

## FISHERIES.

Canada has the most extensive fisheries in the world, including 12,780 miles of sea coast and innumerable lakes and streams amounting to 220,000 square miles of fresh water. The number of vessels and boats engaged in the industry is 41,036, and the number of fishermen 94,513. The principal fish caught are salmon, lobsters, cod, herring, mackerel, trout, halibut, and haddock. The value of the fish caught in 1915-16 was \$35,860,708. Exports in fish in 1915-16 totalled \$22,-377,977.

There are 64 fish-breeding hatcheries, and over 1,643,725,000 fry are annually distributed. Canada's lobster plant is valued at \$4,506,-155, with nearly 696 lobster canneries, the output of which in 1915 was 86,824 cwt. live lobsters and 160,903 cases preserved lobsters.

## MINERAL PRODUCTS.

Canada is rich in minerals, particularly in metals, and has the largest nickel, corundum, and asbestos deposits in the world. Mineral production, 1915, \$138,513,750. The Yukon goldfield is 125,000 square miles in area. Canada has 1,234,269,310,000 metric tons of coal in coal areas estimated at 109,168 square miles. The famous Cobalt mines yielded in 1915 23,568,147 ounces of silver. Ontario has now become the largest gold-producing province in Canada, the production in 1915 from fifteen properties being reported as \$8,386,956, or 44 per cent. of the production of Canada.

## FOREST PRODUCTS.

Canada's forest resources are almost illimitable. According to official estimates, there are 1,248,798 square miles of forest area in Canada. Such estimates do not include the great northern belt of forest, as to which all is more or less conjecture.

Ontario contains the largest area of forest lands, estimated at 102,000 square miles. North of the Canadian Pacific Railway are about 60,000,000 acres covered by spruce, jackpine, and poplar. Red and white pine are found in large quantities in many parts of the Province.

## WATER POWERS.

Within the Provinces of the Dominion of Canada, and excluding the Northwest Territories, practically all of the Yukon, and the northern and eastern portion of Quebec, it is estimated that 17,764,000 horse-power is available, this amount being inclusive, in the case of Niagara Falls, Fort Francis, and the St. Mary's River at Sault Ste. Marie, of only the development permitted by international treaties, and further, does not contemplate the full possibilities of storage for the improvement of capacities. The developed powers which are inclusive of all water-powers, whether for electrical production, pulp grinders, for milling or for the great many other uses, aggregate 1,712,193 horse-power, as developed by turbines, and this amount is distributed over the Provinces as shown in the following table:

Province	Horse-power developed	Province	Horse-power developed
Nova Scotia .....	21,412	Manitoba .....	56,730
New Brunswick .....	13,390	Saskatchewan .....	45
Prince Edward Island .....	500	Alberta .....	23,305
Quebec .....	520,000	British Columbia ....	265,345
Ontario .....	789,466	Yukon .....	12,000
		Total .....	1,712,193

## TELEPHONES AND TELEGRAPHS.

There were 1,452,360 miles of telephone wire in Canada at the end of 1915, and 533,090 telephones in use. This is one telephone for every fifteen of the population.

There are 195,000 miles of telegraph wire of which 105,780 miles are owned and operated by the Canadian Pacific Railway.

There are 59 wireless telegraph stations.

## NATIONAL PARKS.

Canada has six great National Parks in the Rocky Mountains: (1) Rocky Mountain Park, with an area of 1,800 square miles; (2) Yoho Park, area 560 square miles; (3) Glacier Park, area 468 square miles; (4) Jasper Park, 4,400 square miles; (5) Waterloo Lakes Park, 423 square miles; (6) Revelstoke Park, 95 square miles. Both the Canadian Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway are spending large sums in developing these parks and making them accessible to the tourist, so that they are rapidly becoming the Playgrounds of North America.