Treaties.—In the older eastern provinces, the history of the Indians has been one of slow development with that of the community. In western Ontario and the Prairie Provinces, the situation has been different. There the rapid spread of civilization made it necessary to take prompt and effective measures to protect the moral claims of the Indians, which are recognized by the Government. Accordingly, treaties were entered into with the Indians, whereby the latter ceded to the Crown their aboriginal title and interest in the country. In consideration of such cession, the Crown agreed to set aside adequate reserves, make cash grants, provide per capita annuities, give assistance in agriculture, stock-raising, hunting, trapping, etc., as particular circumstances might require, provide education for the Indian children, and otherwise safeguard the Indians' interests. These treaties have been made from time to time as occasion arose and as new territories were opened up. No treaty has been made with the Indians of British Columbia, but their welfare has received no less attention from the Government on that account.

Government Expenditure.—On Mar. 31, 1924, the capital of the Indian Trust Fund, which a year earlier had amounted to \$11,516,213, had increased to \$11,931,369. The amounts expended from the Consolidated Revenue Fund were as follows:—voted by Parliament for the purposes of the Department, \$3,547,235; annuities by statute, \$212,587.

Statistics.—Statistical tables of population, school attendance, income and agricultural activities of the Indians in Canada are appended. The figures in Table 13 are compiled from reports of the various censuses since Confederation, while the remaining tables contain data from the latest annual report of the Department of Indian Affairs.

| Provinces.                               | 1871.           | 1881.           | 1891.  | 1901.            | 1911.             | 1921.                       |
|--|-----------------|-----------------|--|------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| Prince Edward Island                     | 323             | 281             | 314  | 258              | 248               | 235                         |
| Nova Scotia<br>New Brunswick             | 1,666<br>1,403  | 2,125<br>1,401  | $\begin{bmatrix} 2,076 \\ 1,521 \end{bmatrix}$ | 1,629<br>1,465   | 1,915<br>1,541    | 2,048<br>1,331              |
| Quebec<br>Ontario                        | 6,988<br>12,978 | 7,515<br>15,325 | 13,361<br>17,915                               | 10,142<br>24,674 | 9,993<br>23,044   | 11,566<br>26,436            |
| British Columbia<br>Manitoba             | 23,000          | 25,661          | 34,202   | 28,949<br>16,277 | 20, 134<br>7, 876 | 22,377<br>13,869            |
| Saskatchewan Alberta                     | 56,000          | 56,239          | 51,249   | 26,304           | {11,718<br>11,630 | 12,914<br>14,557            |
| Yukon Territory<br>Northwest Territories |                 |                 | ]  | 3,322<br>14,921  | 1,489<br>15,904   | 1,390<br>3,873 <sup>1</sup> |
| Total                                    | 102,358         | 108,547         | 129,638  | 127,941          | 105,492           | 110,596                     |

13.—Indian Population of Canada, 1871-1921.

14.—Attendance of Pupils at Indian Schools, by Provinces, fiscal year ended Mar. 31, 1924.

| Provinces.   | Number                                       | Number   | of Pupils or   | Average  | Percentage   |  |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
|  | of<br>Schools.                               | Boys.  | Girle.   | Total.   | attend-<br>ance.   | attendance.  |
| Prince Edward Island Nova Scotia New Brunswick Quebec Ontario Manitoba Saskatchewan Alberta British Columbia Yukon | 12<br>11<br>30<br>89<br>50<br>32<br>25<br>61 | 14<br>136<br>145<br>781<br>1,902<br>1,062<br>765<br>609<br>1,317 | 15<br>154<br>129<br>811<br>1,892<br>1,046<br>782<br>586<br>1,359<br>60 | 29<br>290<br>274<br>1,592<br>3,794<br>2,108<br>1,547<br>1,195<br>2,676 | 13<br>143<br>160<br>995<br>2,343<br>1,348<br>1,217<br>916<br>1,794 | p.c. 44.83<br>49.31<br>58.39<br>62.50<br>61.75<br>63.95<br>78.67<br>76.65<br>63.63 |
| Northwest Territories  | 7  | 104  | 142  | 246  | 182  | 73.98  |
| Total  | 324  | 6,896  | 6,976  | 13,872   | 9,188  | 66 - 23  |

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The smaller Indian population of the Northwest Territories in 1921 is to be ascribed to the extension of the boundaries of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba in 1912, which also accounts for the increase in their 1921 Indian populations.