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Submissions of the Canadian Delegation to the
Third Pan American Submission on Geography: A,
Human Geography Section; B, Geography of the
Americas.

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The Geographical Branch,
The Department of Mines and Technical Surveys.
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Limited edition

A. Human Geography Section: Submission re Colonization and Settlement as requested in the Handbook of the Third Consultation, Session A, Paragraphs 2, e, f and h.

2(e) List of University courses in Canada on the geography of colonization and settlement.

For the purposes of this submission, "colonization and settlement" was defined as the development or re-development of an area or an enterprise involving the migration of people and having an influence upon settlement patterns.

The most recent calendars available, from twenty-nine Canadian universities and colleges, were studied. (See List 1). No courses in the geography of settlement and colonization as such were listed. However, there are a number of courses presented at various universities which are applicable to the problem of settlement and colonization.

Taking these into account, a list of the courses, presented at twenty universities and colleges was prepared.

The courses of List 2 were chosen because it was felt they each had some bearing on the problem. In the case of agriculture they deal with the management and handling of the produce of the land. Other courses such as architecture, engineering and some of the geography courses, deal with planning or re-planning of settled areas - both rural and urban. Still other courses, most notable those listed under the social sciences, present a method of treatment and an outline of the activity, of the people occupying the land for productive uses.

(f) Register of national government agencies responsible for colonization and settlement (names, policies and programmes).

The immigration policy of the Canadian Government was stated by the late W.L. MacKenzie King on May 1, 1947. (See attached brief "Immigration"). Immigration into the country is controlled by the Immigration Act which is administered by the Department of Citizenship and Immigration.

Because of the diversity of requirements for new settlers, arising from Canada's varied economic activity, other Federal Government departments play an active part in the selection and movement of immigrants into the country. The departments most interested in this movement are Agriculture, Citizenship and Immigration, External Affairs, Finance, Labour, National Health and Welfare and the Privy Council, each of which is represented by a senior member on the Inter-Departmental Advisory Committee on Immigration. This committee, with the Deputy Minister of Citizenship and Immigration as Chairman, advises the Cabinet on all matters concerning immigration.

Two federal departments, Agricultural and Labour, are possibly more active in immigration than others. This is a direct result of Canada's agricultural and industrial needs and, in fact, for specific groups, the Department of Labour is very active in occupational selection and group movements of immigrants to this country.

The Department of Agriculture is particularly interested in the movement to Canada of agriculturalists, agricultural workers and their families. This movement is one aspect of Canada's immigration policy, which is to make up for the urbanization found throughout the country. The most favourably received immigrants are those who will (a) buy existing farms or (b) settle on undeveloped Crown Lands. As all unoccupied Crown Lands are now under the jurisdiction of the Provincial Governments, they are also concerned in settlement and colonization, but only in so far as the movement of immigrants into Canada is permissible under the regulations of the Federal Department of Citizenship and Immigration.

The Federal Department of Agriculture is also active in resettlement or rehabilitation of farmers already settled in Canada. Through Prairie Farm Rehabilitation, farmers who have settled on unsuitable Prairie land, are being moved to newly developed, irrigated areas and the land they leave is being returned to community grazing land. For the immigrant farmer, assistance is available from the Federal Department of Finance in the form of Farm Improvement Loans and in several of the provinces, the Provincial Governments give financial help in the form of low interest, long term loans.

The two national railways, the Canadian National and the Canadian Pacific, are also active in immigration movement and settlers.

Attached is a brief on Immigration prepared by Mr. F.A. Paul, Chief, Settlement Division, Immigration Branch, Department of Citizenship and Immigration.

Suggested reading

"Organization of Migration into Canada" by V.C. Phelan, International Labour Review, Vol. 65, No. 3, March, 1952.

(h) Basic data studies by geographic organizations.

For the purpose of this submission a "basic data study" is defined as any scientific investigation of an enterprise or an area, the result of which might influence the actual or potential migration of people and associated settlement patterns.

Studies carried out by the following four organizations in Canada, were considered.

1. The Geographical Branch, Department of Mines and Technical Surveys.
2. The Canadian Geographical Society, Ottawa.

3. The Arctic Institute of North America, Montreal.
4. The Geographical Section, Ontario Educational Association, Toronto.

