

CANADA

DEPARTMENT OF CITIZENSHIP AND IMMIGRATION

REPORT

OF

Indian Affairs Branch

FOR THE

FISCAL YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 1950

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EDMOND CLOUTIER, C.M.G., O.A., D.S.P.

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CONTENTS

Indian Affairs Branch Progress During the Year

Reserves and Trusts Service

Reserves Division

Trusts Division

Education Service

Welfare Service

Family Allowances

Handicraft

Re-establishment of Indian Veterans

Construction and Engineering Work

Indian Health Services

Summary of Indian Agencies by Provinces

Tabular Statements:

Table 1 - Census of Indians: Arranged under Provinces and Territories, 1950

Table 2 - Land, Property, and Live Stock, Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1950

Table 3 - Statement of Ordinary Expenditure, Year 1949 - 50

Table 4 - Open Account - Advances for Assistance to Indians, Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1950

Table 5 - Indian Trust Fund

Table 6 - Indian Education Ordinary Expenditure, 1949 - 50

Table 7 - Statement showing Enrolment by Provinces in the Different Classes for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1949

Table 8 - Summary of School Statement

Table 9 - Indian Children attending Provincial and Private Schools, Elementary Grades

Table 10 - Indian Children attending Provincial and Private Schools, Secondary Grades and Special Courses

Indian Affairs Branch

D.M. MacKay, Director

The result of the quinquennial census of Indians completed during the year under review reveals clearly the vigor of this, the oldest, Canadian racial group and its proven ability to perpetuate itself.

Notwithstanding enfranchisements, whereby the Indian population is diminished by the provisions of the Act, there were 10,721 more Indians in 1949 than in 1944. In that year moreover, there was a 7,308 increase over those reported in the previous census year of 1939.

It is obvious, therefore, that the Indian population, receiving wider welfare benefits such as Family and Old Age Allowances, and better housing, medical care, and schooling, will continue to grow at a proportionate rate, thereby appreciably increasing administrative responsibilities year by year.

The trend towards higher education was again apparent, and increased attendance in the secondary school grades and at universities was indicative of the progress being made in the whole field of education. In the preceding school year there were 661 Indian pupils attending classes above Grade VIII; this represented a considerable increase over the previous year. However, during the year under review 834 students attended classes above Grade VIII. This splendid record indicated not only more classrooms and improved teaching methods but also the fact that Indian youth is taking greater interest in his own education.

During the year the vast majority of Indians continued to share in the national prosperity enjoyed by white Canadians. Except in a few localities, where pulp and timber operations were curtailed during the winter months, there was little or no unemployment. Returns from agriculture were good and cattle herds were maintained and improved despite the high value of beef.

The unfortunate economic position of those Indians who rely on trapping and hunting for a livelihood was indicated by greatly increased relief costs in the areas where they are to be found. The low price of long-haired fur, and in some areas the scarcity of game, combined with the rising cost of food and equipment to make the year a difficult one for those who followed this historic Indian pursuit in isolated regions. The Department's long-range planning in fur conservation and development fortunately provided beaver and muskrat crops to alleviate the situation in a number of areas.

In the course of the year office procedure was re-organized and a coordinated filing system was established in all field offices. These steps were necessitated by the increasingly onerous and complex nature of routine work, which now involves Family Allowances, vital statistics, allowances for the aged and blind, and veterans' re-establishment in addition to the varied responsibilities which have always been the lot of field offices of this service. By this re-organization of office routine and methods it is hoped to keep field establishments to a minimum and at the same time to make it possible for senior officials to spend more time in field supervision.

Population

The quinquennial departmental census, taken during the year under review, showed a total Indian population of 136,407 as compared with 125,686 in 1944, an increase of 10,721 in the five year period. The records of the Branch indicate that there has been a slow but steady increase in the population during the present century.

The following table shows the number of Indians by provinces according to the 1949 census:

Province	Population
Alberta	13,991
British Columbia	27,936
Manitoba	17,513
New Brunswick	2,139
Northwest Territories	3,586
Nova Scotia	2,641
Ontario	34,607
Prince Edward Island	273
Quebec	15,970
Saskatchewan	16,308
Yukon	1,443
Total Indian population	136,407

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.

Progress During the Year

British Columbia

Notwithstanding one of the most severe winters on record, which adversely affected employment in many industries, the Indians of British Columbia continued, in the main, to improve their economic status during the year. However, lack of winter employment in the logging industry necessitated temporary relief measures among Indians who suffered directly. The salmon catch was below average, with the result that seasonal employment in the canning factories was of shorter duration than usual.

Indian families engaged in fruit picking in the State of Washington during the summer months received higher wages than in previous years, which gain, however, was offset by increased living and travelling costs in the United States. It was noted with favour that the numbers who migrated to Washington for fruit picking and seasonal work on fruit farms were somewhat less than in previous years.

In the interior of the Province, where the main source of revenue is derived from agricultural operations, a good year was experienced, with increases in the crop acreage sown. Market prices for beef cattle remained on an exceedingly high level and resulted in increased marketings which reduced to some extent the numbers of beef cattle owned by Indians. The additional revenue obtained from this source was very largely invested in farming machinery, tractors, and home improvement, and raised the economic position of the cattle owners concerned without a serious reduction in their foundation and breeding stock.

Financial returns to those employed in haying and general farm work showed an increase and resulted in a satisfactory year for the families concerned.

Returns from salmon fishing throughout the coastal region were below the average of recent years, with those Indians engaged in fishing in the Skeena and Naas Rivers experiencing a disappointing season because of a very short salmon run. Considerable curtailment in revenue was also experienced by Indian fishermen on the west coast of Vancouver Island because of the early closing of the salmon fishing season throughout that area for necessary conservation purposes. Halibut fishing returns were most satisfactory, with many more Indians acquiring boats and engaging in this activity. Returns from clam digging throughout the central and lower coastal areas were above average and proved of considerable economic value to hundreds of Indian families. Indians engaged in herring fishing in the southern part of the Province experienced a good season, but catches in northern waters were less satisfactory because of severe weather throughout the winter months.

Recognizing the need for a sustained annual catch, Indian fur trappers displayed better conservation methods in the management of their registered trap-lines. Unfortunately, however, the depressed fur market for long furs such as fox, lynx, wolf, and coyote made returns much less than those of previous years. A below average price prevailed, also, for beaver and other fine fur, with the result that in some areas a number of Indian trappers obtained outside seasonal work and left their lines untrapped in the hope of receiving greater revenue and additional furs next year.

There was a large-scale increase in permanent home improvement and in the erection of new homes on reserves. Considerable assistance was given by the Department, which provided quantities of building and other materials for families unable to complete the required improvements at their own expense.

Educational facilities were increased with the construction and the opening of 13 new school rooms on Indian reserves and by the registration of some 700 Indian children in provincial day schools as a result of joint planning by the Federal and Provincial Governments.

Alberta

The welfare of the Indians of Alberta varied according to crop and stock conditions in local areas. In the northern regions, where the fur harvest was rich, the unfavourable difference between fur prices and the prices paid for food and other necessities had an adverse effect on the trappers' living conditions.

Excellent growing conditions in southern Alberta brought good crop returns in that area, but farther north a lack of moisture, except in the Peace River district, caused a number of failures. Grain harvested, about 538,000 bushels, was considerably less than in the previous year.

More than 30,000 acres were broken by white lessees during the season and will be seeded to grains in 1950 - 51. The Indian owners will share in the crop harvest which will be credited to band funds. The Indians at Saddle Lake, Morley, Rocky Mountain House, and along the southern shore of Lesser Slave Lake engaged in logging and timber

operations. Many families made a living in this manner and others supplemented their income by winter employment in white-operated sawmills.

The expanding oil industry continued to bring revenue to the funds of several bands. An exploratory well was started on the Blood Reserve and prospecting permits were sold on a number of Indian reserves, including several far north of Edmonton.

Reserves were set aside at Bush River and Moose Prairie for members of the Slave Band at Hay Lakes and Upper Hay River.

Nine new day schools were opened in the Province and construction was started on several more. Two new day schools were built, work progressed on the new Roman Catholic residential school at Hay Lake, and a new dormitory block was completed for the Anglican residential school at Wabasca.

There was an improvement in the health and welfare of the Indians of Alberta. Band councils in southern and central regions demonstrated readiness to assume greater responsibility in the administration of affairs on their reserves, and it is of interest to note that a representative of the Indian Association of Alberta attended the annual conference of superintendents.

Saskatchewan

The Indians of Saskatchewan continued to devote increased attention to agriculture, and 16,000 more acres were under cultivation than in the previous year. The yield was good, particularly in all sections of the Pelly Agency, where crop returns represented one-fourth of the total income for hay and grain of the entire Indian population of the Province, which is ten times greater than that of the Pelly Agency. The average yield per acre on reserves of the Province was as follows: wheat, 13 3/4 bushels; oats, 18 4/5 bushels; barley, 16 1/3 bushels; and rye, 10 bushels.

Trapping, fishing, and hunting continued as the major sources of income on the Carlton Agency. The Carlton Indians accounted for more than one-half the income derived from this source in the Province.

One hundred and seventy new homes were erected during the year and 221 repaired or renovated. Forty-eight of the new homes were built in the Duck Lake Agency, 37 in the File Hills - Qu'Appelle Agency, 26 in Touchwood Agency, 22 at Meadow Lake, 12 at Battleford, and 7 in the Pelly Agency.

