

## P R O D U C T I O N .

**Skins and Furs of Wild Animals.**—In Table 28 are shown for Canada and by provinces and territories the numbers and values of the skins and furs of wild animals killed during the year 1910 as compiled from data of the Census of 1911. The kinds or classes of furs are arranged in 39 different categories, and their total value for the whole of Canada is \$1,927,550, as compared with \$899,645 in 1901, for the year 1900. At the Census of 1901 records of quantities were not taken. For 1910 the item of greatest value in the table is that for assorted furs, \$445,320; next come muskrats, \$256,213; martens, \$221,583, and minks, \$221,500. The largest production, both as regards quantity and value, is naturally in the unorganized territories, the value being \$500,217. Then follow in order of value Quebec \$407,901, Ontario \$297,101, Saskatchewan \$211,787, British Columbia \$174,253, Yukon Territory \$159,672, Alberta \$115,003 and the Maritime provinces \$46,855. The value for Manitoba is \$14,761. For Quebec, Ontario and Manitoba the production is limited to these provinces as existing before their extension of boundaries in 1912; so that any production in the territories then added is included in that of the unorganized territories. It should also be noted that the quantities and figures apply solely to wild animals in a state of freedom, and do not therefore include the production from fur farms or from wild animals in captivity.

**Fisheries.**—It is no exaggeration to state that Canada possesses the most extensive fisheries in the world. Abundant supplies of all the principal commercial food fishes, including salmon, lobsters, herring, mackerel, sardines, haddock, cod, hake and pollock, are caught in Canadian territorial waters. The coast line of the Atlantic provinces from the Bay of Fundy to the Straits of Belle Isle, without taking into account the lesser bays and indentations, measures over 5,000 miles; and along this great stretch are to be found innumerable natural harbours and coves, in many of which valuable fish are taken in considerable quantities with little effort. On the Pacific coast, the province of British Columbia, owing to its immense number of islands, bays, and fiords, which form safe and easily accessible harbours, has a sea-washed shore of 7,000 miles. Along this shore, and within the limits of the territorial waters, there are fish and mammals in greater abundance probably than anywhere else in the world. In addition to this immense salt-water fishing area there are in the numerous inland lakes not less than 220,000 square miles of fresh water abundantly stocked with many species of excellent food fishes. The Canadian waters of the Great Lakes, viz., Lakes Superior, Huron, Erie and Ontario, form only one-fifth of the total area of the larger fresh water lakes of Canada.

**Methods of Capture.**—On the Atlantic coast the fisheries may be divided into two distinct classes: the deep-sea and the inshore or coastal fisheries. The deep-sea fishery is pursued in vessels of from 40 to 100 tons, carrying crews of from 12 to 20 men. The fishing grounds worked are on the several banks, which lie from 20 to 90 miles off the Canadian coast. The style of fishing is that of "trawling" by hook-and-line. The bait used is chiefly herring, squid and capelin; and the fish taken are principally cod, haddock, hake, pollock and halibut.