These four were chosen because they were considered to be the main geographic organizations, in Canada, which were, or might be, conducting original studies in Canada. Thus, non-geographic organizations, doing studies which might be considered as geographical are excluded. Also excluded are certain Provincial Government offices doing geographic work, but not having formal geographic offices.

1. Geographical Branch.

The studies done by the Geographical Branch are divided into three sections:

- Section 1. Regional surveys, including land use studies in the field.
- Section 2. Physical-Ecological surveys in the field.
- Section 3. Principal office compilation studies.

This is not a complete listing of all Geographical Branch undertakings, but rather a selection of those that are felt to be applicable to settlement and colonization as defined in paragraph (e) page 1 of this submission.

2. Canadian Geographical Society.

Listed as activities of this Society are (a) Provincial Geographical Aspects Series, and (b) Industry in Action in "la Province de Quebec".

It was felt that while the Geographical Aspects Series are elementary, they are nevertheless, a geographical description with popular appeal, of each of the provinces of Canada. Such being the case they are applicable to the problem of settlement and colonization under the heading of basic data studies.

"Industry in Action" was prepared especially for the Province of Quebec in an attempt to attract industry to that province. As such, therefore, it comes under the heading of a basic data study in that it can effect migration and settlement patterns.

3. Arctic Institute of North America, Montreal.

The Arctic Institute of North America has made not a few studies in Canada which are applicable. The particularly Canadian ones, directed by the Montreal office, are listed.

4. Geographical Section, Ontario Educational Association.

This organization was chosen as being the principal educational organization of Canadian geographers. It issues a series of monographs some of which stress the role of education in conservation and planning.

List 1. University Calendars Studied.

1. Acadia University
2. University of Alberta
3. University of British Columbia
4. Bishop's University
5. Carleton College
6. Dalhousie University
7. Kemptville Agricultural College
8. Laval University
9. Loyola College
10. University of Manitoba
11. Mount Allison University
12. Memorial University
13. McDonald College
14. McGill University
15. McMaster University
16. Montreal University
17. University of New Brunswick
18. Nova Scotia Agricultural College
19. Ottawa University
20. Ontario Agricultural College
21. Quebec Dairy School
22. Queen's University
23. Royal Military College
24. University of Saskatchewan
25. Saint Francis Xavier University
26. Sir George Williams College
27. University of Toronto
28. University of Western Ontario
20. Teachers College, Fredericton, N.B.

List 2.II HUMAN GEOGRAPHYA. Colonization and Settlement.List of university courses on the geography of colonization and settlement (in Canada).(i) Geography of colonization and settlement.

No courses.

(ii) Courses applicable to colonization and settlement, given at certain Canadian Universities.

1. Acadia University, Wolfville, Nova Scotia.

Sociology 4. "Rural Sociology".

2. University of Alberta, Edmonton, Alberta.

Agriculture.

Soils 56. "Soil Classification and Conservation".

Botany 103. "Plant Geography and Ecology".

History 59. "History of the Canadian West".

3. University of British Columbia, Vancouver, B.C.

Agriculture.

*Agricultural Economics 301. "Agriculture in the Economic System".

*Architecture 451. "Community Planning and Housing".

*Forestry 481. "Forest Economics".

*Geography 409. "Geography of North America".

*Geography 501. "Field Mapping and Cartographic Problems".

*History 426. "Canada after 1867".

*Sociology 335. "Ethnic and Status Groups".

*Sociology 425. "The Urban Community".

*Sociology 426. "The Rural Community".

*Zoology 409. "Principles of Wildlife Biology and Conservation".

4. Carleton College, Ottawa, Ontario.

Geography 320. "The Geography of Canada".

History 360. "Canadian Economic Development".

Sociology 320. "Race and Cultural Contacts".

5. Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.

Commerce 10. "Economic Geography - The Regional Economy of
Europe and the Americas".

Economics 13. "Economic Problems of Canada".

Sociology 2. "The Modern Community".

6. Loyola College, Montreal, P.Q.

*Sociology 1, Part 6. "The Community".

7. University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Agriculture.

Agricultural Economics 309. "Farm Management and Marketing".

Agricultural Economics 406. "Canadian Economic History".

Agricultural Economics 511. "Land Economics and Appraisal".

Agricultural Engineering 502. "Drainage, Irrigation and
Land Reclamation".

Soils 303. "Soils of Western Canada".

Architecture 361. "Urban Sociology".

Architecture 403. "City Planning and Housing".

Architecture 462. "Urban Development".

Geography 401. "Anglo-America".

