

CANADA — *East and West* .

these fish also swarm in the northwest waters from Lake of the Woods to Great Slave Lake—in many of them the fish are caught chiefly in winter through the ice. The 7,000 miles of Pacific coast-line include the much-prized salmon of the Fraser and other streams with all the common varieties of fish and oulachans, clams, skate, seals and whales; even the Arctic waters and Hudson Bay produce sea-trout, herring, sturgeon, inconnu, pike, pickerel, cod and salmon with some profitable whaling carried on chiefly by the Consolidated Whaling Corporation which operates 11 steamers. The halibut fisheries at Prince Rupert, B.C., are the greatest in the world.

The once-considered inexhaustible lobster fisheries of the Atlantic coast have been steadily depleted and not even the Dominion and Provincial Governments efforts have been able to counter-balance the results of over-fishing. In the three Atlantic Provinces there are 20,000 acres of natural producing oyster beds and this industry, under scientific culture might give profitable returns. The values of the fish marketed in Canada during 1915-16 show the chief items as follows: cod, \$4,486,981; halibut, \$2,261,776; herring, \$2,906,887; lobsters, \$4,506,155; Salmon, \$11,262,381. The fish-canning and preserving establishments numbered 982 in 1917 with a capital investment of \$48,000,000 and 94,486 employees. Fish-breeding is carried on extensively by the Dominion Government with 59 hatcheries in operation. Government yearly bounties of \$158,000, based upon the \$5,500,000 awarded by the United States Government in 1877 under the Treaty of Washington, are paid to fishermen; the exports of fish exceed \$22,000,000 a year.

Sports and Playgrounds of Canada

Probably the finest variety of hunting, fishing and shooting and the greatest area of sporting grounds and fertile waters in the world, are to be found in Canada. To the wearied seeker after health and strength, the sturdy lover of the wild in life and rugged in nature, the experienced traveller in search of new sensations and of new or picturesque scenery, the adventurous lover of great mountain ranges, vast river basins, rolling prairies or rock-scarred regions which look like some of nature's marvellous ruins, no better country exists than Canada.

In the Rocky Mountains nature has planned things upon the most noble and awe-inspiring scale; the scenery is worthy of the greatest toil and privation, but can be visited today in comfort by the tourist or taken as a sportsman's paradise; in its tremendous ranges Canada has eight great National Parks upon which the Government is spending large sums in development and to fit them to be the great playgrounds of North America. They include Rocky Mountain Park, with an area of 1,800 square miles; Kootenay Park, 650 square miles; Yoho Park, area 560 square miles; Glacier Park, area 468 square miles; Jasper Park, 4,400 square miles; Waterloo Lakes Park, 432 square miles, and Revelstoke Park, 95 square miles. Mount Robson Park, 650 square miles, a provincial reserve in British Columbia; Strathcona Park, 800 square miles on Vancouver Island; the Laurentides National Park (3,721 square miles) in the mountain ranges of Quebec, and the great Algonquin Park—an Ontario playground of 2,721 square miles—must also be mentioned as the chief provincial reserves. The forest reserves of Ontario and Quebec total 150,000 square miles. There is a Dominion Park in Nova Scotia and twelve of the Thousand Islands, in the St. Lawrence, are formed into another.

The vast wilds of the Peace River region and the forests and rivers of the Hudson Bay; the almost inaccessible homes of wild life in Ungava and Labrador; the Nipigon country and Rainy Lakes district containing many wild animals and much game; the Prairie Provinces where ducks and geese and prairie chicken abound and big game are still to be found; the resources in game and fish of northern Quebec; the district north of Parry Sound which is roamed over by deer, bear and moose; the picturesque lakes and summer resorts of the Muskoka region, which constitute the Killarney of Canada; the fishing and shooting of the Maritime Provinces—all these and many more form a range and abundance of sport almost too wide for comprehension.

Other specific points in Ontario are the 30,000 islands of the Georgian Bay; the beautiful Temagami region of lakes, rivers and wooded lands, including the lake of that name with its shore line of 1,132 miles; the Kawartha Lakes and Maganetewan River; Lake Nipissing and the French River with their wild and rugged scenery and splendid fishing and hunting; the Thousand Islands of the St. Lawrence running from Kingston to Brockville.

Moose, caribou, elk or wapiti, the white and black-tailed deer, antelope, mountain sheep and goats, reindeer, the famous musk-ox of the Barren Lands in the far north, bear, ranging from the huge grizzly or white polar bears to the