

woodpeckers, northwest flicker, dusky and streaked horned larks, many forms of the warblers and sparrows and others. Of full species confined to this fauna are: Douglas squirrel, black-tailed deer, pika, yellow-bellied marmot, bushy-tailed wood rat, little striped skunk or spilogale, blue and Franklin's grouse, band-tailed pigeon, red-breasted and Williamson's sapsucker, Steller's jay, black and Vaux swift, black-chinned and rufous hummingbirds, Clark's nutcracker, northwestern crow, dipper, chesnut-backed chickadee, varied thrush and others. Forms typical of the mountains but spreading a little way east are: hoary marmot, mule deer, grizzly bear, red-naped sapsucker, Lewis's woodpecker, red-shafted flicker, Hammond's and Wright's flycatcher, black headed grosbeak and many more.

The Eastern fauna is comparatively homogeneous across the continent in a diagonal direction from Nova Scotia to Alaska, with but slight variation in physical aspect, except in the prairie region of the central west. In general the country is of low, even topography with good rainfall and is covered with a uniform forest of but little variety except that due to latitude and zonal distribution.

In the west it is penetrated by a great semicircular expansion of the Transition zone, extending from the eastern Manitoban line along the international boundary to the mountains and north to Edmonton and Prince Albert, and characterized by great dryness, near-desert conditions and an almost entire absence of trees.

The general tendency of this prairie fauna is towards small size and pale, bleached colouration. Species characteristic of it are the prong-horn antelope, bison, coyote, gopher, prairie chicken, sage hen, burrowing owl, Leconte's sparrow, and lark bunting, whose open country requirements debar them from wooded land. The remainder of its fauna is similar to that of the eastern country but generally subspecifically differentiated from it through the dryer climate and desert-like conditions. Some species included in this division are western horned owl, Say's phoebe, desert horned lark, pale goldfinch, western clay-coloured sparrow, Dakota song sparrow, prairie marsh wren, etc.

True Eastern fauna, through generally similar from the far northwest to the Atlantic coast, does show a slight tendency to variation north of these plains, but the influence is slight and in broad treatment may be disregarded. Many species extend unmodified throughout the area, or when modification occurs it can usually be attributed to either thermal differences or the influence of the closely allied neighbouring prairie forms with which it comes in contact in migration. In general most of the subspecific forms mentioned as prairie or western are represented by type subspecies in this great eastern fauna, which is perhaps the most typical of Canada and gives distinctive character to our biotal resources.

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## VI.—THE NATURAL RESOURCES OF CANADA.

The economic life of new countries must at first depend entirely, and later, mainly upon their natural resources. Older countries, after exhausting their most easily obtained resources, turn for a livelihood to manufacturing and similar pursuits, conserving their own resources and utilizing those of less developed areas. Canada is distinctly a new country, the resources of which are but now commencing to be appreciated; in recent years numerous surveys and investigations as to their extent and value have been made. A short summary of important details regarding