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546898

No.

Department of Indian Affairs

19².....

D. F. A. Corbett

Report on Boarding
Schools in Alberta

BLACK

205/23-5

546898

Indian Affairs. (Ott 10, Volume 400, file 54, no 2)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Regina, December, 7th, 1920.

To W.M.Graham, Esq.,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs,

Dear Sir:-

I herewith present my report upon Indian Schools visited in Alberta from 19th Nov. to 27th Nov. 1920:-
~~OLD SUN SCHOOL~~ near Gleichen on the Blackfoot Reserve. The Children of this school are generally below par in health and appearance. There are fifty pupils and 70% of them have somewhat enlarged lymphatic glands of the neck. Five of these have scrofulous sores requiring active treatment; first surgical and afterward tonics and fresh air. In the case of three others with enlarged tuberculous glands, the same treatment should be recommended, while the remaining twenty five of those affected with this scrofulous disease should have tonics and as much fresh air and highly nutritious food as possible. Milk and eggs should be used very largely and such tonics as Cod Liver Oil and Comp. Syrup of Hypophosphites, or other preparation of Iron administered over a considerable period.. One little girl, Emma Big Old Man, has a large tuberculous abscess of the neck and jaw requiring prompt surgical attention, while Mary Red Morning is suffering from tuberculous ulcers of the chest and neck and requires equally urgent treatment.

The cases

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 4092, file 546,898)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

The cases of Felix Little Backbone, Sarah Turning Robe and Annie Cutter should also have prompt attention for tubercular glands. William Calfrobe is suffering from tuberculosis of the lungs, especially of the left apex and should not be in the school, as he is a danger to the other pupils as well as in a precarious state of health himself.

Five boys and three girls, are suffering from disease of the eyes sufficiently acute to require active treatment.

Sixty per cent. of the pupils have scabies or itch, many of them in an aggravated form. The condition has been neglected or unrecognized and has plainly gone on for months. The hands and arms, and in fact the whole bodies of many of the children being covered with crusts and sores from this disgusting disease. Two of the girls - Jean Spotted One and Elsie Many Goods, have sores on the backs of their heads fully three inches across and heaped up with crusts nearly a half inch deep. This condition urgently requires active treatment as it can be cleaned up in a short time with efficient treatment. The clothing and all articles coming into contact with the affected parts will require sterilization by boiling or being well washed with antiseptic. It would be advisable that a competent nurse be engaged to look after this process for a couple of weeks. The building in which these children are housed is far short of ideal. The dormitories are overcrowded and the ceilings are low. The floors are of soft wood and are not varnished

and

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 4092, file 546,898)

and hence very hard to keep clean, especially as the children play through the halls and rooms since there is no proper play room. This also applies to the class room which is a detached building heated by a stove and in no sense modern. This could be made into a fair gymnasium if modern class rooms were provided elsewhere.

There is no infirmary in the building and only two small balconies, but as these are off the staffrooms they are not available for the pupils. This constitutes a very serious defect in the building as an Indian School, for an abundance of fresh air is essential for the health of all children, and much more so for the Indian, who has been for many centuries an out of doors animal and who, in the process of becoming a house dweller, suffers so severely from these diseases which may be classes as house diseases, among these, particularly, Tuberculosis. Spacious balconies should be provided on the south side of this and all other Indian boarding schools, wherethe pupils may sleep in the open air, during the greater part, if not throughout the whole year. It is a constant experience that Indian children being taken ill with tuberculous diseases while in the schools, and sent home, make remarkable recoveries in the open air life of the tent, even though the surroundings may be otherwise very undesirable. If the sanatorium principle were adopted as far as possible in the construction of all Indian schools and hospitals the result could not be other wise than gratifying and the prevalence

of

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 4092, file 546,898)

of scrofulous glands and pulmonary consumption would be reduced to a minimum. The beds should be kept in the dormitories during the day in order to avoid dust during the summer and the chilling of the mattress and clothes during the winter when much heat would be abstracted from the bodies of the children before the bed would become warm enough to sleep upon, if the beds had been left out doors during the day. The pupils should dress and undress in comfortable rooms and after being warmly covered in bed should be pushed out into the open air for the night. X

CROWFOOT SCHOOL. CLUNY



Here we find 30 girls and 40 boys housed in a building that is thoroughly up to date and modern in every particular. Though this school is only seven miles from the Old Sun School the contrast is most marked, and exemplifies what may be accomplished with the same people under different school conditions. Here all the pupils are fully up to a high standard of health and appearance. They are plainly well fed and clothed, clean and wholesome standing erect and soldierly, strong and vigorous and would compare well with the children of any school. Gross evidence of tuberculosis was almost absent. One one child in the 70 showing any scrofulous sore on the neck, and that child in good general condition, one side of the neck having been completely healed and the affected side now healing nicely. Another boy is noticed to be somewhat anaemic but examination of his lungs shows no active disease present.

Both these children are young and are late arrivals in the school. There is little doubt that they will become quite well under the ordinary treatment of the school. Here any children below par are specially fed with milk and eggs between meals and sleep out on the roomy balcony on the south side of the building and make speedy recovery.

One older girl has a tubercular gland on one side of the neck, which it would be well to have removed before she goes to take up the duties of a home. During her stay in the school, the good treatment she has received has kept the trouble under control and prevented its spread but only the removal of the gland can insure her safety once she is removed from the sholesome surroundings of this most excellent school.

The childrens eyes are well cared for, and though a few cases of ancient trachoma are found, they are all cured so far as is possible and are not at present a menace to the children themselves or their fellows.

The teeth are all in good condition and no evidence of enlarged tonsils or adenoids found. Neither are there any suppurating ears or skin diseases present. One boy requires glasses and the sisters have arranged that these shall be supplied.

For the number of inmates in the school at present, the building itself leaves but little to be desired, and in favour of the administration too much praise cannot be given. Every part is kept most scrupulously clean and sanitary.

The woodwork and floors are varnished and polished allowing no possible lodgment for dust or dirt.

The dormitories are roomy, well lighted and ventilated and open upon wide balconies to the south which are used for sleeping balconies and would be used much more if they were provided with proper screening.

The cloak rooms are a perfect model of neatness and cleanliness the apparel of each pupil being clean and neatly folded and kept in a separate locker. The Halls, corridors, and classrooms especially the desks in the class rooms are in a state so perfect that it seems difficult to believe they have been in constant use for six years.

There is a pleasing infirmary for the girls and one for the boys and a well filled and spotless pharmacy insures the sick of all necessary aids to recovery.

The out buildings and grounds are sanitary and attractive and a well kept garden gives wholesome out door occupation for many of the children. The whole air of the school breathes care and cleanliness and I doubt if another school could be found in Canada that could equal and I am sure none could surpass this school in its thorough neatness and in preservation of the original state of its equipment.

X THE SARCEE SCHOOL, near Calgary.



