

Reserves have been set aside for the various bands of Indians throughout the Dominion, according to their respective requirements, and the Indians located thereon are under the supervision of the local agents of the Department. The activities of the Department as guardian of the Indians, include the control of Indian education, health, etc., the development of agriculture and other pursuits among them for their advancement, the administration of their funds and legal transactions and the general supervision of their welfare.

The educational work of the Department is now very extensive. A total of 321 Indian schools are in operation, comprising 247 day, 58 boarding and 16 industrial schools.

The local administration of the Indian bands on the reserves scattered throughout the Dominion is conducted through the Department's agencies, of which there are in all 114. The number of bands included in an agency varies from one to more than thirty. The staff of an agency usually includes various officers in addition to the agent, such as medical officer, clerk, farm instructor, field matron, constable, stockman, etc., according to the special requirements of the agency in question. The work of the agencies is supervised by the Department's inspectors, each inspector having charge of a certain number of agencies. Expenditures upon destitute Indians are made by the Dominion Government, either from public funds or from the tribal funds of the Indians.

The Indian Act provides for the enfranchisement of Indians. When an Indian is enfranchised, he ceases to be an Indian under the law, and acquires the full status of citizenship. In the older provinces, where the Indians have been longer in contact with civilization, many are becoming enfranchised. Great discretion, however, is exercised by the Government in administering this problem, as Indians who become enfranchised lose thereby the special protection attached to their wardship, so that it is necessary to guard against premature enfranchisement.

**Linguistic Stock and Tribal Origin.**—The separate linguistic stocks that are generally recognized in Canada are Algonkin, Iroquoian, Siouan, Athapascan, Kootenay, Salish, Wakashan, Haida, and Tsimshian. The most numerous stock is the Algonkin, which extends from the Atlantic coast to the Rocky mountains, and includes the Micmacs of the Maritime Provinces, the Hurons and Algonkins, Maliseets and Naskapees of Quebec, the Ojibbewas or Chippewas of Ontario, and the Crees, Bloods, Peigans and Blackfeet of the Western Provinces. Next in strength to the Algonkin stock comes the Iroquoian stock (Six Nations Confederacy), which is not aboriginal to Canada, but migrated from the United States and is settled in Ontario and Quebec. The Athapascan stock covers the northern parts of Alberta, Saskatchewan, the North-West Territories, Yukon and the northern interior of British Columbia.

There are only a few bands of Siouans in Canada. They are found in the Prairie Provinces, and, like the Iroquois, migrated from the United States. With the exception of the Athapascan tribes of