

**7.—Area of Occupied and Estimated Potential Agricultural Lands in the Nine Provinces of Canada, 1931, with Estimated Land Area, 1933.**

Province.	Area Occupied. <sup>1</sup>	Area Available for Occupation.	Total Potential Agricultural Land. <sup>2</sup>	Total Land Area, 1933.
	acres.	acres.	acres.	acres.
Prince Edward Island.....	1,191,202	66,988	1,258,190	1,397,760
Nova Scotia.....	4,302,031	3,789,969	8,092,000	13,275,520
New Brunswick.....	4,151,596	6,566,404	10,718,000	17,734,400
Quebec.....	17,445,089	26,299,911	43,745,000 <sup>3</sup>	335,061,760
Ontario.....	22,840,898	42,996,102	65,837,000	232,500,480
Manitoba.....	15,131,685	17,248,315	32,380,000	140,622,720
Saskatchewan.....	55,673,460	24,400,540	80,074,000	152,304,000
Alberta.....	38,977,457	48,472,543	87,450,000	159,232,000
British Columbia.....	3,541,541	19,061,459	22,603,000 <sup>3</sup>	223,980,800
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>163,254,959</b>	<b>198,902,231</b>	<b>352,157,190</b>	<b>1,276,199,440</b>

<sup>1</sup> These figures are from the 1931 census and are subject to revision.

<sup>2</sup> These estimates have been made by the Topographical Survey, Department of the Interior.

<sup>3</sup> Subject to revision.

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 beyond their frontiers.

The Maritime Provinces are noted for their fruit and vegetable crops, 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 dairying, tobacco, sheep, etc., while the Niagara peninsula in Ontario has long been famous for its fruit crops of both large and small varieties. In Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta the production of grains, especially wheat, is still of primary importance but is giving way to more diversified types of agriculture, while the stock-raising industry, once so typical of the prairies, is regaining much of its former importance. In British Columbia the fertile valleys are devoted principally to apple and other fruit crops, and numerous districts along the coast and on Vancouver island are given over to general farming and market gardening.

Of the larger areas of land still available for settlement, the clay belt of northern Ontario and Quebec, which is suited to the growing of splendid crops, is to a large extent undeveloped, and even larger areas in northern Saskatchewan and Alberta await cultivation.

**Forests.**—The forests of Canada rank second only to agriculture in their contribution to the national income. It is estimated that forest products make up about 20 p.c. of all the freight hauled on Canadian railways, and the heavy excess of exports over imports which the wood and paper group provides, amounting to \$143,732,101 for the fiscal year ended March, 1932, constitutes an important factor in Canada's balance of international trade.