

Section 6.—Soldier Settlement of Canada.*

At the end of the calendar year 1938 the Soldier Settlement of Canada had 19,843 farm properties under administration, representing a net investment of \$46,110,222. Under the Soldier Settlement Act of 1919, 25,017 soldier settlers were established on the land with loans. On Dec. 31, 1938, there were 9,553 soldier settlers, 5,851 civilian settlers, and 1,667 settlers under the British Family Scheme. There were 2,772 farms on hand of which 2,053 were leased; 3,808 settlers had repaid their loans in full in cash; 2,123 properties had been transferred to municipalities and provinces under Sec. 21A of the Soldier Settlement Act.

Under the 3,000 British Family Scheme, 3,346 families came forward for settlement. Of these 1,828 had withdrawn as at Dec. 31, 1938, 27 had repaid their loans, leaving 1,491 families still operating their farms. Under the New Brunswick Family Settlement Agreement, 359 families came forward; of these one had repaid his loan, 182 had withdrawn, and 176 remained on the land.

The following numbers of settlers had applied for the benefits of the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act: 2,632 soldier settlers, 1,125 civilian settlers, and 1,318 British family settlers. Of these applications, 1,048 cases of soldier settlers had been disposed of, involving indebtedness of \$3,873,567 and a reduction of \$1,377,855; civilians—604 cases disposed of, debt \$2,146,555, reduction \$721,540; British family settlers—657 cases disposed of, indebtedness \$2,770,240, reduction \$1,235,513.

The supervision staff of the Department have made land appraisals and reported on the applications of farmers (other than those under the Soldier Settlement of Canada) under the Farmers' Creditors Arrangement Act. To Dec. 31, 1938, 10,237 land appraisals and reports had been made in British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, and the Maritime Provinces.

Other investigational services in the calendar year 1938 were: 284 investigations for the Department of Mines and Resources; 7,067 investigations in rural districts with respect to applications under the War Veterans' Allowance Act of 1930; 2,953 investigations for the Department of Pensions and National Health and the Canadian Pension Commission with respect to applications for relief allowances and special investigations of pension cases in rural districts.

Section 7.—Department of the Secretary of State.†

The Department of the Secretary of State was constituted in its present form in 1873, through the merging of the previously-existing offices of the Secretaries of State for Canada and for the provinces. The Secretary of State is the official mouthpiece of the Government as well as the medium of communication between the Dominion and Provincial Governments, all correspondence between the Governments being conducted by him with the Lieutenant-Governors. He is also the custodian of the Great Seal of Canada and the Privy Seal as well as the channel by which the general public may approach the Crown.

The Secretary of State is also the Registrar General, registering all proclamations, commissions, licences, warrants, writs, and other instruments issued under the Great Seal and the Privy Seal. He is further charged with the administration of the Boards of Trade Act, the Companies Act, the Canada Temperance Act, the Copyright Act, the Naturalization Act, the Patent Act, the Trade Unions Act, the

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