

Subsection 1.—Federal Public Lands

Public lands under the administration of the Federal Government comprise lands in the Northwest Territories including the Arctic Archipelago and the islands in Hudson Strait, Hudson Bay and James Bay, lands in Yukon Territory, Ordnance and Admiralty Lands, National Parks and National Historic Sites, Forest Experiment Stations, Experimental Farms, Indian reserves and, in general, all public lands held by the several Departments of the Federal Government for various purposes connected with federal administration (see Table 2). These lands are administered under the Territorial Lands Act (RSC 1952, c. 263) and the Public Lands Grants Act (RSC 1952, c. 224) which became effective June 1, 1950 and replaced previous legislation.

The largest areas under federal jurisdiction are in the Northwest Territories and Yukon Territory where only 73 sq. miles of a total area of 1,511,979 sq. miles are privately owned. This part of the national domain, with the exception of the islands in Hudson Bay and James Bay, is all north of the 60th parallel of latitude and occupies about 40 p.c. of the surface of Canada. It is under the administration of the Northern Administration Branch of the Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources.

Subsection 2.—Provincial Public Lands

Public lands of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Quebec, Ontario and British Columbia (except the Railway Belt and Peace River Block) have been administered since Confederation by the provincial governments. In 1930 the Federal Government transferred the unalienated portions of the natural resources of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta and of sections of British Columbia to the respective governments and all unalienated lands in the Province of Newfoundland, except those administered by the Federal Government, became provincial public lands under the Terms of Union on Mar. 31, 1949. All land in the Province of Prince Edward Island has been alienated except 126 sq. miles under federal and provincial administration.

Information regarding provincial public lands may be obtained from the respective provinces. (See the Directory of Sources of Official Information, Chapter XXVII, under "Lands".)

Subsection 3.—National and Provincial Parks

The future of Canada in the field of outdoor recreation is being wisely provided for by the establishment of National and Provincial Parks. Many of these parks are easily accessible by highway, rail or air and offer every type of accommodation from camping facilities to cabins and palatial hotels. A wide variety of summer and winter recreational attractions is available in mountain, lakeland, woodland and seaside areas of exceptional scenic beauty.

The extent of the park areas in each province is given in Table 2 on p. 21; location, year of establishment, area, and main characteristics of each National Park are given in Table 3, which is followed by a brief description of the Provincial Parks.

National Parks.—Since 1885 when the first National Park was established around the mineral hot springs in western Alberta at what is now Banff, 18 areas with a total extent of more than 29,000 sq. miles have been established as National Parks. These parks are maintained by the Federal Government for the protection of their flora, fauna and natural phenomena, and for the preservation of their scenic beauty and national interest. They are administered by the National Parks Branch, Department of Northern Affairs and National Resources, and are developed and maintained in such manner as to constitute museums of nature for the perpetual inspiration, education and recreational use of present and future generations.

The National Parks are among Canada's greatest visitor attractions. All types of accommodation are available in privately owned hotels, chalets, lodges, motels and bungalow camps. In several of the Atlantic parks, motels and cabins built by the Parks