

could now accommodate a larger number of pupils, but, at these two, additional housing accommodation would have to be provided if the number were increased. This provision the Department would be prepared to make.

This readjustment of the per capita grant as proposed may be shown in tabulated form,-

In lieu of St. Joseph's Industrial School \$13000.00

Increase per capita grants from \$72 to

\$100 at following schools:-

Blood	50 pupils	\$1400.00	
Blackfoot	40 "	1120.00	
Peigan	30 "	840.00	
Ermineskins	50 "	1400.00	
St. Albert	80 "	2240.00	
Onion Lake	50 "	1400.00	
Blue Quills	45 "	<u>1260.00</u>	9660.00

Thirty-four additional grant earners

at \$100.00

3400.00

\$13060.00

The Department in laying this proposition before Your Lordship for consideration believes that, for the reasons above stated, it ~~would be~~^{is} in the best interests of Indian education in the district affected. The boarding schools would be able to meet the requirements of the Indian children on the various reserves and their work would be rendered more efficient.

The Department would be pleased to have Your Lordship's views in reference to this matter.

I have the honour to be, Right Reverend Sir,

Your Lordship's obedient servant,

Asst. Secretary.

BISHOP'S HOUSE.

St. Albert, Febr. 14/1910.

To the Very Honourable
the Superintendent general of Indian affaires,
Ottawa.

Very Honourable Sir,

I very much regret that the question concerning the conditions of St. Joseph's Industrial School, Dunbow, has not been, from the start, approached in the manner it is, in the official letter No. 117657/I, lately received, dated Jan. 26, and signed Stewart. That would have exempted me writing my last letter to you, on the 29th. inst. But noticing a combination of regulations and measures, which, to all appearances, could not be interpreted as being of a friendly nature to the institution, I could not help resenting the mode adopted by the Department seemingly to bring about the closing of the school.

Of course, I have been, for a long time, considering the conditions of the Industrial school and I have discussed the same with others. I know which have been the difficulties in the past and which they are still at present. I have followed this Institution from the start, with respect to the recruiting, the health of the pupils, the instruction and education given to the pupils, the formation, moral and christian, imparted to them, and consequently I am in a position to quietly discuss the matter with the Dept.

As I note that the plan proposed by the Dept. is not devised for the purpose of making a saving of money in the expenditures, but solely for the best working of the school and finally for the benefit of the Indian children, I think that it will be easy to come to some understanding.

To show that the plan proposed by the Dept. although promoted by the best of intentions, is not to be preferred to the existing one, it will suffice to point out the many advantages of the

Industrial school over the Boarding schools. These advantages are 1/ a more convenient separation of sexes, by having ~~two~~ separate buildings, for boys and girls; 2/ a dual staff for the ~~two~~ classes of pupils; 3/ the better limitation of interference in the work, from parents or other Indians.

10.---The more convenient separation of sexes. Of course, this advantage is easily obtained at the Industrial school, as there are ~~two~~ separate buildings, one for the boys and the other for the girls, so that the communications between the ~~two~~ classes of pupils are strictly limited to what is judged proper.

2/---A dual staff, one dealing with the girls and the other with the boys, the Principal exercising his supervision on both sides. Now it is easy to understand that when boys come the age of 15 and over they, in a general way, want the strong hand of a man to guide and control them, and besides, for certain works, that they have to do, only men can be employed.

30.---The third advantage of the Industrial school is that it is removed from the Reserves and consequently interference and intercourses with parents and other Indians are reduced to a minimum, and it is self-evident that for the training of an Indian child to the manners of civilization, he must be, as much as possible, withdrawn from and protected against the influences of the camp.

Now these advantages do not exist in the Boarding schools of the Reserves, consequently if the plan proposed were to be adopted, it would become a necessity of securing them. Then it would be necessary to have separate buildings for boys and girls. That would mean quite a large expenditure.

It would be necessary also to have a double staff comprising some men to look after the oldest boys, when they have reached.

ached a certain age, and even with the per-capita grant increased to \$100, it would be impossible for the school management to meet the expenses incurred by the salaries to be paid.

But even if separate buildings were provided and a male staff could be secured, there would remain a certain disadvantage that could not be done away with, it is the proximity of the camp and the too frequent intercourses with the Indians of the Reserves. This would constantly counteract the work of the schools and many abuses of all kinds would be the result.

