfactory returns. There were some favourable reports from Indian commercial fishermen though in a few areas the runs of fish were lighter than for the pi year. Indians who trapped on fur conservation areas realized good returns those who carried on operations in unorganized trapping regions reported serious scarcity of furs which, combined with greatly reduced market resulted in a disappointing season. Indians living near large urban industrial centres were employed to the same extent as during war years.

A major step forward in improving the efficiency of Indian Affairs administration in the field was the production of an Indian Agent's manual covering all aspects of the responsibilities of a Canadian Indian agent. This is the first time in the long history of administration of Indian affairs in Canada that such a manual has been available for reference by the field staff.

A reorganization of field staff, designed to meet the increased responsibilities and obligations of Indian agents and their assistants, was commenced during the year under review.

Another important advancement during the year was the recognition of Indian school teachers as permanent civil servants for purposes of salaries, superannuation, and other benefits.

Housing programs, medical services, and general welfare training projects were commenced wherever materials and facilities could be secured. Reports continued to come in regarding the benefits, resulting, particularly to Indian children, from the introduction of Family Allowances.

Generally, economic, social, and cultural progress of Canadian Indians kept pace with that of others living in similar environments throughout the country.

POPULATION

The quinquennial census of the Indian, population was taken in 1944. The records of the Branch indicate that there has been a slow but steady increase in the population from year to year.

The following table shows the number of Indians by provinces according to the 1944 census: -

Province	Population
Alberta	12,441
British Columbia	25,515
Manitoba	15,933
New Brunswick	2,047
Northwest Territories	3,816
Nova Scotia	2,364
Ontario	32,421
Prince Edward Island	266
Quebec	15,194
Saskatchewan	14,158
Yukon	1,531

Total Indian population	125,686
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A more detailed statement giving statistics of the Indian population under the headings of religion, age, and sex in the various provinces will be found in Table 1 on page 231.

PROGRESS DURING THE YEAR

THE YUKON AND NORTHWEST TERRITORIES

Yukon. - An adverse event of considerable economic consequence attracted world-wide notoriety during the first quarter of 1947. A cold wave, beginning around the middle of January, blanketed the entire Yukon for almost four weeks, and at Snag the all-time North American minimum was shattered when a temperature of 84 degrees below zero was officially recorded. Game suffered considerably, a heavy toll being taken on rabbits and muskrats, while most predators holed up during the extreme weather. Reports reached the agency of entire dog teams succumbing to the unprecedented cold, leaving Indians without any means whatever of transportation. Trappers were unable to leave their cabins, while elderly indigent Indians were reduced to the lowest depths of sustenance.

Fort Simpson. - Fishing at Great Slave Lake was again successful this year, allowing the Indians to sell some commercially and keep adequate stocks for their own use. Meat was again very plentiful but fur-bearing animals of all kinds were scarce. Interest in gardening was kept up with the result that many Indians produced vegetables to last their families almost through the winter.

Fort Resolution. - The medical officer at this agency made numerous visits by plane throughout the region to Indians requiring emergency services. Constant clinic, hospital, and private home services were rendered Indians in accordance with a full and active schedule, organized to serve the Indians of this region.

Fort Norman. - Fishing at Aklavik and Great Bear Lake was reasonably successful, but disappointing at Fort Good Hope and Arctic Red River. The establishment of a day school at Fort McPherson has been welcomed and is operating at capacity. The campaign to X-ray Indians throughout the region has progressed well - approximately half the population of the Mackenzie Delta have been served, with interesting results to be reported upon more fully at a later date.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

The Indians of British Columbia have, on the whole, continued to improve their lot. Opportunities for employment at high wages prevailed throughout the Province. The returns from trapping and fishing were lower than for the previous year, owing to a decrease in fur prices and to light runs of fish, particularly in the northern districts. As in 1945, the spring was late and seeding was not completed in some areas until the end of May.

There was the usual seasonal movement of workers from the lower Fraser Valley, lower mainland coast, and the southern part of Vancouver Island to the berry fields of the United States.

Health. - The year under review was marked by a substantial extension of Indian Health Services. Hospitals were opened at Miller Bay in the Prince Rupert area and at Nanaimo on Vancouver Island, and three full-time nurses were added to the field staff. These nurses were stationed at New Westminster, Kamloops, and Lillooet. The opening of the Nanaimo Indian Hospital has relieved the Coqualeetza Indian Hospital of caring for a large number of Vancouver Island patients, and opened the way for the admission of an additional number of interior Indians at the Sardis institution. There are now three well-

equipped civilian hospitals in British Columbia, with a total patient capacity of 530. Although the emphasis is placed on the treatment of tuberculosis at these institutions, a limited number of general cases are accepted for hospitalization.

Education. - There is no phase of Indian affairs in which a healthier growth can be noticed than in education. This is indicated by the number of application assistance to enter high school, and the number of pupils taking the high school course without expense to the Department. Up until comparatively recent years, some influences were at work to prejudice Indians against having their children educated, but these appear to have been entirely overcome. The following day schools were open during the period April 1, 1946 to March 31, 1947: one-room schools, 5; two-room schools, 11; three-room schools, 1; total, 47.

At the Alert Bay Indian Residential School, Grades 1 to 4 attend for the whole day as does Grade 8. Lack of classroom accommodation prevents the operation of all grades on a full-day basis. At Kamloops, the whole school operates half-time system; with four classrooms for an enrolment of 305 pupils

Agriculture - Apart from the increase in acreage under cultivation, which is placed at 3,277 acres, there were no outstanding developments reported during the year. High wages in the United States continued to divert Indians from a greater use of their agricultural resources.

Increasing interest in dairying is being taken by Indians of the Lower Fraser Valley; herds are being improved and increased, and dairy barns and equipment brought into line with the requirements of the Provincial Dairy Inspection branch.

A considerable amount of new fencing and improvements to farm buildings was carried out on various reserves, mostly in the interior, during the year, as materials for such purposes were more readily available than in 1945 - 46.

Fishing - The returns from the salmon fishing in some of the fishing districts compared favourably with those of the previous year, and in others the catch showed a marked decline.

It is estimated that approximately 50 per cent of the total salmon pack in this Province is caught by Indians.

Trapping - Fur prices fell off considerably, but, notwithstanding this, the Indian trappers reported a fair return. As the industry is stabilized by sound conservation measures, better results may be expected to accrue to Indian trappers.

Trap-lines of white trappers have been purchased when opportunity offered and where it was in the best interests of the Indians.

Handicrafts. - The continued high demand for labour has resulted in further shortening the supply of handicraft articles, nevertheless, a considerable quantity, of such goods is being turned out for sale, particularly Cowichan sweaters and leather goods, for which there is a considerable demand at prices higher than during pre-war years.

Housing - In spite of the shortage of building materials, assistance was extended, by way of new construction or repairs, to 354 Indian families.

Enfranchisement. - At the last Session of the Legislative Assembly of the Province the right to vote at provincial elections was extended to Indians of the Province residing outside Indian reserves.

Family Allowances. - This source of income is proving very beneficial to the Indian children of this Province and has brought about a great improvement in their general welfare.

ALBERTA

Health. - The health of the Indians in this Province was above normal and there were no serious epidemics. Preventive measures were taken where there were epidemics and where contagion was evident. The inoculation and vaccination of pupils in schools, homes, and at centres where Treaty and Annuity payments were being made are appreciated by the Indians more and more each year. There is now little opposition to these preventive measures.

Agriculture. - Harvesting was retarded by rain and, in the south, October snows stopped all harvesting; many parts experienced the worst winter in many years. In spite of these adverse conditions, a good average crop was harvested and, with good prices, the returns were encouraging.

Because of the severe winter, it was necessary in some instances to buy extra feed at a cost of over \$4,000, and in order to avoid what probably would have been a complete loss at the Blood Reserve, an emergent sale was made to dispose of some 900 head yielding about \$50,000. Altogether, 3,634 head of cattle were sold during the year and brought \$379,524.46, an average of \$104 per head. So long as prices remain at this figure, the cattle industry will continue to bring the most lucrative returns of all activities on the reserves.

The sale was recorded of 2,800 range horses for \$29,000. The Sarcee Indians made a determined effort to round up slicks on their reserve and were moderately successful.

Fur and Game. - The fur industry experienced a year of declining prices. This industry brought returns estimated at about \$107,000, confined mostly to the northern agencies and the Stony Agency, though the Bloods and Peigans earned considerable amounts from the sale of beaver and muskrat pelts.

Fishing is carried on mostly for the Indians own use and is not commercialized except in the Edmonton Agency, where sale of whitefish brought \$2,800.

Lumbering. - It is estimated that about \$11,600 worth of logs were milled and used for building houses on the reserves; about \$5,500 worth were sold. Sales of rails, pickets, Christmas trees, and nursery stock continued to be one of the most lucrative part-time industries. Over \$56,000 is estimated as the return from this source. Hobbema Indians continued to turn out large quantities of good willow pickets which found a ready sale to farmers through lumber yards.

Mining. - Coal mining is confined to the Blackfoot and Stony Reserves. The Blackfoot mine did not produce much coal during the year, as an effort was made to develop a new entry and this proved unsatisfactory. The coal mines on the Stony Reserve are under lease, and the output is limited.

Handicraft. - The Stony and Hobbema Indians netted an estimated \$9,800 from the sale of bead work and other handicraft items. Some very fine work was on display at both the Calgary and Edmonton Exhibitions. As an industry, handicraft has been declining but the Indians still retain this craft for their own pleasure and use.

Employment and Earnings. - Only a rough estimate of income made by Indians in employment off the reserves can be made. There are plenty of opportunities for Indians in this field. It is felt that upwards of \$200,000 was earned in this endeavour last year. Many Bloods and Peigans go to the United States for the autumn and winter months. Most of the young Indian men in the southern part of the Province are cow-boys, and spend much time following rodeos and fairs.

Education. - Practically all schools are filled to capacity. The one-day school in the Province, at Sarcee, was well-attended. Two provincial schools in British Columbia were also well attended by Indians from the Fort St. John

Agency. The pupils from these schools are progressing satisfactorily. A number of pupils from the various reserves were receiving higher education at high schools, colleges, and industrial institutes.

SASKATCHEWAN

Cattle. - The total cattle owned by Indians at the end of the fiscal year was 7,396 head. During the year, 1,493 head were disposed of by the Indians, and the total amount realized was \$147,610.04.

Farming. - Farming acreages and production were as follows: 17,255 acres of wheat produced 241,107 bushels; 13,402 acres of oats produced 251,085 bushels; 3,361 acres of barley produced 48,379 bushels; 292 acres of flax and rye produced 1,422 bushels; 531 acres of garden produced 21,804 bushels of vegetables.