Major construction projects included telephone lines in the Battleford Agency and a new power line from Duck Lake to the agency headquarters. Considerable road-work was started, including the resurfacing of more than 7 miles, and the completion of more than 16 miles of new roads in the File Hills - Qu'Appelle Agency. More than 15 miles of new road were graded and an additional 9 miles were bulldozed ready for grading during the following season.

School construction included the completion of 7 new class-rooms and extensive repairs to others.

Manitoba

There was an improvement in general conditions throughout Manitoba during the year under review, with an additional 2,000 acres brought

under cultivation. Although weather conditions were not too favourable during the growing season, 246,750 bushels of wheat and coarse grains were harvested. Particularly encouraging was the increase in Indian gardens, a development that does much to improve welfare. More than 61 additional acres were worked for this purpose with a total production of 18,667 bushels of potatoes and other vegetables. Modern farming machinery was purchased on a number of reserves and considerable progress was made in adoption of modern farming methods. A number of Indian veterans were established on farms throughout the Province and the vast majority are developing into successful farmers.

The harvesting of wild rice was started as a new project. The Indians harvested and marketed, through the Clandeboye Agency, some 64,000 pounds of wild rice which was sold for \$2,400. It is proposed to expand this project in the future.

There was some improvement over the previous season in the price of fur and the catch was fair. A start was made on registering trap-lines from north and east of Lake Winnipeg to the area adjoining the Ontario border.

A number of Indians were engaged in commercial fishing and a larger number were employed by white operators.

Two sawmills, with a capacity of 5,000 feet of finished lumber per day, were operated by the Indians. In addition, eight smaller mills manufactured rough lumber. The entire output of all the mills was utilized for the construction and repair of Indian homes, Indian day schools, and other buildings. The lumber for the new hospital at Norway House was manufactured by the Indians at the Norway House mill. The Indians also operated two shingle mills which manufactured 53,000 shingles during the year. The output of all mills was approximately 255,000 feet of lumber.

Thirty-five miles of new roads were constructed throughout the Province. These roads are of particular benefit to the Indians living in the areas which they serve, giving them freer access to markets and schools.

Good progress was made in the establishment of more day school facilities. Eleven new Indian day schools, with combined teacherages, were built and opened. These schools, combined, accommodate approximately 500 children. A considerable amount of redecorating was carried out in all residential schools, and a new laundry was installed at the Portage la Prairie residential school.

Ontario

Employment continued at a high level in the southern and central regions of Ontario and Indian farmers enjoyed another successful year.

Indian farmers, particularly at Tyendinaga, Six Nations, and Caradoc Reserves and in the Cornwall Island area, enjoyed fine crops and good prices for their produce. The Holstein herds at Tyendinaga continued to increase and the formation of calf clubs for teenagers was a noteworthy development to ensure future interest in this field.

Considerable roadwork was done during the year. Equipment at St. Regis, Six Nations, and Caradoc, used to improve roads on those and other reserves, was operated and maintained entirely by Indians. Progress also was made in the provision of electricity to reserves. Power was made

available for homes on the Cape Croker and Kettle Point Reserves, and projects were started to make similar provisions for Indian homes and farms at Walpole, Tyendinaga, and Saugeen.

Favourable economic conditions were reflected in the many new and improved Indian homes throughout the Province. An interesting construction project was set in motion at Christian Island Reserve. Five houses were completed during the year and 50,000 feet of logs was cut and delivered to the mill for lumber to complete the project.

The northern region of the Province, including nine Indian agencies, was affected to some degree by the low price of fur, which, however, was somewhat off-set by increased catches. Trapping returns were generally on a par with those of the previous year. The beaver population continued to multiply, except in the Patricia area, where disease thinned the crop. The Indians continued to take a leading and active interest in trap-line registrations, and Indian fur trappers' councils and mixed Indian and white councils were active during the year.

The tourist trade continued to provide many Indians with additional income. Returns from the timber trade were varied and the reduction in the amount of pulpwood cut had an adverse effect in some areas.

Home building, particularly for Indians of nomadic habits, continued to engage the attention of the administration, and 263 new homes were completed. At Moose Factory, where 25 houses were completed, the lumber was cut, put through the Department-owned sawmill, and used in the buildings by Indian labour. Similar schemes on a smaller scale with portable sawmills were started in the Manitoulin Island and Sioux Lookout Agencies. A program of repairs and painting was carried out, and 198 homes were improved.

Two commercial fishing projects were carried on in the Kenora Agency and road-work was carried out in several agencies to open land suitable for cultivation and to encourage the tourist trade.

New schools were opened in the Sault Ste. Marie, Chapleau, and Kenora Agencies and a building at Aroland, in the Port Arthur Agency, was taken over for use as a school.

Quebec

Indians in the southern regions of Quebec enjoyed a degree of prosperity commensurate with high wages obtainable in industry and the trades. However, Indians in the north, except in Maniwaki, and Indians in North Shore agencies and at Seven Islands were not so fortunate. Low catches of fur and poor prices for what was caught, with little in the way of alternate source of income, resulted in higher relief expenditures in several agencies.

In a number of agencies greater interest in gardens and agriculture was evident. This was particularly true at Pointe Bleue, where 250 acres of new land were cleared, at Timiskaming, and at Oka.

Unemployment proved a serious problem at Timiskaming and Seven Islands. There was no employment at Timiskaming during the winter months, and at Seven Islands the reduction of pulpwood operations and poor returns from trapping had an adverse effect.

Full employment throughout the year was reported at Maniwaki, with Indians engaged in lumbering, guiding, and trapping. Here a successful timber project was in full operation and proved an asset in providing lumber for the building program. Several carloads of lumber were shipped to other reserves.

A handicraft project was initiated at Seven Islands during the winter, with women making such articles as seal mitts, purses, and slippers. This project augmented the employment provided by the construction of nine new homes, a garage, and warehouse, and assisted towards keeping relief costs down.

Homemakers' clubs were active on a number of reserves. The Indian women at Maniwaki and Restigouche were particularly interested in their organizations and accomplished much useful work.

The completion of the modern day school at Caughnawaga, one of the finest Indian schools in the service, was an educational highlight in this Province. Seasonal schools were in operation at a number of points in the Abitibi Agency, a new two-room school was completed in the Pointe Bleue Agency to provide both academic and manual training, and work progressed on the new school at Lorette.

New Brunswick

Curtailment of woods operations in New Brunswick during the autumn and winter brought considerable unemployment to the Indians, and unemployment relief was issued to many families. During the remainder of the year employment was maintained at a good level.

During the year the nomenclature of the three agencies of this Province was changed in order to eliminate the confusion that arose as a result of their old designations. Northeastern Agency became Miramichi, Northern became Tobique, and Southwestern, Kingsclear.

Potato-basket manufacturing and employment in the lumber and pulp industry continued as the principal occupation of the Indians of New Brunswick. In many sections an improvement in Indian gardens was noted.

The electrification program was pressed forward and during the year power was provided to all homes in the village of Tobique and extended to three reserves of the Miramichi Agency. A new water system was installed at Tobique, providing water to all homes and public buildings. Hydrants were installed for fire protection.

Extensive repairs were made to the schools at Big Cove and Eel Ground, and increased attendance required the provision of temporary accommodation in the Tobique school. Good progress was made in the repair of homes, and in the provision of houses for veterans and aged Indians.

Nova Scotia

Year-round employment continued to be the major problem faced by Indians in Nova Scotia and on the two reserves, Shubenacadie and Eskasoni, where about half the Indian population resides, welfare projects of home construction and land clearing continued to be the chief sources of work. Employment elsewhere, at Truro and Sydney, was sporadic, although a number of Indian women were employed as domestics.

Through the welfare construction program at the two larger reserves a half-million board feet of lumber was cut and milled and 25 homes were completed entirely by Indian labour. Surplus lumber will be utilized later. Thirteen additional homes, of pre-fabricated war-time construction, were purchased at Pictou, transported by scow, and set up on the Pictou Landing Reserve, where housing conditions have been particularly bad.

Family Allowances and the allowance for aged Indians were of great assistance and contributed much to improved health and better school attendance. The first Maritime Indian wolf cub pack and boy scout troop were formed at Eskasoni during the year. Twenty-two boys meet regularly under the guidance and leadership of an R.C.M.P. officer and, an Indian supernumerary constable. It is planned, in view of the success and number of applicants, to double the enrolment in the near future.

Indian athletes, who are active in baseball, softball, and hockey, have their own athletic association embracing six of the larger bands of the Province. Eskasoni won the Slaven Cup, emblematic of Nova Scotia Indian hockey supremacy, for the third successive year. The two-game play-off between Pictou and Eskasoni attracted 2,300 spectators.

The two community stores financed through revolving fund loans gave full-time employment to eight Indian clerks. The stores continued to render excellent service, and had a business turnover of approximately \$75,000 each. The Eskasoni store has retired its loan and has a substantial profit.

Prince Edward Island

Approximately 80 per cent of the Indian population of Prince Edward Island is found on a 1,300 - acre island about one mile distant from the mother island. Lennox Island Reserve is favoured with good land, good fishing grounds, and a ready market for their chief handicraft product, the potato-basket. It is handicapped by lack of wood and by isolation and poor communications. Notable progress was made during the year, however, and the lot of these Indians continued to improve.