In fact I believe that, by adopting the proposed plan, the inevitable result would be that nearly all the children, boys and girls, would have to be discharged, when they would be about 15 years of age, or their maintenance in the school would, to a great extent, endanger the discipline of the school. But the Dept., has always, and with good reasons, objected to this early discharge of pupils.

Then the only satisfactory way is to keep the Industrial school as the place to receive these children, when they are about 15 years old, or at least those for whom the consent of the parents can be obtained, and to favour as much as possible these transfers to the Industrial school. I have never advocated compulsion for the Indians, who are not able to understand and appreciate our motives, but I would strongly recommend a system of encouragement and rewards. The Indian Agent can have much influence in this connection. When acting intelligently he has many occasions of giving rewards ~~and rewards~~ and favours to those who follow his directions and advices, in respect to the sending of children to the schools, as to other purposes; while these favours could be refused to those who disregard these advices, without doing ^{them} any injustice. Unfortunately very often just the reverse has been done in the past.

One of the favours would be to pay to the parents the paltry \$5.00 of treaty-annuity of the children placed in the schools. This measure of keeping back this small amount, which has been adopted several years ago, has been a move in the wrong direction. Now, the number of admissions, in the Boarding schools, could well be limited, according to the size of the Reserve or Reserves from which children can be secured; 50 pupils in both schools of Black-foot Crossing and Blood-Reserve, and 40 in the Peigan-Reserve school, would be convenient numbers, for the Rev. Sisters to handle without trouble.

It must be said, as an explanation for the falling off in the number of pupils, at the Industrial school, that, for many years, the Boarding schools, on the Reserves, have been intent in securing a full number of pupils for their accommodation. In the mean time, the oldest pupils of the Industrial school had to be discharged. Therefore I would not advocate the increasing of housing capacity of the Boarding schools, on the Reserves, outside of the necessity to look after the sanitary conditions required.

As to the danger of tuberculosis, the conditions are exactly the same at the Industrial school and at the Boarding schools, if not a little better. If we are to accept the conclusions of Drs. Lafferty & Bryce, their report goes to show that all the children of these Boarding schools, almost without exceptions, are affected with tuberculous disease.

For me who have been in constant touch with these schools from the beginning, I have no hesitation to say that this is greatly exaggerated. I do not detect much difference in the state of health of the children now from what it was years ago, or rather I believe that the conditions have generally improved, as far as scrofula and tuberculosis are concerned. You must have on file a

report from the medical officer at the Blood-Reserve, which he mentioned to me, in course of conversation, last year, when discussing together the health of the pupils. He had been directed to make an examination of some 65 ex-pupils of both the Boarding schools (Catholic and Protestant) of the Blood-Reserve, discharged in the last seven years. The result of the examination was that out of these 65 ex-pupils, during these seven years, one only had died from hemorrhagy of the lungs, 4 or 5 presented evidence of some tubercular disease, all the others were in perfect good health. This is certainly a very remarkable showing, which can favourably compare with any class of pupils. Had these children been more or less rotten with tuberculosis, as our children are represented to be, in all our schools, it is not one death, but at least twenty deaths which should have occurred in these seven years.

Then my conclusions are that we continue the work of our schools as it has been done in the past, with all the improvements that can be devised from time to time; that a little more judgment be exercised, on the part of the Indian Agents, to favour, in all reasonable manner, the sending of children to the Industrial school, and secure the consent of the parents to that effect; that these transfers be made as easy as possible and ^{not} subjected to regulations of the kind that have been lately introduced.

Of course I recognize that the Dept. has the power to limit the number of admissions of non-treaty children or half-breeds. It must be said, as an explanation, that some of those who have been admitted were employed in doing some necessary work that the limited number of pupils could not provide, and by their work they were efficiently helping for the maintenance of the institution. Yet the Dept. can limit this number and we will have to submit.

By continuing our work as in the past, not only we do

entail any extra expenditure on the part of the Dept. but just the reverse. The Dept. votes for an expenditure of \$130.00 for 100 pupils, at the Industrial school; but of these, only those are paid who are de facto admitted in the school, viz., as I understand, the Institution gets the grant only for about 50 pupils out of the 100. There is consequently a saving of half the amount voted.

Now, as in my last letter, I ask that the full amount of \$ 130.00 be paid the pupils admitted, without deduction of the \$ 20.00 to make the salary of the regular Doctor, whose services would be dispensed with. The school would pay the medical attendance, as occasions demand it, by taking advantage of the nearest doctor at hand.