Here are 17 boys and 16 girls in a condition bad in the extremt. All the children except four show the presence of tuberculosis in a state that requires active

treatment as the children are now fighting a losing battle with this dread disease. Sixteen of the 33 have been affected with suppurating glands or open ulcers and many sit at their desks with unsightly bandages around their necks to cover up their large swellings and foul sores.

Thirty five per cent. of the children show some involvement of the lungs in various stages. One girl has only two weeks ago had a haemorrhage from the lungs and is now in active pulmonary disease.

The condition of one little girl found in the infirmary is pitiable indeed. She lies curled up in a bed that is filthy, in a room that is untidy, dirty and dilapidated, in the north-west corner of the building with no provision of balcony, sunshine or fresh air. Both sides of her neck and chest are swollen and five foul ulcers are discovered when we lift the bandages. This gives her pain, and her tears from her fear of being touched, intensifies the picture of her misery.

Twelve of the pupils have sore eyes, many have teeth that require attention and the general condition of nearly all the pupils is much below even a ~~passable~~ standard of health which is likely to become still lower through the oncoming winter, while the children are kept more closely housed.

The building is reported to have been very cold
in previous

in previous winters but a new furnace has been installed and the outside of the main buildings have been covered with shingles so there should be no further trouble from this source. The inside of the house and school room is neither clean, tidy nor sanitary, and in its present condition and management is unfit for carrying on the work of a boarding school. *X*

It is unlikely, however, that the unhealthy condition of the children can be charged against the school alone, for home conditions on this Reserve are bad, and most of the children must come to the school in very poor health. I visited 10 of the homes and found their condition truly deplorable. The buildings themselves are quite new and of good construction and could be made quite sanitary.. A brick fireplace has been built in each with the idea of making ventilation . We did not, however, find one of these in use and in fact they were all blocked up to prevent the cold air from coming in that way. The occupants claim these fireplaces smoke so badly they cannot be used, and of course a fireplace will only ventilate well when there is a fire burning in it to cause the hot air to rise and draw the foul air out. It would be well to have these fireplaces fixed so they would not smoke, and then encourage their use. But a vigorous and prolonged campaign of education in sanitary house dwelling will be very necessary among these people for the present condition of the interior of their houses renders them unfit for habitation. Dirt and debris

are allowed

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 4092, file 546,896)

are allowed to accumulate freely and the use of soap and water for washing clothing and floors quite neglected.

The occupants of the first house visited consisted of an old man partially blind with the apex of his right lung chronically tuberculous, a very old and helpless woman sat on a pile of rags in one corner while a second old woman who has not been able to walk for four years, sat on a very dirty bed. Both these women are also partially blind from what I believe to be tertiary syphilis. These people have had six children, four of whom have died from tuberculosis, and the house now presents a condition in which order and cleanliness are totally disregarded.

In the second home the mother though looking fairly well, has a distinct tuberculous cavity in the apex of the right lung. A daughter, who had been sent home some years ago from school has very large suppurating glands, abscesses and ulcers on both sides of her neck. She has had three children, all dead, first was born dead, the second lived two months and the third two years. Here it would seem that syphilis and tuberculosis have wrought havoc, for the father has a charcot knee denoting tertiary syphilis.

In a third home there were five children all showing some evidence of tuberculosis. The mother has a tuberculous lung and the father has on both sides of his neck the scars of scrofula.

The conditions were much the same in the whole ten houses visited. In all of them the floors were unswept and unwashed.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 4092, file 546,898)

-10-

unwashed and the bed clothing scant and filthy. Many of the occupants have sore eyes and nearly all some form of tuberculosis. Mostly glandular but many with chronic lung disease held somewhat in check by the outdoor and tent living which Indians practice through the summer months.

I examined twenty of the men of the band at the Agency, paying particular attention to their lungs and to the glands of the neck as well as to their eyes and to the good condition of their bones. Only three of the twenty could be classified as up to average good health. Not more than these three would be considered as capable of military service, and one of these three is not a Sarcee, but a late addition to the band, which in all numbers about 165. It is likely that this band will shrink much further in number for many of the people are old and the children are very unhealthy.. To remedy the present state of this band, vigorous, prolonged and radical measures are an absolute necessity, both as regards the school and the home life.

I would urge that the school be closed and the building remodelled and converted into an hospital along Sanatorium lines and placed under the charge of a competent medical man and trained nurses, who would give needed medical care and instructions in hygienic living not only to the children but to all suffering adults on the Reserve, and that a campaign of visiting the homes be instituted and rigorously continued until these houses are all cleaned up and the occupants taught to keep them clean, and until the



Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 4092, file 544,898)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

-11-

Habits of cleanliness be thoroughly established and all active disease eradicated. Many will need surgical attention in hospitals where major surgery can be properly performed and the patients then transferred to the hospital on the Reserve where prolonged care may be given by Sanatorium methods, such as abundant open air living on balconies, good food and suitable tonics, in order that these people may reach a place of comparative safety and future usefulness.

ERMINSKINS SCHOOL, at Hobbema.

Here there are 33 girls and 27 boys. Examination of these children showed none requiring surgical or hospital treatment. There are no cases of suppurating glands of the neck or other parts and though fully 50% have enlarged glands of the neck they would not be looked upon as requiring anything more than good hygienic surroundings, food and fresh air to become cured. There are no children in the school who should be sent home though four boys and three girls are found to be below par in general condition, are anaemic and have enlarged glands, but I believe the extra care now being given them viz. extra diets of milk and eggs, cod liver oil and iron tonics, and their being kept out of doors as much as possible, should be sufficient to bring them up to a standard of good health. The eyes are in good condition, though in the case of four pupils the usual bathing with

Boric acid

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 4092, file 546, R98)

-12-

Boric acid solution and the occasional use of Argyrol are necessary to keep them in good condition. Two pupils have blindness of one eye from infantile infections and two others have partial blindness from the scar of an old ulceration of the cornea long ago healed.

The teeth of all are passably good, and none are showing signs of any active involvement of the lungs.

The general health, weight and color of the pupils of this school are fully up to the standard.

The building itself is an old one but fairly good, is kept very clean and is fairly light and airy. The dormitories are now somewhat crowded. Thirty three now sleep in one room where the maximum capacity should be 28. The windows are very small though fairly numerous and the ceiling is a foot or two lower than is desirable. There are several fairly good balconies but they are not used as much as they should be. The addition of a modern building to the one now in use is very desirable as the present capacity is overtaxed and there are still a number of children on the reserve not attending school. The present building is too good to be condemned but in time should be replaced by one more modern.

ST. ALBERT SCHOOL, near Edmonton

Here we find 43 boys and 37 girls very healthy and well cared for in a new and thoroughly modern building and under a most competent administration. There are 290

pupils

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 4092, file 545,898)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

-13-

pupils altogether in this school, of whom 80 to 83 are Indians. In looking over the Indian children carefully I did not discover any who should be sent home. In general health and appearance they are all fully up to the standard of good health. Though a number have enlarged glands of the neck there are none suppurating or ulcerating and I am satisfied the very efficient care they receive in this institution should meet all requirements, and I can cheerfully commend this school as being well equipped and well managed in every particular.