Welfare expenditures in the construction of houses, clearing of land, and repair of roads assisted the Indians materially. A road approximately three-quarters of a mile in length was constructed through the centre of the island, and three new houses were built, two under the welfare appropriation and one under the Veterans' Land Act grant.

From a health standpoint the year was busy and successful. Nearly all the Indians were blood-tested on a volunteer basis and X-rayed for tuberculosis. A three-day dental clinic was held for the school children with excellent results.

Three revolving fund loans were authorized for this band. Two were individual loans to establish Indians with fishing gear. The other was a band loan to finance the manufacture of potato-baskets on a year-round basis. These baskets are marketable chiefly at potato-digging time in September and October. At that time the demand is such that thousands should be made beforehand. The loan was secured on a co-operative basis and it allows a nominal cash payment at time of manufacture. Upon completion of sales the profits are returned to the manufacturers proportionately.

Yukon

Employment was maintained at a reasonably high level during the year and, despite poor returns from trapping, there was no great hardship among the Indians of the Yukon. The re-opening of beaver trapping after a three-year close helped considerably, particularly in outlying districts where beaver provided the main source of revenue.

During the summer months there was considerable employment provided in the construction of roads. Employment was also furnished by the coal mine at Carmacks, and big-game hunters provided income for a number of Indians in the hunting season.

The provision of fire-wood for the towns of Whitehorse and Dawson and for military establishments has become a small industry in itself and some Indians purchased trucks in order to take full advantage of the trade.

A particularly encouraging employment feature was the progress made by a number of Indians employed at the Dominion Government Experimental Farm. These Indians showed ability at hot-house and nursery work, and it is expected that improvement in Indian gardens will result.

A successful and keenly competed sports meet was held for the pupils of Whitehorse and Carcross Indian schools and the Teslin joint school. The Carcross school won the annual challenge trophy.

Provision was made for a better water supply for the Teslin and Moosehide Reserves. A floating wharf for small boats was also constructed by Indian labour.

Northwest Territories

The Indians at Liard, Fort Simpson, and Fort Wrigley were brought under the Fort Norman Agency for administrative purposes during the year under review. The Fort Resolution Agency headquarters was moved from Resolution to Yellowknife and a superintendent appointed. These changes did not complete administrative reorganization in the Territories but went far towards that end with the eventual objective of improving the lot of the hunting and trapping Indian.

The continued low price of raw furs, despite the high cost of foodstuffs and trapping gear, again seriously affected Indian economy. Some trappers in the Fort Norman area were persuaded to ship their furs out for direct sale at the Edmonton Fur Auctions, where better prices were obtained. Game and all fur, with the exception of muskrats, continued to decline in numbers. Caribou were also scarce in areas where Indians live, with the result that a large amount of special relief had to be provided.

A start was made during the year towards the development of commercial fishing. Winter operations at Hay River and on the north arm of the lake realized a gross return of \$4,500.

Two new schools were put into operation during the year, one at Rocher River and the other at Hay River. Attendance at the new schools was most encouraging.

Reserves and Trusts Service

Reserves Division

Land Sales and Leases

Eighty-one parcels of Indian lands were sold during the fiscal year 1949 - 50. Of this number, 67 were cash sales realizing \$20,481.14, and 14 were time sales which will realize \$17,692.70. Receipts from cash sales

and collections on land sale contracts amounted to \$124,527.18, and of this total, \$110,159.82 represented principal payments and \$14,367.36, interest payments.

Fifty-one purchasers of Indian lands on a time sale basis completed their payments, and Letters Patent were issued in favour of 120 purchasers of Indian lands. Rental collected under leases and permits covering both reserve and Indian lands totalled \$410,735.15, and 2,182 leases and permits were in force at the end of the fiscal year.

Indian Estates

The estates of 261 deceased Indians were referred to the Branch, and the administration of 369 estates was concluded by the distribution of the estate assets.

Location Tickets

Four hundred and thirty-five Location Tickets were issued to Indians who acquired interests on lands in Indian reserves through purchase from other Indians, inheritance, or allotment by Indian band councils.

Enfranchisements

Three hundred and ten Indians were enfranchised.

Band Membership

With the object of making a complete investigation of the question of Indian status and band membership, steps were taken to secure up-to-date lists of the members of all bands in Canada. The band lists as compiled by the field staff were received, and the investigation is continuing.

Petroleum and Natural Gas

Although Indian reserves were again unproductive of oil, exploration work by licensees and permittees continued, and during the fiscal year the petroleum and natural gas rights on 20 Indian reserves were surrendered by the Indian bands concerned, to be leased for their benefit. At the end of the period, exploration and development contracts were in force on 2 reserves in British Columbia, 24 in Alberta, 4 in Saskatchewan, 1 in Manitoba, and 2 in Ontario, a total of 33 reserves.

Receipts to Indian band funds from these contracts totalled \$243,053.76.

Timber and Forest Protection

Fifty-five timber licences were in force at the beginning of the fiscal year and of these 10 were completed. Two licences were forfeited and 41 licences were renewed which, with the 10 new licences issued, brought the number of licences in force at the end of the fiscal year to 51. Receipts from dues and ground rent under licences were \$187,180.34, and from dues under permits to Indians, \$128,773.57, making total receipts of \$315,953.91 from timber.

One hundred and two fires were reported on Indian reserves and covered an area of 56,000 acres, of which approximately 4,000 acres were in merchantable timber. The timber destroyed is estimated to have a

stumpage value of approximately \$24,000. The estimated value of other property destroyed in fires was \$5,568.

The sum of \$26,771.40 was spent in the suppression of these fires.

Fur Rehabilitation

Further progress was made towards greater co-operation with all provinces to include the Indian trapper in benefits arising from the management of the fur resources, in which no ownership is vested in the Federal Government on his behalf, but on which, historically and traditionally, as well as in accordance with the statutory enactments on his behalf, the trapping Indian has always been dependent.

The contribution this service has been able to make consists principally of the organization and education of Indian groups to fit them into the over-all picture. The Indian engaged in trapping has already reached the point in most provinces at which both his vocational and traditional interests are recognized and at which he, the original trapper, now participates to a greater extent than any other trapper group in organized schemes.

Formal agreements involving a substantial contribution of federal funds were negotiated with Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Ontario. Arrangements for trap-line management were worked out with Alberta, British Columbia, and Quebec, and the extension of this work is continuing with the object of establishing administrative liaison with all provinces.

The agreements with Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Ontario provide that while field administration and supervision remain in the hands of the provinces the over-all administration is effected on the advice of a three-man advisory committee, two of whose members represent the province and one the Indian Affairs Branch.

The Manitoba program, which increased beaver production in that province from 6,960 in 1945 to 13,576 in 1949 with a crop of 16,000 projected for 1950, was revised and extended during the year. The area covered was extended to take in that portion of the Province lying between Lake Winnipeg and the Ontario boundary with still further extensions planned for the immediate future. All muskrat rehabilitation projects in the Province have been brought under the scope of the agreement. The largest of these muskrat projects, the Summerberry near The Pas, has produced, during the nine years of management, 1,346,000 muskrat pelts with a total auction value of \$3,208,000, of which \$2,400,000 was returned to the participating trappers, including a large proportion of treaty Indians. The planned crop for 1950 was 150,000 muskrats with an estimated value of \$250,000.

Equally good results have been obtained under a similar agreement with the Province of Saskatchewan, which dates from 1946. Beaver production on a sustained yield basis rose from 1,600 pelts in 1946 to 8,328 valued at \$157,399 in 1949. This result can be attributed in large measure to a live beaver transplanting program under which 2,085 beaver were successfully transferred to new locations. In addition to participating in the provincial management program, which includes several muskrat rehabilitation areas, this Branch has under lease from the province a special project of 250,000 acres located near the Red Earth and Shoal

Lake Indian Reserves on the Saskatchewan River delta. This area has produced under management approximately 10,000 muskrats annually during the past few seasons, but due to construction work completed during the 1947 - 48 seasons new sections have been brought into production. The 1950 crop has been set at 40,380 muskrats with an estimated value to the 85 participating Indians of approximately \$75,000, all of which represents Indian income.

During the past three years in the Province of Ontario, a fur management program undertaken in co-operation with the Ontario Department of Lands and Forests has doubled the crop of beaver and placed the entire fur producing area of the Province under management. During the year an agreement similar to those in effect in Manitoba and Saskatchewan was worked out with the provincial administration.

Five fur preserves with a total area of 63,000 square miles were in production in the Province of Quebec. The total number of beaver pelts harvested on a sustained yield basis for these areas in 1949 - 50 was 10,500, with an estimated income value to the Indian trappers of \$275,000. The 1949 production from the four areas then in production was as follows:

...	Pelts	Value
Abitibi Preserve	2,061	\$37,322 10
Old Factory Preserve	2,071	39,621 90
Nottaway Preserve	1,781	43,553 00
Grand Lake Preserve	1,037	21,757 00
Total	6,950	\$142,254 00

The remaining preserve area (Mistassini Preserve, 46,000 square miles) was found on investigation to be in a state of depletion and an extensive live beaver transplanting program was undertaken. During the summer 256 beaver were trapped and liberated on this area, bringing the total of such releases during the first two years of the development period to 513 beaver.

A re-organization of the Fur Conservation Division on a regional basis was carried out during the year with the addition of supervisors in the West Slope (British Columbia) Region; Prairie (Saskatchewan and Manitoba) Region; Central (Ontario) Region, and the Maritime (Quebec) Region.