I have the honour to remain,

Very Honourable Sir,

your very respectful servant,

(Signed,) Emile, J. Legal,
Bp. of St. Albert.

P. G. C.
at
M. J.

117657-1
Evêché de St-Albert



To the Honorable
The Superintendent General of
Indian Affairs.
Ottawa.

St-Albert, Alta. Feb 23 1910

358564

Very Honorable Sir,

I very much regret that the question concerning the Conditions of St-Joseph's Industrial school, Denbaw, has not been, from the start, approached, in the manner it is, by the official letter N° 117657/1, lately received, dated Jan. 26th and signed S. Howard. That would have exempted me writing my last letter to you, on the 29th inst. But noticing a combination of regulations and measures which, to all appearance, could not be interpreted as being of a friendly nature to the Institution, I could not help resenting the mode adopted by the Department, to seemingly, bring about the closing of the School.

Of course, I have been, for a long time, considering the Conditions of the Industrial school, and I have discussed the same with others. I know which have been the difficulties in the past, and which they are still at present. I have followed this Institution from the start, with respect to the recruiting, the health of the pupils, the instruction and education given to the pupils, the formation, moral and Christian, imparted to them, and consequently I am in a position to quietly discuss the matter with the Department.

As I note that the plan proposed by the Dept. is not devised for the purpose of making a saving of money, in the expenditures, but solely for the best working of the school and

finally for the benefit of the Indian children, I think it will be easy to come to an understanding.

◆ To show that the plan proposed by the Dept., although promoted by the best of intentions, is not to be preferred to the existing one, it will suffice to point out the many advantages of the Industrial school over the Boarding schools.

These advantages are 1) a more convenient separation of sexes by having two separate buildings, for boys and girls; 2) a dual staff for the two classes of pupils; 3) the better limitation of interference, in the work by parents or other Indians.

- 1st The more convenient separation of sexes. Of course this advantage is easily obtained at the Industrial school, as there are two separate buildings, one for the boys and the other for the girls so that the communications between the two classes of pupils are strictly limited to what is judged proper.
- 2nd A Dual Staff, one dealing with the girls and the other with the boys; the Principal exercising his supervision on both sides. Now it is easy to understand that when boys come to the age of 15 and over, they, in a general way, want the strong hand of a man to guide and control them, and besides, for certain works, that they have to do, only men can be employed.
- 3rd The third advantage of the Industrial school is that it is removed from the Reserves and consequently intercourse with parents and other Indians, are reduced to a minimum, and it is self-evident that the training of an Indian child to the manners of civilization, he must be, as much as possible, withdrawn from and protected against the influence of the camp.

358564

Now, these advantages do not exist in the Boarding school, of the Reserves, consequently if the plan proposed by the Dept. ~~is~~ to be adopted, it would become a necessity of securing them. Then it would be necessary to have separate buildings for boys and girls. That would mean quite a large expenditure.

It would be necessary to have a double staff comprising some men to look after the oldest boys, when they have reached a certain age, and even with the per capita grant, increased to \$100, it would be impossible for the school management to meet the expenses incurred by the salaries to be paid.

But even, if separate buildings were provided, and a male staff could be secured, there would remain a certain disadvantage that could not be done away with, it is the proximity of the Camp, and the too frequent intercourses with the Indians of the Reserve. This would constantly counteract the work of the school and many abuses of all kinds would be the result.

In fact I believe that ^{by adopting the proposed plan} the ineluctable result would be that nearly all the children, boys and girls, would have to be discharged, when they would be about 15 years of age, or their maintenance in the school would, to a great extent, endanger the discipline of the school. But the Dept. has always and with good reasons, objected to this early discharge of pupils.

Then the only satisfactory way is to keep the Industrial school, as the place to receive these children, when they are about 15 years old, or at least those for whom the consent of the parents can be obtained, and to favour, as much as possible these transfers to the Industrial school. I have never advocated compulsion for the Indians, who are not able to understand.

and appreciate our motives, but I would strongly recommend a system of encouragements and rewards. The Indian agent can have much influence in this connection. When acting intelligently he has many occasions of giving rewards and favours to those who follow his directions and advice, in respect to the sending of children to the schools, as to other purposes; while these favours could be refused to those who disregard their advice without doing them any injustice. Unfortunately very often just the reverse has been done, in the past.