Geography 501. "Land Utilization and Planning".

Sociology 402. "Rural Sociology".

8. Macdonald College, Ste. Anne de Bellevue, P.Q.

Economics 31. "Economics of Agriculture".

9. McGill University, Montreal, P.Q.

Architecture 164. "Planning".

Economics 351. "Canada: Geographic, Industrial and Economic Problems".

Economics 400. "The Economic History of North America".

Geography 31. "The Geography of North America".

Geography 42. "The Technique of Regional Studies".

Sociology 35a. "Minority Groups".

Sociology 41. "Human Ecology and Community Planning".

Sociology 44. "Population and Migration".

10. McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario.

Geography 243. "Canada, an Economic and Human Geography".

Geography 313. "Urban Ecology".

History 306. "Social History of Canada".

11. Mount Allison University, Sackville, N.B.

*Economics 310. "The Canadian Economy".

12. University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, N.B.

*Economics 360-460. "Canadian Economic History".

13. Nova Scotia Agricultural College, Truro, N.S.

"Farm Economics". (Advanced Farm Course)

14. Ontario Agricultural College, Guelph, Ontario.

Agricultural Economics 28f. "Rural Social Problems and Welfare".

Agricultural Economics 28n. "Current Economic Problems".

Husbandry.

Field Husbandry 25j. "Ecology".

Two Year Diploma Course.

"Introduction to Farm Economics".

"Rural Social Organization and Cooperation".

15. Queen's University, Kingston, Ontario.

*Politics 39. "Municipal Government".

16. Saint Francis Xavier University, Antigonish, N.S.

- *Sociology 2. "Urban Sociology".
- *Sociology 4. "Rural Culture".

17. University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan.

Agriculture.

Farm Management 13a. "Agricultural History and Development".

Economics 66. "Economic History of Canada and the United States".

History 27. "Canada since 1849".

Sociology 7. "Population and Social Development".

18. Sir George Williams College, Montreal, P.Q.

- Sociology 106. "The Modern Community".
- Sociology 110. "Intergroup Relations".

19. University of Toronto, Toronto, Ontario.

*Anthropology 36. "Canadian Ethnology and its Problems".

*Economics 3f. "Economic History of Canada and the United States".

*Economics 4m. "Problems of Economic Development".

*Geography 2. "Cultural Geography".

*Geography 5. "North America".

*Geography 15. "Urban Geography".

*Political Science 4c. "Local Government".

*Sociology 3a. "The Canadian Community".

20. University of Western Ontario, London, Ontario.

Economics and Political Science 48. "Population Trends and Problems".

Economics and Political Science 354. "Agricultural Economics".

Geography 45. "Geography of Canada: The Natural Wealth of Canada and its Conservation".

* Not verified by University concerned.

List 3.II HUMAN GEOGRAPHYA. Colonization and Settlement.Basic data studies by geographic organizations.

(Basic data study: any scientific investigation of an enterprise or an area, the result of which might influence the actual or potential migration of people and associated settlement patterns.)

1. Geographical Branch, Department of Mines and Technical Surveys.

Section 1. Regional surveys, including land use studies in the field.

Section 2. Physical-Ecological Surveys in the field.

Section 3. Principal Office Compilation Studies.

Section 1. Regional Surveys, and Land Use Surveys.Mackenzie Basin, 1949.

A reconnaissance survey of the possibilities of development in the Mackenzie Basin.

Yukon Territory, 1949.

A study of the main settlements and routes with a concentration on the problem of how women fit into the north.

Great Lakes, 1949.

A survey of the Canadian shores of Lake Huron and Lake Superior to study the morphology and economic use of the coast and to carry out a reconnaissance survey of the hydrography of the coastal waters.

Saddle Lake District, Alberta, 1949.

A reconnaissance survey giving general physical and cultural aspects of the Saddle Lake area.

Interior Plateau of British Columbia, 1949, 1950.

A regional geographical study with particular attention to ranching establishments.

Labrador Coast, 1949, 1950.

Settlement and use of resources on the coastal fringe with special attention to the social and economic conditions of the people.

Newfoundland Railway Belt, 1950.

A study of the economic development of the towns on the railway belt, in relation to the physical background of the area.

British Columbia Ports, 1950.

An analysis of the economic geography of the ports of Vancouver, New Westminster and Victoria in relation to their physical setting and the cultural features of their greater area.