Trusts Division

The credit balance of the Indian trust fund as at March 31, 1950, was \$19,143,830.07, made up of \$14,833,799.14 in capital account and \$4,310,030.93 in revenue account which at the end of the year showed increased balances of \$200,510.77 and \$300,677.70 respectively.

Interest paid by the Government on the trust fund, at the rate of five per cent, amounted to \$932,928.44. Other major items of income to the trust fund included land leases, \$410,735.15; timber, \$310,567.33; oil exploration rights, \$243,053.76, and land sales, \$124,527.18.

The total expenditure from the trust fund in the year was \$2,540,133.69, chiefly for agricultural assistance, relief, distributions of cash in accordance with the provisions of land surrenders, housing construction and improvements, road building, and loans to Indians.

The councils of nearly all the bands with substantial trust fund moneys assumed increased responsibility for the preparation of budgets covering annual expenditures from their accounts. The total expenditures so planned during the year slightly exceed a million dollars. The allocation of that amount, as requested by the Indians themselves, was as follows: agriculture, \$328,000; relief, \$275,000; distributions of cash re surrenders, \$201,000; housing improvement, \$64,000; road improvement, \$53,000; salaries to band officials, \$26,000, and miscellaneous items, \$53,000. In addition to these allocations from revenue funds, \$247,000 was allotted during the year from capital funds for major housing projects.

Annuities

Annuity moneys were distributed in accordance with the various treaties as follows:

No. of chiefs paid at \$25 - 169	\$4,225
No. of headmen paid at \$15 - 382	5,730
No. of Indians paid at \$5 - 53,537	267,685
No. of Indians paid at \$4 - 176	704
No. of commutations of annuity paid at \$50 - 98	4,900
No. of enfranchised Indians paid \$100 in lieu of annuity -115	11,500
Amount paid on account of arrears for previous years	5,595
General advance re Robinson Treaty to be added	11,700
Total	\$312,039

In addition, 7,045 Indians received annuity under the Robinson Treaty, and 5,913 under Treaty Nine (James Bay). This brought the number of Indians in Canada receiving treaty annuity to 67,222.

Personal Savings Accounts

There were approximately 2,123 individual Indian savings accounts in effect, and the total on deposit was increased by \$24,278.69. The following statement summarizes the year's transactions:

...	Debit	Credit
April 1, 1949 - balance	...	\$488,336.76
Government interest	...	21,630.95
Deposits to savings	...	91,970.45
Withdrawals during year	\$89,322.71	...
March 31, 1950 - balance	512,615.45	...
...	\$601,938.16	\$601,938.16

Band Loans

Two hundred and sixty Indians applied for loans from band funds, and of this number 206 received loans which totalled \$74,013, the average loan being \$359.20. The sum advanced was for the purposes and in amounts as follows: purchase of livestock and equipment, \$34,353; purchase of property (land and buildings), \$2,830; repairs to buildings (houses and barns), \$20,440; for construction of new buildings, \$10,500; miscellaneous purchases, \$5,890.

Only 16 horses were purchased, compared with 42 in 1948 - 49. The 21 tractors bought, however, represented an increase of 16 over the previous year. Eighty-six band loans were fully retired. Loan funds were set up from the capital funds of 8 additional bands, thus making a total of 77 Indian bands who have loan funds which range in size from \$500 to \$25,000.

Education Service

Pupil Enrolment and Attendance

Fiscal Year	Residential Schools		Day Schools		Total (All Schools)		
	Enrolment	Average Attendance	Enrolment	Average Attendance	Enrolment	Average Attendance	Percentage of Attendance
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	79.91
1947 - 48	8,986	7,863	10,982	8,178	20,101	16,151	80.34
1948 - 49	9,368	8,345	12,511	10,320	21,983	18,759	85.33
1949 - 50	9,316	8,593	14,093	12,060	23,409	20,653	88.23

The enrolment at residential schools decreased slightly from that of the previous year but there was an increase of 1,582 in the day school enrolment. There has been a total increase in day school enrolment of 3,111 pupils since 1947.

Tables 9 and 10 list the Indian children enrolled in provincial and private schools. During the school year under review 1,180 Indian children were enrolled in the elementary grades of these schools and 465 in such secondary schools. These pupils, added to the total of those attending Indian schools, brought to 25,054 the number of Indians who attended educational classes during the year.

It will be noted from the preceding table that the percentage of attendance continues to rise. This indicates the increasing realization of the importance of education on the part of the Indians themselves and the added factors of better teachers, schools, and equipment.

The construction of new day schools continued during the year and the effect of this program can be seen in the increased day school enrolment, which has risen by more than 3,000 in two years. This also materially reduced the number of Indian children for whom previously no education facilities were provided. During the year particular attention was given to the construction of schools in the northern sections of the provinces and in the Northwest Territories.

Table 9 shows an increase of nearly 200 Indian children enrolled in provincial schools. During the year additional agreements were negotiated to further increase the number of Indian pupils attending such schools.

In Table 10 it will be noted that the number of Indians receiving secondary education also continued to increase at a satisfactory rate, with 465 children attending secondary grades in provincial and private schools.

These, with those in the secondary grades of Indian schools, shown in Table 8, brought the total of Indians attending secondary schools and universities to 834, as against 661 during the previous year.

Teachers at Indian Day Schools

A steady improvement was shown in the qualifications and experience of teachers employed in Indian day schools.

The number of non-qualified or Grade I teachers decreased by 7 and the number of teachers holding

First Class Certificates increased by 39. The raising of the standard of teaching resulted in improved attendance and a reduction in "drop-outs".

Vocational Education

The proficiency badge system assisted greatly in the promotion of vocational training. A total of 7,648 badges have now been distributed to Indian pupils for proficiency in various basic operations.

In day schools it is often difficult to encourage a program of manual training because so many of the schools have but one teacher. In order to help these teachers, and also other manual training teachers, two booklets, entitled "First Year Woodwork" and "Second Year Woodwork", were issued. A third book is in course of preparation.

Physical Education and Recreation

During the year a supervisor of physical education and recreation was appointed and a program initiated at various reserves and schools. Supplies of sports and athletic equipment were purchased. Several school teams made a splendid showing in ice hockey, with bantam, midget, and juvenile championships resulting.

A program of adult education was also initiated with courses planned for many day schools. Some home and school associations were organized and others planned, through which further interest is expected to be developed among Indian parents.

Welfare Service

A continuation of the general policy of assisting Indians to achieve economic independence instead of relying on direct relief was maintained, although direct relief was provided where necessary.

Summary of Welfare Expenditure

Province	1949 - 50	1948 - 49	1947 - 48
Nova Scotia	\$299,458.19	\$239,690.78	\$224,857.91
Prince Edward Island	27,928.85	17,098.44	21,603.46
New Brunswick	164,084.59	117,992.98	83,821.89
Quebec	454,614.27	333,308.03	208,272.89
Ontario	417,992.91	333,006.78	239,062.21
Manitoba	347,031.68	260,853.16	242,942.87
Saskatchewan	310,519.91	214,197.99	132,162.63
Alberta	268,034.09	185,323.76	152,714.33
British Columbia	676,961.09	474,920.14	195,863.47
Northwest Territories	82,960.86	60,558.08	34,471.14
Yukon Territory	30,285.09	25,677.73	14,011.56
Headquarters salaries	37,203.95	37,974.34	33,250.61
Triennial clothing	4,857.31	6,499.74	5,091.41
Handicraft	759.09	830.14	711.12
Miscellaneous	2,542.46	9,482.74	18,177.39
...	\$3,125,234.34	\$2,317,414.83	\$1,607,014.89
Net Increase 1949 - 50 over 1948 - 49	...	...	\$807,819.51
Net Increase 1948 - 49 over 1947 - 48	...	...	\$710,399.94

The housing program which has now been in effect for four years was continued and on many Indian reserves visible progress is evident. The sum of \$1,033,607.54 was expended on repairs to existing structures and construction of new buildings during the year. The policy of having lumber cut by portable sawmills on Indian reserves wherever feasible was continued. This economy in basic cost together with the fact that

labour was contributed by able bodied Indians resulted in very substantial progress for the amount of public funds expended. Two thousand two hundred and seventy-one homes were repaired and 1,197 new homes were constructed.

Indians were assisted in agriculture, animal husbandry, poultry raising, subsistence gardening, commercial and domestic fishing, logging, and lumbering, as was considered expedient in the light of necessity.

A group of Indians residing in the vicinity of Hay River on Great Slave Lake were assisted in entering the commercial fishing industry. They were issued the necessary equipment on a repayment basis and given the necessary guidance. The results of this initial venture in this area were comparatively successful, and at the close of the fiscal year a study of future possibilities in this direction was under way.

The fifth annual convention of Indian Homemakers' Clubs in Eastern Canada was held on the Indian reserve at Maniwaki, Quebec, in September.