One of the favours would be to pay, to the parents, the pittance of \$5⁰⁰ of treaty-annuity of the children placed in the schools. This measure of keeping back this small amount, which has been adopted several years ago, has been a move in the wrong direction.

Now the number of admissions in the Boarding schools, could well be limited, according to the size of the Reserve or Reserves from which children can be secured: 50 pupils in both schools of Blackfoot Crossing and Blood Reserve, and 40, in the Peigan Reserve school, would be convenient numbers, for the Res. Sisters in charge to handle without trouble.

It must be said as an explanation for the falling off, in the number of pupils, at the Industrial school, that, for many years the Boarding schools, on the Reserves, have been intent in securing a full number of pupils for their accommodation. In the mean time, the oldest pupils of the Industrial school had to be discharged. Therefore I would not advocate the increasing of housing capacity of the Boarding schools, on the Reserves, outside of the necessity to look after the sanitary conditions required.

358564

As to the danger of tuberculosis, the conditions are exactly the same at the Industrial School and at the Boarding schools, if ~~not~~ a little better. If we are to accept the conclusions of Dr. Caffrey & Bryce, their report goes to show that all the children of these Boarding schools, almost without exception, are affected with tuberculous disease.

For me who have been in constant touch with these schools from the beginning, I have no hesitation to say that this is greatly exaggerated. I do not detect much difference in the state of health of the children now, from what it was years ago, or rather I believe that the conditions have generally improved, as far as scrofula and tuberculosis are concerned. You must have on file a report from the medical officer at the Blood Reserve which he mentioned to me, in course of conversation, last year, when discussing together the health of the pupils. He had been directed to make an examination of some 65 ex-pupils ^{both} of the Boarding schools (Catholic & Protestant) of the Blood Reserve, discharged in the last seven years. The result of the examination was that out of these 65 ex-pupils, during these 7 years, one only had died from hemorrhage of the lungs; 4 or 5 presented evidence of some tubercular disease, all the others were in perfect good health. This is certainly a very remarkable showing, which can favorably compare with any class of pupils. Had these children been more or less rotten with tuberculosis, as our children are represented to be in ^{all} our schools, it is not one death, but at least twenty deaths, which should have occurred in these seven years.

Then my conclusions are, that we continue the work of our school as it has been done in the past, with all the

358564

improvements that can be devised, from time to time; that a little more judgment be exercised, on the part of the Indian agents, to favour, in all reasonable manner, the sending of children to the Industrial school, and to secure the consent of the parents to that effect; that their transfers be made as easy as possible, and not subjected to regulations of the kind that have been lately introduced.

Of course, I recognize that the Dept. has the power to limit the number of admissions of non-bleak children or half breeds. It must be said, as an explanation, that some of those who have been admitted, were employed in doing some necessary ^{work}, that the limited number of bleak pupils could not provide, and, by their work, they were efficiently helping for the maintenance of the Institution. Yet the Dept. can limit this number, and we will have to submit.

By continuing our work as in the past, not only we do not entail any extra-expenses on the Dept. but just the reverse. The Dept. votes, for an expenditure of \$130⁰⁰ for 100 pupils, at the Industrial school; but of those, there only are paid who are de facto admitted in the school, viz.: as, I understand, the Institution gets only the grant for about 50 pupils out of the 100, there is consequently a saving of half the amount voted.

Now, as in my previous letter, I ask that the full amount of \$130⁰⁰ be paid the pupils admitted, without deduction of the \$20⁰⁰, to make the salary of the regular doctor, whose services would be dispensed with. The school would pay the medical attendance, as occasions demand it, by taking advantage of the nearest doctor at hand. - I have the honour to remain, Very Respectfully,
Your very respectful servant, + Emile J. Legault
M.D. H. of H. Albion.

Ottawa, March 8th., 1910.

