

Expressed in decennial averages the values of the Canadian fisheries from 1870 to 1916 were as follows: 1870-1879, \$10,637,584; 1880-1889, \$17,172,796; 1890-1899, \$20,198,932; 1900-1909-10 \$25,221,-119; 1910-11-1915-16, \$33,059,309. For 1870 the value was \$6,577,-391, for the fiscal year 1916-17 it was \$39,208,378 and for the calendar year 1917 it was \$52,312,044.

In addition to the statistics of the primary operations of fishing, the Census of Industry took account of the fish canning and preserving establishments, the total number of which in 1917 was 982. Altogether, the capital invested in the fishing industry in 1917 was \$47,143,125, including \$26,560,872 primary operations, \$20,366,701 fish canning and preserving establishments and \$215,552 the value of 9,492 small fish and smoke houses. The total number of employees in 1911 was 94,486, including those employed in primary operations 77,140, in fish canning and preserving establishments 12,494, contract labourers 4,638 and outside piece workers 214.

MINERALS.

Although the total annual value of the mineral wealth of Canada exceeds \$150,000,000, the statement is true that compared with the riches yet lying dormant the mineral resources of the Dominion have scarcely been touched. The greater part of the country has not even been prospected, and even in the older districts very little development work has been done. All the principal metals are found in Canada in great abundance. Gold, silver, copper, lead, nickel, iron are amongst the principal metallic products, whilst amongst the non-metallic products are coal, gypsum, asbestos, salt, cement, stone, lime, petroleum and natural gas.

There are three sources of official statistics of Canadian mineral production, viz., those of the decennial census, those of the Mineral Resources and Statistics Branch of the Dominion Department of Mines and the Annual Reports of the Provincial Departments of Mines in the mining provinces of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Québec, Ontario, Alberta and British Columbia. The decennial census statistics are not comparable for all the census years since Confederation. In 1871 and 1881 quantities but not values were recorded of the principal raw mineral products of Canada; but in 1891, although a census of the mining industry was taken, the returns were not published, and it does not appear that they were even compiled. In 1911 the mineral census was of a more complex character than any previous one; but it is not possible to institute effective comparisons with the earlier census years. In Table 37 the quantities of eighteen of the principal ores, metals and minerals, according to the census returns, are compared for the years 1871, 1881 and 1901.

The table shows large increases in 1901 in all minerals except pyrites, peat, phosphate of lime, salt and roofing slate. The production of gold in 1901 was 862,000 oz., as compared with 70,015 oz. in 1881 and 22,941 oz. in 1871; in like manner silver was 786,000 oz.,