Grants to Agricultural Exhibitions and Indian Fairs

Ontario	1949 - 50	1948 - 49
Ohsweken Agricultural Society, Brantford	\$225	\$225
Moravian Agricultural Society	100	100
Garden River Agricultural Society, Sault Ste. Marie	100	100
Caradoc United Indian Fair, Muncey	150	150
Manitoulin Island Unceded Agricultural Society	150	150
Canadian Lakehead Exhibition	250	250
Mohawk Agricultural Society, Deseronto	100	100
Rama Indian Fair, Longford Mills	50	...
Manitoba	...	...
Manitoba Provincial Exhibition	250	250
Rosburn Agricultural Society	25	25
Swan Lake Exhibition	25	25
Northern Manitoba Trappers' Festival, The Pas	50	...
Saskatchewan	...	...
Prince Albert Agricultural Society	500	500
Regina Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition Association Limited	500	500
Alberta	...	...
Calgary Exhibition	500	500
Edmonton Exhibition	500	500
British Columbia	...	...
North and South Saanich Agricultural Society, Cowichan	50	50
Windermere and District Fall Fair, Kootenay	175	175
Chilliwack Agricultural Association, Chilliwack	150	150
Armstrong Fall Fair, Okanagan	250	250
Bulkley Valley Agricultural and Industrial Association	100	100
Vancouver Exhibition	500	500
Cowichan Agricultural Society	150	150

Fort Fraser Fall Fair	50	...
General	...	...
The Canadian Handicrafts Guild	50	100
Garden prizes, standing crop competitions	1,500	1,500
Home improvement competition	500	1,000
Ploughing matches - expenses of Indian competitors	250	150
Total	\$7,200	\$7,500

Ingent Relief

The increase in welfare expenditure generally was influenced to a considerable degree by increased numbers of Indians for whom relief assistance had to be provided. This trend was most noticeable during January, February, and March, 1950.

Important contributory factors in the increase in relief costs were regional unemployment among Indians, particularly in the Maritimes; scarcity of game and fur-bearing animals combined with low prices for fur in areas where Indians depend on hunting and trapping for a livelihood; unfavourable winter weather in British Columbia and the Prairies; restric

tion of pulpwood operations in some districts of Ontario and Quebec, and the continued high cost of labour, services, and goods.

Family Allowances

Registration and Method of Payment

The following table shows the number of Indian families and children registered for Family Allowances in Canada, as at December 31, 1949, together with the method of payment.

Province	Families Registered	Children Registered	Method of Payment			
			D			
A	B	C	D			
Newfoundland	...	...	...	...	...	...
Prince Edward Island	38	107	36	...	2	...
Nova Scotia	414	1,138	404	...	10	...
New Brunswick	349	978	342	...	7	...
Quebec	1,846	4,954	901	327	39	579
Ontario	4,441	12,514	3,328	151	51	911
Manitoba	2,631	7,728	1,951	672	8	...
Saskatchewan	2,601	8,031	1,761	675	41	124
Alberta	2,170	6,513	1,456	575	30	109
British Columbia	4,363	12,849	4,092	126	96	49
Yukon and N.W.T	806	2,112	119	...	...	687
...	19,659	56,924	14,390	2,526	284	2,459

The number of families registered shows an increase of 638, and the number of children registered an increase of 2,300 over the previous year.

In analysing the method of payment the following percentage breakdowns are significant:

(a) cheque direct to Indian	14,390	...
(b) cheque direct to the Indian, mailed c/o the Indian agency office	2,526	...
...	...	p.c.
...	16,916	86.1
(c) Administered through Indian agency trust account	284	1.4
(d) allowances in kind	2,459	12.5
...	19,659	...

A substantial reduction in the number of accounts being paid in kind was noted during the fiscal year. This trend is in line with the policy of encouraging payment of Family Allowances by cheque direct to the Indian mother wherever possible. As at December 31, 1949, only 12.5 per cent of accounts in pay were being paid in kind as compared with 18 per cent in 1948.

The following table indicates the value of Family Allowances distributed to Indian families in Canada in the calendar year ending December 31, 1949:

Province	Amount
----------	--------

Prince Edward Island	\$6,375
Nova Scotia	70,136
New Brunswick	63,793
Quebec	352,206
Ontario	804,517
Manitoba	474,980
Saskatchewan	415,636
Alberta	336,633
British Columbia	725,186
Northwest Territories and Yukon	127,633
Total	\$3,377,095

Vital Statistics

On June 2, 1949, the Vital Statistics Council for Canada approved the addition of certificates by Indian superintendents, based on Treaty pay lists, to the "minimum standards" as Class "B" evidence. The addition of such affidavits will be helpful to the Indian Affairs field staff in reducing the number of unregistered Indian births. Reports received from regional directors of Family Allowances during the year under review indicated that current births were being registered promptly and that the backlog of delayed registrations of birth was being steadily reduced.

Allowances to Aged Indians

The payment of a cash allowance of \$8 a month to Indians seventy years of age and over, instituted in September, 1948, was maintained during the fiscal year. This cash payment is supplemental to other relief. The following chart shows the number of recipients of this allowance and the method of payment in effect as of March 31, 1950:

Province	Number of Aged Indians in Pay	Method of Payment		
		Cheque Direct c/o Indian Agency	Administered Agency Trust Account	
Prince Edward Island	10	10	...	...
Nova Scotia	85	85	...	...
New Brunswick	56	56	...	...
Quebec	420	215	205	...
Ontario	985	761	211	13
Manitoba	566	558	6	2
Saskatchewan	456	402	40	14
Alberta	476	195	264	17
British Columbia	928	856	59	13
Northwest Territories and Yukon	129	120	9	...
...	4,111	3,258	794	59

During the period under review, a complete survey was undertaken to determine the number of Indians actually blind and the adequacy of assistance being provided on their behalf. The following chart indicates the number by province:

Agency	Number of Blind all Ages	Number of Blind over 70 years
Prince Edward Island	2	2
Nova Scotia	3	...
New Brunswick	7	1
Quebec	23	8
Ontario	77	35
Manitoba	66	31
Saskatchewan	50	15
Alberta	81	37
British Columbia	123	63
Yukon and Northwest Territories	23	4
...	455	196

With the results of this survey as a basis, preliminary conversations were held with the Canadian National Institute for the Blind with a view to securing for blind Indians as many as possible of the benefits available through this Institute. As a first step, tentative arrangements were made for sightless white instructors from the Institute to visit Indian reserves during the summer months and to provide home instruction for blind Indians.

The survey shows that a substantial majority of blind Indians are in the older-age categories, with more than 40 per cent receiving aged allowances. Assistance available through the Canadian National Institute for the Blind is designed to assist the younger age groups. Braille compasses were secured from the Kelvin and Hughes Company Limited, England, and were distributed to the field on an experimental basis. It is hoped that these compasses will provide Indians in remote areas with greater freedom of movement.

Rehabilitation of Tubercular Indians

A supplementary estimate to the Indian Affairs Branch 1949 -50 welfare appropriation provided funds for special assistance to tubercular Indians. These funds are being used to ensure that Indians convalescing from tuberculosis receive an adequate diet in the post-discharge period before they are well enough to fend for themselves, and to care for the dependents of such Indians by providing adequate food and clothing, as well as other assistance, according to individual needs.

It is hoped through this measure to reduce the incidence of relapse for convalescent tubercular cases; to reduce the number of new cases by providing adequate diet and care for the families of hospitalized Indians, who have inevitably been exposed to infection; and to speed the recovery of the breadwinner in hospital by relieving his mind of concern for his dependents. This measure was introduced in October, 1949, and, while it is still too early to form an opinion as to its effectiveness, preliminary reports from the field staff indicate that an important and significant step forward has been taken in the fight against tuberculosis.

Handicraft

The Handicraft Section of the Indian Welfare Service dealt with many requests for assistance in promoting the production of craft work where other types of employment were scarce. School principals, missionaries, and teachers frequently found it difficult to procure beads and other necessary materials, and all possible assistance was given in such cases.

An Indian trust account was established to handle receipts and expenditures in connection with goods marketed and this account shows receipts during the fiscal year 1949 - 50 to have been \$38,303.38. This sum includes moneys paid by Indian workers for splints, sweet grass, bark, and other essential materials secured for them in large quantities under the direction of the Welfare Service. In the twelve months referred to, \$32,192.06 was paid to Indian workers of the Pierreville, St. Regis, Manitoulin, Lorette, and Maniwaki Agencies. Seven hundred and twenty orders, amounting in value to \$29,134.67, were shipped to merchants in all parts of the country, and 76 additional orders, valued at \$7,381.52, were received for later shipment.

Indian women in six agencies made hospital garments which were purchased by the Department of National Health and Welfare for use in Indian hospitals. These activities are carried on through the co-operation of the various homemakers' clubs, and the work of the Indian women showed a steady improvement. Approximately 5,200 garments were made and shipped during the year.

Re-establishment of Indian Veterans

There was a slight reduction in new applications for grants under The Veterans' Land Act, and a reduction of 25 per cent in supplementary applications. The number of applications approved decreased by 19 per cent, and expenditures decreased by 24 per cent. The amount approved and unexpended at the end of the year was \$477,190.

Two important changes were made in the regulations under The Veterans' Land Act. The first involved arrangements to purchase chattels from veterans who have expended all or part of their re-establishment credit, for the purpose of making funds available to them to repay their re-establishment credit. After approval of the Veterans' Land Act grant these are sold back to the veteran and charged against the grant. The minimum area required for settlement of an Indian veteran on a small holding on an Indian reserve was reduced to half an acre.

These two concessions made Veterans' Land Act grants available to Indian veterans who otherwise could not have qualified. The work involved in administration of these grants will continue until the unexpended balance has been considerably reduced and the majority of the settlements have been completed.