Right Reverend Sir,-

In reply to your letter of the 14th. of February, addressed to the Superintendent General, with reference to the existing conditions at St. Joseph's Industrial School, I beg to direct your attention to letter of even date dealing with the question of admissions to residential schools and I have again to assure you that it is the policy of the Department to obtain the best results from the Boarding and Industrial Schools as they are at present constituted and to improve them from time to time as occasion offers and as the funds which have been placed by Parliament at the disposal of the Department will allow. The suggestion which was made in letter of the 26th. of January that the Industrial School at High River might be closed and the grant diverted to the up-building of strong and more useful Boarding Schools on the Reserves was made after very careful consideration and in view of the fact that an arrangement had been made to close the Industrial School at Regina and redistribute the funds thus saved amongst the Boarding Schools. While it is not the intention to withdraw from any non-reservation school the grants which they are now paid, it is thought that concentration of educational needs on the Reserves will have the best result. It seemed evident from the manner in which the pupilage of the High River school was built up that Treaty children in residence there could be accommodated in the Boarding Schools on the Reserves and that the funds could be diverted to improve and strengthen those

Right Rev. Emile Legal, O.M.I., D.D.,
Bishop of St. Albert,
St. Albert, Alta.

schools. There is now co-education at all the Boarding Schools which are auxiliary to the High River Industrial School, and the only objection to be disposed of would be the one your Lordship raises with reference to the age of the pupils.

It is found that at the Boarding School on Ermineskin's Reserve there are a number of pupils of the age of sixteen and seventeen years ~~of age~~. The children at the High River School receive little or no Industrial training but are given some insight into agricultural pursuits. Now that the Indians on the Reserves are taking some interest in agriculture it should be possible to discharge the pupils from the Boarding Schools direct to the Reserve with good results.

As you state compulsory methods could hardly be adopted with the Indian, and it would be ~~equally difficult~~ ^{impracticable} for the Department's Agents to exercise a sort of compulsion by favoring those Indians who send their children to school.

The funding of the Treaty money, which is quite voluntary with the parents is upon the whole, it is thought, productive of good as the money in nearly every case remains to be spent for the benefit of the child on its discharge from the school. Where the child dies in the school, as is too often the case, the money is returned to the parents with interest.

The High River Industrial school receives the ~~same~~ ^{full} grant of \$180.00 for the pupils in attendance, and nothing is kept back from this grant to pay the salary of the Doctor or for any other purpose. While I regret that it has not been possible for Your Lordship to concur with the views expressed in the letter of the 25th. of January I trust that you will give the matter further consideration as it is still thought that the closing of the High River School would be in the interests of the cause of Indian education ~~and would tend to strengthen your administration of the boarding schools~~.

I have the honour to be, Right Reverend Sir,
Your Lordship's obedient servant,

FRANK PEDLEY

Deputy Superintendent General.

E. J. C.

D. J.

Evêché de St-Albert

117657-1

APR 4 1910

To the Hon. Minister of

the Superintendent General of

St-Albert, Alta.,

361560

April 4/1910

File No 117657/1. Indian affairs, (Ottawa).

Dear Sir,

Notwithstanding the statements found in your letters of the 7th and 8th ultimo, I am informed that the Dept. continue objecting to the admission in the Industrial School of Dumbow, of Joseph Weasel Bear, a pupil of the Pagan Boarding School.

This boy is only about 16 years of age; he has consent to the Industrial School with the full consent of the parents, and he is in good health. Consequently I am sure that the Dept. will not refuse to authorize his admission. If this boy were to be sent back to the Reserve this certainly would have a very bad effect on all concerned, and the measure could not be construed otherwise than the continuation of a systematic opposition to the said institution.

I hope therefore that the Dept. will not postpone any longer its authorization for the admission of this boy into the St-Joseph's Industrial School.

And I have the honour to remain, Dear Sir,

yours very sincerely,

Emile Regal, R. of Millar.

Ottawa, April 13, 1910.

Right Reverend Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of Your Lordship's letter of the 4th instant in reference to the transfer of Joseph Weasel Bear from the Peigan (R.C.) Boarding to the St. Joseph's Industrial School.

In reply I beg to say that this transfer was allowed on the condition that his final discharge be granted this spring. However, in view of the fact that the plans of the Department for assistance to ex-pupils on the Peigan Reserve, under the terms of the recent surrender, have not been completed, it has been decided to allow this boy to remain in the industrial school for another year and the Principal has been so informed.

I have the honour to be, Right Reverend Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Secretary.

Right Rev. Emile Legal, O.M.I., D.D.,
Bishop of St. Albert,
St. Albert, Alta.

117657/1

2 letters

Ed

Ottawa, April 13, 1910.

