

Up to May 1, 1941, 232 Indians were known to have enlisted with the Canadian Active Army, 3 bands had subscribed \$2,768 in War Savings Certificates, 14 bands or agencies had donated \$2,993 to the Canadian Red Cross, 4 bands subscribed \$950 to the Canadian War Services, 1 band had given \$69 to Catholic refugee children, and other bands or individuals had donated \$1,105 to be used in connection with Canada's war effort.

**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, the Prairie Provinces and the Territories 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 were 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, except in the Peace River Block, but their welfare has received no less attention from the Government on that account.

**Government Expenditure.**—At Mar. 31, 1940, the capital of the Indian Trust Fund, which a year earlier had amounted to \$14,149,503, had increased to \$14,297,757. The amounts expended from the Consolidated Revenue Fund were as follows: voted by Parliament for the purposes of the Department, \$5,310,438; annuities by statute, \$259,594; and special supplementary, \$161,854.

**Population.**—The Indian Affairs Branch takes a quinquennial census of the Indians under its control. The results of the latest of these censuses, taken in 1939, show a total of 118,406 Indians as compared with 112,510 in 1934 and 108,012 in 1929, an increase of 9.9 p.c. in ten years. Details are given in the Annual Report of the Department of Mines and Resources for 1940. The figures given in Table 2 are those of the seven Dominion decennial censuses since Confederation, and include some thousands of persons of Indian racial origin who are not on the reserves but are living as ordinary citizens of Canada.

## 2.—Indian Population of Canada at the Decennial Censuses of 1871-1931

Province or Territory	1871 <sup>1</sup>	1881 <sup>1</sup>	1891 <sup>2</sup>	1901	1911	1921	1931
Prince Edward Island.....	323	281	314	258	248	235	233
Nova Scotia.....	1,666	2,125	2,076	1,629	1,915	2,048	2,191
New Brunswick.....	1,403	1,401	1,521	1,465	1,541	1,331	1,685
Quebec.....	6,988	7,515	13,361	10,142	9,993	11,566	12,312
Ontario.....	12,978	15,325	17,915	24,674	23,044	26,436	30,368
British Columbia.....	23,000	25,661	34,202	28,949	20,134	22,377	24,599
Manitoba.....	56,000	56,239	51,249	16,277	7,876	13,869	15,417
Saskatchewan.....				26,304	11,718	12,914	15,268
Alberta.....				3,322	11,630	14,557	15,258
Yukon.....				14,921	1,489	1,390	1,543
Northwest Territories.....				15,904	3,873 <sup>3</sup>	4,046	
<b>Canada.....</b>	<b>102,358</b>	<b>108,547</b>	<b>120,638</b>	<b>127,941<sup>4</sup></b>	<b>105,492</b>	<b>116,596</b>	<b>122,920</b>

<sup>1</sup> Census figures in the organized provinces and estimates for the rest of Canada. <sup>2</sup> Racial origin not taken in 1891; the figures have been taken from the report of the Department of Indian Affairs of that year. <sup>3</sup> The decrease in the Indian population of the Northwest Territories is due to the extension of the boundaries of Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba in 1912. This also accounts for the increase in the 1921 Indian population of these provinces. <sup>4</sup> Includes 34,481 'half-breeds'.