The following table shows the details of total grants to date and the increase for the year: -

Purpose of Grant	Number of Veterans	Total Value	Average Value
Land and buildings	275	\$221,418	\$805
Building materials	826	955,925	1,157
Clearing	159	65,896	414
Livestock and equipment	638	808,403	1,267
Forestry equipment	10	11,465	1,147
Commercial fishing equipment	125	186,160	1,489
Fur farming equipment	61	31,036	509
Household equipment	653	144,392	221
...	...	\$2,424,695	...

Grants - 1949 - 50	...	Total Grants to Date
Original grants approved	152	1,090
Supplementary	77	...
Amount	\$377,556	\$2,424,695
Expenditures	\$477,190	\$2,039,405
Average grant	\$2,224	...

Construction and Engineering Work

Agency Buildings

Repairs and improvements were made to Indian agency buildings as follows: A building acquired from the Department of Resources and Development was altered to provide an agency office at Yellowknife, N.W.T.; plumbing was installed in the agency residence, Fort Norman, N.W.T.; a granary on the Blood, Alta., Reserve was moved and placed on a new foundation; sewage and water systems were installed in buildings at Meadow Lake, Sask.; a building known as the Lodge House, Eden Valley Reserve, Alta., was remodelled, and plumbing and sewage disposal systems and electric wiring were installed; buildings on the Griswold Reserve, Man., were wired for light; the Gull Bay Cemetery, Port Arthur Agency, Ont., was moved to a new location.

New buildings constructed were:

Nova Scotia

A residence for the assistant was built on the Eskasoni Reserve.

Quebec

Construction of a residence for the superintendent and an office building was commenced at both Bersimis and Seven Islands; an office was built on the Caughnawaga Reserve; a double garage was constructed at the Pointe Bleue Reserve; the warehouse and garage at the Restigouche Reserve were completed and a two-car garage was built at St. Regis.

Ontario

A residence for the superintendent of the James Bay Agency was constructed under the supervision of the Department of Public Works and the combined office and warehouse at this agency, commenced in 1948 - 49, was completed; a garage was built at Kenora Agency; R.C.M.P. quarters were constructed at Six Nations Agency, under the supervision of the Department of Resources and Development; an addition to the office at Manitoulin Islands Agency was provided.

Manitoba

A two-car garage and a barn were built at Fisher River Agency; the residence for the assistant, Nelson House Reserve, The Pas Indian Agency, was completed, and the buildings at the Nelson River Agency (residence for superintendent, garage, shed, engine, and pump house), also commenced in 1948 - 49, were completed; a residence for the assistant, Swan Lake Reserve, Portage la Prairie Agency, was constructed.

Saskatchewan

Garages were built at Little Pine, Thunderchild, Sweetgrass, and Red Pheasant Reserves, Battleford Agency; a residence for the assistant at Lac la Ronge, Carlton Agency, was constructed and, in the same agency, a wharf was built at Stanley; a garage and workshop were constructed at the Crooked Lake Agency; a garage was built at the Big River Reserve, Duck Lake Agency, and the house for the assistant at this reserve was completed; a warehouse was built at the Pelly Agency and blacksmiths'

shops were built on the Keeseekoose and Key Reserves, also in the Pelly Agency; a blacksmith's shop and workshop were built at Nut Lake Reserve, Touchwood Agency; a combined garage and workshop was constructed for the Ochapowace and Kahkewistahaw Reserves, Crooked Lake Agency.

Alberta

Porches were built on the residences erected in 1948 - 49 at Fort Chipewyan and Stony Rapids and the buildings were completed; a building was converted at Stony Rapids for office purposes; the stockman's house was completed at Blood Agency; at Fort St. John Agency, a hut was moved to the agency and remodelled to provide an office and warehouse; an office building was built at the Fort Vermilion Agency; the residence for the assistant at Wabasca, commenced in 1948 - 49, was completed under the supervision of the Department of Resources and Development; a residence for the assistant, a barn, and a warehouse were built at Saddle Lake Agency, and a house for the stockman at the C.Y. Camp, Peigan Agency, was completed.

British Columbia

A house for the superintendent at Babine Agency was constructed and the office building commenced in the previous year was completed; a boathouse was built for the Stuart Lake Agency; a porch and laundry room were provided in the superintendent's residence, Stikine Agency, and the clerk's residence and office for this agency were completed.

Lands and Buildings Purchased

Land was acquired at Moosonee, Ontario, as a site for a warehouse; land was acquired in Wabasca settlement, Alta., on which the superintendent's residence, previously referred to, was constructed; a house was purchased as a residence for the superintendent, Yellowknife, Fort Resolution Agency, N.W.T.

Roads and Bridges

Road work was carried out on many Indian reserves and particular attention was paid to roads on reserves in the following agencies: Eskasoni and Shubenacadie, N.S.; Seven Islands, Restigouche, St. Regis, Caughnawaga, Maniwaki, Oka, and Pointe Bleue, Que.; Sault Ste. Marie, Chapleau, Manitoulin Island, Caradoc, Walpole Island, Tyendinaga, Port Arthur, and Fort Frances, Ont.; Portage la Prairie, Fisher River, and Norway House, Man.; Pelly, Duck Lake, File Hills - Qu'Appelle, and Touchwood, Sask.; Blood, Edmonton, Lesser Slave Lake, Alta.; Babine and Cowichan, B.C.

A bridge over Fisher River at Koostatak, Man., was completed, the work having been done in co-operation with the Province of Manitoba; bridge was built on the Port Simpson Reserve, Skeena Agency, B.C., and large bridge was constructed over Bear Creek in the Caradoc Agency, Ont.

Two lots of road building equipment were acquired for the Province of Alberta and one for Manitoulin Island Agency, Ont.; a Diesel tractor was purchased for the Caradoc Agency, Ont., and machinery was also purchased for road building in the Province of Manitoba.

Water Systems for Indian Reserves

Water supply systems were provided for reserves in British Columbia, the Tobique Reserve, N.B., and the Lorette Reserve, Que., by the Department of Resources and Development. Surveys for water at many locations were also carried out by that Department. Work undertaken under the supervision of the Indian Affairs Branch included the following: wells at Port Arthur Agency and a water supply system to serve the agency buildings and hospital, Manitoulin Island Agency, Ont.; wells at Fisher River, Dauphin, and Portage la Prairie, Man.; Duck Lake and Carlton, Sask.; Athabaska, Edmonton, and Saddle Lake, Alta., and West Coast Agency, B.C., and a water supply system for Kwawkewlth Agency, B.C.

Irrigation Systems

Minor repairs and improvements were carried out to irrigation systems in British Columbia, and major projects of this nature were carried out by the Department of Resources and Development.

Flooding

Repairs were carried out on St. Mary's, Pemberton, Deadman's Creek, and North Thompson Reserves, British Columbia, which had been, damaged by floods.

Telephone and Power Lines

A transmission line was constructed to Beardy's Reserve, Duck Lake Agency, Sask., telephone lines were constructed to Red Pheasant, Sweetgrass, and Little Pine Reserves, Battleford Agency, Sask., and the Keeseekoose residence was connected with the Pelly rural telephone line. The Muscowequan and Poorman Reserves, Touchwood Agency, were connected to the telephone line, and a transmission line was built to the Peguis Reserve, Fisher River Agency, Man. A transmission line was built to Rosseau River Reserve, Portage la Prairie Agency, Man.

Indian Health Services

The health of Indians is the direct concern of the Indian Health Services of the Department of National Health and Welfare and the subject is fully covered in the annual report of that Department.

Field officers of the Indian Affairs Branch continued throughout the year to work in close association with the medical officers and nurses of that service and to take the keenest interest in health measures generally, particularly in respect to sanitation and preventive action. Field reports for the year indicate improvement in the health of Indians in every province.

Summary of Indian Agencies by Provinces

The local administration of Indian lands on the reserves scattered throughout Canada is conducted through the Department's 90 agencies. The number of bands included in an agency varies from one to more than 30. In addition to the superintendent, the staff of an agency may include various officers, such as a clerk, stenographer, and assistants, according to its special requirements. Medical staff is provided for agencies, as required, by the Department of National Health and Welfare. The work of the agencies is supervised by the Department's regional supervisors. There is an Indian commissioner at Vancouver, acting in a supervisory capacity for British Columbia.

Prince Edward Island

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

Nova Scotia

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

New Brunswick

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

Quebec

The 15 Indian agencies are located as follows: Abitibi, at Amos; Becancour, at Gentilly; Bersimis, at Betsiamites; Caughnawaga, at Caughnawaga; Gaspé, at Gaspé; Jeune Lorette, at Village des Hurons; Maniwaki, at Maniwaki; Mingan, at Mingan; Pierreville, at Pierreville; Pointe Bleue, at Pointe Bleue; Restigouche, at Restigouche; St. Augustin, at St. Augustin; St. Regis, at St. Regis; Seven Islands, at Seven Islands; and Timiskaming, at Notre Dame du Nord.

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

Ontario

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

Most of the Indians of Ontario are of the Ojibwa, Chippewa, and Mississauga tribes, all of Algonkian 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

There are seven agencies located as follows: Clandeboye, at Selkirk; Dauphin, at Dauphin; Fisher River, at Hodgson; Nelson River, at Ilford; Norway House, at Norway House; Pas, at The Pas; and Portage la Prairie, at Portage la Prairie.

Manitoba Indians are mostly Ojibwas and Crees of Algonkian stock. Bands of Swamp Crees found at the Norway House and Fisher River Agencies and in the York Factory district are also of Algonkian stock. The Indians located in the Portage la Prairie Agency are Sioux; there are also, Sioux in the Griswold and Birtle districts. There is a band of Chipewyans at Churchill of Athapaskan stock.