In addition 11,421 acres were summer fallowed, and the Indians broke 5,925 acres. White people broke an additional 5,462 acres on Indian reserves. Of this amount 1,640 acres were broken in Duck Lake Agency under a lease agreement to obtain revenue for the John Smith's Band. White people broke 3,822 acres on the Cote and Keeseekouse Reserves of the Pelly Agency on lease agreements for purposes of assisting new home owners on location tickets.

Total acreage under cultivation on all Indian reserves of the inspectorate is now 60,186 acres. Wheat averaged 14 bushels to the acre, oats 19 bushels, and barley 14 bushels.

The yield of garden produce was very disappointing, and many reserves had very few garden vegetables because of frosts throughout the summer.

Buildings. - A new residence was erected for the use of the farming instructor at the Meadow Lake Reserve of the Battleford Agency, and a new barn was erected fore of the farming instructor at the Big River Reserve of the Carlton Agency.

New wells were sunk as follows: Battleford Agency, 8; Carlton Agency, 11; Duck Lake agency, 3; Onion Lake Agency, 1; Touchwood Agency, 4.

Dug-outs for water purposes were constructed as follows: Battleford Agency, 5; File Hills Agency, 4; Touchwood Agency, 8.

New Indian homes were erected as follows: Battleford Agency, 8; Carlton Agency, 1; Duck Lake Agency, 2; File Hills Agency, 3; Onion Lake Agency, 7; Qu'Appelle Agency 8; Touchwood Agency, 3. In addition to this, some repairing of Indian homes done at each agency.

A new telephone line was built at the File Hills Agency.

Only a fraction of the amount authorized for new Indian homes and repairs to homes was used because of the difficulty of obtaining building material or the services of carpenters. On the Nut Lake Reserve of the Touchwood Agency timber was taken out by Indians to be sawn into lumber and about 300,000 feet of lumber resulted from this operation. This lumber is now being finished and will be available for building purposes for the fiscal year 1947 - 48.

The majority of Veterans' Land Act grants have now been approved and building material, wells, fencing, horses, farm machinery, and furniture are being purchased as fast as available. Many of the veterans have seeded crops this year and are breaking new land.

the twelve active Homemakers' Clubs are proving very satisfactory and beneficial on the reserves.

Education. - The Indian residential school at Lac la Ronge burned in February, thereby reducing the pupilage capacity of the inspectorate. All other residential schools were filled to capacity, and little was accomplished during then the erection of new day schools because of the scarcity of material.

MANITOBA

Agriculture. - The cultivated land was increased by 1,300 acres of new breaking. Most of this land was covered with scrub and trees and much labour was required in clearing the land and making it ready for breaking. The summerfallows were larger than usual and totalled 3,500 acres. The total grain crop harvested amounted to approximately 250,000 bushels.

The keen demand for beef makes it difficult to show much increase in the cattle, which now number 3,050 head. Hay was not plentiful, and in some districts it was necessary to obtain hay permits on Provincial Government land. A few Indians are interested in sheep, and there are now over 250 head. Poultry is kept by all the better farmers. A few Indians raise hogs, but most of these are butchered for their own use.

Fishing. - The Indians engaged in fishing had fair returns. Some fished with their own equipment and others worked for wages which ranged from \$90 to \$140 a month, plus maintenance.

Trapping. - Indian trappers found their income reduced. In some districts fur was scarce and in addition there was a sharp decline in price. Wild meat was scarce in certain areas, which created considerable hardship. The Indians who trapped on the fur conservation areas did well.

Housing. - A start was made on a five-year housing program, but, unfortunately, materials were scarce. However, in spite of this, many old buildings were repaired and enlarged and on most reserves one or two new houses have been built. In the Norway House Agency, 25 new log-houses were built on the Island Lake Reserve, and throughout the agency assistance was granted to repair and enlarge many of the older houses. In addition to these houses, six homes for old people were built on the Norway House Reserve and 8 on the Cross Lake Reserve.

The sawmill, operated at Norway House, sawed approximately 3,000 logs into lumber, and in addition, made 800 bundles of shingles. During the year, on the Norway House Reserve, the Indians manufactured 4,500 fish boxes. These were sold at a price of \$100 a box. Another sawmill at Island Lake produced 22,500 feet board measure of rough lumber. A third sawmill, operated on the Fort Alexander Reserve, Clandeboye Agency, produced 30,000 feet of lumber. The Indians on this reserve had an unusually successful year in securing contracts for cordwood and pulpwood. Prices were excellent, resulting in favourable financial returns.

The women's clubs are doing excellent work. At present, some twenty clubs exist, although nearly all are inactive during the summer months. Reports received from five clubs show that some 800 garments were remade during the year from discarded army and police clothing.

Education. - All schools are filled to capacity, and additional accommodation will be supplied as materials become available. Six new schools were opened in the Norway House Agency. In the Portage Agency, a new day school was opened at Dauphin River on a share basis between the Provincial Government and the Department. This was operated under a board of three Indians and one half-breed with excellent results. School attendance greatly increased during the year. This was largely due to the regulations in connection with Family Allowances. Family Allowances have been most helpful to the Indian children, and they are better fed and clothed.

A number of returned men applied for grants under the Veterans' Land Act, and 29 were authorized during the year. These men have made a good start, and there is every reason to believe that their farming operations will be successful.

ONTARIO

The Indians in Ontario enjoyed excellent employment opportunities throughout the year and this condition was reflected most favourably in improved general health and a higher standard of living. There was also a marked advancement in home improvement. Indians found employment as skilled hands or general labourers in industry, contract workers cutting and peeling pulpwood in the bush, and seasonal workers in lumber camps. Others were employed in seasonal or full-time work on farms. Many central and northern Ontario Indians were employed as guides catering to the ever-expanding tourist trade. Their popularity with tourists is quite marked, and they seem particularly well suited to the duties involved. There was a marked increase in the number of Indians being given seasonal employment at attractive wages on tobacco-growing farms in southern Ontario.

Agricultural operations on Indian reserves throughout the central and southern part of the Province again showed an increase in the acreage planted and the number of live stock raised. Hog production, increased during the war years, was maintained, with many of the younger farmers showing a keen interest in the application of scientific methods in their care and feeding. A substantial increase in canning factory contracts was noted for such crops as corn, peas, tomatoes, beans, and pumpkins. A favourable growing season was experienced and average yields for canning factory, grain, hay, and fodder crops were harvested in good condition.

The reforestation of submarginal lands on Indian reserves was generally increased, and was introduced on a number of reserves not previously interested. Approximately 120,000 conifers were planted, of which 75,000 were planted on Christian Island reserve as part of a yearly plan to reforest entirely a large submarginal. Considerable progress was made in increasing the numbers of home gardens for Indian families on the various reserves throughout the Province.

In view of the satisfactory economic situation, a marked increase in repairs and improvements made to individual homes was noticeable. Many additions were erected and extensive repairs completed, with a number of families installing electric lights.

Most of the 12,000 Indians engaged in trapping throughout the northern part of the province experienced a satisfactory year, with revenues comparable to those of recent years. An exception to this was experienced at Attawapiscat, where, owing to an absence of fur-bearers, Indian trappers and their families were placed on relief. The 7,000 square-mile development known as the Kesagami Beaver and Fur Preserve, inaugurated in 1941, has progressed to a stage where the area was partially trapped during the year. Some 770 beaver pelts sold, bringing a revenue in excess of \$18,000 to the Indian trappers. The restocking of depleted trapping areas with live beaver was continued, with 60 beaver live-trapped in Algonquin Park being transferred to Albany Preserve and other areas.

The Indians engaged in commercial fishing in the Georgian Bay and other waters had a fairly prosperous year. The average market prices obtained, while somewhat less than that of the previous year, were offset by satisfactory catches.

QUEBEC

The Indians living in the south portion of the Province of Quebec were steadily employed at high wages. This was particularly true of the Caughnawaga Indians, who were noted steel-workers. In the thickly populated section of the Province, Indians who are qualified plasterers, brick-layers, carpenters, and

steamfitters were regularly employed at good wages, which was reflected in improvement in their general health and in their homes. These Indians live in well-furnished houses that equal those of their white neighbours. Many of the Indians in the Province are gainfully employed in lumbering and pulpwood operations. The Indians engaged in handicraft work were able to sell their wares, which are in great demand, at high prices. The Indians residing in the northern part of the Province, who are engaged in trapping and hunting, had poor catches during the year. The price of fur was low, and, therefore, their annual incomes were considerably reduced. With the exception of the Bersimis and Pointe Bleue Agencies, where many Indians are employed in the pulpwood and lumbering industries and in farming, there has been a serious falling-off in the amount of money earned by the Indians of the north, which will reflect in higher relief costs from welfare appropriation. Little fishing is done other than that for the Indians' own use. The Indians at Bersimis, who operated a commercial fishing licence, had a poor catch and, as a result, their earnings were very small.

Agriculture. - On most reserves where conditions are favourable, Indians raise their own vegetables. Indians engaged in farming at Pointe Bleue, Oka, Caughnawaga, St. Regis, and Restigouche had better than average crops and were able to earn substantial incomes because of the prevailing high prices. Many Indians were employed as guides, canoemen, and game wardens. On the whole the Indians in the southern part of the Province have had a good year. In the northern part, however, general conditions were not good.

Dwellings. - The Indians in the older settled areas, who were regularly employed, are living in well constructed houses of stone, brick, and frame. Most of these houses are tastefully furnished. These Indians, because of their high earnings, are making substantial improvements to their homes. In the more remote areas, the trapping and hunting Indians live in tents practically all year. In keeping with the Department's policy of assisting Indians to improve their houses, 400,000 feet of logs were cut, i.e. 100,000 at Doncaster Reserve and 300,000 at the Restigouche Reserve. A sawmill was established on the Restigouche Reserve and the Indians there will manufacture their own lumber from the logs cut.

Homemakers' Convention. - The annual convention of Indian women's Homemakers' Clubs in Eastern Canada was held at St. Regis Indian Reserve. Approximately forty delegates attended. Many topics were discussed, such as Family Allowances, medical services, welfare, sanitation, and home improvements. On returning to their home reserves these women did excellent work in organizing worthwhile projects by assisting and advising their Indian neighbours to work together in an effort to raise their standard of living. Moving pictures were taken of the work done at the convention so that educational films could be sent to other places in Canada to foster and promote the Homemakers' movement.

Medical Services. - In the last few years, the Indians of the Abitibi region have been fortunate in being the first large body of people in Canada to receive inoculations against tuberculosis with B.C.G. vaccine. Last year a team of doctors and nurses examined, tested, and inoculated Indians at the Mistassini, Obedjiwan, Manowan, Weymontaching and Waswanipi Reserves. There was 100 per cent co-operation and the visit was a real success. It is planned to duplicate this service in all the reserves in the Province.

