

those owned by other interests. Lode mining was featured by extensive development operations in the Victoria Creek, Crescent Lake, Whitehorse Copper Belt, Nansen Creek and other areas, as well as at various points on the Alaska Highway.

The increased mining activity in Yukon gave rise to the problem of supplying the various properties with fuel, and to meet this situation the Tantalus Butte coal mine near Carmacks was brought into production during the summer of 1947.

The Geological Survey of Canada maintained three parties in Yukon during the summer of 1947, all mapping on a scale of 1 inch to 4 miles. Particular attention was paid to the Whitehorse and Dezadeash areas, both of which are readily accessible by road and contain important copper deposits. In the north, mapping was continued in the McQuestin area between Mayo silver-lead mining camp and the Klondike.

Maintenance of the Alaska Highway passed from United States authority to the Northwest Highway System (Canadian Army) on Apr. 1, 1946, but owing to limited accommodation the route remained closed to all travellers except maintenance personnel, prospectors, organized hunting parties, and others having business in the region or in Alaska. As a result of improvements, however, restrictions on tourist travel on the Highway were lifted early in 1948. In connection with the maintenance of the Alaska Highway in Yukon, there are now in force 11 leases of privately owned lands.

In the field of agriculture, the Federal Government experimental substation, opened in 1945 on the Alaska Highway approximately 100 miles west of Whitehorse, was continued. Field tests were conducted and garden plot trials were undertaken in 1947 with encouraging results.

The fur trade continued to be a source of revenue for the inhabitants of Yukon, especially the native population, and during the year ended June 30, 1947, the total catch numbered 58,777 pelts valued at \$373,176.

### Subsection 2.—Provincial Public Lands

In the 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 the transfer by the Federal Government of the natural resources of the Prairie Provinces and of sections of British Columbia, public lands in all provinces have been under provincial administration. In Prince Edward Island, all of the land is alienated and there are no provincial public lands.

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. 36-40.

Information regarding provincial public lands may be obtained from the following officials of the respective provinces: 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.