

3.—Indian Lands, by Classes and Provinces, as at Mar. 31, 1945

Province or Territory	Uncleared and Uncultivated	Cleared but Not Cultivated	Under Cultivation	Total Area of Reserves
	acres	acres	acres	acres
Prince Edward Island.....	1,370	200	97	1,667
Nova Scotia.....	19,040	532	215	19,787
New Brunswick.....	36,366	1,125	262	37,753
Quebec.....	161,409	15,437	6,529	183,375
Ontario.....	1,168,836	105,187	29,462	1,303,485
Manitoba.....	355,541	115,075	12,514	483,130
Saskatchewan.....	518,775	622,097	52,580	1,193,452
Alberta.....	553,785	800,201	49,865	1,403,851
British Columbia.....	548,946	247,288	35,851	832,085
Yukon and Northwest Territories.....	5,799	37	82	5,918
Canada.....	3,369,867	1,907,179	187,457	5,464,503

4.—Values and Sources of Income of Indians, by Provinces, 1946

Province or Territory	Income Received from—					Wages Earned	Total Income of Indians ¹
	Farm Products, including Hay	Beef Sold or Used for Food	Fishing	Hunting and Trapping	Other Income		
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$		
Prince Edward Island.....	3,000	600	650	750	4,500	1,400	10,900
Nova Scotia.....	7,150	220	900	1,300	10,992	98,500	119,062
New Brunswick.....	4,450	900	4,400	3,100	29,820	72,800	115,470
Quebec.....	132,210	22,882	6,922	526,887	214,291	979,795	1,882,987
Ontario.....	295,340	56,910	342,933	960,085	1,046,934	1,771,000	4,473,202
Manitoba.....	245,648	42,840	141,640	260,875	230,301	153,600	1,074,604
Saskatchewan.....	527,903	124,174	37,258	115,038	528,417	429,191	1,761,981
Alberta.....	470,087	263,140	11,130	386,294	510,091	257,156	1,897,898
British Columbia.....	842,666	222,560	1,866,670	439,730	623,384	2,197,600	6,192,610
Northwest Territories.....	5,476	—	14,975	471,000	24,805	19,970	536,226
Totals, 1946.....	2,533,930	734,226	2,427,478	3,164,759	3,223,537	5,981,012	18,064,942

¹Includes income received from timber and mining dues, from annuities earned as interest on Indian trust funds, and from money received from land rentals.

Eskimos.—Refer to p. 1133 of the 1946 Year Book. This information has undergone no change.

Section 4.—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 Federal 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 being 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 Ticket of Leave Act, the Unfair Competition Act (1932), the Bankruptcy Act, and with the collection and tabling of parliamentary returns. Other Acts and

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