

31.—Quantity of Wood Pulp manufactured by Processes, 1908-1917.

Year.	Mechanical.	Sulphite.	Sulphate.	Soda.	All Processes.
	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.
1908.....	278,570	82,331	-	2,178	363,079
1909.....	325,609	114,926	-	4,873	445,408
1910.....	370,195	95,987	-	8,422	474,604
1911.....	362,321	110,391	-	24,121	496,833
1912.....	499,226	142,978	33,469	6,959	682,632
1913.....	600,216	183,552	68,284	2,572	854,624
1914.....	644,924	217,550	70,333	1,893	934,700
1915.....	743,776	235,474	92,405	3,150	1,074,805
1916.....	827,258	363,972	100,977	3,877	1,296,084
1917.....	923,731	374,894	161,393	4,136	1,464,308 ¹

¹ Including other fibre, 154 tons.

The pulpwood tables show a steady expansion, the quantity used for this purpose having grown from 482,777 cords, value \$2,931,653, in 1908 to 2,104,334 cords, value \$18,817,483, in 1917. The estimated value of all forest products in Canada for 1917 is \$190,000,000, as compared with \$170,600,000 in 1911.

FISHERIES.

The fisheries of Canada are amongst the most extensive of any in the world belonging to a single country. Abundant supplies of all the principal commercial food fishes, including salmon, lobsters, herring, mackerel, 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 on the Pacific coast, the province of British Columbia, owing to its immense number of islands, bays and fiords, has a sea-washed shore of 7,000 miles. In addition to these immense salt water fishing areas, 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.

The two main statistical sources of information relating to the progress of Canadian fisheries are those of the decennial census and those given in the Reports of the Department of Marine and Fisheries and, since July 1, 1914, the Fisheries Branch of the Naval Service. The latter in respect of values of total production are annually continuous since 1870. The census statistics give for 1870 and 1880 the number of vessels, boats, men, nets, etc., and the quantities of fish taken by provinces. For the Census of 1890, however, no fishery