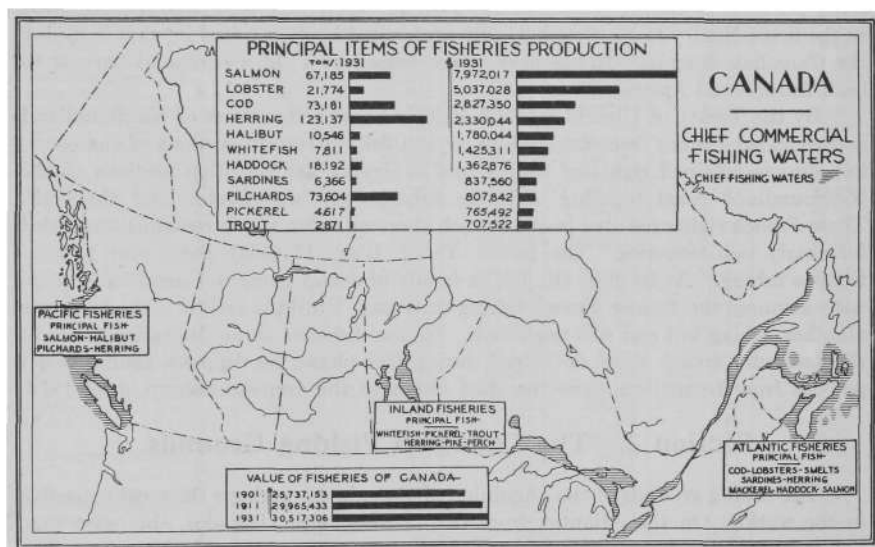


In addition there are on the Atlantic seaboard 15,000 square miles of inshore waters controlled entirely by the Dominion. Large as are these areas, they represent only a part of the fishing grounds of Canada. The Pacific coast of the Dominion measures 7,180 miles in length and is exceptionally well sheltered. Throughout the interior is a series of lakes which together contain more than half of the fresh water on the globe—Canada's share of the Great Lakes alone amounts to over 34,000 square miles, a total which of course does not include lake Winnipeg (9,457 square miles), lake Manitoba and others of even greater area.

Still more important than the extent of the Canadian fishing grounds is the quality of their product. It is an axiom among authorities that food fishes improve in proportion to the purity and coldness of the waters from which they are taken. Judged by this standard, the Canadian cod, halibut, herring, mackerel, whitefish and salmon are the peers of any in the world. It is possible, therefore, to state that by far the most valuable fisheries of the western hemisphere, if not of the globe, belong to Canada.

It will be seen from the above that it is impossible to deal adequately with the Canadian fisheries in the aggregate; they are those of a continent rather than of a country, and are of corresponding diversity. Omitting the enormous Hudson Bay and peri-Arctic region, which extends from Ungava to Alaska and the fish resources of which are not known, the Canadian fisheries may be divided into Atlantic, inland and Pacific fisheries.



A detailed description of these respective fishing grounds of Canada, of the fish caught on these grounds, and of the methods of fishing, will be found at pp. 222-5 of the 1932 Year Book.

Lobstering is another distinctive industry. In 1870, there were three lobster canneries on the Atlantic coast of Canada; in 1930 the canneries numbered 333 and gave work to 6,000 people: 30,000,000 lobsters is a normal catch. The difficulty