

The fur trade continued to be a source of revenue for the inhabitants of Yukon, especially the native population. During the year ended June 30, 1948, the catch numbered 131,227 pelts valued at \$230,117.

Subsection 2.—Provincial Public Lands

By the Terms of Union which became effective Mar. 31, 1949, Newfoundland and the Coast of Labrador became a province of Canada. All lands in that Province which are not alienated are administered by the Provincial Government. In Prince Edward Island all the land is alienated and there are no provincial public lands. In the other Maritime Provinces and in Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia (except the Railway Belt and the Peace River Block), the public lands have been administered by the Provincial Governments since Confederation. Since 1930, when the Federal Government transferred the natural resources of the Prairie Provinces and of sections of British Columbia, public lands in all provinces have been under provincial administration.

In certain of the provinces extensive areas have been set aside from provincial lands as parks and reserves. These provincial areas are dealt with in Chapter I, pp. 25-31.

Information regarding provincial public lands may be obtained from the following officials of the respective provinces: Deputy Minister of Natural Resources, St. John's, Nfld.; Deputy Minister of Lands and Forests, Halifax, N.S.; Deputy Minister of Lands and Mines, Fredericton, N.B.; Deputy Minister of Lands and Forests, Quebec, Que.; Deputy Minister of Lands and Forests, Toronto, Ont.; Director of Lands, Department of Mines and Natural Resources, Winnipeg, Man.; Director of Lands, Department of Natural Resources, Regina, Sask.; Director of Lands, Department of Lands and Mines, Edmonton, Alta.; Deputy Minister of Lands, Victoria, B.C.

Section 2.—The Indians and Eskimos of Canada

Subsection 1.—The Indians of Canada*

History.—A short review of the historical background and economic adjustment of the Indian population appears at pp. 1170 and 1174 of the 1948-49 Year Book.

Administration.—The activities of the Indian Affairs Branch† of the Department of Mines and Resources include: management of Indian lands and reserves; trust funds; welfare projects; relief; family allowances; education; descent of property; rehabilitation of Indian veterans on reserves; Indian treaty obligations; enfranchisement of Indians; and a variety of other matters. The organization consists of a headquarters office at Ottawa, with about 100 local agencies in the field, each agency being responsible for one or more reserves and bands.

Reserves.—Reserves, or lands set aside by the Federal Government for the use of Indian bands, number more than 2,000. They vary in size from a few acres to 500 square miles. Except by special expropriation for public purposes, these reserves cannot be alienated without the mutual consent of the Government and the Indian owners. All reserve land is community property and the individual

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† After this material was prepared the Indian Affairs Branch was transferred to the newly organized Department of Citizenship and Immigration, established February, 1950.