

CHAPTER I.—PHYSIOGRAPHY AND RELATED SCIENCES

CONSPECTUS

	PAGE		PAGE
Part I.—Geography and Geology	1	SECTION 1. FEDERAL AND PROVINCIAL PUBLIC LANDS	33
SPECIAL ARTICLE: Growth of Geographical Knowledge of Canada	1	Subsection 1. National Parks.....	35
SECTION 1. PHYSICAL GEOGRAPHY	7	Subsection 2. Provincial Parks.....	41
Subsection 1. Inland Waters.....	9	Subsection 3. Ottawa, Canada's National Capital.....	46
Subsection 2. Coastal Waters.....	14	SECTION 2. WILDLIFE RESOURCES AND CONSERVATION	49
Subsection 3. Islands.....	16	Part III.—Climate and Time Zones ...	52
Subsection 4. Mountains and Other Heights.....	17	SECTION 1. CLIMATE	52
SECTION 2. GEOLOGY AND ECONOMIC MIN- ERALS OF CANADA	19	SPECIAL ARTICLE: The Climate of the Canadian Arctic	55
SECTION 3. FEDERAL GOVERNMENT SURVEYING AND MAPPING	32	SECTION 2. METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVING STATIONS	75
Part II.—Public Lands, Wildlife and Flora	33	SECTION 3. STANDARD TIME AND TIME ZONES	76

*The interpretation of the symbols used in the tables throughout the Year Book
will be found on p. viii.*

PART I.—GEOGRAPHY AND GEOLOGY

GROWTH OF GEOGRAPHICAL KNOWLEDGE OF CANADA*

In area, Canada is among the world's leading countries for, although less than half the size of the Soviet Union, it is larger than China, the United States (including Alaska and Hawaii) or Brazil. Yet its population of about 20,000,000 is relatively small. It may be wondered how thoroughly this enormous land has been mapped—to what extent its physical features have been located and described and how much of its territory is in fact known and at the disposal of its inhabitants. A preliminary answer to these questions may come from tracing the growth in knowledge of Canada's geography during the hundred years since 1867. Although today it is possible to speak of a nation extending "from sea to sea and pole to borderland", this was far from being so at its founding. The Canada created by the British North America Act in 1867 was limited to the St. Lawrence Valley, to the northern margins of the Great Lakes (its exact extent into the hinterland being undefined) and to New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. The new Canada had an area of 384,598 sq. miles and a population of about 3,300,000. In essence, it was a nation built around the Gulf of St. Lawrence and penetrating inland only as far as its headwaters reached. This neat and essentially maritime concept was very soon breached, and the immense task of creating a new nation on the northern half of the North American Continent began.

* Prepared by Dr. Trevor Lloyd, McGill University, Montreal.