In conclusion I would again mention only to emphasize the desirability that all Indian schools be provided with wide balconies properly screened so that the children may be kept in the open air to sleep during as much of the year as is practicable, and all the better if it be throughout the whole year, after sanatorium methods, as in this way alone can the prevalence of tuberculous disease among the Indians be reduced and the health of the bands be brought up to a desirable standard.

Respectfully submitted,



Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 4092, file 545,298)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA



546898



DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
CANADA

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO
100-14
NO.

D

REGINA, SASK., Dec. 7th, 1920

ALSO TO DATE OF THIS LETTER

Dear Sir:

I herewith enclose for your information a report from Doctor F. A. Corbett of Regina, who made a thorough inspection of the following schools in Alberta, during the latter part of November;—Old Sun, Crowfoot, Sarcee, Ermineskin, and St. Albert.

I find the report very thorough, and the Department are now in possession of much valuable information with regard to the health and sanitary conditions at the various schools mentioned, information that I doubt would ever have been obtained had not this special Officer been instructed to go to the Institutions and make a report as to the actual conditions existing.

With regard to the situation at the Old Sun School; while the building is not all that could be desired, there appears to have been gross carelessness on the part of those in charge of the School, to allow such a loathsome condition to exist. The local Doctor is not by any means excluded from this remark.

The School building is badly put up, and it seems to me that when the plans were drawn up, more attention was given to the accommodation of the staff than of the pupils. I consider the building very badly arranged. I understand Doctor Corbett saw the Medical Officer, and gave him instructions to clean up the situation at once. He also told the Principal what to do with regard to the treatment of the children. Doctor Corbett tells me, with proper care and treatment the Scabies should be cleared up in two weeks time. I have instructed Mr. Gooderham to do what he could in the way of getting what is required to carry the work out successfully.

With regard

D. C. Scott, Esq.,
Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 4092, file 546,898)

With regard to the Sarcese Boarding School, I do not think the Doctor's report will be a surprise to you. To my mind it would be a mistake to carry on this Institution as a School; however, as the Doctor goes very thoroughly into the conditions here, it is needless for me to add much further than to say that the conditions on the Reserve could not be much worse, from a sanitary standpoint. I never saw such dirty houses in my thirty-five years experience living among Indians. I cannot help thinking Agent Gordon has not given all the attention to the sanitary end of the work that he should have given to it, particularly at an Agency like the Sarcese, where an Agent has so little to do compared with other Agents, where there are four or five times as many Indians, and where farming and stock raising are carried on extensively. Something will have to be done at once to straighten up the situation. And the question is, can the present Agent carry on the work? I doubt it.

The situation at Hobbema is very satisfactory, although the School and Dormitories are not what you would call ideal; however, I do not consider the children's health is in any way impaired through attending the School. The building is old, but kept spotlessly clean and above all, the children are well clad and well fed. I understand there are between forty and forty-five Roman Catholic children still on the Reserves at this Agency, who are not attending School. A request was made to have additional accommodation provided. This matter will no doubt have to receive the attention of the Department at an early date, as educational facilities will have to be obtained.

I was exceedingly pleased with what I saw at St. Albert School. This is truly a wonderful place. The school building, just completed, is without doubt the finest Indian Institution I was ever in, large, airy and well lighted. The beds and bedding could not be better. There was no crowding, and the food was good and wholesome. The children looked the picture of health, as the Doctor's report bears out.

Mostly everything in the way of food used in this Institution is produced on the premises. The wheat is ground into flour at the mill nearby; the beef, pork, eggs, milk and fruit used in the School are raised or grown on the home farm.

I was

-3-

I was particularly pleased at what I saw at the Crowfoot School. The building is large, airy and well lighted. The Dormitories were in excellent shape. The beds clean and comfortable; the Classrooms large and well ventilated; and above all, the children looked the very picture of health. They were clean and well clad. There was nothing in the whole Institution, that a person looking for trouble, could find fault with. In fact I can say nothing but praise for the school, for such it deserves.

EXTRACT
104.2-1

Yours very truly,

Wm. A. Blair
Indian Commissioner.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 4092, file 546,898)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
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DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

CANADA

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO

NO. 100-14

D

REGINA, SASK. Dec. 7th, 1920

ALSO TO DATE OF THIS LETTER

546801

Dear Mr. Scott:

I am attaching herewith a report
from Doctor Corbett and one from myself, on a recent
visit to the various schools in Alberta.

I hope you will find time to read
Doctor Corbett's report, as I consider it contains
most valuable information.

Yours very truly,

Indian Commissioner.

D. C. Scott, Esq.,

Deputy Supt. General of Indian Affairs,

Ottawa, Ontario.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 4092, file 546,898)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA



DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
CANADA



546803
OFFICE OF THE
DEPUTY SUPERINTENDENT GENERAL
OTTAWA

December 11, 1920.

Memorandum:

Honourable Sir James Lougheed.

Incls.

I beg to send herewith important reports from the Indian Commissioner and Doctor F.A.Corbett, of Regina.

When I was in Regina last summer I had an interview with Doctor Corbett, and it was arranged that he should make these inspections. Doctor Corbett is greatly interested in the welfare of the Indians, and his report justifies the inspection.

I regret extremely that it is possible to draw such a comparison between the Protestant and Roman Catholic schools. The Crowfoot, Ermyneskin's and St. Albert schools are all conducted by the Roman Catholic Church, and the Old Sun's and Sarcee are conducted by the Church of England. The comparison does not hold good over the whole field, however, as we have excellent Protestant schools in other parts of the country. The Anglican schools in the diocese of Calgary have always unfortunately been badly managed.

The conditions at the Old Sun's school are disgraceful, and the principal and medical attendant are worthy of serious censure for allowing such health conditions to exist.

As you are personally aware of the general conditions at the Sarcee reserve, this additional information with reference to the school and the Indians there will be of special interest. If this band is to be saved at all we must take vigorous measures and I would propose to turn the school into a hospital and to treat

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 4092, file 546,898)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

- 2 -

the whole reserve as a hospital area. These Indians have a large reserve and more of it should be turned into cash as soon as possible and used for their benefit, and the funds we have on hand should be fully used.

It would be advantageous if Doctor Corbett could continue his inspections and visit all our reserves and schools, but as he has a large practice in Regina, I do not think we could expect him to spend the necessary time in making inspectorial visits.

I should like to discuss these matters with you.

Duncan Scott
Deputy Superintendent General.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 4092, file 546,898)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

KODAK SAFETY FILM



546805

Ottawa, Ontario.
December 17th, 1920.