Although a period of five years is needed to assess the results, it is already noted in the reserves where vaccination has taken place that tuberculosis is on the decline.

In hospitals at La Tuque and Roberval the vaccination of all new-born babies has become a regular practice.

NEW BRUNSWICK

Many Indians in the Province of New Brunswick are employed in the lumber camps in cutting pulpwood, pit props, and timber. A number are engaged each spring on the river drives. The harvesting of the potato crop in the State of Maine provides seasonal employment for a great number of Indian families each year. Many Indians earn a fairly good income from making axe and pick handles, others are engaged in the making of potato baskets as well as fancy baskets. They excel in this work, and as a result obtain top prices

Agriculture. - The St. John River Valley Indians, with the exception of the Kingsclear group who put in small vegetable gardens, do not engage in farming of any kind, and do not raise live stock. A few Indians on reserves on the east side of the Province farm in a small way, raise vegetables, and grow some grain. They cut enough hay for some thirty horses and cattle. A farm was purchased last year adjoining the Kingsclear Reserve to encourage Indians in the raising of live stock and also to make it possible for Indian soldiers to qualify for the Veterans' Land Act grant. A herd of goats was moved from the Golden Lake farm in Ontario to the Kingsclear Reserve, for distribution to needy Indians in the province.

Dwellings. - The Indian houses in the St. John River Valley, with the exception of a number on the Woodstock and Oromocto Reserves, are better than average. During the year, the more progressive Indians made worthwhile improvements to their houses. Some of them are neatly furnished. Fourteen new houses were built during the year under Veterans' Land Act grants to Indian soldiers. These are very good units, with cement foundations and brick chimneys. hundred and fifty thousand feet of timber, mostly cedar, was cut on the Kingsclear Reserve during the year and a shingle mill established. This project is being carried on in conjunction with the building program for Indians undertaken by the Department.

NOVA SCOTIA

The Indians of, Nova Scotia, owing to employment conditions in the Province, were unable to obtain steady employment. However, a number were employed for short periods cutting pulp and loading boats with pulpwood, pit props, and lumber. Those engaged in handicraft, in making axe, peavey and pick handles, and potato and fancy baskets, earned a considerable amount of money. There is a good market for these products at high prices.

Agriculture. - Apart from growing vegetables for their own use, the Indians do little farming. Most of their efforts consist in growing feed for their live stock. Goat herds were established at the two large reserves. Eskasoni and Shubenacadie. The goats were sent from the Golden Lake farm in Ontario. The Eskasoni Indians have approximately 40 head of cattle, which together with the goats, provide a generous supply of milk for the whole reserve. There is only one cow at the Shubenacadie Reserve and these Indians as yet have shown no interest in the raising of goats. Twenty-four hundred day-old chicks were distributed as part of a welfare program. The Indians gave them excellent care, which resulted in a good supply of eggs and meat being provided. Three hundred apple trees were set out.

Dwellings. - On the Eskasoni Reserve, twenty-five new houses were constructed, and twenty houses were built at the Shubenacadie Reserve in conjunction with the centralization program. To date, 90 houses have been constructed at Eskasoni and 80 at Shubenacadie. The Indians of Nova Scotia are co-operating with the centralization scheme to such an extent that at both places requests for houses exceed the number that can be built each year. One million feet of logs (500,000 on each reserve) were cut last year, all of which will be

manufactured into lumber by Indian labour at their own sawmills. This work has provided employment at a time when it was just about impossible for Indians to obtain work at outside places.

Agency Buildings. - At the Eskasoni Agency, a large six-room school was completed. Other buildings completed during the year were: a nursing station, an Agent's office, a store, houses for the storekeeper, clerk, and principal, and a teachers' residence. These buildings are provided with an adequate up-to-date water system as well as electricity. They are complete in every detail, and comparable to any buildings of a similar size constructed in Canada. At the Shubenacadie Reserve work was started on the construction of houses for the Agent, and the principal, a teachers' residence, an Agent's office, and a warehouse. The construction of a water supply system for these buildings was also commenced during the year.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

The small number of the Prince Edward Island Indians, located at Lennox Island, farm in a limited way. The majority of them grow their own vegetables, including potatoes, turnips, beets, carrots, and cabbages. They have about thirty-five milch cows. Chickens and pigs were distributed as part of a welfare program. The Indians scattered over Prince Edward Island are engaged in the making of axe and pick handles, as well as potato and fancy baskets. There is very little steady work, but seasonal employment is available harvesting potato and other crops. A number of Indians are experienced and fully-equipped fishermen, and earn considerable money fishing lobsters and oysters.

Dwellings. - In connection with the centralization of the Prince Edward Island Indians at the Lennox Island Reserve, a quantity of lumber sufficient to construct ten houses was manufactured by the Indians at the Shubenacadie Reserve in Nova Scotia. Under the supervision of a foreman, the Indians did all the carpentry work, and nine houses, complete with cement foundations and brick chimneys, were built last year. The cost of this work was paid from welfare appropriation, and has provided employment at a time when Indians could not obtain work outside the reserve.

WELFARE AND TRAINING SERVICE

WELFARE

The standard of living of Indians engaged in agriculture, ranching, commercial fishing, timber operations, and industrial pursuits remained for the most part at the high level enjoyed throughout the war years. Living conditions among Indians residing in some northern areas, however, reverted to prewar levels owing to a scarcity of fur and a decline in fur prices. A cyclic scarcity of game food and a tightening of the game conservation regulations in the Northwest Territories also affected the natives' food supply. However, Departmental representatives in the control area have been authorized to issue such relief as may be necessary to alleviate distress.

The housing program on Indian reserves throughout Canada is being carried forward as quickly as staff, funds, and availability of materials will permit. Portable sawmills have been set up on a number of reserves where timber resources warrant.

The unusually severe winter of 1946 - 47 and feed shortages resulted in a slight decrease in Indian-owned live stock, but basic breeding herds were maintained and production in this field was not seriously curtailed. Cattle sales at the Blood Indian Reserve in Alberta exceeded \$100,000.

Farming Operations and crop returns for the most part showed an encouraging increase over the previous year, as indicted by the following table:

...	...	1945 - 46	1946 - 47
New breaking	Acres	3,906	8,008
Summer fallow	Acres	33,600	32,287
Wild hay	Tons	47,345	54,331
Wheat	Acres	27,510	37,605
Wheat	Bushels	388,245	552,730
Oats	Acres	26,805	26,401
Oats	Bushels	533,634	593,016
Barley	Acres	7,971	7,366
Barley	Bushels	148,339	143,814
Corn, flax, rye, etc.	Acres	1,235	2,193
Corn, flax, rye, etc.	Bushels	14,461	23,799
Roots, potatoes, and gardens	Acres	1,272	1,085
Roots, potatoes and, gardens	Bushels	58,736	53,755
Green feed and tame hay	Acres	7,043	8,393
Green feed and tame hay	Tons	7,537	7,346
Total acres under cultivation	...	108,375	123,514

The Griswold Agency in the Province of Manitoba, with a total of 2,814 acres under cultivation - of which 757 was summer fallow - showed the following returns: wild hay, 240 tons; wheat, 16,301 bushels; oats, 20,425 bushels; barley, 10,200 bushels; corn, flax, and rye, 1,525 bushels; roots, potatoes, and gardens, 1,650 bushels; green feed and tame hay, 39 tons. Two community farms in agency, one on the Oak Lake Reserve and one on the Oak River Reserve, contributed substantially to the returns recorded.

The Indian Affairs Branch continues to encourage the Indian Homemakers' Clubs in at to promote a better standard of living and to provide guidance in the attainment of finer family life. The members receive instruction in sewing, cooking, and good housekeeping practices. A Homemakers' convention was held on the St. Regis Reserve, to which delegates from all organized clubs in Eastern Canada were invited. The senior officials of the Branch attended and addressed the convention on the various subjects under their supervision.

Higher commodity prices have resulted in a substantial increase in relief costs. Increased earnings have not kept pace with living costs, and, furthermore, the majority of those receiving relief assistance are not in the employable class.

Welfare Expenditure by Provinces 1946 - 47 and 1945 - 46

Province	1946 - 47	1945 - 46	Province	1946 - 47	1945 - 46
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Nova Scotia	194,539 86	125,938 72	British Columbia	132,253 52	98,340 23
Prince Edward Island	14,306 17	11,143 10	Northwest Territories	22,047 79	17,579 18
New Brunswick	56,109 09	30,262 71	Yukon	10,668 31	10,790 68
Quebec	175,716 27	130,926 53	Headquarters Salaries	29,050 82	19,622 99
Ontario	197,667 92	124,658 09	Triennial Clothing	3,985 83	224 66

Manitoba	153,602 31	140,635 00	Miscellaneous	11,852 02	8,704 11
Saskatchewan	121,710 82	87,815 55	Handicraft	1,944 92	1,133 81
Alberta	105,412 40	69,832 39	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,230,868 05	877,607 75

TRAINING

A table of pupil enrolment and attendance follows:

...	Residential Schools		Day Schools		Total		
Fiscal Year	Enrolment	Average Attendance	Enrolment	Average Attendance	Enrolment	Average Attendance	Percentage of Attendance
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
1939 - 40	9,027	8,643	9,369	6,417	18,396	15,060	81.87
1940 - 41	8,774	8,243	8,651	6,110	17,425	14,353	82.37
1941 -42	8,840	8,283	8,441	5,837	17,281	13,935	80.63
1942 - 43	8,830	8,046	8,046	5,395	16,876	13,441	79.64
1943 - 44	8,729	7,902	7,858	5,355	16,587	13,257	79.92
1944 - 45	8,865	8,006	7,573	5,159	16,438	13,165	80.09
1945 - 46	9,149	8,264	9,532	6,691	18,805	15,043	79.99
1946 - 47	9,304	8,192	10,181	7,344	19,622	15,641	79.71

The distribution of vitamin biscuits was continued to Indian day schools in northern Ontario, Manitoba, Saskatchewan, Alberta, and the Northwest Territories. Twenty-five tons of these biscuits were distributed during the academic year.

The four-room day school at Eskasoni, Nova Scotia, is near completion, and a four-room day school at Muncey, Ontario, is under construction. A two-room school at Sarnia will be ready for use by September, and a one-room day school was completed at Little Grand Rapids, Manitoba. A growing school population necessitated the use of improvised classroom accommodation in many places. At Brantford, former Army camp buildings were moved and modified for use as schools.

The Lac la Ronge Residential School was destroyed by fire.