Halifax, 1951.

A factual study of the geography of the region showing in detail, the relationships which land use and human occupancy bear to the natural environment.

Land UseNorthern Alberta, 1950.

An analysis of the geographical conditions of resources development and settlement plus experimentation in different methods of land use surveying.

Northern Nova Scotia, 1950.

Geographic studies in the four north shore mainland counties of Nova Scotia plus data on specific areas concerning both rural and urban land use.

Avalon Peninsula, Newfoundland, 1950.

A study of the economic geography of Newfoundland with a secondary object of experimentation in various methods of land-use survey and land classification.

Northern Nova Scotia, 1951.

Land use surveys of the Minas Basin area, the New Glasgow-Stellarton urban complex and of the Halifax metropolitan area.

Ottawa Valley, 1951.

A study of air photographs to determine the degree of accuracy of land use interpretation. Work was checked in the field.

Calgary Area, 1952.

A study of the geographic effects of aridity on occupations, transportation and settlement.

Sydney, N.S., 1952.

A comprehensive study in regional geography with the main emphasis on urban geography, industries, ports, and rural land use.

Newfoundland, 1952.

A study of the Burin and Bonavista Peninsulas with special stress on the relationship between land use and the physical condition of the land.

Section 2. Physical Ecological Studies.Joint U.S.-Canadian Mission to the Canadian Arctic; 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952.

A study of the terrain of all lands visited or approached and a record of their natural resources and their accessibility by sea and air.

Western Arctic, 1948.

A study of the land forms, vegetation, wildlife, tides, currents, ice conditions and other aspects of the physical geography, as well as of the location of archaeological sites and other evidence of former native occupation.

Baker and Aberdeen Lakes, 1948.

A study of the physiography with particular attention to the former extent of Hudson's Bay and evidence of ice movement during the last glaciation.

Kogaluk and Payne Rivers, 1948.

A study of the physical geography of the two watersheds of Northern Ungava.

Foxe Basin, 1949.

To investigate the recently discovered islands in Foxe Basin, to carry out physiographical, biological and hydrographic studies and to establish numerous astronomic positions in the area.

Southampton Island, 1950.

A detailed physiographic-ecological survey of certain areas with a reconnaissance traverse of the country between the areas studied in detail.

Mealy Mountains, 1950.

The preparation in the field, of ground keys for air-photo interpretation, and, in addition, a geographical reconnaissance of the Mealy Mountain area.

Kenogami River, 1951.

Ground interpretation studies of areas covered by aerial photographs in the Pagwachuan and/or Kenogami Rivers area.

Fort Chimo - Kaniapiskau River, 1951.

A regional study and preparation of photo interpretation keys, involving the study of soil, sub-soil, vegetation and drainage, their interrelationships and their contribution to the surface conditions of the area.

Northern Manitoba, 1951.

A study of aerial photographs on the ground in order to provide a key to quick and correct interpretation by semi-skilled personnel. All the physical and ecological factors were included.

Darnley Bay, 1951.

The study of aerial photographs on the ground in order to provide a key for quick and accurate interpretation of surface conditions by semi-skilled personnel.

Wager Bay, 1952.

To provide a number of aerial photograph interpretation keys and to make a general geographic survey of the area adjacent to Wager Bay and the coasts of Roe's Welcome Sound.

Section 3. Principal Office Compilation Studies.Film Strip, 1948-1949.

An attempt to put into visual form, research on the geography of the principal regions of Canada.

Atlas of Canada, 1949-1952.

In cooperation with other departments, the Geographical Branch is preparing a new Atlas of Canada in which basic data of the natural resources and economic and social geography of Canada as of 1951 are shown in map form.

Introduction to the Geography of Newfoundland, 1949.

An outline of the physical background and the economic development of Newfoundland to show how these factors have influenced the life of the island's people.

Introduction to the Geography of the Canadian Arctic, 1951.

A broad outline of the physical environment of the Canadian Arctic, man's adaptation to this environment, and the utilization of its resources.

Strait of Canso, 1951.

An analysis to determine the economy of Cape Breton Island and the importance that the Strait of Canso plays as a transportation link, in the regional economy of the island.

Map Appraisal, 1951, 1952.

To prepare a general reference work on Canadian maps and charts appraising their coverage, content, accuracy, and state of revision.

Detailed Terrain Collation, 1951, 1952.