MEMORANDUM:

MR. D. C. SCOTT -

With reference to the attached reports from the Indian Commissioner and Doctor F. A. Corbett regarding conditions in certain Indian Schools in the Diocese of Calgary, - the Minister, before leaving for the West, did not have an opportunity of reading the reports but I explained to him the contents. He instructed me to advise you to take whatever steps were necessary to improve the disgraceful conditions, particularly in the Old Sun and Sarcee Schools. It might be well, however, to discuss this matter with the Minister immediately he returns, which will be on the 29th instant.

W. Macmillan
Private Secretary.

Enclosures.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 4092, file 546,898)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

December 30th. 1920.

Dear Mr. Graham,

I have read with great interest your letter of December 7th. and Dr. Corbett's report of the same date. I sent it to the Minister with my own report and he has taken communication of it, but I intend to discuss it with him further.

As you had instructed Agent Gooderham to take the necessary steps to deal with the situation at the Old Suns School I need not give any directions as to what should be done, but I would like to have a report as soon as possible showing what has been done.

As regards the Sarcee boarding school, I think our opinions agree that it should be turned into a hospital, and that the whole reserve should be considered as a hospital area. I will write to Canon Gould and communicate Dr. Corbett's findings and suggest that we should immediately put in a staff of nurses and discontinue the educational work for the present. Mrs. Hannington called upon me this morning with reference to the scheme that we had previously discussed, of which you are aware. I think she might be able to help us get with nurses for the Sarcee Hospital if we require them. There is some possibility of our getting a hospital outfit from the Guelph Hospital which has been conducted by the Hospital Commission, and if we succeed in this it will place us in control of a fine lot of hospital equipment. I told Mrs. Hannington that I expected you at headquarters next month and that we should have a conference, and I look forward to that as being important.

W. M. Cranum, Esq.,
Indian Commissioner,
Regina, Sask.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 4092, file 546,898)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

-2-

Meanwhile will you send me a report on the present conditions at the Old Sun's school and give me any further ideas you may have with reference to the Sarcee situation.

Yours very truly,

DCI Sunbeam Oct 15th
Deputy Superintendent General.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 4092, file 546,898)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Encl.

January 8, 1921.

Dear Canon Gould:

Upon my recent visit to the West I arranged that Dr. F. A. Corbett, of Regina, should make an inspection of the Old Suns and Sarcee schools. Dr. Corbett completed his inspections in due course, and I am enclosing herewith, for your information, copies of his reports, which I have myself read with concern and regret.

The Department has taken prompt measures to alleviate the shocking conditions existing at these schools. The Indian agent has been instructed to take the necessary steps to deal with the situation at the Old Suns school, and I have asked that a report with regard to present conditions there should be forwarded to the Department as soon as possible.

In view of Dr. Corbett's report, it now seems more urgent than ever that steps should be at once taken to turn the Sarcee school into a hospital and the whole reserve into a hospital area. It would appear necessary to suspend the educational work for the present, and there certainly would be nothing gained in transferring the children to the Old Suns school, until there is a change in the condition at that institution.

OK
I shall communicate with you, further, when I receive the report asked for with regard to this school. The existence of such a situation is indeed discouraging, but I hope that by a vigorous effort we shall be able to effect a rapid improvement.

Duncan C. Scott
Yours truly,

Rev. Canon S. Gould,
General Secretary of the
Missionary Society of the
Church of England, (Duncan C. Scott)
151 Confederation Life Bldg.,
Toronto, Ont.
Deputy Superintendent General.

Indian Affairs. (10 10, Volume 4092, file 516,808)

The Executive Committee of the Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada, having had before it the letter, dated Jan. 8th, of the Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, together with the accompanying copies of the Reports of Dr.Corbett of his medical inspection of the children in the Old Sun's Boarding School, Blackfoot Reserve and in the Sarcee Boarding Schools, begs permission to bring the following points, in connection therewith, to the attention of the Deputy Superintendent General:

1. That although Dr.Corbett's inspection was made on a date prior to Nov. 25th, 1920, a copy of his report was not mailed by the Department to this Committee until Jan. 8th, 1921.
2. That the children in question were, for some time previous to Dr.Corbett's visit, under the treatment directed by the local medical man. Writing to the Executive Committee under date Nov. 25th, 1920 the Acting Principal of the School says in part:

"Mrs. Gentleman and Miss Bloomer spent a great deal of time treating sore places on the girls. Dr.Corbett pronounced this to be 'itch' and claimed that the treatment directed by the local Doctor was entirely wrong.

and further:

"Mr.Scott.....can be assured that the directions of the local doctor had strict attention and that Dr.Corbett's desires are being carried out.

The Executive Committee submits therefore, since the children in the Old Sun's Boarding School were, prior to the visit of Dr.Corbett, under the care of the local medical man and that the latter's instructions were carefully observed by the School

staff, that the staff cannot fairly be held responsible for the results of the wrong diagnosis made by the local medical man.

3. That the report of Dr.Corbett presents a strong condemnation of the adequacy and satisfactory character of the building occupied by the Old Sun's Boarding School - a building erected wholly by the Department.

The Acting-Principal writes that the recent work done in connection with the heating system has improved matters but little if at all, and that during a recent cold snap he was obliged to go himself and spend a great deal of time in the boiler room in the effort to secure some fair degree of heat in the building.

4. That the Executive Committee, at its meeting on May 5th, 1920, adopted the following resolution:

"THAT a Sub-Committee be appointed "to interview the authorities of the "Department of Indian Affairs with "regard to the condition of the children "in the Sarcee Boarding School and the "future of that Institution. Consider- "ation of the estimates being de- "ferred pending report of this Sub- "Committee.

and that on the 27th of the same month, the Sub-Committee in question - G.B.Nicholson,Esq.,M.P., and the General Secretary - had an interview with the Deputy Superintendent General in his office on this matter. At this interview the Deputy Superintendent General agreed to the views set forward by this Executive, through its representatives, to the effect (1) that the physical condition of the great majority of the children in the Sarcee Boarding School made it imperative that the Institution should cease to be operated as a Boarding School, and (2) that the few healthy children should be transferred to the enlarged

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 4092, file 546,898)

building at Old Sun's.

The conclusions arrived at and accepted at this interview were set out in the letter, dated June 2nd, 1920, of the General Secretary to the Deputy Superintendent General, as follows:

"Dear Mr. Scott,-

In view of my departure for England tomorrow, I am placing before you, in writing, the results, as I understand them, of the recent interview which you kindly granted to Mr. G. B. Nicholson and me, as follows:

(1) The heating systems of the Sarcee and Old Sun's Boarding Schools to be immediately over hauled, and, if necessary, new systems to be installed adequate to the heating of the buildings.

(2) Provision to be made in the estimates of the Department for next year:

(a) for the erection, on a site to be selected of the new joint boarding school for the Blood and Peigan Indians.

