

10th Feb 1913  
The Commissioner of Indian Affairs

Appendix in  
Reserve

77

of the male members of the band of the full age of twenty-one. A sharp distinction is made also between the capital funds derived from the sale of Indian lands and the interest thereon. The capital funds can be expended only for the purchase of land or cattle for the band or in the construction of permanent improvements upon the reserve such as will have permanent value or will, when completed, properly represent capital; and such expenditure can be made only with the consent of the band, and the approval of His Excellency the Governor General in Council. It is worthy of remark that the capital funds of the band cannot be spent by the department, but have the double safeguard—the consent of the band, and the approval of the Governor General in Council to whom this function has been delegated by Parliament. The interest may be used for current expenses. The payment of interest or annuity to an individual, however, may be stopped by the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs on various grounds, including wife desertion, or percentage of an illegitimate child, in which cases the money is used for the support of the deserted wife or the illegitimate child. And when the band, being able to do so, fails to provide for its aged or destitute members, its funds may be used by the Superintendent General for their relief.

The Indian Act, in requiring the consent of the band before their capital funds may be used, is in striking contrast to the past and present practice of our government in appropriating and using Indian funds for constructing irrigation ditches and for purposes of administration, often without consulting the Indians.

The general principles governing reserve management in Canada heretofore presented and the discussion of those principles in connection with the Indian reserves in eastern Canada will make unnecessary a detailed discussion of the same principles concerning the reserves in western Canada. The following paragraphs regarding individual reserves will be presented, therefore, with the purpose mainly of permitting comparison of the cost and methods of administration in the two countries where certain Indian tribes of each have reached about the same stage of development. It will be well in this connection to think of the Chippewa and Cree in Canada in comparison with the Chippewa of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan, and the Piegan, Blood, Blackfoot and Sarcee in Alberta in comparison with the Piegan on the Blackfoot Reservation in the State of Montana. These comparisons are suggested not alone by blood relationship which exists in most cases, but by

the fact that about the same period of time covers the definite attempts toward civilization which have been made by the two governments, and also by a similarity of physical environment in the two countries.

THE CHIPPEWA, MUNSEE AND ONEIDA  
Living on the Thomas River in Ontario, Canada

1913

In Middlesex County on the bank of the Province of Ontario are situated three small under one agent. The Oneida, numbering 5,281 acres; the Chippewa, 480, on 8,700 115, on 2,008 acres. The Indians of the tribal councils but they need few by-laws; live in neat frame houses and a few in

Only a comparatively small number engaged in soil for the most part being light and some of it swamp and covered with bush. Most of them earn a good living from picking berries, cutting wood and working in canning factories outside the reserve. Most of the children of school age are in three neat day schools on the reserves. I visited all these schools, two of which had Indian teachers, and found the children a bright, healthy-looking lot, free from all traces of trachoma. The houses, most of which I saw from an automobile, and a number of which I visited, were sanitary in appearance, though not elaborate in their furnishings. They reminded me much of the homes of the Chippewa I have seen in Michigan, but the homes of the Oneida were not as elaborate and prosperous in appearance as the homes of the Oneida in Wisconsin. These Indians are wretchedly self-sufficient, and doubtless would be more prosperous if they had better land. While they are law-abiding, there is some drunkenness among them and the marriage vows are not kept as strictly as they should be. Some of the children attend the Mt. Elgin Institute (Methodist) nearby, which is one of the best Indian boarding schools I have ever seen, the principal, Rev. McVitty, exerting himself to improve the material as well as the spiritual welfare of old and young on the reserves as well as the young under his supervision in the school. All the Indians on these reserves speak English, most of them having forgotten their native language. The total cost of administration of these three reserves in 1913-14, for superintendent, clerk and livery, was \$1,050. There are no other government-paid employees, the physician working under the call system.

W. H. ...  
G. ...  
H. ...  
T. ...

Ann Rpt

1870 126

Oct 1, 1880

lands in fee in 1843 - prior had to value 1845  
 with option of 5 year. of the 157 pop in land now  
 187 - little land sold  
 These owners are persons former, and within the  
 past few years have become citizens of the United  
 States. D. Sherman Agent

Bd of Ann. 1890 50

22d annual report

Report of Methodist Church  
 De Wise pop. 1775

Church membership RGS with 55 prefermenters

De Wise

Pop 1123

Worth 55,000.00

De Cross

Bornum 3800 (487)

gt in US Army

from Korea

186

30

Ann Rpt Comm. End 1851 265

De Cross

Officers

De af De

171

De af Onenega

37

De in Catteraugus

5

Total of NYS

213

Washington: Pickens & Co.

1851

Ann Rpt 1854 p27

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De of De Cattle

Winn 44

De 89

Total 176

6

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De of De Cattle 43

262 Pip. 1526  
 HR 1910 : 63  
 HR 1966 : 252  
 A-5 1969 : 702  
 HR 1866 of O. ... 85A + 49 0 - 184  
 at O. ... 36A + 60 0 : 46  
 HR 1867 of O. ...  
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 290  
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HR	1926			
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