

Time markings by Toronto Observatory clock. The registration has an error of 2 sec. The time is checked by meridian transits.

*Saskatoon*.—Lat., 52° 8' N.; Long., 106° 30' W.; Alt., 515 m. Substrata, clay and sand. Equipment: Small Mainka Pendulum Seismograph. Mechanical registration. Components, N.S., E.W. Mass of each, 139.3 kgm. Period of each, approximately 9 sec. Damping ratio of each, 5:1. Magnification of each, about 60.

Time by local clock, checked occasionally by telephone with train time.

*Victoria*.—Lat., 48° 24' 50" N.; Long., 123° 19' 28" W.; Alt., 67.6 m. Substrata, igneous rock. Equipment:—(1) Milne Seismograph. Photographic registration. E.W. comp. Mass, 0.23 kgm. Period, 18 sec. No damping. (2) Milne-Shaw Horizontal Seismographs. Photographic registration. Independent components, N.S., E.W. Mass of each, 1 lb. Period of each, 12 sec. Damping ratio of each, 20:1. Magnification of each, 250. (3) Wiechert Vertical Seismograph. Mechanical registration. Mass, 80 kgm. Period, 5 sec. Magnification, 70.

Time service of the meteorological station. Registration correct to  $\pm 0.1$  sec.

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#### IV.—THE FLORA OF CANADA.

Under the above heading, the Canada Year Book, 1922-23, contained an article on "The Flora of Canada," prepared by the late J. M. Macoun, C.M.G., F.S.S., and M. O. Malte, Ph.D., and revised by the latter. See page 25 of the 1922-23 edition or page 73 of the 1921 edition.

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#### V.—FAUNAS OF CANADA.

The Canada Year Book, 1922-23, contained an article under the above heading by P. A. Taverner of the Department of Mines, Ottawa. See page 32 of the 1922-23 edition or page 82 of the 1921 edition.

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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 them follows. Fuller information will be found in the introductions to the later sections—Agriculture, Furs, Fisheries, Forestry, Minerals, Water Powers—of this volume.

**Agricultural Lands.**—Of the total land area of the nine provinces (1,401,316,413 acres) it is estimated that approximately 358,162,190 acres are available for use in agricultural production. This figure is of course an estimate and is taken to include lands now occupied by agriculturists, including grazing lands, and all lands possible of devotion to similar purposes. The area at present under cultivation is but a fraction of this total, the extent under field crops in 1923 being 57,230,534 acres, while the total area under pasture in the same year was 9,567,143 acres. Statistics of farm lands at the census of 1921 place the area then occupied at 140,887,903 acres, figures by provinces of areas occupied and those still available being as follows:—Prince Edward Island, 1,216,483 acres occupied and 41,707 acres available; Nova Scotia, 4,723,550 and 3,368,450; New Brunswick, 4,269,560 and 6,448,440; Quebec, 17,257,012 and 26,487,988; Ontario, 22,628,901 and 33,821,099; Manitoba, 14,715,844 and 9,984,156; Saskatchewan, 44,022,907 and 49,435,093;