(b) the remodelling and enlarging of the building used as the Old Sun's Boarding School to make it possible to remove the Girls' Dormitory, at least, from the ground floor, and to provide such additional accommodation as may be needed for the Anglican children on the Blackfoot Reserve who are not now in the School, and for the few Sarcee children, who are free from tuberculosis infection; providing that satisfactory arrangements can be made for the transfer of the latter from the Sarcee to the Old Sun's Boarding School.

Trusting that you will agree

with the above as stating the results of our interview, and thanking you for your ready kindness and sympathy in our efforts to place the Anglican work on behalf of the Indians upon a more efficient basis.

Believe me,
Yours very faithfully,
(Sgd) S. Gould,
General Secretary"

and acknowledged by the Deputy Superintendent General in his reply, dated June 10th, 1920.

"Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, June 10, 1920.

"Dear Canon Gould,

I have your letter of June 2nd,

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 4092, file 546,898)

"last, placing on record your understanding of our recent interview in Ottawa.

A few days after your visit here I reported to the Minister and I may state that my report to him of the interview practically coincides with the report submitted by you. I may say that I have taken action by way of communicating with our agents regarding the heating system at both the Old Sun's and the Sarcee Schools.

Yours very truly,
(Sgd) Duncan C. Scott,
Deputy Superintendent
General."

The Executive Committee therefore resolves:

- (1) That this Executive Committee, having brought the physical condition of the children in the Sarcee Boarding School to the notice of the Department, as long ago as last May, renewed its grant to that Institution for the current year with great reluctance, and only as an interim measure, pending the taking by the Department of the action recommended that the Institution be disestablished as a Boarding School and provided with the staff and equipment necessary for the efficient medical treatment of the children. Further, that this Committee now earnestly requests the Deputy Superintendent to put this change into effect at once, relieving this Committee of responsibility for the Sarcee Boarding School at a date to be set, which date should not be later than April 1st, of the present year.
- (11) That this Executive Committee requests the Deputy Superintendent to issue, forthwith, an order prohibiting the continuance of the practice, at the Old Sun's Boarding School, under which the Indians have been in the habit of taking their children out of the School for Saturday or other short periods of absence; that the Department define the holidays or vacations during which either the parents, or guardians, may remove children from the School, or during which the Principal may give them leave; that no local official

either of the Department or of the Missionary Society shall have power to vary the rule in question, and should the Indians, under the enforcement of the rule, carry out their threat to remove their children from the School, then the Department shall assume responsibility for the return of the children, so removed, to the School, or, in the event of their non-return by the Department, the Department continue to pay the per capita grants, involved, towards the maintenance of the School.

(111). That this Executive Committee assure the Deputy Superintendent General of its earnest desire to place the Indian Boarding Schools, under the Church of England in Canada, upon a basis of efficiency in the shortest possible time. It points out to him the fact that its ability to accomplish its aim depends, almost altogether, upon the re-placement by the Department of such wholly unsatisfactory and worn-out buildings as those at present occupied for Boarding School purposes on the Blood and Peigan Reserves, and upon the remodelling, enlargement and re-equipment of such modern but very inadequate buildings, as those of the Old Sun's School. This Committee, further, expresses its great regret that the limitations placed upon the plans of the Department by the very great calls which the Minister of Finance is required to meet in other directions, has prevented the Deputy Superintendent General from placing in his estimates, for the forthcoming year, a sum sufficient to cover the whole of the building operations agreed upon as urgently needed, at the interview on May 27th last, and as set out in the correspondence quoted above. This Committee further urges the Deputy Inspector General to make financial provision as soon as possible for the erection of the New Joint Boarding School for the Blood and Peigan Reserves, and, following the enlargement and re-equipment of the Old Sun's Boarding School, give the

claims of this Joint Institution, right of way as far as is
the Church of England in Canada is concerned, over all
other needs for building.

(IV) That this Executive Committee submits to the Deputy
Superintendent General the following immediate proposal:

1. This Committee to select, employ, and pay a
thoroughly qualified nurse who shall be appointed
to the nursing care of the Indian children in
the Boarding Schools under this Committee. The
nurse to travel from institution to institution
seeing that the instructions of the medical
officers of the Department are properly carried
out, and spending in any one institution the
amount of time which any special needs of the
children there may require.
2. The Department to be responsible for (1) the
nurse's travelling expenses between institutions
and (2) the needed medical and surgical supplies.
3. If this proposal is accepted and found to be
satisfactory in operation, this Committee will
in due time, if the need be shown to exist,
consider sympathetically the appointment of a
second nurse on the same conditions.

Date *Jan 14 1874.*

Signed:

S. Ford

General Secretary.

referred
Duncan C. Scott, Esq., C.M., G-4.

We are engaged in the active search
for a competent farmer for the Old Sun's School, and I shall
be glad if you are in a position to let me know what steps
have been taken by the Indian Commissioner with a view to
securing, for the use of the School, the additional land.

Believe me,

Yours very faithfully,

S. Foulk

General Secretary.

SG/NV.

P.S.

If you think that under
some system of special grants sufficient
to enable the Missionary Society to
pay the qualified agent needed,
and to meet the other required expenses,
we could conduct, as a Missionary
Society, the same Institution as
a Sanitarium, I shall be glad to
submit your views to the Executive
Committee. Needless to add, we are
most anxious to all in our power
to meet and alleviate existing
conditions existing at present.

S.F.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 4092, file 546,898)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

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Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada

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EDUCATIONAL SECRETARY
REV. W. E. TAYLOR, M.A., PH.D.
FIELD SECRETARY
REV. T. B. R. WESTGATE, D.D.
WINNIPEG, MAN.
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J. A. WORRELL, Esq., K.C., D.C.L.
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OFFICIAL MAGAZINE
The Mission World

EDITOR
THE GENERAL SECRETARY
MRS. WILLOUGHBY CUMMING, D.C.L.

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MAIN 7857

CABLE ADDRESS
MARTURIA OR M.B.C.C., TORONTO
("C.I.M." AND "VIA EASTERN")

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
THE PRIVATE (EX-OFFICIO)
THE BISHOP OF HURON (CHAIRMAN)
THE BISHOP OF MONTREAL
THE BISHOP OF TORONTO
THE REV. ARCHDEACON FORBES
THE REV. ARCHDEACON SNOWDON
THE REV. AND HON. DR. CODY
HON. F. E. HODGINS
HIS HONOUR JUDGE A. D. HARDY
G. C. COPLEY, Esq.

JAN 18 1921

131 CONFEDERATION LIFE BUILDING
COR. QUEEN AND VICTORIA STS.

Toronto, Ontario, Jan. 17th; 1921.

Duncan C. Scott, Esq., C.M.G.,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Ont.

547219

Dear Mr. Scott:-

Your letter dated Jan. 8th, enclosing copies of
Dr. Corbett's report on his inspection of the children at the
Old Sun School and the Sarcee School, received.