A teachers' magazine, the Indian School Bulletin, is now being sent to teachers every two months. Problems of school administration and teaching techniques are dealt with, and many principals and teachers have written in appreciation of the benefits received from this publication.

A salary schedule for day and hospital school teachers was approved by the Treasury Board and will become effective on September 1, 1947.

High school classes are now in operation in several day and residential schools. In addition. to the pupils shown above as attending Grades IX and X, the Branch is also providing tuition grants for Indian children attending universities, normal schools, technical schools, and other institutions of advanced learning.

HANDICRAFT AND HOME INDUSTRIES

Canadian Indians are noted for their skill in many types of employment, and not the least of these skills is the ability to create useful and beautiful articles from whatever materials are at hand. For instance, in some districts many styles of basketry are made from black ash splints, woven with sweet grass. These baskets range from bushel baskets used for picking potatoes and fruits, to finely made work baskets, thimble holders, and needle books. In wooden work, articles produced and marketed range from axe handles, pick handles, paddles, oars, and rustic furniture to tiny souvenir axes, paddles, canoes, and tomahawks. Drinking cups are carved from the knots of trees, and each is fitted with a thong loop to hang from the belt; food bowls are carved from larger knots, and fitted with legs to make them stand evenly;

from heavy birch bark, storage boxes and carrying baskets are made, sewn with strong roots; and in still other areas, thinner birch bark forms the foundation of various useful articles, which are decorated in fine designs with porcupine quills. Many western Indians are noted for the colourful costumes, saddle trappings, bags, gauntlets, head bands, and moccasins which in these days are seen only on special occasions. The workmanship and design are amazing - fine needlework, using tiny seed beads of many colours, or embroidering the design with silkwork. The preparing of the skins used for this work is an art in itself.

Various tribes in British Columbia are noted for the exceptionally high standard of craft work produced: the miniature baskets and boxes made from fine roots and seaweed, with woven designs depicting actual occurrences; the large containers made from heavier roots and embrocaded in geometric designs using cedar and cherry bark; the hand-carved totems of wood and slate; the hand-wrought silver bracelets; the Cowichan sweaters with designs so unusual they are being copied all over the world; the handwoven Chilcot rugs and blankets - these and many other fine hand arts are part of the heritage of Canadian Indians.

GRANTS PAID TO AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITIONS AND INDIAN FAIRS

Ontario	1946 - 47
Ohsweken Agricultural Society, Brantford	\$225.00
Garden River Agricultural Society, Sault Ste. Marie	100.00
Caradoc United Indian Fair, Muncey	150.00
Manitoulin Island Unceded Agricultural Society	150.00
Canadian Lakehead Exhibition	250.00
Mohawk Agricultural Society	100.00
Manitoba	...
Manitoba Provincial Exhibition	250.00
Rosburn Agricultural Society	25.00
Saskatchewan	...
Prince Albert Agricultural Society	400.00
Regina Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition Association, Ltd.	400.00
Alberta	...
Calgary Exhibition	500.00
Edmonton Exhibition Association, Ltd.	400.00
British Columbia	...
North South Saanich Agricultural Society, Cowichan	50.00
Windermere and District Fall Fair, Kootenay	175.00
Chilliwack Fair, New Westminster	150.00
Armstrong Fall Fair, Okanagan	250.00
Bulkley Valley Agricultural and Industrial Association	100.00
General	...
The Canadian Handicrafts Guild	50.00
Garden prizes, Standing Crop Competitions	905.69
Home Improvement Competitions	454.47
...	\$5,085.16

Very little has been attempted in the way of promoting the marketing of the finest Indian hand arts and crafts, but in many sections of the country a local market is available and the workers themselves are able to sell directly to the consumer. There are still many districts, however, where for various reasons this is not possible, and in a few such areas help has been given through the Indian Welfare and Training Service by way of securing necessary materials and assisting in marketing goods produced through industry on reserves. Difficulty is encountered in keeping the goods up to standard, and arranging for continuous delivery to merchants. For this reason, very careful supervision is.

essential, particularly in the initial stages of any project. It is necessary to concentrate on training one or two reliable Indian workers to handle checking and paying for goods on the reserve concerned - under the supervision of the Indian Agent - and it has also been found necessary to have the goods shipped to a central warehouse in order to build up a stock from which to fill orders. The main production is during the winter months, and shipping is heaviest during the summer months.

The Indian goods produced and marketed under the supervision of the Welfare and Training Service form a very small percentage of the goods produced by the Indians throughout the Dominion; but that small percentage has a widespread effect in steadying the prices paid to workers and preventing exploitation by the occasional unscrupulous dealer.

RE-ESTABLISHMENT OF INDIAN VETERANS

The re-establishment of Indian veterans on the reserves belonging to the bands of which they are members has been given special consideration since the cessation of hostilities.

Applications for benefits under section 35A of the Veterans' Land Act continue to be made in increasing numbers from all sections of the Dominion. Three hundred and ninety grants were approved during the fiscal year 1946 - 47, bringing the total to four hundred and twenty-nine.

These grants are being obtained for the purpose of re-establishing Indian veterans in full-time farming, part-time agricultural operations in conjunction with other employment, commercial fishing, fur farming and trapping, and forestry operations.

Indian Agents were advised, by circular letters, of the provisions of the Veterans' Land Act and regulations thereunder. Conferences of Indian Agents were held in Toronto, Winnipeg, Regina, Calgary, and Vancouver, and visits were made to several Indian agencies and reserves. At these meetings the benefits available to veterans were discussed with Agents and Indian veterans collectively and individually. Articles have also been published in several Indian periodicals explaining the Veterans' Land Act and other re-establishment schemes for which Indian veterans are eligible, and the conditions under which they may be obtained.

The following is a summary of the amounts granted for the various purposes for which these grants may be made:

...	1945 - 46	1946 - 47	Total
Grants	39	390	429
Land and buildings	\$4,454.90	\$69,984.03	\$74,438.93
Building materials	18,943.88	220,606.41	239,550.29
Clearing land	1,812.04	21,910.96	23,723.00
Stock and equipment	36,673.48	338,422.50	375,095.98
Forestry equipment	...	3,690.00	3,690.00
Commercial fishing equipment	9,712.60	64,607.79	74,320.39
Fur farming equipment	...	16,286.25	16,286.25
Household equipment	4,384.30	36,272.17	40,656.47
...	\$75,981.20	\$771,780.11	\$847,761.31

RESERVES AND TRUSTS SERVICE

RESERVES DIVISION

Land Sales and Leases. - During the fiscal year, 141 sales of Indian lands were made. One hundred of these Sales were for cash, amounting to \$101,338.44, and 41 were time sales, amounting to \$147,662.75, a total for the year of

\$249,001.19, This figure represents an increase of \$183,763.31 over sales made

in the previous year, and is explained by the greatly increased demand for farm Lands in Western Canada and by the fact that the Department made available for purchase surrendered lands which previously had not been readily saleable at their appraised values.

The sum of \$239,875.51 was received during the year on land sale agreements, and was made up of \$200,464.81 on account of principal and \$39,410.70 on account of interest. In addition to this, \$12,902.35 was received and held in suspense pending completion of sale agreements.

During the year, 98 land sale contracts were paid in full, no contracts were cancelled for non-fulfilment of the conditions of sale, and one reduction was made by consolidation by order of the Board of Review under the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act. Two consolidations were reversed by order of the Court, with the result that the total number of current time sale contracts as at March 31, 1947, stood at 280, a net decrease of 56.

One hundred and fifty-eight patents to Indian lands were issued to purchaser.

Rentals collected under leases, permits, etc., for the fiscal year amounted to \$330,672.20, increase of \$107,549.74 over the previous fiscal year. This substantial increase has as its basis both the demand for agricultural land throughout Canada and the realization by many Indian bands of the opportunity to acquire revenue from reserve lands which are not for the time being required by the Indians.

Adjustments under Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act. - Eight land sale contracts adjusted under the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act, resulting in a gross reduction of \$7,078.31, of which \$2,704.71 was on account of principal and \$4,373.60 on account of interest.

Timber. - Forty timber licences were in force at the beginning of the year. Sixteen new licences were issued, six were completed, and two were forfeited during the year, leaving 48 licences current. More than 900 timber permits were issued to Indians. Revenue from dues, interest, and ground rent under licences was \$151,442.40, and from dues under permits \$47,041.34, making a total to band funds of \$198,483.74.

Forest protection. - Seventy forest fires were reported, in connection with which \$13,190.21 was spent in suppression.

Petroleum Natural Gas. - Revenue from oil permits and leases during the fiscal year amounted to \$25,041.71. Wells were drilled on the Blackfoot, Ermineskin Stony No. 142B Reserves, but no oil was produced.

Mining. - There was no production of minerals on Indian reserves during the fiscal year. One mining lease was recorded, covering 110 acres in Kenora Reserve No. 38B, and 40 claims were recorded in Abitibi Reserve No. 70, Township of Kehoe, Province of Ontario.

Revenue from mining rentals and sales of sand and gravel amounted to \$11,057.62

Indian Franchisement. - There were 169 enfranchisements under the Act carried out during the fiscal year, involving the enfranchisement of 460 Indians.

Estates. - During the year, there was a decided increase both in the number of estates referred to the Department for administration and the number in which administration was completed and the assets were distributed among the heirs.

The special emphasis placed on this phase of the work during the past year enabled the Department to complete administration of many old estates,

and it is anticipated that the majority of the old estates will be cleared up within the next year, thus enabling current estates to be dealt with more expeditiously.

Fur Conservation. - During the past year, substantial progress has been made in the rehabilitation of fur-bearers as the means of providing a better standard of livelihood for almost half the Indians of Canada, who still depend on this traditional occupation for their subsistence. This work, which is carried on in co-operation with the provincial administrations, includes muskrat development by water control methods and the restocking and management of beaver-producing areas.

In the Province of British Columbia, where almost half the traplines in the province are registered by Indians, several new traplines have been acquired by purchase from their white owners. A small experimental area on the Parsnip River, consisting of one trapline purchased in 1942, has now increased to where it will support a crop, and an initial take of 113 beaver was authorized during the year.

In the Province of Alberta, a full-time supervisor is employed in the organization of Indian traplines and in the restoration of their trapping grounds by transplanting beaver and, to a lesser extent, marten. Indian traplines registered number 868, and these are being placed on a sustained-yield basis. In addition, a detailed examination of the Athabaska Delta as a muskrat development is under way. When the report of this examination is available, it will be used as a basis for planning future development in co-operation with the province.