Rev. Sir,

Referring to previous correspondence in connection with the transfer of Joseph Weasel Bear from the Peigan (R.C.) Boarding to the St. Joseph's Industrial school I beg to say that the Department, in view of the fact that the plans for assistance to ex-pupils on the Peigan Reserve, under the terms of the recent surrender, have not been completed, has decided to allow this boy to remain in the St. Joseph's Industrial School for another year, on condition that the greatest care is exercised by you to prevent any infection from tuberculosis. He should not be allowed to sleep in dormitories with any children who are affected and as much of his time as possible should be spent out of doors. The Department is particularly interested in this boy, who is exceptionally well-developed, and desires to see him have every chance that can possibly be given him.

For 12
W.D.
W.D.

Your obedient servant,

ED. MOLENT

Secretary.

Rev. J. Riou, O.M.I.,
Principal,
St. Joseph's Industrial School,
Davidsburg, Alta.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3933, file 117,657-1)

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Ottawa, May 26, 1910.

Rev. Sir,

Mr. Inspector McKenna, in his report on the St. Joseph's Industrial School, refers to the large quantity of land attached to the school. This land seems to be chiefly utilized for the purpose of raising and feeding stock, which, no doubt, helps out your institution financially, but the care of a number of hogs and two hundred of cattle must entail upon the older boys an undue proportion of manual labour. This kind of work should not be overdone in our schools, as it has a tendency to give the boys a distaste for agriculture and stock-raising that may induce them in later life to turn their attention to less honourable means of making a living. The Department considers that it would be in the best interests of the school if this branch of work be curtailed.

It is also noticed that there are a number of half-breed and non-treaty children in attendance. In 1906 there were seven of this class in the school. In March, 1909, this number had increased to fifteen and Mr. McKenna now reports that there twenty-five in attendance. This is considered an unwarrantable increase, although he remarks that their presence does not keep out any Indian children or interfere with the proper care and training of the treaty children in attendance. It is difficult to understand how he arrives at this conclusion, as 87 children cannot be

Rev. J. Riou, O.M.I.,

Principal,

St. Joseph's Industrial School,
Davisburg, Alta.

fed, clothed and cared for without a larger staff, more air space and more medical attendance than 62, the number of Indian children enrolled. Indeed there is nothing to show that they undergo any medical examination when they enter the school, and they may be spreading disease among the regular Indian pupils. The truth is this Department is simply supporting and educating 25 children who ought to be attending provincial schools, and it wishes you to discontinue the practice of admitting pupils of this class. In this connection I beg to refer you to official letter of November 4th, 1909.

Mr. McKenna also reports that the boys' building requires a new roof and to be re-painted. If you will be good enough to submit an estimate of the cost of the material needed the Department will give this matter favourable consideration.

Your obedient servant,

J. D. MOLEMAN

Secretary.

117657

Indian Industrial School

at St. Joseph's Industrial School,
Davisburg, Alta.To the Secretary of Indian Affairs
Ottawa.June 12th / 1910

366491

Sir.

I have the honour of acknowledging receipt of your letter of the 26th last No 117657/1, and in reply to say that I am surprised to see the illogical policy of the Indian Department in regard to the farms conducted by this school. Last year after the Inspector's report I was asked to have some more land broken on the farm, and I have done the work. To day it seems to be a different policy altogether, Mr Martle is a very practical man, and is doing a lot for the welfare of the Indians; he knows that farming and ranching are for the Indians of this province the only means of making a living. It was on his suggestion that you had asked us to break more land and I have done all in my power to have the work done. We want the Indians to be self supporting, and we do teach them the way of becoming so. Now, sir, you understand ^{that} the training is given easier to the youth than to mature age. We do take all means possible to have the ^{youth} take interest in their work, that we have succeeded in a certain measure is noticeable to any quick-sighted visitor. The pupils are at home in this institution and feel contented; they are treated as members of the same family and I must say they understand and appreciate it. The farm as it is conducted far from being for the boys a subject of distaste for agriculture, is on the contrary an inducement towards it.

Do you find 3 hours of work a day too much for the training of boys between fifteen and eighteen? I find this necessary if we expect them to be any good later on in ^{life} ^{life}. When leaving this school the graduates are able to do any kind of work on the farm and they have the strength to sustain the fatigue attached to it, and they will find work among the farmers at the current wages and will often be preferred to white employes. They are proud to show that they have learned something.

