

and-span fishing fleets of the west coast Indians are a tribute to their native industry. Indian women are preferred workers in the canneries where the patience and regularity of their operations is recognized as outstanding. In the settled areas of the eastern provinces, the Indians are engaged, mainly, in mixed farming. Some have been successful in specialized industrial pursuits.

For statistics of the agricultural and stock-raising activities, real estate and personal effects of the Indians, see the Annual Report of the Department of Mines and Resources.

### 3.—Indian Lands, by Classes and Provinces, as at Mar. 31, 1947

Province or Territory	Uncleared and Uncultivated	Cleared but not Cultivated	Under Cultivation	Total Area of Reserves <sup>1</sup>
	acres	acres	acres	acres
Prince Edward Island.....	1,320	800	200	2,741
Nova Scotia.....	12,720	556	1,066	18,187
New Brunswick.....	33,140	1,127	339	36,962
Quebec.....	139,243	13,978	9,271	177,338
Ontario.....	1,121,193	104,267	27,814	1,352,948
Manitoba.....	210,075	158,121	18,390	522,395
Saskatchewan.....	501,410	714,610	70,066	1,202,743
Alberta.....	327,834	797,633	63,513	1,419,047
British Columbia.....	445,373	247,356	41,491	832,782
Yukon and Northwest Territories.....	3,575	32	35	5,634
<b>Canada.....</b>	<b>2,795,883</b>	<b>2,038,480</b>	<b>232,185</b>	<b>5,570,778</b>

<sup>1</sup> Includes areas under water and waste lands.

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

Province or Territory	Income Received from—					Wages Earned	Total Income of Indians <sup>1</sup>
	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	260,575	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	Nil	14,975	471,000	24,805	19,970	536,226
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>2,533,930</b>	<b>734,226</b>	<b>2,427,478</b>	<b>3,164,759</b>	<b>3,223,537</b>	<b>5,981,012</b>	<b>18,064,942</b>

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

**Political Adjustment.**—Aboriginal political organization among the Indians varied considerably in the different tribes and races. Usually it was very simple, involving only the recognition of a chief and headmen or councillors, either hereditary or chosen for their prowess or ability. Among some of the tribes, however, the clan and totem system gave effect to a fairly elaborate social structure. The nearest approach to established government was among the Iroquois, whose League of the Six Nations constituted an effective mutual aid pact, with quite modern