

NATURAL RESOURCES OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA

Next to Newfoundland, Nova Scotia has the greatest cod fisheries, Quebec, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island following in order of quantities caught. They are marketed as dried, green salted and fresh fish. The British Columbia cod is slightly different from the Atlantic cod, the head being larger, while the air-bladder or "sounds" is said to be smaller.

Herring are caught in large quantities in all the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and British Columbia.

There are no real sardines caught in Canadian waters, but in New Brunswick great quantities of young herring are canned and sold under the name of sardines.

British Columbia ranks first in the halibut fisheries, but considerable quantities are caught in Nova Scotian waters and small quantities in New Brunswick and Quebec.

Mackerel are caught extensively along the coast of Nova Scotia and in smaller quantities in New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Quebec.

The Canadian haddock, familiarly known as the "haddie," is confined to the waters of the Atlantic and the gulf of St. Lawrence. Nova Scotia leads in the catch, with New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Quebec following in order of quantities.

All three Maritime Provinces and Quebec market large quantities of hake and cusk. The pollack is caught in abundance along the coast of Nova Scotia and in New Brunswick along the coast of the bay of Fundy. The Maritime Provinces and British Columbia market considerable quantities of clams and quahaugs. Alewives are found only on the Atlantic coast, but shad, smelts, tomcod, flounders and sea trout are caught on both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. Anchovies and oolachan abound along the coast of British Columbia. The common sturgeon is caught along the Atlantic coast and in the St. Lawrence river and its tributaries. The striped bass is fond of brackish water and ascends the New Brunswick rivers to spawn.

Hair seal-skins are caught in the Atlantic and gulf of St. Lawrence, and off the coast of British Columbia. There are no fur seals in the Atlantic, but a few are caught in British Columbia waters. Whales are caught in the gulf of St. Lawrence, Hudson bay, and along the coast of British Columbia.

The production of Canadian oysters is not very large at present, but there is reason to expect a great development in the oyster fisheries in a few years. Until recently no systematic measures to develop the oyster fisheries were taken, and as a result of wasteful methods the oyster beds were almost depleted. Prince Edward Island, which has always been particularly noted for the fine quality of its oysters, is leading the way in oyster development. All the areas in which there are live oyster beds and all those areas in which it is believed oysters could be successfully raised have recently been surveyed by the Government, and it is proposed to lease these areas under strict regulations to insure development. Small areas will be set aside for individuals and large areas for companies, and it is expected that in a few years a very important oyster industry will be developed. Dr. Joseph