Saskatchewan

The following are the eight agencies; Battleford, at Battleford; Carlton, at Prince Albert; Crooked Lake, at Broadview; Duck Lake, at Duck Lake; Meadow Lake, at Meadow Lake; Pelly, at Kamsack; File Hills - Qu'Appelle, at Fort Qu'Appelle; and Touchwood, at Punnichy.

The most numerous tribes among the Saskatchewan Indians are Ojibwas, Swamp Crees, and Plains Crees, all belonging to the Algonkian stock. In addition to these, Sioux Indians are found at Crooked Lake, Qu'Appelle, and Carlton Agencies, and on the Moose Woods Reserve. In the Onion Lake district, there is a band of Chipewyans who are of Athapaskan stock. There are also a few Chipewyan Indians in the Ile 6, la Crosse district.

Alberta

Locations of the nine agencies are: Athabasca, at Fort Chipewyan; Blackfoot, at Gleichen; Blood, at Cardston; Edmonton, at Edmonton; Fort Vermilion, at Fort Vermilion; Hobbema, at Hobbema; Lesser Slave Lake, at High Prairie; Saddle Lake, at St. Paul; and Stony - Sarcee, at Morley.

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

British Columbia

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

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

Northwest Territories

The three agencies are as follows: Fort Norman, at Fort Norman; Fort Resolution, at Yellowknife; Fort Simpson, at Fort Simpson.

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

Yukon Territory

There is one agency, at Whitehorse. 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 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 1**Census of Indians: Arranged under Provinces and Territories, 1949**

Provinces	Total Number	Religions						
		Anglican	Baptist	United Church	Presbyterian	Roman Catholic	Other Christian Beliefs	Aboriginal Beliefs
...
Alberta	13,991	1,963	127	1,708	...	9,964	...	239
British Columbia	27,936	5,561	...	5,623	...	15,977	775	...
Manitoba	17,513	5,735	12	4,694	804	6,091	82	95
New Brunswick	2,139	...	...	...	...	2,139	...	...
Northwest Territories	3,586	668	...	...	...	2,918	...	...
Nova Scotia	2,641	...	...	...	...	2,641	...	...
Ontario	34,607	10,940	1,514	6,025	611	12,065	1,146	2,306
Prince Edward Island	273	...	...	...	...	273	...	...
Quebec	15,070	3,100	...	451	...	12,120	152	147
Saskatchewan	16,308	4,980	...	1,682	184	8,402	25	1,035
Yukon	1,443	1,191	...	...	...	210	18	24
Total Indian population	136,407	34,138	1,653	20,183	1,599	72,790	2,198	3,846

Table 2**Land, Property, and Live Stock, Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1950**

Bands	Land			
	Total area of reserve (acres)	Acres under wood	Acres cleared but not cultivated	Acres under actual cultivation
...
Prince Edward Island	2,741	1,300	820	200
Nova Scotia	19,498	23,222	986	601
New Brunswick	37,727	33,168	1,081	324
Quebec	179,619	138,684	11,580	4,268
Ontario	1,558,191	1,197,827	107,911	33,096
Manitoba	525,299	308,831	161,952	19,888
Saskatchewan	1,203,293	509,722	623,535	89,611
Alberta	1,469,297	499,525	759,970	109,445
British Columbia	815,445	452,027	242,184	42,412
Northwest Territories and Yukon	5,620	3,542	38	28
Total	5,816,731	3,167,848	1,910,057	299,873

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

Provinces	Under 7 years		7 and under 16		16 and under 21		21 and under 70		70 and over	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
...										
Alberta	1,698	1,724	1,639	1,591	700	692	2,892	2,579	206	270
British Columbia	3,147	3,144	3,003	3,149	1,423	1,412	6,332	5,245	550	531
Manitoba	2,022	1,991	1,956	2,021	940	830	3,815	3,340	293	305
New Brunswick	239	237	253	245	102	111	479	414	33	26
Northwest Territories	379	322	362	372	182	164	875	804	58	68
Nova Scotia	273	243	292	302	123	132	635	544	50	47
Ontario	3,348	3,352	3,330	3,349	1,761	1,747	8,282	8,005	713	720
Prince Edward Island	24	20	33	33	16	9	68	58	6	6
Quebec	1,587	1,642	1,611	1,655	844	839	3,832	3,407	293	260
Saskatchewan	1,853	1,869	1,795	1,866	854	811	3,416	3,347	246	251
Yukon	158	171	147	163	67	73	133	211	25	20
Total Indian population	14,728	14,715	14,421	14,746	7,012	6,820	30,959	28,029	2,473	2,504

Table 2**Land, Property, and Live Stock, Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1950**

Bands	Property				Live Stock						
	Private houses	Churches	Council houses	Saw mills	Horses			Cattle			
...	...	Stallions	Geldings and mares	Foals	Bulls	Steers	Milch cows	Young stock			
Prince Edward Island	50	1	1	0	0	7	1	1	8	14	15
Nova Scotia	475	10	1	2	1	32	1	1	0	35	18
New Brunswick	384	6	4	1	0	28	0	0	0	5	2
Quebec	1,948	24	12	...	1	361	44	35	56	912	385
Ontario	5,469	115	48	24	23	2,423	143	100	570	3,074	1,847
Manitoba	3,264	67	10	10	2	2,200	50	24	235	931	776
Saskatchewan	2,915	55	15	2	1	5,872	150	68	954	2,199	1,658
Alberta	2,821	34	17	4	192	9,405	1,222	283	1,705	7,583	5,254
British Columbia	6,955	170	90	14	92	6,491	833	218	5,364	4,763	4,627
Northwest Territories and Yukon	290	2	1	0	2	10	...	...	...	...	...
Total	24,571	484	199	57	314	26,835	2,444	730	8,892	19,516	14,582

Table 3**Statement of Ordinary Expenditure 1949 - 50**

...	Branch Administration	Indian Agencies	Reserves and Trusts Administration	Welfare	Education	Grants to Residential Schools	Grants to Exhibitions	Fur Conservation	Total
...	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Nova Scotia	...	31,027	...	299,458	67,849	42,934	30	...	441,298
Prince Edward Island	...	53,358	...	27,929	9,108	...	20	...	90,415
New Brunswick	...	71,299	418	164,084	39,511	...	80	...	275,392
Quebec	...	248,297	3,838	454,614	410,917	35,138	93	45,054	1,197,951
Ontario	...	375,576	2,519	417,993	548,486	415,532	970	5,431	1,766,507
Manitoba	...	255,900	116	347,032	438,010	263,749	355	37,075	1,342,237
Saskatchewan	...	315,247	12,706	310,520	393,537	475,380	1,200	70,488	1,579,078
Alberta	...	326,753	8,365	268,034	506,359	619,446	1,158	21,731	1,751,846
British Columbia	...	349,662	7,708	676,961	602,151	590,611	675	11,223	2,238,991
Northwest Territories	...	47,046	...	82,961	218,454	93,436	...	...	441,897
Yukon	...	11,196	...	30,285	37,326	22,756	...	...	101,563
Headquarters and miscellaneous	172,710	64,149	68,221	45,363	382,268	...	150	11,123	743,984
British Columbia special	...	27,854	...	46,615	8,835	...	...	...	83,304
...	172,710	2,177,364	103,891	3,171,849	3,662,811	2,558,982	4,731	202,125	12,054,463
Death gratuities	856
Statutory - Indian annuities	311,924
Statutory - pension	448
Grand total ordinary expenditure	12,367,691

Table 4**Open Account - Advances for Assistance to Indians Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1950**

EXPENDITURE

British Columbia	\$2,341.72	...
Alberta	1,573.61	...
Saskatchewan	18,932.90	...
Manitoba	3,000.00	...
Ontario	2,180.17	...
Quebec	3,356.00	...
Nova Scotia	10.37	...
Prince Edward Island	2,318.00	...
...	...	\$33,712.77
REPAYMENTS		
British Columbia	1,541.18	...
Alberta	350.00	...
Saskatchewan	13,439.13	...
Manitoba	342.00	...
Ontario	3,333.91	...
Quebec	3,084.41	...
Nova Scotia	2,425.75	...
Prince Edward Island	57.60	...
...	...	\$24,573.98
Expenditure over repayments	...	\$9,138.79

Table 5

Indian Trust Fund, fiscal Year ended March 31, 1950

Balance April 1, 1949	...	\$18,642,641.60
Collections on land sales, timber and stones, dues, rents, fines, fees, etc	...	2,086,686.32
Interest for the year ended March 31, 1950	...	932,928.44
Credit transfers during the year	...	21,707.40
Expenditure during the year	\$2,514,925.48	...
Transfers by warrant, etc	32,738.34	...
Balance March 31, 1950	19,136,299.94	...
...	\$21,683,963.76	\$21,683,963.76

