

fish are running up-stream, the flow of the water actually is impeded, in the shallow places, by their numbers. Standing on the bank one sees the whole river red with the gleam of their sides, from which the scales have been rubbed in beating against the rocks and one another. Canning factories are built on these streams, and each year 9,000,000 to 10,000,000 fish are canned.

There is also a great variety of other food fishes, such as halibut, anchovy, herring, and smelt. The caviare industry has been developed recently, and whale, shark, and oyster fisheries also exist. Eight million dollars is the value of the fish caught each year in British Columbia. In addition to these coast fisheries, nearly \$500,000 worth of seal skins are taken in the open season.

INLAND AND NORTHERN FISHERIES.

In the Great Lakes and their numerous tributary streams are found many excellent fish—whitefish, trout, herring, sturgeon, pickerel, pike, bass, maskinonge, etc. The fish caught each year are worth \$2,400,000.

In the lakes of Manitoba and the Great Northwest, most of the fish just named are found. The caviare industry also is growing; the production in 1902 was valued at \$1,000,000.

The lakes and rivers of the Rocky Mountains are favourite resorts of sportsmen. Trout, Pacific salmon, varieties of carp, which differ from the eastern species, and other fish are caught.

The eastern seacoast from the Bay of Fundy to the Straits of Belleisle covers a distance of 5,600 miles. On the Atlantic side the Canadian coast line is fully 10,000 miles long; and on the Pacific not less than 7,200 miles long. The Great Lakes of the Laurentian system, exclusive of Lake Michigan, have a fishing area of over 72,000 square miles.

Hudson Bay and the coast waters from Ungava to Mackenzie River are the richest whaling grounds in the world, and the last home of the right whale (producing whalebone), which has, within the memory of living man, been driven from around Newfoundland. The walrus and many valuable fish, such as sea-trout, salmon, and cod, are found in these waters. The northern rivers and lakes teem with inconnu (a huge fresh-water whitefish), pike, and sturgeon.

FISH STATISTICS FOR 1901.

Kinds of Fish	Value
Salmon	\$7,221,387
Cod	4,053,264
Loosers	3,245,881
Mackerel	1,372,459
Herring	1,865,394
Haddock	782,163
Whitefish	783,465
Trout	663,642
Smelt	485,874
Halibut	394,021
Pickering	339,080
Sardines	562,965
Oysters	179,488
Sealskins (B. C.)	366,339

In 1902 Canada exported fish valued at \$14,143,294.

Province	Value of Catch
Ontario	\$1,428,079
Manitoba and Territories	958,410
Quebec	2,174,459
Nova Scotia	7,983,548
New Brunswick	4,193,264
British Columbia	7,942,771
Prince Edward Island	1,050,623
Total	\$25,737,154

HOW CANADA'S FISH EXPORT TRADE IS DIVIDED.

Great Britain	\$6,377,877
Other parts of the British Empire	1,499,463
United States	4,184,403
France	442,631
Other countries	1,641,920



A Northwest Mounted Policeman.

GOVERNMENT FISH PROTECTION.

The Dominion and Provincial Governments give special attention to the protection of fish and game. The Department of Marine and Fisheries carries on fish culture, introducing fish into new waters and preventing the exhaustion of the present supply. There are fourteen Government hatcheries, which distributed in 1902, 422,000 000 fry.

XV.

Mining in Canada.

In earlier years Canadians devoted most of their attention to agriculture, lumbering, and fishing, to the neglect of mining, although the country contained many very valuable mineral deposits. During the last few years coal, gold, nickel, copper, silver, lead, iron, asbestos, and petroleum have been largely developed.

British Columbia and Nova Scotia are the chief mining provinces but in Ontario and Quebec also are important mineral deposits. Extensive coal areas have been found in Western Canada, and new railways are continually opening up additional territory.

In 1901 Canada's mineral production was valued at \$66,712,708 and her mineral exports at \$42,310,800 over nine-tenths of which was exported to the United States.

COAL AND IRON.

The Vancouver Island (British Columbia) mines produce a coal of excellent quality, which supplies the demand in the Province and is also shipped to the principal ports of the Pacific Coast of the United States. The coal deposits of Nova Scotia underlie an area of about 635 square miles. The chief workings are in the Sydney, Pictou, and Cumberland fields. The Nova Scotia mines are the largest producers in Canada.

At Lethbridge a mine has been opened on a large seam of bituminous coal, the outcrop of which has been traced for many