To make readily available in a series of reports, existing detailed information on surface terrain conditions for Arctic and Sub-Arctic Canada (defined as area north of the northernmost main transcontinental railway line).

Ice Conditions - Gulf of St. Lawrence, 1951-1952.

The distribution and behaviour of ice during the breakup season is traced. These findings are correlated with the determining physical factors of the environment and average ice conditions throughout the season are described.

2. Canadian Geographical Society, Ottawa.

Province of Alberta, (1947).
 Province of British Columbia, (1947).
 Province of Manitoba, (1947).
 Province of Newfoundland, (1951).
 Province of New Brunswick, (1947).

2. Canadian Geographical Society, Ottawa. (Cont'd.)

Province of Nova Scotia, (1947).
 Province of Ontario, (1947).
 Province of Prince Edward Island, (1947).
 Province of Quebec, (1947).
 Province of Saskatchewan, (1947).

A series on the provinces of Canada prepared specially for students, with maps and illustrations. A revised edition is expected early in 1953.

"Industry in action in la Province de Quebec". An official publication of la Province de Quebec produced by the Canadian Geographical Society.

A report, with photographs and maps, written by various experts in the Province of Quebec. The phases covered are: Industry and Labour, water power, pulp and paper, primary textiles, chemicals, transportation, mining, forestry, and agriculture.

3. Arctic Institute of North America, Montreal, Quebec.

Devon, Alberta, 1947.

To gather and compile data on permafrost in the Norman Wells area and to continue a study of permafrost and related soil and snow mechanics with a view to improving the present methods of road building, communications, and general construction in the Arctic and Subarctic regions.

Yukon Territory, 1948.

Cooperative study to determine the developmental sequence in human culture, vegetation, etc., in the Yukon Territory, Canada.

Northern urban centres, 1952.

Study of urban centres of development in Canada's Western Arctic and Subarctic. Site, development, functional analysis, probable future. All these factors related to the regional physical conditions. Location: Mackenzie District and Yukon.

IMMIGRATION

(A brief prepared by J. A. Paul, Chief, Settlement Division, Immigration Branch, Department of Citizenship and Immigration.)

Canada's long-term Immigration Policy was first defined by a statement made by the Right Honourable W. L. Mackenzie King, then Prime Minister of Canada, in the House of Commons on the 1st of May, 1947. At that time he said:-

"The policy of the Government is to foster the growth of the population of Canada by the encouragement of immigration. The Government will seek by legislation, regulation and vigorous administration, to ensure the careful selection and permanent settlement of such numbers of immigrants as can advantageously be absorbed in our national economy

"The Government's long term programme is based on the conviction that Canada needs population. The Government is strongly of the view that our immigration policy should be devised in a positive sense, with the definite objective, as I have already stated, of enlarging the population of the country. This it will seek to attain through the development and energetic application of productive immigration measures

"It is of the utmost importance to relate immigration to absorptive capacity. In the past, Canada has received many millions of immigrants, but at the same time many millions of people have emigrated. Of the latter, a large proportion were young people born in Canada, and others who had benefited by education or training received in Canada. The objective of the Government is to secure what new population we can absorb, but not to exceed that number. The figure that represents our absorptive capacity will clearly vary from year to year in response to economic conditions

"With regard to the selection of immigrants, much has been said about discrimination. I wish to make it quite clear that Canada is perfectly within her rights in selecting the persons whom we regard as desirable future citizens. It is not a 'fundamental human right' of any alien to enter Canada. It is a privilege. It is a matter of domestic policy. Immigration is subject to the control of the parliament of Canada. This does not mean, however, that we should not seek to remove from our Legislation discrimination which appears to be objectionable

"There will, I am sure, be general agreement with the view that the people of Canada do not wish, as a result of mass immigration, to make a fundamental alteration in the character of our population"

The fundamental purpose of this policy is to develop the economy of the whole of Canada. This would include large scale industries, development of natural resources, agricultural small industries and small businesses and services. The objective is a diversified well-balanced economy for Canada with a wide distribution of population and in order to bring about a desirable balance between rural and urban areas a special effort is being made to build up and strengthen the smaller communities and rural areas generally. It is strongly desirable that those admitted to Canada eventually become established on their own farms or in other enterprises on the accepted premise that the family unit owning a stake in the country is the strongest link in our community and national economy.