These serious matters were considered by our
Executive Committee yesterday, and I enclose herewith the
Committee's action on the communications noted. The Committee's
action is so very full that I do not think it necessary to add
much by way of further comment. I need only emphasize the point
that the directions of the local doctor were carried out by
the members of the staff and the conditions described by Dr.
Corbett must be ascribed to the wrong diagnosis of the local
medical man. Speaking from an entirely personal standpoint,
and in the light of thirteen years medical work in Palestine,
I found it very difficult to appreciate the following state-
ment by Dr. Corbett: "Two of the girls - Jean Spotted one and
Elsie Many Goods - have sores on the backs of their heads
fully three inches across, and heaped up with crusts nearly

Copy of this letter sent
on 120-1-1
104-1-1

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 4092, file 546,898)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Duncan C.Scott, Esq., C. M.G.-2.

half and inch thick". As a condition caused by scabies, this description struck me as quite unusual. I read the extract, I may add, over the telephone to a very prominent medical authority in Toronto and he at once said that scabies did not affect the scalp. This, however, is after all a minor point, and I have no desire to discuss the diagnosis of the local medical man or of Dr.Corbett. Having just returned from the School, however, and noted its conditions - conditions which were confirmed, as you told me, by Mr. Orr - I must ask to be permitted to say that I think Dr.Corbett's account to be somewhat over-emphasized.

I shall regard it as a favour if you could let me have an early reply concerning the definite recommendations included in the resolutions of the Executive Committee.

(1) With regard to the Sarcee Boarding School, the acknowledged physical conditions of the children in this School making it imperative, in our estimation, that they should be placed entirely under a medical regime, - a regime which must of necessity involve considerable expenditure and require the services of a specially trained agent, and, therefore, should be, we think, conducted directly by the Department, though as a Missionary Society we should be glad to co-operate in any way possible.

(2) The question of the short leave system for the children, which has been current in the Old Sun's School. You will remember that I brought this matter also, on a previous

** Vide postscript*

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 4092, file 546,898)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Duncan C.Scott, Esq., C.M.G.-3.

occasion, to your notice and I trust that there will be no difficulty in the issuing of necessary instructions by the Department.

(3) With regard to the nurse; we find that while there is a very definite need for the inspection and nursing care of the children, we do not find that there is sufficient work at any one institution to require the services of a qualified nurse all the time. We, therefore, trust that our proposal will meet with your approval as the best immediate solution of the need.

I may say that the Acting-Principal at the Old Sun's School advises us that the Indian agent, on the request of Canon Stocken, had applied for the admission to the School of one or more children who were decidedly under age. Our Executive Committee laid down the ruling for its own agents (1) that children under the specified age (laid down by the authorities of the Indian Department) could not be admitted to any School, without the express permission of the Executive Committee and, further, that the Principal, or Acting-Principal, and not the missionary, must be the person to submit applications through the proper channel to the Department for the admission of all children. I am glad to know, from the letter of the Acting-Principal, that you agreed with the above views of the Executive Committee concerning the admission of under-age children and that you declined the request submitted by the local Indian Agent.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 4092, file 546,898)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

C O P Y

MACLEOD, Alberta
Jan. 7th. 1922.

W.M.Graham,
Indian Commissioner,
Regina, Sask.

Dear Sir:-

While I have been doing the medical work for the Indian Department on the Blood Reserve for the past year, I could not help being struck by the number of cases of Tuberculosis, and Tubercular affections, particularly Scrofula, that have come to my attention, and I have been wondering if something could not be done to try and eliminate this condition to a certain extent, particularly among the children, and more particularly still, among those children who are in the schools, and under confinement and to a certain extent, restraint.

In reading this question up, and talking it over with other medical men, I have come to the conclusion that the generally accepted theory at the present time, among medical men, is that the tonsils are one of the main, if not the main source of infection thru which the Tubercular micro-organism gains entrance to the human system. The tonsill is, as a matter of fact, a filter, and as much, is a receptacle for any and all of these germs, and these germs are constantly present in Tonsillar tissue. The individual becomes a little run down, his resisting powers become a little lowered, and he is then, in a fit state, for these micro-organisms, previously stored up in the tonsils, to gain entrance and a foothold on the individual, with the disastrous results that we are all aware of, the gradual killing off of the Indian race.

With this end in view, I made it a point to inspect all the children, both at the Roman Catholic School, and the Protestant School at St. Paul's Mission, and to me, the result was surprising, and opened my eyes, and one that I think will surprise you. At the Roman Catholic School, out of sixty pupils examined, forty-two of them have enlarged tonsils and adenoids; At St. Paul's School, out of fifty-five children examined twenty-six of them were in the same condition. Out of a total of one hundred and fifteen children, sixty-eight of them, or nearly sixty per cent have large unhealthy tonsils and adenoids, which are, outside of any possible Tubercular infection, a decided menace to their health, large, spongy, infected tonsils, from which they are constantly absorbing, and which are, unquestionably a very decided hindrance to their development, from a purely health point of view.

However, the question of Tuberculosis, is to my mind the most important consideration, and I have no hesitation in stating my opinion, and I am satisfied that this opinion will be backed by all the medical men and throat specialists, that were these children's throats put in good condition by removal of unhealthy hypertrophied tonsils and adenoids, there would be much less danger of their becoming Tubercular, and they would be given the chance of health, to which they are entitled.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 4092, file 546,898)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Out of these hundred and fifteen children, thirty of them have from one to six or seven, decayed rotten roots of teeth in their mouths that also, should be attended to.

If the Indian Department wish to do a good work for the preservation of the health of the Indian, and the maintainence of the Indian as a race, I do not think that they can do better, than by giving the rising generation of children, a chance, and I can say, without any fear of contradiction, that the very best chance that these children can be given, would be to remove the very evident cause of infection of Tuberculosis, by putting them in decent physical condition, by removing the unhealthy, diseased Tonsils, Adenoïdes and teeth. Among my own private practise, among families whose family physician I am, I would feel that I were negligent in my duty, did I not give them the same advise as I am now giving you, in regard to every single one of these sixty-eight children.

As to ways and means, I think that this could be very easily managed and arranged. You have a Hospital at Stand Off, which, by the way, is one of the best institutions I have ever had anything to do with, and operating room, plenty of adequate help, and every faculty for the carrying out of this work. I do not do this work myself, as I consider it a specialists operation, but I have no doubt that arrangements could be made with Dr. Gunn of Calgary, who is an excellant nose and throat man, to come down, and give two or three days to this work, when the whole thing could be cleaned up. I would suggest too, that if this were done, a dentist be taken out, and while the children are under the anaesthetic, the teeth that require extracting, be taken out. I am sure that three days at the outside would clean up this whole work, and I am satisfied that it could be very easily and conveniently carried out at your own Hospital at Stand Off. I have suggested Dr. Gunn, for, in my opinion, he is the best man to get. I got him for all my own special work and besides, I understand that he has been doing a considerable of this same work for Dr. Murray on the Sarcee Reserve.

