

### Subsection 2.—Provincial Public Lands.

In the Maritime Provinces, 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. Owing to the transfer of the natural resources to the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia, as outlined in Chapter XXVII, p. 1019 of the 1931 Year Book, public lands in all provinces are now under provincial administration. In Prince Edward Island, all the land is alienated and there are no provincial public lands.

Information regarding the amounts of disposable public land and the terms on which areas may be secured was regularly given from year to year for each of the provinces in editions of the Canada Year Book prior to 1933. However, since the revisions since that time have been of a minor character and as there is a heavy pressure upon space, it has been decided to refer those interested in securing provincial public lands to pp. 921-927 of the 1932 Year Book, and to the following officials of the respective provinces: 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.; Minister of Lands and Forests, Parliament Bldgs. Toronto, Ont.; Director of Lands, Department of Mines and Natural Resources, Winnipeg, Man.; Director of Lands, Department of Natural Resources, Regina, Sask.; Publicity Commissioner, Edmonton, Alta.; Deputy Commissioner of Lands, Victoria, B.C.

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of occupied farms as reported in the Census of 1931. <sup>6</sup>Figures from the Forest Service, Department of the Interior. <sup>6</sup>Other than any included in Item 6. <sup>7</sup>Does not include National and Provincial Parks. Undoubtedly there are limited areas of lands in the Dominion and Provincial Parks suited to certain branches of agriculture, such as grazing. Since, however, these areas have been dedicated to the public for recreational purposes, primarily because of their scenic resources, such potential agricultural lands as they contain are precluded from being diverted to such uses. <sup>8</sup>This item is an approximation got by subtracting the sum of Items 2, 5, 9, 10 and 11 from Item 14. <sup>9</sup>Estimated by the Topographical Survey, Department of the Interior. Where this figure differs from the totals of Items 25-31, inclusive, the provincial estimates for Items 25, 26, 30 or 31 are not in line with total area as estimated by the Topographical Survey. <sup>10</sup>Dominion lands or provincial lands under forest include forested areas in the Dominion National and Provincial Parks. <sup>11</sup>This item is the total productive and unproductive forest area, by provinces, as estimated by the Forest Service of the Department of the Interior and given in square miles on p. 319 of this volume. Indian Reserves are not included in Item 18, but are shown separately as Item 19. Apart from this exception, Items 18 and 20 include all Dominion and Provincial lands under forest (Crown lands, National Parks, Ordnance lands, Military lands, reserves, etc.). <sup>12</sup>These lands include rock, open muskeg, burnt-over lands which are not re-stocking, and lands above timber line. All such lands are by no means economically barren, since in many cases they are sources of valuable mineral wealth or as in large areas in the National Parks, they have often a distinct economic value resulting from their scenic resources. Figures have been estimated by subtracting from the total land area the sum of agricultural and forest lands less the duplication involved (Item 9). <sup>13</sup>This item includes lands in process of alienation where such are not reported under Item 26, also where the figures are not available from provincial sources it is estimated by adding forest and agricultural lands alienated and allowing for urban and other areas alienated (Item 23). <sup>14</sup>From the 1930 Year Book, p. 961. This total is not the sum of the Items 1, 4 and 5, because of alienated lands in the form of grants to railway companies, grants to the Hudson's Bay Co., school land endowment, adjustments to road allowances as per footnote 3, etc. <sup>15</sup>No estimate available. <sup>16</sup>Figures are obtained from provincial sources. <sup>17</sup>In Yukon and N.W.T. areas aggregating 338,916,000 acres have been set apart by Order in Council as game preserves and sanctuaries in which only native Indians and Eskimos may hunt, but have not been permanently dedicated to this purpose by Parliament and are not, therefore, regarded as parks. <sup>18</sup>For the provinces indicated only. <sup>19</sup>There is very little unproductive land in New Brunswick. <sup>20</sup>This total is not the addition of the column items because the figures, being obtained from the various sources shown do not tie-in with one another. <sup>21</sup>Including the Wood-Buffalo Park (which, though reserved by the Dominion, is not administered by the National Parks Branch) and the Tar Sands Reserve. <sup>22</sup>That portion of the Wood-Buffalo Park in the Northwest Territories. <sup>23</sup>This is the forested area in the National Parks as estimated by the National Parks Branch, Department of the Interior. <sup>24</sup>Includes also other lands alienated since the Census of 1931 or, in the case of the Prairie Provinces, since the time of the original estimate (see footnote 14). These figures are approximations calculated for each province by deducting the sum of Items 6 and 15 from the sum of Items 25 and 26. In the case of Quebec a negative acreage is indicated. This would seem to suggest that reversions to the Crown since 1931 have more than offset any areas under this head.