

game fish as the salmon of the Restigouche and other rivers of the Maritime Provinces, the black bass of the Quebec and Ontario highlands, the red trout of the Nipigon and the salmon and rainbow trout of British Columbia. A considerable public revenue is derived from the leasing of waters in sparsely settled districts to clubs and individuals for sporting purposes.

**Minerals.**—The mineral deposits of Canada are among the Dominion's greatest assets and their economic importance as a factor in the well-being of the nation is demonstrated by the expansion of the mining industry during 1933. The total value of the mineral production of Canada in 1933 was \$221,495,253, an increase of 21.2 p.c. over 1932. Exports of the non-ferrous metals (excluding bullion) and their products amounted to \$69,340,625 in 1933 compared with \$48,130,177 in 1932. This increase, following the greatest industrial depression ever experienced, not only reflects the stability of the industry but suggests also a world-wide recuperation in the mineral-using industries.

Canadian mineral deposits of commercial value are numerous and varied and the exceptionally large area of Precambrian rocks in Canada comprises a favourable field for mining development and exploration. The history of Canadian mining since the reported discovery of iron in Nova Scotia in 1604 by one of Champlain's companions, is replete with romance.

For many years the output of coal from the large reserves in Nova Scotia, the Prairie Provinces and British Columbia held a leading position in Canadian mineral production. The recent pronounced increase in the price of gold, together with the expansion of activities in the older mining camps and the development of new gold-bearing deposits, have resulted, since 1931, in an almost continuous increase in the value of the output of this precious metal, an increase culminating in a production valued in 1933 at \$84,350,237 (Canadian funds), constituting the largest item in Canadian mineral production.

From the mines of the Sudbury area, Ontario, which constitute the world's largest reserves of nickel ore, were produced 83,264,658 pounds of nickel in 1933, a gain of 174.5 p.c. over 1932; this distinct increase followed continuous annual declines in Canadian nickel production since 1929. There was also an improvement in lead and zinc production, the output of the former metal showing a 4.1 p.c. increase over 1932, while zinc production was 15.6 p.c. higher. Silver production at 15,187,950 fine ounces represents a recession from 1932, and declines were also recorded in cobalt and arsenic. Copper production in 1933 was up 21.1 p.c. over 1932 and was the largest recorded since the high record quantity in 1930. It is interesting to note that radium and uranium salts were produced commercially in Canada for the first time in 1933, as these elements were extracted from pitchblende-silver ores mined at Great Bear Lake, N.W.T.

In the fuel group increases in quantity over 1932 were registered for coal and petroleum; natural gas, however, was less. Other non-metallics to suffer declines included gypsum and quartz (silica). Shipments of asbestos in 1933 totalled 158,367 tons, an increase of 28.8 p.c. over 1932; the value showed a gain of 71.4 p.c. Production of asbestos, as during recent years, came entirely from Quebec. Increases in quantity in 1933 were also reported for diatomite, feldspar, salt, magnesite, mica, sodium carbonate, sodium sulphate, sulphur and talc.

The value of structural materials, including clay products, cement, lime, sand and gravel and stone, totalled \$16,696,687 compared with \$22,398,283 in 1932, a falling-off that emphasizes the "lag" in recovery in building and general construction.