In the Province of Saskatchewan, an agreement was reached with the provincial administration for the development of that part of the Province which lies north of Latitude 53. The territory has been divided into 64 community blocks which are organized on the traditional family system of trapping, and as a means of accelerating the recovery of the area, 498 beaver were successfully transplanted. The Onion Lake Project in Saskatchewan which was developed by this Branch, produced 11,801 muskrats with an estimated market value of \$20,000. Work was continued on the Sipanok Fur Project, which is still in a partial stage of production. The present crop from this development consists of 4,257 muskrats and 191 beaver.

In the Province of Manitoba, the organization of family and individual trap-lines under the joint agreement concluded with the province in 1945 was continued, and marked success was achieved. Several community districts have reached the stage where a crop of beaver is being taken. Transplanting of beaver to depleted districts was continued. Indian participation in the proceeds of the provincially operated muskrat rehabilitation blocks continued, and proceeds to them from this year's take amounted to \$49,175.27.

In the Province of Ontario, the Kesagami Preserve, which was established in 1942, reached a stage of partial production. Beaver trapped and sold under Departmental auspices numbered 772, from which the amount accruing to the trappers was \$18,598. The Albany Preserve showed marked increases in the number of beaver lodges counted, and is nearing production stage. In Ontario, 52 beaver were moved from Algonquin Park to the Albany and Kesagami Preserves and, in addition, 8 beaver were placed on Indian-registered traplines in the Cochrane district.

In the Province of Quebec, the area leased to the Department for development on behalf of the Indians was increased by approximately 17,000 square miles by an addition to the Old Factory Beaver Preserve, and increases in the

number of beaver on all managed areas were up to expectations. The Nottaway and Abitibi Preserves continued in production, and the number of beaver taken from these two areas amounted to 1,810, which netted the Indians concerned \$58,190.50.

The year has been marked by increased co-operation and better understanding between the Indians and this Branch on the one side and the provincial administrations the other. The stage has now been reached where the entire trapping areas of various provinces are being established as conservation areas and are being developed along lines previously adopted for restricted

TRUSTS DIVISION

The balance in the Indian Trust Fund as at March 31, 1947, amounted to \$17,577,364.57. Of this, one band alone, the Blackfoot Band in Alberta, owns \$2,788,059.26, and over 400 other bands own respective varying amounts down to, in some cases, less than \$100. A great number of Indian bands in the Dominion have no band funds.

The largest single source of revenue to the Trust Fund is interest paid by the Government of Canada, which amounted to \$865,563.10 during the fiscal year under review. Other sources of income were land sales, land leases, mining licences, timber royalties, oil land leases and permits, repayments on band loans, and fines. Expenditures comprised: capital and interest distribution, relief expenditures, house construction and repair, band loans, agricultural Assistance, road improvements, enfranchisements, and commutations. The net increase in the amount to the credit of the Fund for the year is \$480,874.89. It is not thought that the increase will continue, as commitments for considerable sums have been made for housing construction and improvement, although because of shortage of supplies the actual expenditures have not as yet reached the anticipated rate. The purchase of heavy farm machinery by bands who wish to expand farming operations on their reserves has already begun, and will entail very considerable expenditures both in initial outlays for equipment and in operating costs.

It is a source of satisfaction, to the administration that the Indians generally are showing increasing co-operation in putting their unearned incomes to constructive such as the foregoing. This is at least partly attributable to the fact that the band councils are learning to interpret the statements of their respective band fund accounts, made available to them annually, with the result that they plan a budget of expenditures for the ensuing year based on anticipated revenue for such year. This is a gratifying and noteworthy step in the Development of their ability to participate in and take some responsibility for the management of their affairs.

Annuities. - During the fiscal year, annuity moneys were distributed in accordance with the various treaties as follows:

168 Chiefs paid at	\$25.00	\$4,200.00
368 Headmen paid at	15.00	5,445.00
50,031 Indians paid at	5.00	250,155.00
161 Indians paid at	4.00	644.00
Commutations of annuity paid at	50.00	4,100.00
Enfranchised Indians paid \$100 in lieu of annuity	...	16,700.00
Amount paid on account of arrears previous years	...	3,912.00
General advance re Robinson Treaty to be added	...	10,700.00

Personal Savings Accounts. - The following summary indicates the activity as regards individual Indians' savings accounts, approximately 2,300 in number, during the year:

April 1, 1946. Balance	\$383,803.88	...	...
Government interest	19,194.69	...	...
Deposits during year	106,380.70	...	...
Withdrawals during year	...	\$98,956.75	...
March 31, 1947. Balance	...	...	\$410,512.52

Band Loans. - During the fiscal year, applications for loans from band funds were received from 151 Indians. One hundred and eleven applications were approved for a total of \$26,843, the average loan being \$241.83. The main purposes for which the money loaned was used were for live stock and equipment, land, building and wells.

One hundred and eleven loans previously granted were fully retired during the fiscal year for a total of \$20,886.22.

Loan funds were set up from the capital funds of three additional bands during the fiscal year, bringing to 46 the number of Indian bands in the Dominion who make this one of the uses of their band funds.

INDIAN HEALTH SERVICES

Prior to November, 1945, Indian Health Services were under the jurisdiction of the Indian, Affairs Branch of the Department of Mines and Resources. Since 1945, responsibility for these services has been assumed by the Department of National Health and Welfare. The mutual interest of the Indian Affairs Branch and the Department of National Health and Welfare in the health of the Indian population has resulted in the maintenance of a very close working relationship between the two departments.

The latest national census indicates that there were some 125,000 Indians and 7,700 Eskimos in 1944. The annual increment is in the order of 1,500. For these people the Indian Health Services organize the medical care, financed largely by public funds, and by contributions from those bands that have resources.

The aim of Indian Health Services is to provide complete health service. For this purpose, hospitals, nursing stations, professional medical and nursing personnel and auxiliary services have been provided.

Not only is attention directed to the treatment aspect of general medical and surgical conditions, with emphasis on the treatment of tuberculosis and venereal disease, but a serious effort is, made to promote preventive medicine by the organization of surveys which will detect diseases in their early stages while there is hope of efficient eradication, and by active immunization programs for all preventable diseases.

Owing to the fact that Indians and Eskimos are scattered throughout many outlying areas difficult of access the service has been far from perfect in some regions. This state can be materially improved only when modern aircraft facilities are integrated into health services.

Indian and Eskimo Health Services revolve about a network of departmental hospitals, nursing stations, and medical out-posts. Departmental hospitals and numbers of beds in each are as follows: Miller Bay, near Prince Rupert, 150; Nanaimo, B.C., 210; Sardis, B.C. (Coqualeetza), 200; Morley, Alta. (Stoney), 13; Cardston, Alta. (Blood), 45; Brocket, Alta. (Peigan), 10; Gleichen, Alta. (Blackfoot), 40; Edmonton, Alta. (Charles Camsell), 350; Fort Qu'Appelle, Sask., 68; Hodgson, Man. (Fisher River), 30; Pine Falls, Man. (Fort Alexander), 20; Selkirk, Man. (Dynevour), 50; The Pas, Man. (Clearwater Lake), 78; Norway House, Man., 22; Squaw Bay, near Prince Arthur, 22; Manitowaning, Ont., 13; Ohsweken, Ont. (Lady Willingdon), 40; Tobique, N.S., 4.

The institutions at Selkirk and The Pas are departmental hospitals operated for Indian Health Services by the Sanatorium Board of Manitoba. The institutions at Miller Bay and Nanaimo were former military hospitals which were taken over and operated during the year 1946 - 47.

Departmental nursing stations are established at Eskasoni, N.S.; Fort George, Que.; Gypsumville, Man.; Sandy Bay, Man.; Broadview, Sask.; Lac la Ronge, Sask.; Hobbema, Alta.; Wabasca, Alta.; Port Simpson, B.C.

Departmental medical stations staffed by field nurses are maintained at: Vancouver, B.C.; New Westminster, B.C.; Kamloops, B.C.; Lillooet, B.C.; Duncan, B.C.; Edmonton, Alta.; Gleichen-Brocket-Morley, Alta.; Driftpile, Alta.; Fort Norman, N.W.T.; Whitehorse, Yukon Territory; Prince Albert, Sask.; Birtle, Man.; Port Arthur, Ont.; Tyendinaga, Ont.; Caradoc, Ont., James Bay, Ont. (2); Abitibi, Que. (2); Caughnawaga, Que.; Bersimis, Que.; Shubenacadie, N.S.

In addition to departmental institutions, the Services make use of every hospital adjacent to concentrations of natives, and actually a large proportion of hospitalization is provided by other than departmental hospitals, these institutions reimbursed from funds voted for that purpose.

At the end of the year, the Indian Health Services employed full-time some 37 physicians, 92 nurses, and 27 field nurses and matrons. Vacancies still existed because of the scarcity of professional personnel and the Services are being expanded as skilled personnel become available. There were a considerable number of physicians employed on a part-time basis, but as with hospitalization, medical attention was provided by a very large number of physicians who accepted Indian patients in the same manner as their private patients, were reimbursed through Indian Health Services.

Sanatoria. - The large departmental hospitals are principally sanatoria for the treatment of tuberculosis, although they have wards for general medical and surgical care. There were some 1,000 patients under treatment. Extensive use was made of sanatoria in every province, and about an equal number of patients were treated in sanatoria and departmental institutions.

Preventive Medicine. - Great emphasis was placed on preventive medicine and efforts made during the year to immunize all children not already protected. In the more remote areas and among nomadic bands, this was accomplished at the time treaty moneys were paid. So far as possible every treaty party was accompanied by a physician, either a member of Indian Health Services or a doctor employed temporarily for the purpose. In addition to the usual protective inoculations against smallpox, diphtheria, whooping cough, and typhoid, the attack against tuberculosis was further extended by the use of bacillus-Calmette-Guerin in selected groups in Quebec and Saskatchewan. The success of immunization was reflected in the absence of any serious Epidemics during the year, except a limited epidemic of measles at Brochet, Manitoba.

Within the limits imposed by the scarcity of trained personnel and special equipment, surveys for tuberculosis were conducted across the country and into the Arctic. Some 1,500 Eskimos were X-rayed on the 1946 trip of the Nascopie.

Venereal Disease. - This community problem has been attacked through the mutual co-operation of the Department and provincial authorities. In one instance, with marked success, a camp was established in conjunction with the provincial department for the intensive treatment of Indians and non-Indians.

Transportation. - Much of the work carried on by the Indian Health Services was in a terrain inaccessible except by aircraft. Extensive use was made of commercial planes, and in areas not serviced by commercial lines excellent co-operation has been provided by the R.C.A.F. and by the U.S.A.A.F., which frequently carried Eskimos down the east coast.