In order to give practical expression to this policy and purpose the Immigration Branch of the Department of Citizenship and Immigration, in co-operation with other departments and agencies, continually examines the need for immigrants and undertakes to locate and develop opportunities for their establishment and absorption in Canada. It is the responsibility of the Immigration Branch to locate and select suitable immigrants overseas and to assist them to become established in Canada.

Industrial expansion in Canada has been rapidly accelerated during the past ten years together with steady and continuing development of natural resources. These developments have caused a need for an addition to the labour forces of Canada and depending on the known needs in this field suitable immigrants are selected and absorbed in employment in co-operation with the Canadian Department of Labour and the National Employment Services.

Industrial expansion too has caused a marked shift in population from agriculture and from the smaller centres to the larger urban areas where it is only natural that industrial development has taken place. This has caused a need for an addition to the agricultural population of Canada and for the creation of innumerable small businesses, small industries and important services that go hand-in-hand with the rural population. Immigrants selected overseas for addition to the agricultural population or for establishment in the more rural areas outside the metropolitan centres are advised and assisted in becoming settled through experienced personnel of the settlement service of the Immigration Branch.

Canada does not require large numbers of immigrants to occupy and develop unsettled land. Free grants of homesteads which attracted large numbers of immigrants in the early part of the present century, have ceased to exist with the transfer of all remaining unoccupied Crown lands to the jurisdiction of the government of the province in which such lands are located. These lands are now made available to occupants only under the land use programs and the land statutes of the Province concerned. It is the common policy of provincial governments that they do not permit haphazard settlement of the comparatively small amount of unoccupied lands that remain. They must first be certified as suitable for agricultural purposes if settlement is for that purpose. Roads are built and social amenities established before settlement is permitted and improvement of the land must be undertaken through a progressive program laid down by the provincial authorities.

Those to whom such land is made available must be individually acceptable to the provincial authorities themselves.

They must have the financial means to carry out the development programs required - in some cases with a measure of assistance provided by the Government - and in the majority of the provinces they must have lived at least two years in such province, either be Canadian citizens or declare their intention of becoming Canadian citizens, and cannot, on fulfillment of the occupation and development requirements, secure deed or title to such lands until they have acquired Canadian citizenship. These general requirements are set out as it underlines the statement that large numbers of newcomers are not required to fill up extensive areas of agricultural land.

Industrial expansion has opened new and attractive opportunities to Canadians causing a continuing shift in the population from rural to urban areas. This has created a need for new operators of established and developed farms which has only partially been off-set by increased mechanization in farm operation. The largest opportunities, therefore, for the settlement of agricultural immigrants is in our already developed farming areas and is achieved by the purchase of farms by newcomers from private owners when the newcomers are in a financial position to do so.

For those coming from countries that do not permit the transfer of currency, this may mean employment on farms in Canada until they acquire sufficient funds to commence the purchase of their own farms. This period of employment is in most cases desirable in order that those, though experienced in farming in their own country, may acquire adequate Canadian experience before they undertake the purchase and operation of a farm of their own.

There is no financial assistance made available by the Federal Government for land settlement as such. The Canadian Farm Loan Board will in cases acceptable to the Board advance a loan generally restricted to 50 per cent of their appraised value of the property and in any case not exceeding a total of \$10,000. The Federal Government, through the Department of Finance, in co-operation with chartered banks, offers loans and advances to farmers for the improvement of existing farms.

The Province of Nova Scotia provides financial assistance for land settlement in the purchase of improved farms up to the extent of 65 per cent of the appraised value of the farm and 50 per cent of the value of necessary stock and equipment, the maximum loan in any case being limited to a total of \$8,000.

The Province of Quebec will provide financial assistance by way of progress premiums in the settlement of undeveloped or partially developed colonization lands within the Province. The measure of assistance varies greatly in each case, depending on the individual circumstances. The assistance is for the clearing and breaking of land, the erection of buildings and purchase of equipment and livestock to acceptable settlers on Provincial Crown land.

B. Geography of the Americas: Submission of Basic Bibliographical References on the Geography of Canada.

I Annual series. (A regional bibliography of books, pamphlets and periodical literature, classified by subject.)

Sections already issued include:

"Bibliography of Canadian geography with imprint 1949."
Bibliographical Series Nos. 2 & 5.

"Bibliography of Canadian geography with imprint 1950."
Bibliographical Series Nos. 4, 6, and 7 (cumulative edition with additional entries).

