

the northern interior above referred to, the Indians of British Columbia appear to be wholly separate races from the other native inhabitants of Canada, their customs, arts and crafts, physical characteristics and temperament bearing no similarity to those of the Indians of the eastern and prairie provinces. The British Columbia Indians are divided into several linguistic stocks, namely, Kootenay, found in the southeastern interior, the Salish, which is the most numerous, in the southwestern part of the province, and the Wakashan or Kwawkiutl-nootka, and Haida and Tsimshian in the northern coastal districts.

Treaties.—In the older eastern provinces, the history of the Indians has been one of slow development with that of the community. In western Ontario and the Prairie Provinces, the situation has been different. There the rapid spread of civilization made it necessary to take prompt and effective measures to protect the moral claims of the Indians, which are recognized by the Government. Accordingly, treaties were entered into with the Indians whereby the latter ceded to the Crown their aboriginal title and interest in the country. In consideration of such cession, the Crown agreed to set aside adequate reserves, make cash grants, provide per capita annuities, give assistance in agriculture, stock raising, hunting, trapping, etc., as particular circumstances might require, provide education for the Indian children and otherwise safeguard the Indians' interests. These treaties have been made from time to time as occasion arose, and as new territories were opened up. The last treaty to be made, Treaty No. 11, was effected in the summer of 1921, and covered the Mackenzie River district, where it was necessary to protect the Indian interests, owing to the oil rush and consequent rapid settlement of the country. No treaty has been made with the Indians of British Columbia, but their welfare has received no less attention from the Government on that account.

Industries and Occupations.—The industries and occupations of the Indians do not vary greatly from those of the other sections of the community in the localities in which their reserves are respectively situated. In the remoter and more unsettled parts of the country, however, hunting and trapping is still their chief source of livelihood. This, and the manufacture of native wares, may be said to be the only distinctively Indian vocations. A considerable number of Indians have qualified in the professions and those holding degrees are *ipso facto* enfranchised by the Indian Act. Almost every industry, trade and occupation now has its Indian representatives.

Maritime Provinces.—In the Maritime provinces the Indians are variously engaged in the occupations of hunting, fishing, trapping and farming, according to the respective locations of their reserves.

Ontario and Quebec.—Mixed farming is the principal occupation of the Indians in the settled parts of Ontario and Quebec. They have made marked progress in agriculture, especially in Ontario, during the past few years. The Department of Indian Affairs employs