Hospitals. - The work of the Indian Health Services has been curtailed by the general scarcity of hospital beds. The number of beds controlled by the Services has been inadequate to meet the needs, and accommodation in other institutions, wherever available, was accepted. Although surveys for tuberculosis among the Indians and Eskimos were continuously in progress, these were geared to the amount of accommodation which could be found. Surveys are extended farther afield as each institution is opened, there being a perpetual waiting list.

FAMILY ALLOWANCES

Registration. - Indian families registered under the Family Allowances Act as at February 28, 1947, totalled 17,682, representing 49,301 children.

These figures include only those Indians registered through an Indian Agent on the special registration form. A number of Indians, while retaining membership rights, are living permanently away from their reserves and are presumed to have registered for the Allowances through facilities available to the white population.

It is estimated that there are approximately 3,000 eligible Indian children who do not as yet receive the benefits of Family Allowances owing to a reluctance on the part of their parents to register. Clandeboye, Six Nations, St. Regis, and Caughnawaga are the agencies principally concerned.

Method of Payment. - Payments to Indian families are being made as follows:

...	...	...	Per cent
(a) Cheque direct to Indian	10,803	...	...
(b) Cheque direct to Indian, but mailed c/o Agent	2,521	...	...
Total	...	13,324	75.4
(c) Administered through agency trust accounts	...	508	2.8
(d) Allowances in kind	...	3,850	21.8

The following shows registration and method of payment by province:

Province	Families Reg.	Children Reg.	Payment			
...	...	...	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
British Columbia	4,066	10,978	3,420	337	225	84
Alberta	1,939	5,762	902	422	18	597
Saskatchewan	2,285	6,578	1,278	660	54	293
Manitoba	2,360	6,849	1,596	741	23	...
Ontario	3,775	10,657	2,392	200	94	1,089
Quebec	1,709	4,577	498	142	58	1,011
Prince Edward Island	34	103	34	...	...	...
Nova Scotia	365	1,010	359	...	6	...
New Brunswick	372	813	323	19	30	...
Northwest Territories and Yukon	777	1,974	1	...	...	776
...	17,682	49,301	10,803	2,521	508	3,850

Administration. - There have been abuses and special cases requiring administration. Some parents have proved unreliable, wasting or misusing the money intended for their children. Then, there are orphans, abandoned children and children from broken homes, many of whom move from family to family with several different guardians in as many years. To take care of all such Indian children, and to make sure that they get full benefit from Family Allowances, payment is made to the Agency Trust Account, and the spending of the money is supervised by the Indian Agent.

Fortunately such cases are exceptional. The Indian people, by their ready co-operation and careful use of this money, have done at least as much as any other single group of people toward making this experiment a success.

There are 508 such accounts at present. Not all of these, however, represent orphaned abandoned, or neglected children. Occasionally, because of difficult postal arrangements, or to the mode of living of the parents, payment through Agency Trust Account has proved the most convenient method for the Indian parent. This factor applies to Indian families who hunt and trap for a living in agencies where the majority live settled lives and are paid by cheque direct. Rather than institute a complete system of bookkeeping for a few scattered families, payment is made to the Indian Agency Trust Account and is re-issued every suitable opportunity by the Indian Agent. Bersimis and Chapleau are examples of agencies where such accounts are so handled.

Allowances in Kind. - Although entailing many administrative difficulties, the payment of Allowances in kind is proceeding along orderly lines and should obtain maximum benefits for the children of Indian trapping families in the northern part of the Dominion.

The branch through its insistence on the supply of only foods and clothing, which of real benefit to the Indian children, is able to ensure that such goods are stocked regardless of the profit margin, which in some cases would militate against their supply by a trader in an isolated spot free of competition.

School Attendance. - The betterment in school attendance noted during the previous year has been maintained. By means of the monthly day school attendance reports, the attendance of each pupil at Indian day schools is closely followed. Where necessary, Section 4 (2A) of the Family Allowances Act is invoked and Family Allowances are suspended until the child concerned returns to regular attendance.

Teachers generally have reported on the improvement in the clothing of the Indian children in their care, and that the children's lunch boxes and personal appearance reflect an improvement in diet.

Children in attendance at residential schools do not qualify for payment of Family Allowances during the school term. Those who return home to the care of the parents for the holiday months are placed in pay and receive Family Allowances for the months of July and August.

General. - Provincial conferences of Indian Agents were held again this year in Winnipeg, Manitoba, August 12 and 13, 1946; Regina, Saskatchewan, August 14 and 15, 1946; Calgary, Alberta, August 16 and 17, 1946; Vancouver, British Columbia, August 21 to 23, 1946; and at Toronto, Ontario, December 19 to 21, 1946.

These conferences proved to be of great value in providing an opportunity for a discussion of problems arising from the administration of Family Allowances. They were attended in each case by the Supervisor of Family Allowances, Indian Affairs Branch, and by the Regional Director of Family Allowances for the province concerned. It was therefore possible to clarify points raised by the Agent at the time.

An opportunity was afforded of speaking directly to delegates from the Indian Homemaker's Clubs of Eastern Canada on June 20, 1946, during their annual convention held at the St. Regis Agency. The purpose of Family Allowances, along with progress to date, was outlined to this advanced group of Indian women with the request that the message be carried back to their individual reserves.

Visits were made during the course of the year to Sioux Lookout, St. Regis, Abitibi, Cowichan, New Westminster, Lytton, Nicola, Kamloops, and Restigouche Agencies. The purpose of these visits was to observe at first hand the operation of Family Allowances in the individual Indian home and to assist Indian Agents with special problems. As many homes as possible were visited and band meetings held at which the purpose and function of Family Allowances were discussed and special problems peculiar to the particular area clarified.

There has been no widespread evidence during the past year to indicate that the payment of Family Allowances has had a derogatory effect on the initiative or will to work of the individual Indian. There have been reports from Indian Agents of isolated cases in which the breadwinner has slackened his efforts to accommodate the added income from Family Allowances, but such reports have not been sufficiently numerous to have any general significance.

Indian families who must be absent for many months on the trapline find, on their return to the trading post, a large accumulation of Family Allowances to their credit. The spending of these credits has been supervised as carefully as possible in view of the unusually large amount of money involved in many cases. Experience over the past year has not revealed any evidence to suggest that such money has been improperly used or wasted. No change in the method of distribution of credits for this category is therefore contemplated at present, although the situation is being closely observed in case corrective action should prove necessary.

CONSTRUCTION AND ENGINEERING WORK

AGENCY BUILDINGS AND STRUCTURES

Repairs and improvements were carried out at practically all Indian agencies in Canada. New buildings and structures were in most cases constructed under the supervision of the Surveys and Engineering Branch, and a report of these will be found in the report of that Branch. In some cases, however, materials were purchased by this Branch and buildings and other works constructed without reference to the aforementioned Branch. Among these were the following:

Prince Edward Island. - A wharf was constructed at Lennox Island in co-operation, with the Department of Public Works. A telephone cable was laid to Lennox Island.

Nova Scotia. - A large garage and an addition to the warehouse on the Eskasoni Reserve to provide a community store and living quarters for the storekeeper were constructed. A residence for the Agency clerk was provided by moving and remodelling a house formerly used by the school principal.

Ontario. - The building of an implement shed on the Tyendinaga Reserve was commenced. A bridge was constructed on the Oneida Reserve, Caradoc Agency. A telephone line was completed from Manitowaning to Wikwemikong, work having been commenced in the previous year, and the bridge over the Chemitogen River, Walpole Island, was also, completed. A protection wall to prevent erosion of part of the Walpole Island Reserve was built.

Manitoba - A warehouse was built at Garden Hill, Island Lake, in the Norway House Agency, and two small buildings were constructed on the Sandy Bay and Swan Lake Reserves, Portage la Prairie Agency. Warehouses were constructed or partially built at Split Lake, Grand Rapids, Pelican Narrows, Nelson House, Pukitawagan, and Pine Bluff Reserves in The Pas Agency, and on the Roseau River Reserve in the Clandeboye Agency.

Saskatchewan. - A residence was built for the farming instructor on the Meadow Lake Reserve, Battleford Agency, and three residences in the Duck Lake Agency were insulated.

Alberta. - A new granary was constructed at Farm 4, Blood Agency, and a small warehouse was built at Jackfish River in the Athabaska Agency. Three residence at the Hobbema Agency were insulated.

British Columbia. - A landing float was built at the Kwawkewlth Agency for the Indians of Alert Bay and a float was constructed for the mooring of Indian boats the Massett Indian Reserve, Queen Charlotte Agency.

Northwest Territories. - Small warehouses were erected at Hay River and Fort Rae.

Yukon. - A building was taken over from the Army and remodelled for agency residence and office purposes, at Whitehorse, headquarters of the new agency in the Yukon.

LAND AND BUILDINGS

Land was purchased to widen the road through the Department's property at Oka, Quebec, and to enlarge the agency property at the Caradoc Agency, Muncey, Ontario. A building was purchased from the Roman Catholic Mission at Lac du Brochet for use as a ration house at The Pas Agency, Manitoba. A building to be used as a ration house and a medical clinic was purchased in the town of Glenevis, Edmonton Indian Agency, Alberta, and property was acquired at Telegraph Creek, for an Agency residence for the Indian Agent, Stikine Indian Agency, British Columbia.

ROADS

Road were repaired on Indian reserves throughout Canada. Some of the more important works undertaken were as follows: A road was built through the Cornwall Island Indian Reserve, Ontario, in the St. Regis Indian Agency, Quebec; the road through the Oka property in Quebec was widened and improved, a road was constructed to the New Caradoc Indian Day School, Caradoc Agency, Ontario; the road between the Missisauga Reserve and the County of Haldimand, Six Nations Indian Agency, Ontario, was improved in cooperation with the county; a road was constructed to the nursing station at the Eskasoni Indian Reserve, Nova Scotia; the road from Pine Falls to the Fort Alexander Reserve, Clandeboye Agency, Manitoba, was gravelled; and a road to open up the Industrial School Reserve in Kwawkewlth Indian Agency, British Columbia, was constructed.

WATER SUPPLY SYSTEMS

Quebec. - A well was drilled at the St. Regis Agency and at the Obedjiwan Reserve, Abitibi Agency. Extensive improvements were made, including the drilling of a well and the installation of a pump, at Lorette Reserve.

Manitoba. - Wells were drilled at the Portage la Prairie Agency.

Saskatchewan. - A well was provided at the Sandy Lake Reserve, Carlton Agency; dugouts were provided on the Poorman's Reserve, Touchwood Agency, and the Red Pheasant Reserve, Battleford Agency; and wells were sunk at the Duck Lake Agency.

Alberta. - A well was drilled at the Peigan Agency, and two wells were sunk at the Edmonton Agency.