"Bibliography of Canadian geography with imprint 1951."
Bibliographical Series Nos 8 (1), 8 (2)
Note: 8 (3) - cumulative edition to be released approximately August 1952.

II "Bibliography of periodical literature on Canadian geography for the period 1940 - 1950" (an index to 52 journals plus supplementary items) - to be released approximately August 1952.

III Same as II covering period 1930 - 1939. Work has started on this project which should be released during the winter 1952 - 53.

IV Topical bibliographies (see list of Branch publications attached.)

BIBLIOGRAPHIES AND INDEXES OF INTEREST TO GEOGRAPHERS

- Adams J. A bibliography of Canadian plant geography. 1928 /
(Current issues published by Canada, Agriculture Department, Science Service, Division of Botany, Ottawa.)
- Association de Geographes Francais. Bibliographie geographique internationale. 1891 - (Section on Canada.) Published for the Association by Armand Colin, Paris.
- Bibliography of geodesy and gravity. Canadian Geophysical Bulletin, Vol. 1, No. 1: 13. Jan. 1 - Mar. 31, 1947 / (Issued by National Research Council, Ottawa.)
- Bibliography of hydrology. Canadian Geophysical Bulletin, Vol. 1, No. 2, April 1 - June 30, 1947 / (Issued by the National Research Council, Ottawa.)
- Bibliography of meteorology. Canadian Geophysical Bulletin, Vol. 1, No. 1: 9. Jan. 1 - March 31, 1947 / (Issued by the National Research Council, Ottawa.)
- Bibliography of Oceanography. Canadian Geophysical Bulletin, Vol. 1, No. 1: 10-11. Jan. 1 - March 31, 1947 / (Issued by the National Research Council, Ottawa.)
- Bibliography of Seismology. Canadian Geophysical Bulletin, Vol. 1, No. 1, Jan. 1 - March 31, 1947 / (Issued by the National Research Council, Ottawa.)
- Bibliography of volcanology. Canadian Geophysical Bulletin, Vol. 1, No. 1: 15. Jan. 1 - March 31, 1947. (Issued by the National Research Council, Ottawa.)
- British Columbia, Mines Department. Index to annual reports of the Minister of Mines and Bulletins published by the Department of Mines, British Columbia. King's Printer, Victoria, 1944 -
- British Columbia, Provincial Library. Publications of the Government of British Columbia 1871-1947. King's Printer, Victoria, 1950. 254 pp.
- Canada, Mines Department, Geological Survey. Annotated catalogue of and guide to the publications of the Geological Survey, Canada, 1845-1917. By W.F. Ferrier. King's Printer, Ottawa, 1920. 544 pp.
- Canada, Mines Department, Geological Survey. Catalogue of publications of the Geological Survey, Canada. (Revised to January 1, 1909.) King's Printer, Ottawa, 1909. 181 pp.
- Canada, Geological Survey. General index to the reports of progress, 1863 to 1884. Comp. by D.B. Dowling. Queen's Printer, Ottawa, 1900. 475 pp.

- Canada, Mines Department, Geological Survey. General index to reports, 1885-1906. Comp. by F.J. Nicolas. Government Printing Bureau, Ottawa, 1908. 1014 pp.
- Canada, Mines Department, Geological Survey. Index to memoirs 1910-1926, Bulletins 1913-1926, summary reports 1917-1926. Comp. by Frank Nicolas. King's Printer, Ottawa, 1932. 666 pp.
- Canada, Mines Department, Geological Survey. Index to separate reports 1906-1910 and summary reports 1905-1916. Comp. by F.J. Nicolas. King's Printer, Ottawa, 1923. 305 pp.
- Canada, Mines and Resources Department, Mines and Geology Branch, Bureau of Mines. Catalogue and index of Bureau of Mines reports. King's Printer, Ottawa, 1946. 66 pp.; supplement, Feb. 1951.
- Canada, Mines and Resources Department, Mines, Forests and Scientific Services Branch, Mines and Geology Branch. Publications (1909-1947 inclusive) of the Geological Survey and National Museum of Canada. Ottawa, 1948.
- Canada, Mines and Technical Surveys Department, Geographical Branch. Bibliographical series. Ottawa, Bibliographical series. Ottawa, 1950 / (Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8,
- Canada, Trade and Commerce Department, Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Sources of official statistical and other information relative to Canada. Reprinted from the Canada Year Book, 1947. Ottawa. 25 pp., processed.
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