

northern interior districts hunting and trapping continue to be the principal occupations of the Indians.

North West Territories and Yukon.—The Indians of these parts are almost solely dependent on fishing and hunting.

Health, Sanitation and Dwellings.—The health of the Indians generally does not differ very greatly from that of the other sections of the community, with the exception that they are even more susceptible to tuberculosis than other races. The standards of sanitation among them are not so good as might be desired, but there is a marked improvement from year to year. The officers of the Indian Department are paying particular attention to prophylactic instruction amongst them.

Aboriginally, the Algonquins and Athabascans dwelt in tepees, and the Iroquois in long houses of log construction. The British Columbian coast Indians dwelt in large barn-like community houses of frame construction, a few of which are still in use in the more backward villages. The houses of the Indians throughout the Dominion are now much the same as those of other people, although in the more remote and inaccessible parts a few still live in tepees.

The Indians in the Great War.—The Indians of Canada established a proud record in the Great War and well maintained the traditional loyalty of their ancestors who supported the British cause in 1776 and 1812. More than four thousand Indians enlisted with the Canadian Expeditionary Force, notwithstanding the fact that they were specially exempted from the operation of the Military Service Act. The Indian soldiers gave an excellent account of themselves at the front and were highly commended for their courage, intelligence, stamina and discipline. They excelled as sharp-shooters, and the tales of their individual prowess will live long in the history of the Dominion. The Indian returned soldiers are doing well and are taking advantage of the Soldiers' Settlement Act, which applies to them in the same manner as to other returned soldiers.

The Indians contributed upwards of \$50,000 to the Patriotic, Red Cross and other War Funds, and on many of the reserves the Indian women were very active in Red Cross and other war work.

Statistical Tables.—Tables 11-16, compiled from the Reports of the Department of Indian Affairs, give for the years named particulars respecting population, religion, education, agriculture and financial status. Table 16 shows that during the year 1920 and to the value of \$3,577,119 were raised by the Indians; the corresponding value in 1919 was \$3,462,147. Educational advantages are provided for the Indians in day, boarding and industrial schools, and for educational purposes appropriations were made by Parliament amounting for the year 1920-21 to \$1,112,419. Several bands of Indians assist, and during the fiscal year 1920-21 the sum of \$47,297 was available from this source. As shown in Table 12, the total number of Indian children enrolled as attending school during the fiscal year 1921 was 12,558, and the average attendance was 8,723.