366491

school and it goes to show that the money spent and the pains taken with them is not entirely lost. Is it not this that the Indian Department expects from the graduates of an Industrial school? With this result before our eyes how can the Department asked this branch to be curtailed, especially when on the other hand it does develop the same branch on the reserve?

In regard to the non treaty pupils I must say that I was authorized by the Indian Commissioner to take a certain number as long as our means would allow it. I have not asked any special grant for them, and I do not see how the Department can claim that it is supporting pupils for whom it does not give any grant. A good number of these non treaty pupils earn their tuition by their work. That their presence do not interfere with the proper care and training of the treaty children in attendance is clear enough. We have accommodation for 120 pupils will you find the rooms too crowded when we have only 87, we would have to keep the same staff for 50 pupils as for 120, as the different trades have to be taught to them. It gives a little more work for the staff, that is all.

Now, in regard to medical attendance, I must say that the Indians in general get very little of it, and this school does not make exception to the rule. I would wish that the public, and know what they get on that point. I have been now close to 15 years among the Indians, and I know how they are treated, and I am not surprised at all if they are dying off. What has been done to prevent to prevent the tuberculosis to spread among them? Nothing. What has been done in this school to prevent it? Refuse admission to the pupils because they were infected with the disease that they might die the quicker on their reserves. The medical attendance in this school has consisted since I am here in a few examinations to show that they were all tuberculous, but I would like to see some of our cleaner young doctor give their opinion on them. Now there is sometimes a medical visit a month, just for the show, but in urgent cases when the service is needed it is very seldom that the doctor can come. With that the Department may reproach us of more medical attendance on account of the non treaty pupils. We have to act the best of our abilities.

and that very often in serious cases, would you give us the same capacity in ^{the} ordinary run of the institution? Can we not see if the pupils is healthy or not? Would you think us so simple and deprived of sense as to take in pupils to spread disease among regular Indian children? Is this examination required in our white schools?

You mention also that the Department wishes us to discontinue the practice of admitting pupils of this class. This I have done. Since your letter of November the 4th 1909 not one non treaty pupil has been admitted in this school. But as you come again on the subject you will allow me this remark.

I always have understood that it was the policy of the Department to admit to these schools all indian children between 6 and 18 years old, be they treaty or non treaty as long as they were living like Indians. Some non treaty pupils have been brought up here by the Police and were admitted by the Department. How is it that the same cannot be done to day? is it not still for the best interest of the country? If not taken in schools these abandoned children will be worseⁿ than the treaty Indians, they cannot attend the white schools. Do the Department prefer to see these destitutes taken to the Penitentiary or the reformatory?

Enclosed you will find the estimates of the cost of the material needed for the painting and reroofing the boys building.

I have the honour to be, your
very obedient servant.

J. R. Ryan
Principal.

MEMORANDUM,

Re Time-Table at ^(St. Joseph's) ~~Davisburg~~ Industrial School:

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JSE 160370/64

The Principal states in his report dated April 12th, 1910, regarding the time-table as carried out at this School - that:-

- " Pupils rise at 6.30 a.m. and breakfast at 7.00 a.m."
- "Morning chores at 7.30 a.m. and recreation till 9 a.m."
- "PUPILS WHO WORK IN FORENOON GO TO THEIR WORK UNTIL NOON"
- "1.30 p.m. pupils who work in afternoon go to their work" others to school at same time. At 4 p.m. school dismissed - " Evening chores and recreation till 5.15 pm."
- " 6.30 to 8. p.m. recreation"at 8 p.m. junior children retire and at 8.30 p.m. senior boys retire.
- "Wednesday afternoon is a holiday for senior boys and Thursday afternoon a holiday for junior boys and girls."

It will be noted that it is impossible to be able from the above remarks to state definitely just what time is devoted daily to outdoor work and chores. It would seem that what the Principal intended to state was that ^{one section} ~~part~~ of the pupils work outdoors all morning, up to time of serving dinner, (12. noon) - the balance during the afternoon from 1.30 to ^{5.15} ~~4~~. But it is not clearly stated that this is the case.

D.

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RE
ST. JOSEPH'S INDUSTRIAL
DAVISBURG, ALBERTA

As S. H. P. M. J. G.

The Secretary
Department of Indian Affairs

will soon

399375

Department of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa.

Medical
Attendance.

I find that I overlooked a note on medical attendance.