There is no question about it, that this will be a considerable expense to the Indian Department, but I consider that it will be money well spent, if the ravages of Tuberculosis is to be checked among the Indian children and if the Indian Department is sincere in its wish to help in the preservation of the Indian race.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Signed.) Allan H.N. Kennedy, M.D.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 4092, file 546,898)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

546 898



DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
CANADA

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO

NO. 402/15 A.

S.

REGINA, SASK., 13th. Jan. 1922.

ALSO TO DATE OF THIS LETTER *HSD*

561923

Mr. Scott
Dear Mr. Scott,

I am enclosing, herewith, copy of a letter which I have received from Dr. Kennedy of Macleod, the Medical Officer for the Blood Reserve. It seems to me that he is suggesting something most unusual and impracticable with Indians, especially with the Blood Indians. I would not like to take the responsibility of such an undertaking, and doubt whether all Doctors would agree with Dr. Kennedy in the plan he suggests. We all know that the removal of tonsils and adenoids is necessary at times, but to ask the Department to send in a Doctor to remove tonsils and adenoids of 60% of the pupils attending our schools is unusual to say the least, ~~as~~ and certainly requires investigation by another Doctor. I showed Dr. Kennedy's letter to Dr. Corbett, and from what I could gather I should say he would be loath to recommend such an undertaking. However, he was not in a position to say definitely what should be done before a thorough examination had been made. Dr. Corbett was on the Blackfoot Reserve just a little over a year ago, when he did some excellent work for the Department, and as the Bloods are the same people he was naturally surprised to learn of Dr. Kennedy's recommendation. My suggestion is that Dr. Corbett should, at some future date that is convenient to him, be allowed to make another trip on behalf of the Department, and visit the Blackfoot, Blood, Peigan, Hobbema and any other Agencies in the West which he may find time to make a trip to, with a view to making a report on the health of the Indians.

Duncan G. Scott, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Ont.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 4092, File 546,898)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

-2-

Indians. He would only charge the Department the nominal sum of \$10.00 per day for his services - which would just cover his personal expenses - as the trip would be taken with a view to having a rest from his practise, which is a very heavy one. He is interested in Indians, and charges the Department for operations about 25% less than the usual fee. I think the Department should approve of Dr. Corbett making this trip some time in the near future, provided he is able to leave his practise.

I shall be glad to hear from you in regard to this matter.

Yours very truly,

W. M. Graham
W. M. GRAHAM,
Indian Commissioner.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 4092, file 546,898)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

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DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS
CANADA

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

IN YOUR REPLY REFER TO
NO. 4C2-15-A

ALSO TO DATE OF THIS LETTER

G.

REGINA, SASK. Feb. 21st. 1922.

DC

Dear Mr. Scott,-

I have your letter of the 15th instant, No. 546898, with reference to Dr. Kennedy's report on the two Boarding Schools on the Blood Reserve and wish to state that you are quite right that you did say sufficient in your letter to enable me to notify Dr. Kennedy that we did not intend to send for Dr. Gunn and this information was conveyed to Dr. Kennedy after I received your letter. What was concerning me was, should the matter end there? There is no doubt that some attention had to be given to Dr. Kennedy's report and I thought that if Dr. Corbett were going to visit the various schools, he might be able to operate on any cases requiring attention and by following this procedure he would probably have the advantage of his inspection of the various schools and have this surgical work done at considerably less cost than would be entailed in bringing Dr. Gunn from Calgary for the sole purpose of operating on the children. I think/

Duncan C. Scott, Esq.,
Deputy Superintendent General,
Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, Ontario.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 4092, file 546,898)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

think Dr.Corbett agrees with me that it is unusual to find in a school of 60 children half of them requiring tonsils and adenoids removed.

As far as Dr.Corbett is concerned he told me he could go any time in the Spring.

Yours very truly,

W.M. Graham
W.M. Graham,
Indian Commissioner.

568988

Dr. F. A. Corbett, F. R. C. S.,
2735, Victoria Avenue,
Regina, Sask.

To W. M. Graham, Esq.,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs,
Regina, Sask.

Dear Sir,

I herewith submit my report of visit to Indian Reserves in Alberta.

I left Regina Saturday evening June 3rd. 1922, and arrived in Gleichen Sunday 8 a.m. Visited the Blackfoot School, Cluny, and examined all the children and found seven boys and four girls urgently needing removal of tonsils and adenoids. One boy and one girl with tuberculous abscesses of glands of neck demanding attention.

The school buildings are well kept, very clean and sanitary, and the health of the children good. They are plainly well cared for, clean and under good discipline. The sisters were courteous and very helpful, and gladly gave fullest co-operation in arranging for and later carrying out operations on the above cases, which were done at the school on Monday afternoon, after obtaining the consent of the parents at the school before operation, and had no difficulty in obtaining their consent to operate on the children.

On Sunday afternoon I visited Old Sun School and examined all the children; found three boys and two girls urgently requiring removal of tonsils and adenoids. This I did on Tuesday morning after having obtained the consent of the parents. The sanitary conditions of this school are no better than last year. The class room of the older children has been much improved by a new hard wood floor, but the north end has been so cold all winter that the young children have for their class room the former play room in the basement in the main building. The windows here are very small and high, and the room utterly fit for a class room.

Extensive alterations are to be carried out of the school by the department of Indian Affairs

The health of the children is about as it was last year with the exception that no scabies is now found. There are twenty cases of enlarged tuberculous glands of the neck, but many are likely to recover during the outdoor life that is practiced by the Indians during the summer. Owing to the lack of suitable surroundings I deemed it unwise to operate at the school so had the children removed to an hospital in the Town of Gleichen for the one day of operation. There is no doubt that the health of these children whose tonsils and adenoids were removed and abscesses curetted will be greatly improved by the operation.

Tuesday/

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 4092, file 546,898)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA

Tuesday evening 6 p.m. left for Calgary arriving the same evening at 10 p.m. Wednesday it rained all day so did not get out to Sarcee reserve. Saw Dr. Murray and left for Macleod Thursday morning. Met Dr. Kennedy, Mr. Faunt and Rev. Middleton. Drove to Blood reserve arriving there for supper Thursday night. Saw children and arranged to operate next morning on twelve children for tonsils and adenoids, two gland cases and several teeth.

Friday afternoon I drove to the Catholic School at Standoff with Dr. Kennedy and picked out nine cases for tonsils and adenoids, which I did Saturday morning at 9:30, having spent the previous night at the Agency. Spent Saturday and Sunday at the Blood reserve until 6 p.m. Then drove through Macleod to Peigan Agency; had supper there, then took the 12:30 train for Calgary.

Arrived in Calgary Monday morning 9 a.m. and went to Sarcee reserve 10 a.m. Looked over school and found eight children requiring the removal of tonsils - four boys and five girls, and two requiring operation glands of neck. These operations I performed with the assistance of Dr. Murray at two p.m., and drove back to Calgary the same evening.

