

The large uninhabited areas of northern Quebec, Ontario and Western Canada furnish subsistence for many of the most highly prized fur-bearing animals, among the most important of which are various varieties of fox, muskrat, mink, beaver and others. The animals are usually caught in traps during the winter months, when the country is more accessible than during the summer and the pelts are in the best condition.

The successful breeding of the fox on fur farms came with the period of rising prices after 1890, and has since developed into an important industry. Prince Edward Island was formerly the centre of the industry, but farms are now found in all provinces of the Dominion. On Dec. 31, 1932, 5,221 fox farms were in operation with a total of 99,109 foxes, principally of the "silver" variety.

Although the fox has proved the most suited to domestication, other kinds of fur-bearing wild animals are being raised in captivity—mink, raccoon, skunk, coyote, marten and fisher. The mink, in particular, is easily domesticated, and thrives in captivity if care is exercised in the selection of environment and proper attention given to its requirements in the matter of diet. In 1932 the number of farms engaged in the raising of fur-bearing animals other than foxes was 1,075. Mink farms are the most numerous of the miscellaneous class, raccoon farms coming second and muskrat third. Over 395 of the fox farms also raise miscellaneous fur-bearing animals in addition to the foxes.

The total value of the raw fur production of Canada for the season 1932-33 was \$10,305,154. This total comprises the value of pelts of fur-bearing animals taken by trappers and of those raised on fur farms. Pelts sold from fur farms in the calendar year 1932 were valued at \$3,046,627, and animals sold at \$243,193—thus reversing the position of earlier years, when the sales of live animals rather than of pelts, provided the principal source of revenue to the fur farmers.

**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 southeast of Newfoundland and east of Nova Scotia had attracted French fishermen by their abundance of fish. 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, and are in the course of the cold Arctic current, a fact which tends greatly to improve the quality of the fish. The most important fishes of the off-shore fisheries are the cod, halibut, haddock, herring and mackerel, while the inshore and inland fisheries number the lobster, oyster, salmon, gaspereau, smelt, trout and maskinonge among their catches. Other fishing grounds include the inshore expanses of the St. Lawrence river; the Great Lakes, where whitefish and herring form perhaps the most valued catches, and innumerable other inland water areas abounding with trout, pike, bass and other game fish; and the Pacific coast. The fisheries of British Columbia, with its coast line of 7,000 miles, have in recent years shown a rapid development, and the products of the estuarian salmon fisheries of the Fraser, Skeena and other rivers now make up two-fifths of the value of fish products of the Dominion, while in addition large catches of halibut and herring are made off the western coast. The total value of the fisheries in the calendar year 1933 was \$27,558,053.

The above statistics give a general survey of the commercial aspects of the fisheries but do not indicate the advantages which Canada has to offer to those who fish for sport. This too has its economic features in a country of such famous