The school authorities are not satisfied with the present system. The physician charged with the medical attendance of the school resides at Calgary. It has been found difficult to get prompt response to urgent calls; and a physician has had at times to be called from Okotoks. The system provides for monthly visits; but these are reported to be irregularly made, and often very hurriedly. There is no benefit from formal, periodical visits. Sister Kelly, the Superior of the Sisters in charge, has had years of hospital practice, is skilled in ordinary diagnosis, in the treatment of the simple sicknesses, and ~~experienced~~ in applying first aids in serious cases. She is likewise a trained pharmacist. What is wanted is a physician within easy call. The call system would be more economical and more efficient.

I understand that a proportion of the school grant is held for medical attendance. If a change be made in the desired direction, the actual cost only should be deducted from the grant.

I should be pleased to be advised of the

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Department's decision in the matter.

Your Obedient Servant,

J. A. G. M. S. S.

I.R.C.I.S.

Winnipeg, 15th November, 1911.

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PUBLIC ARCHIVES
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CANADA

Ottawa, 20th February, 1912.

Sir,-

I beg to inform you that you are hereby appointed medical attendant to the St. Joseph's Industrial School, near Davisburg. Your salary will be at the rate of \$300.00 per annum. You will be expected to visit the school at least once a month and also respond promptly to all emergency calls. Very careful attention should be given to the health of the pupils. When at the school you should ascertain whether the buildings are in a perfectly sanitary condition. It is desired that you will give very careful attention to all cases of tuberculosis which may exist or develop and that you will see that the sufferers are isolated and furnished with proper nourishment. You should in such cases give special instructions with regard to the patients' diet.

Your work will cover not only medical but surgical services.

The examination of Indian children who are candidates for admission to the school will be a most important part of your duties. You should be very careful not to admit any children who have tubercular tendencies, or any whose general health would unfit them for a successful course in the school.

You should furnish a detailed report respecting your work at the end of each month, which report should be forwarded to the Department through the Principal of the School.

Your obedient servant,

Alfred Ernest Ardiel, Esq., M.D.,
Okotoks,
Alta.

Asst. Deputy and Secretary.

Ottawa, 20th February, 1912.

Rev. Sir,-

I beg to inform you that Dr. Alfred Ernest Ardiel, of Okotoks, has been appointed medical attendant to the Indians of St. Joseph's Industrial School. Copy of the letter informing him of his appointment is enclosed herewith. You should see that the Doctor sends in a report once a month regarding his work among the pupils of the school.

You will observe that the Doctor's special attention has been drawn to tubercular cases and that he has been asked to see that patients suffering from that disease receive a special diet of a nourishing character.

For Out

Your obedient servant,

W. D. McLean
Asst. Deputy and Secretary.

The Rev. Principal,

St. Joseph's Industrial Schools,
Davisburg, Alta.

over

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Ottawa, 28th February, 1912.

Rev. Sir:-

In reply to that portion of your letter of the 12th instant, in which you state that previous to the appointment of a physician to attend pupils of the High River School, you took a pupil to the Hospital to be treated, and that the charges for the physician and medicine amounted to \$10.00 while the Hospital charges were \$5.00: I beg to say that you may submit certified vouchers for payment.

[Handwritten signature]

Your obedient servant,

Asst. Deputy and Secretary.

Rev. J. Riou,
Principal St. Joseph's Industrial School,
Davisburg, P.O., A.ta.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 3933, file 117,657-1)

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CANADA

Indian Industrial School

at Davisburg

To the Secretary of Indian Affairs
Ottawa June 4th 1912

Sir.

Herewith I have the honor to present you with my resignation as Principal of the St. Joseph's Indian Industrial School. I will be replaced in this position by Rev. Geo. Nordmann, C.M., as you shall be instructed in due course by His Lordship Bishop Legault.

I have asked the assistance of the Indian Department in regard to recruiting pupils for this school and regret to say that up to the present this help has been refused to me. Having had some experience in working for the Indians for the last sixteen years, I am convinced of doing better work for their spiritual and temporal welfare in spending my time with ~~the~~ right on the Indian Reservations.

I shall be still interested in the success of the work carried on in this Institution and shall direct my efforts towards the recruiting of pupils so that it may continue to be in the future, as it has been in the past, a credit to the Indian Department, and productive in good works for the Indians.

I have the honor to be

Sir

Your very obedient servant.

J. R. Rieu
C.M.