There has been a gratifying change for the better in this Agency since my visit a year ago last Fall. The children have the appearance of being well fed and cared for and seem happy. There were only two cases of open sores on the necks, and these I operated on. Dr. Murray and his staff deserve high commendation for the good work done here in improving the health of the people. Twenty eight gallons of milk is being used in the school per day, and the diets of the children cannot be improved upon. There are no cases of sore eyes. The older Sarcee Indians too show quite an improvement in health and their houses and tents are much improved in cleanliness and sanitation. ~~X~~ The school building is clean but still lacks some most essential requirements. ~~X~~ There are no screens on any of the doors or windows so flies cannot be kept out and they abound in the building, though their presence is disgusting and unhealthy. There are no out of door balconies, and these are absolutely necessary if the children are to regain health and remain healthy. These two absolute essentials should be provided at once, and with them a continuance of the present system I feel satisfied that the reserve will be reclaimed from what what seemed to be impending disaster. ~~X~~

Extract
in no.
of Sarcee
set for

Monday/

Monday evening we left Calgary for Hobbema where we arrived on Tuesday morning. The children of this school are the most wholesome lot of Indian children I have ever seen in a school. There is not a single case of visible scrofula and not a case of sore eyes in the school. There were nine cases of greatly enlarged and diseased tonsils and adenoids. These I operated on that afternoon with the assistance of Dr. MacGilligan. An abundance of milk is used, and the herd of cows are well kept, fat and apparently healthy. The sisters are to be congratulated upon the excellence of this school from every standpoint.

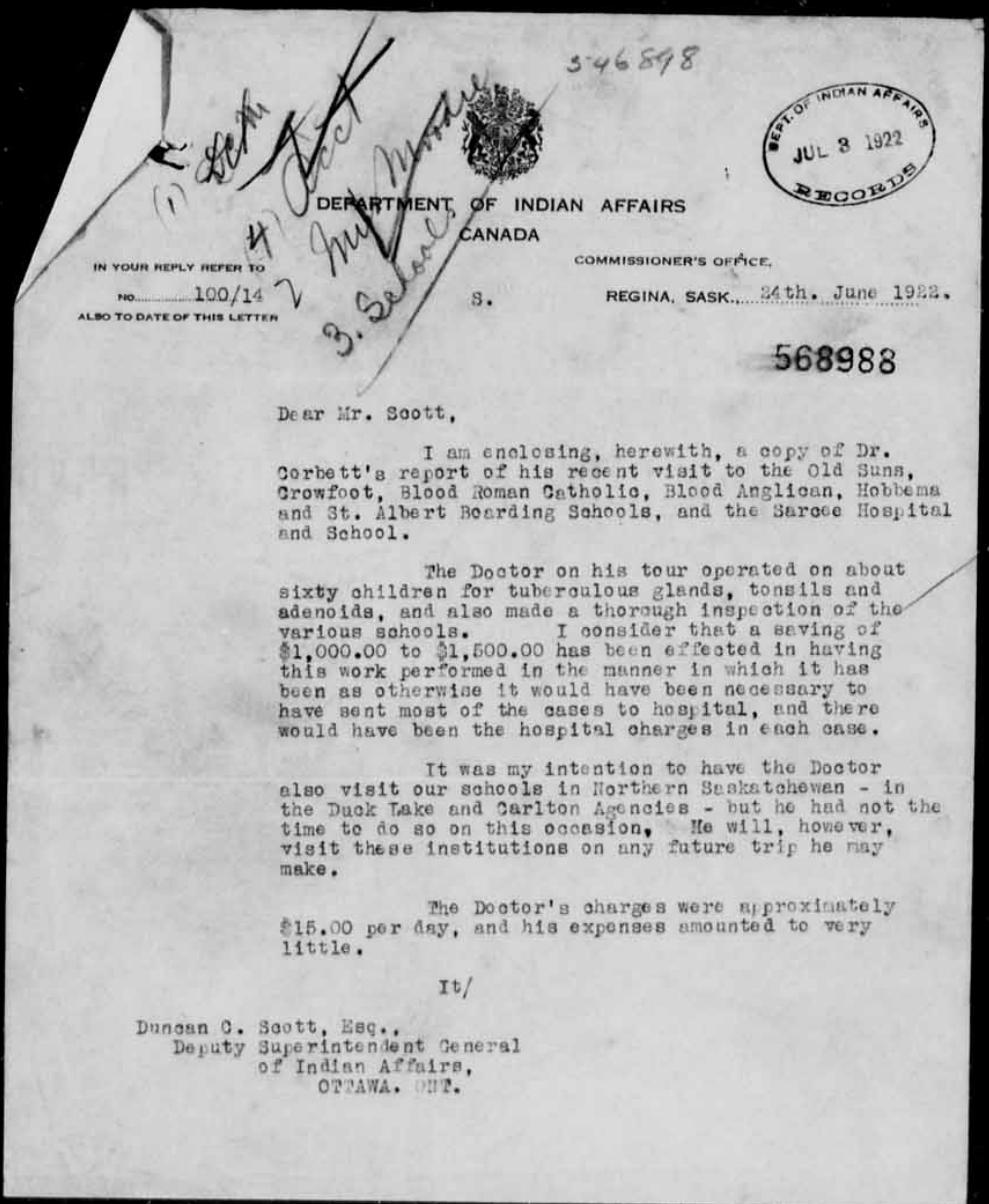
From Hobbema we went to Edmonton and inspected the children in the school at St. Albert. This school has reached a high standard of excellence both as the health and the general care of the children. One Indian child is suffering from ulceration of the corner of the eye, and I advised her removal to an hospital where effort can be made to save the sight of the eye. There were no cases of enlarged scrofulous glands, and no surgery was required here. There is an abundance of milk used in the school, and all the children had the appearance of health and happiness.

Respectfully submitted.

F. A. Corbett.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 4092, file 546,898)

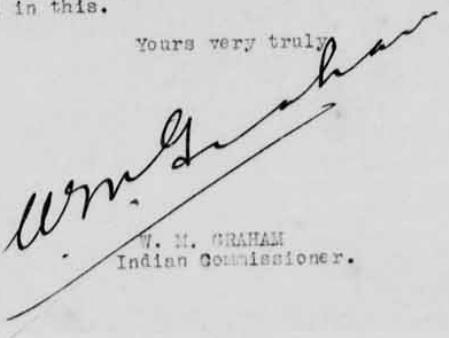
PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA



-2-

It is trips of this kind that accomplish
most good, and as far as I am personally concerned
we cannot be accused of neglecting the Indian child-
ren who are in our schools, and there is satisfac-
tion in this.

Yours very truly



W. M. GRAHAM
Indian Commissioner.

Indian Affairs. (RG 10, Volume 4092, file 546,898)

PUBLIC ARCHIVES
ARCHIVES PUBLIQUES
CANADA