IRRIGATION WORKS

Funds were transferred to the Surveys and Engineering Branch for the construction of irrigation works and the replacement of existing works in British Columbia. A report of the work undertaken will be found in the report of that Branch. Repairs not requiring engineering supervision were carried out at various reserves in the Province of British Columbia by this Branch.

MISCELLANEOUS

Nova Scotia. - An electric pump and a 1,000-gallon tank were purchased for the water supply system on the Shubenacadie Reserve.

Quebec. - Purchases included a pneumatic storage tank for the St. Regis Agency buildings, an electric refrigerator for the R.C.M.P. quarters at Caughnawaga, and water systems for the Pointe Bleue and Temiskaming Indian Agency residences. Four pumps for Abitibi Agency were acquired.

Ontario. - Materials for wiring the farm house on the Manitou Reserve, Fort Frances Agency, and oil-burning equipment for the James Bay office were purchased.

Saskatchewan. - A water system and plumbing were installed at the clerk's residence, and furnaces were purchased for the agency office and Agent's residence, Duck Lake Agency. A new furnace was purchased for File Hills Agency, and electric refrigerators for the Touchwood Agency residence, being remodelled for the use of the Agent and doctor, were acquired.

Alberta. - Batteries for the lighting plant and oil-burning equipment were acquired for the Agency buildings at Fort Chipewyan, Athabaska Agency.

Wells were cleaned out and fencing, telephone and electric power-lines, furnaces, pumping equipment, lighting plants, and water systems, at all agencies were repaired and improved as required.

SUMMARY OF INDIAN AGENCIES BY PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES

The local administration of Indian lands, on the reserves scattered throughout the Dominion, is conducted through the Department's 98 agencies. The number of bands included in an agency varies from one to more than thirty. In addition to the agent, the staff of an agency may include various officers, such as: clerk, farm instructor, constable, and stockman, according to the special requirements of the particular agency. Medical staff is provided for agencies as required by the Department of National Health and Welfare. The work of the agencies is supervised by the Department's provincial inspectors. There is an Indian Commissioner at Vancouver, acting in a supervisory capacity for British Columbia.

LOCATIONS OF INDIAN AGENCIES IN CANADA

Prince Edward Island. - The only agency in the Province is located at Charlottetown. A large number of Indians live on Lennox Island, and others live at Rocky Point, near Charlottetown, Morell, St. Andrews, and Scotch Fork.

Nova Scotia. - There are two Indian. agencies in Nova Scotia, one in Hants County (Shubenacadie) and the other in Cape Breton County (Eskasoni).

Quebec. - The 18 Indian agency offices in Quebec are located as follows: Amos (Abitibi), Bersimis, Cacouna (Viger), Caughnawaga, Gaspé, Gentilly (Bécancour), Harrington Harbour (St. Augustine), Maniwaki, Mingan, Natashquan, Notre Dame du Nord (Timiskaming), Oka, Pierreville, St. Francis, Pointe Bleue, Lake St. John, Restigouche (including the former Maria Agency), St. Régis, Islands, Village des Hurons (Lorette).

Ontario. - The Indian Agency offices in Ontario, 23 in number, are located as follows: Chapleau, Chippewa Hill (Saugeen), Christian Island, Deseronto (Tyendinaga), Fort Frances, Golden Lake, Highgate (Moravian), Kenora, Longford (Rama), Manitowaning (Manitoulin Island), Moose Factory (James Bay), Muncey (Caradoc), Parry Sound, Peterborough (Rice and Mud Lakes), Port Arthur, Sarnia, Sault Ste. Marie, Sioux Lookout, Brantford (Six Nations), Sturgeon Falls, Virginia (Georgina and Snake Islands), Wallaceburg (Walpole), Wiarton (Cape Croker).

Manitoba. - There are nine agencies in Manitoba, located as follows: Birtle, Griswold, Hodgson (Fisher River), Norway House, Portage la Prairie, Selkirk (Clandeboye), The Pas, Gillam (Port Nelson and York Factory), Churchill (Fort Churchill).

Saskatchewan. - The following are the nine agencies in this Province: Balcarres (File Hills), Battleford, Broadview (Crooked Lake), Duck Lake, Kamsack (Pelly), Leask (Carlton), Muscow (Qu'Appelle), Onion Lake, Punnichy (Touchwood).

Alberta. - Locations of Alberta's ten agencies are: Brocket (Peigan), Calgary (Sarcee), Cardston (Blood), Driftpile (Lesser Slave Lake), Fort Chipewyan (Athabaska), Gleichen (Blackfoot), Hobbema, Morley (Stony), Saddle Lake, Winterburn (Edmonton).

British Columbia. - In British Columbia there are eighteen agencies located as follows: Alert Bay (Kwawkwalth), Bella Coola, Cranbrook (Kootenay), Duncan (Cowichan), Fort St. John, Hazelton (Babine), Kamloops, Lytton, Massett (ii Charlotte Islands), Merritt (Nicola), New Westminster, Port Alberni (West Coast), Prince Rupert (Skeena), Telegraph Creek (Stikine), Vancouver, Vanderhoof (Stuart Lake), Vernon (Okanagan), Williams Lake.

Northwest Territories. - The three agencies are at Fort Simpson, Fort Resolution, and Fort Norman.

Yukon territory. - The one agency in Yukon Territory is at Whitehorse.

SUMMARY OF TRIBAL ORIGINS OF CANADIAN INDIANS

Prince Edward Island. - Micmac tribe, of Algonkian stock.

Nova Scotia. - Like the Indians of Prince Edward Island, those of Nova Scotia also bear the distinctive name of Micmac, and are of Algonkian stock.

New Brunswick. - Mostly Micmacs, though there are some bands of Maliseets, also of Algonkian stock.

Quebec. - The principal tribes found in Quebec are: Iroquois at Caughnawaga, Lake of two Mountains, and St. Régis; the Hurons of Lorette are also of Iroquoian stock; The Montagnais, who are of Algonkian stock, at Bersimis, Mingan, Lake St. John, Seven Islands, and Abitibi; the Têtes de Boule, of Algonkian stock, at Abitibi; the Abenakis, of Algonkian stock, at Bécancour and St. Francis; the Micmacs, of Algonkian stock, at Maria and Restigouche; the Maliseets, of Algonkian stock, at Viger, and the Naskapis, also of Algonkian stock, northern area.

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

Manitoba. - Manitoba Indians are mostly Ojibwas and Crees of Algonkian stock. Bands of Swamp Crees found at the Norway House and Fisher River Agencies and in the York Factory district are also of Algonkian stock. The Indians located 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.

Saskatchewan. - The most numerous tribes among the Saskatchewan Indians are Ojibwas, Swamp Crees, and Plains Crees, which all belong to the Algonkian stock. In addition to these, Sioux Indians are found At Crooked Lake, Qu'Appelle, and Carlton Agencies, and on the Moose Woods Reserve. In the Onion Lake Agency, there is a band of Chipewyans who are of Athapaskan stock. There are also a few Chipewyan Indians in the Ile h la Crosse district.

Alberta. - The Alberta Indians are of Algonkian stock, with the exception of the Sarcees near Calgary and the Beavers and Slaves in the Lesser Slave Lake Agency, who are Athapaskan; the Paul's Band in the Edmonton Agency, who are Iroquoian, and the Stonies, who are of Siouan stock. The Algonkian Indians of Alberta are subdivided into Blackfoot Nation, comprising the Indians of the Blackfoot, Blood, and Peigan Agencies; and Plains Crees found in the Lesser Slave Lake, Saddle Lake, Edmonton, and Hobbema Agencies.

British Columbia. - 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, Fort St. John, and Williams Lake Agencies belong mostly to the Athapaskan race. The Indians of the Peace River Block, are Athapaskan, with the exception of a small group of Saukteaux and Crees at Moberly Lake who are Algonkian.

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

Yukon Territory. - 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 the Mackenzie River; another band of Slaves, called Nahani, is located at the headwaters of Pelly River. All these Indians are of the 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.

TABLE No. 1

Census of Indians: Arranged Under Provinces and Territories, 1947

Province	Number in Band	Religion							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
Alberta	12,441	1,518	...	1,537	...	6,347	...	72	1,380	1,439	1,551	1,515	581	571	2,495	2,224	309	376
British Columbia	25,515	5,831	...	4,425	62	14,465	694	38	2,350	2,573	3,056	3,171	1,238	1,127	5,548	4,808	825	819
Manitoba	15,933	5,791	52	3,438	528	5,388	438	298	1,663	1,665	1,828	1,711	1,020	1,005	3,102	2,923	461	555
New Brunswick	2,047	...	...	...	...	2,047	...	...	210	202	244	238	109	105	445	414	46	34
Northwest Territories	3,816	667	...	...	...	3,149	...	...	374	403	434	436	212	209	775	745	90	138
Nova Scotia	2,364	6	...	...	1	2,357	...	...	259	259	231	240	130	131	534	457	65	58
Ontario	32,421	10,494	1,281	5,925	307	10,338	1,147	2,929	2,630	2,739	3,189	3,351	2,094	2,101	7,283	6,904	1,042	1,088
Prince Edward Island	266	...	...	...	...	266	...	...	27	22	28	34	14	15	57	57	5	7
Quebec	15,194	2,932	...	557	1	11,517	93	94	1,319	1,360	1,750	1,718	804	878	3,471	3,010	463	421
Saskatchewan	14,158	4,804	...	1,499	163	6,934	42	716	1,572	1,611	1,683	1,646	642	639	2,828	2,779	355	403
Yukon	1,531	1,224	...	...	...	307	...	...	147	157	180	195	74	71	331	278	54	44
Total Indian Population	125,686	33,267	1,333	17,381	1,062	63,115	2,414	4,147	11,931	12,430	14,174	14,255	6,918	6,852	26,869	24,599	3,715	3,943

TABLE No. 2

Land, Property and Live Stock, Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1947

