

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.L.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.

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.

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 1924 being 57,852,550 acres, while the total area under pasture in the same year was 9,377,691 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; Alberta, 29,293,053 and 67,829,947; British Columbia, 2,860,593 and 19,757,407. Thus, in all the provinces but Prince Edward Island, large areas are still available for settlement, and while the nature of the soil and of the climate may in some cases restrict the variety of crops, in general the grain, root and fodder crops can be profitably grown in all the provinces, while stock raising is carried on successfully both in the more densely settled areas and on their frontiers.

The Maritime Provinces are noted for their fruit and vegetable crops, perhaps particularly for the oat and potato crops of Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick and the apples of the Annapolis valley in Nova Scotia. Quebec and Ontario are pre-eminently mixed farming communities, various districts specializing in