

**10.—Naturalizations in Canada by Principal Nationalities, effected under the
Naturalization Acts 1914-1920 during the calendar years 1915, 1916,
1917, 1918, 1919, 1920 and 1921—concluded.**

Nationalities.	1915.	1916.	1917.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
Roumanians.....	6	3	2	6	55	384	872
Russians.....	6	6	5	9	687	1,303	2,021
Serbians.....	-	-	-	3	3	24	4
Serb-Croat-Slovaks.....	-	-	-	-	-	22	122
Spaniards.....	-	-	-	3	4	5	3
Swedes.....	15	14	8	37	236	384	435
Swiss.....	8	10	1	10	39	51	69
Turks.....	1	-	-	-	-	2	10
Turk (Armenian).....	-	-	-	-	1	39	67
Turk (Assyrian).....	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Turk (Greek).....	-	-	-	-	-	3	15
Turk (Macedonian).....	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Turk (Mesopotamia).....	-	-	-	-	-	4	2
Turk (Palestine).....	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Turk (Syrian).....	-	-	-	-	11	79	134
Venezuelans.....	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Section 4 ¹	3	2	-	-	-	2	3
Section 11 s.s. (c) ² Chap. 38, Nat. Act, 1919.	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
British in Canada.....	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
Total.....	124	156	135	195	2,051	8,784	11,069

¹ Under Section 4 of the Naturalization Act, 1914, the Secretary of State is authorized in his discretion to grant a special certificate of naturalization to any person with regard to whose nationality as a British subject a doubt exists.

² Resumption of British nationality by wife of alien being a subject of state at war with His Majesty.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

The Indians of Canada.¹

Population.—The Indians of Canada number about 100,000, not varying very much from year to year. Their numbers are, however, slowly increasing, and the popular notion that the race is disappearing is not in accordance with facts.

Administration.—Indians are minors under the law, and their affairs are administered by the Department of Indian Affairs under the authority of the Indian Act. This Department is the oldest governmental organization in the Dominion, dating back to the time of the Conquest. It was originally under the military authorities, and did not become a part of the civil administrative machinery until 1845. By section 5 of the British North America Act, 1867, the Indians of Canada and the lands reserved for them came under the control of the Dominion Government, and in 1873 an Act of the Canadian Parliament (R.S., c. 81) provided that the Minister of the Interior should be Superintendent General of Indian Affairs and as such have the control and management of the lands and property of the Indians in Canada. The aim of the Department of Indian Affairs is the advancement of the Indians in the arts of civilization, and agents have been appointed to encourage the Indians under their charge to settle on the reserve and to engage in industrial pursuits.

¹ Contributed by the Department of Indian Affairs.