Table 6**Indian Education Ordinary Expenditure 1949 - 50**

...	Day Schools	Residential Schools	General	Total
Nova Scotia	51,417.10	59,365.00	...	110,782.10
Prince Edward Island	9,108.24	...	...	9,108.24
New Brunswick	39,510.98	...	...	39,510.98
Quebec	404,775.29	41,279.84	...	446,055.13
Ontario	467,651.17	496,366.94	...	964,018.11
Manitoba	352,118.94	349,639.11	...	701,758.05
Saskatchewan	278,359.60	590,557.39	...	868,916.99
Alberta	153,963.54	971,842.17	...	1,125,805.71
British Columbia	470,700.09	722,062.39	...	1,192,762.48
British Columbia vocational instruction	...	...	8,835.40	8,835.40
Northwest Territories	217,637.89	94,251.41	...	311,889.30
Yukon	30,525.86	29,555.95	...	60,081.81
Assistance to ex-pupils	...	...	180,985.53	180,985.53
Freight and express	...	...	1,044.06	1,044.06
Salaries and travel	...	...	55,107.05	55,107.05
Stationery	...	...	137,316.50	137,316.50
Miscellaneous	...	...	7,815.30	7,815.30
...	2,475,768.70	3,354,920.20	391,103.84	6,221,792.74

Table 7

Enrolment by Provinces in the Different Classes for the Fiscal Year Ended March 31, 1950

RESIDENTIAL SCHOOLS

Province	Number of Schools	Denominations				Number on Roll				
		Church of England	Presbyterian	Roman Catholic	United Church	Boys	Girls	Total	Average Attendance	Percentage Attendance
...
Nova Scotia	1	...	...	1	...	82	84	166	164.49	99.09
Quebec	2	1	...	1	...	32	41	73	71.00	97.26
Ontario	11	4	1	6	...	771	790	1,561	1,423.45	91.19
Manitoba	8	1	1	4	2	472	624	1,096	999.59	91.20
Saskatchewan	12	2	...	8	2	872	1,024	1,896	1,797.70	94.82
Alberta	18	5	...	11	2	957	1,079	2,036	1,831.07	89.93
Northwest Territories	4	1	...	3	...	110	149	259	224.38	86.63
British Columbia	12	2	...	9	1	1,049	1,133	2,182	2,039.59	93.47
Yukon Territories	1	1	...	...	...	17	30	47	41.79	88.91
Total Residential Schools	69	17	2	43	7	4,362	4,954	9,316	8,593.06	92.24

DAY SCHOOLS

Province	Number of Schools	Number on Roll			Average Attendance	Percentage of Attendance
		Boys	Girls	Total		
...
Prince Edward Island	1	24	22	46	38.29	83.24
Nova Scotia	7	216	210	426	384.23	90.19
New Brunswick	9	196	201	397	339.50	85.52
Quebec	31	894	975	1,869	1,665.25	89.10
Ontario	90	1,770	2,001	3,771	3,224.18	85.50
Manitoba	54	1,013	1,073	2,086	1,672.85	80.19
Saskatchewan	41	684	649	1,333	1,128.34	84.65
Alberta	16	377	362	739	676.58	91.55
Northwest Territories	8	202	190	392	323.75	82.59
British Columbia	65	1,321	1,383	2,704	2,342.41	86.63
Yukon Territories	7	98	125	223	174.28	78.15
Total - Day Schools	329	6,795	7,191	13,986	11,969.66	85.58

COMBINED SCHOOLS WHITE AND INDIAN

Quebec	1	7	8	15	6.08	40.53
Ontario	3	35	31	66	60.57	91.77
Manitoba	1	8	18	26	23.69	91.12
Total - Combined White and Indian	5	50	57	107	90.34	84.43

Table 8

Summary of School Statement

Province	Classes of Schools				Number on Roll			Average Attendance	Percentage of Attendance
	Day	Residential	Combined	Total Number of Schools	Boys	Girls	Total	...	...
Prince Edward Island	1	...	...	1	24	22	46	38.29	83.24
Nova Scotia	7	1	...	8	298	294	592	548.72	92.69
New Brunswick	9	...	...	9	196	201	397	339.50	85.52
Quebec	31	2	1	34	933	1,024	1,957	1,742.33	89.03
Ontario	90	11	3	104	2,576	2,822	5,398	4,708.20	87.22
Manitoba	54	8	1	63	1,493	1,715	3,208	2,696.13	84.04
Saskatchewan	41	12	...	53	1,556	1,673	3,229	2,926.04	90.62
Alberta	16	18	...	34	1,334	1,441	2,775	2,507.65	90.40
Northwest Territories	8	4	...	12	312	339	651	548.13	84.20
British Columbia	65	12	...	77	2,370	2,516	4,886	4,382.00	89.68
Yukon Territories	7	1	...	8	115	155	270	216.07	80.03
Totals	329	69	5	403	11,207	12,202	23,409	20,653.06	88.23

Table 7**Enrolment by Provinces in the Different Classes for the Fiscal Year Ended, March 31, 1950****Residential Schools**

Province	Grades											
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
...												
Nova Scotia	49	13	33	23	23	13	8	4	...	...	...	...
Quebec	28	21	9	9	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ontario	488	196	207	165	131	100	79	69	80	15	23	8
Manitoba	329	142	157	144	102	70	72	35	45	...	...	...
Saskatchewan	607	275	230	237	208	159	110	44	25	1	...	...
Alberta	596	319	297	306	201	162	103	35	14	3	...	...
Northwest Territories	116	41	29	27	20	21	5	...	...	...	...	...
British Columbia	539	333	318	240	251	202	134	72	72	9	11	1
Yukon Territories	18	5	8	4	6	2	2	2	...	...	...	...
Totals Residential Schools	2,770	1,345	1,288	1,155	942	735	513	261	236	28	34	9

DAY SCHOOLS

Province	Grades											
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII
...												
Prince Edward Island	19	8	5	2	...	7	3	1	1	...	...	...
Nova Scotia	126	68	88	57	26	36	10	6	9	...	...	...
New Brunswick	126	66	49	50	47	19	20	20	...	...	...	...
Quebec	660	322	257	202	165	126	88	41	8	...	...	...
Ontario	1,205	540	520	417	397	312	176	192	7	2	3	...
Manitoba	1,026	346	317	168	115	50	43	18	3	...	...	...
Saskatchewan	550	228	194	131	111	62	34	16	7	...	...	...
Alberta	323	130	83	40	72	42	28	15	4	1	...	1
Northwest Territories	187	57	52	31	21	21	10	6	3	2	1	1
British Columbia	1,073	515	378	262	238	120	71	46	1	...	...	...
Yukon Territories	100	48	40	19	9	4	2	1	...	...	...	...
Total - Day Schools	5,395	2,328	1,983	1,379	1,201	799	485	362	43	5	4	2

COMBINED SCHOOLS WHITE AND INDIAN

Quebec	3	5	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ontario	15	8	14	3	6	5	7	...	4	4	...	...
Manitoba	16	...	6	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total - Combined White and Indian	34	13	23	6	9	7	7	...	4	4	...	...

Table 8

Summary of School Statement

Province	Grades											
...	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XIII
Prince Edward Island	19	8	5	2	...	7	3	1	1	...	...	...
Nova Scotia	175	81	121	80	49	49	18	10	9	...	...	...
New Brunswick	126	66	49	50	47	19	20	20	...	...	...	...
Quebec	691	348	269	214	166	132	88	41	8	...	...	...
Ontario	1,708	744	741	585	534	417	262	261	91	21	26	8
Manitoba	1,371	488	480	312	219	122	115	53	48	...	...	...
Saskatchewan	1,157	503	424	368	319	221	144	60	32	1	...	...
Alberta	919	449	380	346	273	204	131	50	18	4	...	1
Northwest Territories	303	98	81	58	41	42	15	6	3	2	1	1
British Columbia	1,612	848	696	502	489	322	205	118	73	9	11	1
Yukon Territories	118	53	48	23	15	6	4	3	...	...	...	...
Totals	8,199	3,686	3,294	2,540	2,152	1,541	1,005	623	283	37	38	11

Table 9

Indian Children Attending Provincial and Private Schools - Elementary Grades

Provinces	Grades								
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	Totals
...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Prince Edward Island	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1
Nova Scotia	2	4	1	5	4	7	1	1	25
New Brunswick	3	3	3	4	3	7	4	4	31
Quebec	13	6	10	9	12	21	22	16	109
Ontario	53	61	54	44	46	25	24	17	324
Manitoba	15	13	10	10	4	5	...	1	58
Saskatchewan	20	13	10	14	6	2	3	1	69
Alberta	9	7	7	5	6	3	3	2	42
British Columbia	113	92	88	63	42	41	30	26	495
Yukon	5	6	5	5	...	...	...	...	21
United States of America	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	1	5
Totals	234	206	189	160	124	111	87	69	1,180

Table 10

Indian Children Attending Provincial and Private Schools - Secondary Grades and Special Courses

Provinces	Grades					University				Normal School	Nurse Training	Nurse Aide	Commercial	Trades	Blind Deaf Dumb Auxiliary and Others	Not Graded	Total
	IX	X	XI	XII	XIII	1st yr.	2nd yr.	3rd yr.	4th yr.								
...
Prince Edward Island	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Nova Scotia	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
New Brunswick	6	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17
Quebec	16	6	2	2	...	...	1	2	...	2	2	2	7	4	2	...	49
Ontario	78	54	25	18	2	1	...	...	...	2	4	...	11	...	7	16	218
Manitoba	21	18	7	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	49
Saskatchewan	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	11
Alberta	10	2	4	2	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	24
British Columbia	27	12	14	12	3	2	3	...	2	...	...	...	1	2	2	2	82
United States	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	7	10

of America																	
Totals	164	102	61	35	5	4	4	2	2	5	7	6	20	8	12	27	465