

Fisheries.—The first of Canada's resources to be exploited by Europeans was the fishing banks of the Atlantic coast. It is believed that for many years before the actual discovery and settlement of North America the cod-banks south of Newfoundland and east of Nova Scotia had attracted French fishermen by their abundant catches. These fishing grounds alone extend along a coast line of more than 5,000 miles, comprising an area of not less than 200,000 square miles, where many of the world's most valuable food fishes are caught. Other fishing grounds include the inshore expanses of the St. Lawrence, the Great Lakes and innumerable other inland water areas, Hudson bay with a shore line of 6,000 miles and the Pacific coast, with its inland salmon fisheries and over 7,000 miles of well-protected shore. The value of Canadian fish products in 1918 (the record year) reached \$60,250,544.

Minerals.—The numerous and varied mineral deposits of the Dominion form another of her most important resources. Their value was first appreciated early in the 17th century, when iron was mined in Cape Breton. Following a development which has only become an important one during recent years, when the needs of manufacturing industries and a more settled civilization were to be met, Canada has now become one of the important mining countries of the world. Her coal resources are only now being exploited to any considerable extent, the estimated total reserves available amounting to 1,234,269,310,000 metric tons, approximately one-sixth's of the world reserve; over 85 per cent of the Canadian reserves are in Alberta. The total estimated reserves constitute almost one quarter of the total amount of coal available in North and South America. Extensive oil fields exist in the western provinces, where they remain practically undeveloped. Some smaller fields in Ontario have been exploited, while oil shale occurs in several parts of eastern Canada. In the production of natural gas, Canada holds second place among the countries of the world. Nickel deposits at Sudbury, Ontario, are as large as all others in the world combined, and produce six-sevenths of the world total. Copper deposits in the same area and in Manitoba, while not of great extent, still assure the maintenance and possible increase of the present rate of production. Arsenic in large quantities is a by-product obtained in the smelting of Ontario silver ores of the Cobalt and Porcupine districts, where the latter are found in large quantities. Gold, of which Canada was in 1921 the world's third largest producer, is also found in the same region, in British Columbia and in the Yukon. Canada is the second largest producer of magnesite and the third largest producer of mica in the world. Large iron deposits, although of a low grade, are found in the district north of Lake Superior. The asbestos deposits of southern Quebec are unrivalled in the production of this mineral. The total value of mineral production in Canada during 1922 was \$184,297,242.

Water Powers.—Canada's water area of 126,329 square miles, distributed as it is throughout all parts of the country, provides a large amount of potential electric energy. It is estimated that 18,255,316 horse power are available at a minimum yearly flow, 32,075,998 at maximum flow and that a turbine installation of 41,700,000 horse power is available. Present turbine installation is set at 2,973,759 horse power or only 7 p.c. of the possible amount.