Bands	Land				Property				Live Stock						
...	Total Area of Reserve (Acres)	Acres Under Wood	Acres Cleared but Not Cultivated	Acres Under Cultivation	Private Houses	Churches	Council Houses	Saw Mills	Horses			Cattle			
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Stallions	Geldings and Mares	Foals	Bulls	Steers	Milch Cows	Young Stock
Prince Edward Island	1,667	800	200	200	28	1	1	0	0	6	1	1	8	9	12
Nova Scotia	19,787	12,741	527	1,066	281	5	1	2	0	41	1	2	0	56	13
New Brunswick	38,253	33,440	1,250	310	372	6	4	0	0	19	0	0	0	8	5
Quebec	183,375	124,014	29,130	9,515	1,933	26	12	1	2	569	77	51	70	1,595	821
Ontario	1,303,485	1,075,617	101,704	31,410	5,099	128	47	19	25	2,376	173	84	513	2,598	1,632
Manitoba	484,764	225,664	162,181	16,312	3,214	71	12	10	159	2,182	367	28	483	1,552	861
Saskatchewan	1,193,452	423,562	614,165	60,186	2,498	50	22	3	20	6,741	194	114	1,623	3,315	2,476
Alberta	1,412,766	261,116	787,281	56,744	2,499	32	8	4	168	10,207	1,700	268	3,347	7,682	4,243
British Columbia	832,565	438,501	248,414	41,205	6,596	169	82	11	100	6,860	1,053	224	8,344	4,530	4,707
North West Territories and Yukon	5,918	3,577	33	32	441	3	2	...	3	17	1	...	...	...	...
...	5,476,032	2,599,032	1,944,885	216,980	22,961	491	191	50	477	29,018	3,567	772	14,388	21,345	14,770

Statement of Ordinary Expenditure Year 1946 - 47

...	Branch Administration	Indian Agencies	Reserves and Trusts Admin.	Welfare	Education	Grants to Residential Schools	Grants to Exhibitions	Total
Nova Scotia	...	62,139	...	194,540	123,277	30,595	119	410,670
Prince Edward Island	...	9,264	...	14,306	1,234	...	...	24,804
New Brunswick	...	14,579	13,040	56,109	20,698	...	60	104,486
Quebec	...	92,849	10,698	175,716	76,578	11,229	75	367,145
Ontario	2,016	196,614	4,049	197,668	215,748	255,776	1,213	873,084
Manitoba	35	118,844	280	153,602	120,200	176,309	599	569,869
Saskatchewan	93	169,737	1,193	121,711	88,464	319,861	1,000	702,059
Alberta	...	153,994	239,171	105,412	34,403	375,147	1,063	909,190
British Columbia	255	191,948	351,403	132,254	130,124	356,238	956	1,163,178
Northwest Territories	...	21,413	...	22,048	16,295	44,962	...	104,718
Yukon	...	4,112	...	10,668	5,614	15,677	...	36,071
Headquarters and Miscellaneous	59,135	39,192	43,580	46,834	120,291	...	...	309,032
British Columbia Special	...	22,617	...	46,426	9,138	...	...	78,181
...	61,534	1,097,302	663,414	1,277,294	962,064	1,585,794	5,085	5,652,487
Pensions and Gratuities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,019
Statutory - Indian Annuities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	295,847
Statutory - Pensions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	600
Total Ordinary Expenditure	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,949,953

Statement of Special Expenditure Year 1946 - 47

FUR CONSERVATION

Quebec	\$21,794
Ontario	14,982
Manitoba	33,633
Saskatchewan	57,048
Alberta	23,100
British Columbia	884
Northwest Territories	47
Head Office	9,625

Total Special Expenditure	161,113
Total Ordinary Expenditure	5,949,053
Grand Total Ordinary and Special Expenditure	6,111,066

Open Account - Advances for Assistance to Indians 1946 - 47

EXPENDITURE		
Nova Scotia	2000.00	...
Manitoba	268.00	...
Saskatchewan	13,301.50	...
British Columbia	500.00	...
...	...	\$16,069.50
REPAYMENTS		
Saskatchewan	2,593.45	...
Alberta	596.25	...
British Columbia	216.08	...
...	...	\$3,405.78
Expenditure over repayments	...	\$12,663.72

Indian Trust Fund

Showing transactions in connection with the fund during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1947.

...	Debit	Credit
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Balance April 1, 1946	...	17,096,489 68
Collections on land sales, timber and stone dues, rents, fines, fees, etc.	...	1,368,195 02
Interest for the year ended March 31, 1947	...	865,563 10
Credit transfers during the year	...	21,502 55
Expenditure during the year	1,756,011 26	...
Transfers by Warrant, etc.	18,374 52	...
Balance March 31, 1947	17,577,364 57	...
...	19,351,750 35	19,351,750 35

Annuities Paid and Interest on Indian Trust Funds 1946 - 47

Alberta	\$281,697.93
British Columbia	84,870.64
Manitoba	123,742.04
New Brunswick	2,733.49
Northwest Territories	22,055.00
Nova Scotia	3,016.06
Ontario	286,483.01
Prince Edward Island	.19
Quebec	22,781.45
Saskatchewan	196,769.66

Yukon Territory	28.15
...	\$1,024,177.62

Indian Education Ordinary Expenditure 1946 - 47

...	Day Schools	Residential Schools	General	Total
...	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.
Nova Scotia	120,279 67	33,592 90	...	153,872 57
Prince Edward Island	1,233 65	...	...	1,233 65
New Brunswick	20,698 41	...	...	20,698 41
Quebec	76,578 18	11,229 21	...	87,807 39
Ontario	177,595 50	293,928 39	...	471,523 89
Manitoba	84,190 21	212,318 42	...	296,508 63
Saskatchewan	51,331 65	356,993 49	...	408,325 14
Alberta	4,700 08	404,850 42	...	409,550 50
British Columbia	95,425 69	390,936 18	...	486,361 87
British Columbia Vocational Instruction	...	...	9,137 51	9,137 51
Northwest Territories	15,722 40	45,535 16	...	61,257 56
Yukon Territory	4,165 27	17,124 86	...	21,290 13
Assistance to ex-pupils	...	...	42,771 66	42,771 66
Freight and Express	...	...	131 80	131 80
Salaries and Travel	...	...	20,150 32	20,150 32
Stationery	...	...	55,601 17	55,601 17
Miscellaneous	...	...	1,636 06	1,636 06
...	651,920 71	1,766,509 03	129,428 52	2,547,858 26

SCHOOL STATEMENT

Statement Showing Enrolment by Provinces in the Different Classes of Schools for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1947

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	VIII	IX	X
Nova Scotia	1	...	...	1	...	80	85	165	155	93.93	41	21	30	25	18	14	10	5	1	...
Quebec	2	1	...	1	...	21	39	60	52	86.66	18	13	10	10	3	...	...	...	6	...
Ontario	13	5	1	6	1	799	869	1,668	1,458	87.41	459	300	186	208	208	115	96	79	17	...
Manitoba	9	1	1	4	3	498	629	1,127	1,007	89.44	303	156	165	148	138	106	62	25	24	...
Saskatchewan	14	3	...	9	2	846	1,011	1,857	1,676	90.25	521	309	247	244	231	133	101	57	14	...
Alberta	19	5	...	12	2	954	1,084	2,038	1,759	86.32	681	315	263	274	200	157	81	66	1	...
Northwest Territories	4	1	...	3	...	89	121	210	164	78.10	85	55	27	18	8	8	5	4	...	...
British Columbia	13	2	...	9	2	986	1,123	2,109	1,868	88.56	523	344	331	264	245	188	111	73	30	...
Yukon	1	1	...	...	...	39	31	70	53	75.71	26	17	16	7	4	...	...	...	...	...
Total-Residential Schools	76	19	2	45	10	4,312	4,992	9,304	8,192	88.05	2,657	1,530	1,275	1,198	1,055	721	466	309	93	...

DAY SCHOOLS

Province	Number of Schools	Number of Roll			Average Attendance	Percentage of Attendance	Grades									
...	...	Boys	Girls	Total	...	...	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
Prince Edward Island	1	15	13	28	20	71.42	14	3	1	6	1	...	3	...	...	...
Nova Scotia	9	193	217	410	300	73.17	177	63	56	45	35	21	11	2	...	...
New Brunswick	10	174	199	373	305	81.77	110	61	63	30	41	30	27	10	1	...
Quebec	30	735	838	1,573	1,196	76.03	510	258	220	211	160	104	29	58	23	...
Ontario	76	1,406	1,577	2,983	2,408	80.72	983	527	353	319	288	211	167	119	12	4
Manitoba	42	782	779	1,561	936	59.96	822	301	197	111	72	28	22	7	1	...
Saskatchewan	31	442	443	885	622	70.29	412	167	135	87	50	22	7	3	2	...
Alberta	2	78	102	180	135	75.00	41	31	21	24	36	18	4	4	1	...
Northwest Territories	3	23	25	48	36	75.00	19	8	5	7	4	...	4	1	...	...
British Columbia	54	998	1,012	2,010	1,311	65.23	931	334	243	174	154	88	43	41	2	...
Yukon	71	54	76	130	75	57.69	96	19	8	4	2	1	...	...	...	...
Total-Day Schools	265	4,900	5,281	10,181	7,344	72.13	4,115	1,772	1,302	1,018	843	523	317	245	42	4

COMBINED WHITE AND INDIAN SCHOOLS																
Province	Number of Schools	Number on Roll			Average Attendance	Percentage of Attendance	Grades									
...	...	Boys	Girls	Total	...	...	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
Quebec	1	5	10	15	12	80.00	3	5	1	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ontario	3	37	31	68	53	77.94	21	6	13	6	6	5	3	7	1	...
Manitoba	2	23	31	54	40	74.25	40	7	4	2	1	...	...	...	...	...
Total-Combined White and Indian Schools	6	65	72	137	105	76.64	64	18	18	14	7	5	3	7	1	...

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	X
Prince Edward Island	1	...	...	1	15	13	28	20	71.42	14	3	1	6	1	...	3	...	...	...
Nova Scotia	9	1	...	10	273	302	575	455	79.11	218	84	86	70	53	35	21	7	1	...
New Brunswick	10	...	...	10	174	199	373	305	81.77	110	61	63	30	41	30	27	10	1	...
Quebec	30	2	1	33	761	887	1,648	1,260	76.46	531	276	231	227	163	104	29	58	29	...
Ontario	76	13	3	92	2,242	2,477	4,719	3,919	83.05	1,463	833	552	533	502	331	266	205	30	4
Manitoba	42	9	2	53	1,303	1,439	2,742	1,983	72.32	1,165	464	366	261	211	134	84	32	25	...
Saskatchewan	31	14	...	45	1,288	1,454	2,742	2,298	83.81	933	476	382	331	281	155	108	60	16	...
Alberta	2	19	...	21	1,032	1,186	2,218	1,894	85.38	722	346	284	298	236	175	85	70	2	...
Northwest Territories	3	4	...	7	112	146	258	200	77.51	104	63	32	25	12	8	9	5	...	...
British Columbia	54	13	...	67	1,984	2,135	4,119	3,179	77.18	1,454	678	574	438	399	276	154	114	32	...
Yukon	7	1	...	8	93	107	200	128	64.00	122	36	24	11	6	1	...	...	...	...
Totals	265	76	6	347	9,277	10,345	19,622	15,641	79.71	6,836	3,320	2,595	2,230	1,905	1,249	786	561	136	4