

inces, 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 1934. The total value of the mineral production of Canada in 1934 was \$278,161,590, an increase of 25.6 p.c. over 1933. Exports of the non-ferrous metals (excluding bullion) and their products amounted to \$81,764,208 in 1934, compared with \$42,642,318 in 1933. This increase indicates the extent of the world-wide recuperation in the metal-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 1934 at \$102,536,553 (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 128,687,340 pounds of nickel in 1934, a gain of 54.6 p.c. over 1933; this increase has followed an increase of 174.5 p.c. in 1933 over 1932 but, previously, declines in Canadian nickel production had been in evidence since 1929. There was also an improvement in lead and zinc production, the output of the former metal showing an increase of nearly 30 p.c. over 1933, while zinc production was almost 50 p.c. higher. Silver production at 16,415,282 fine ounces represents an increase of 8.1 p.c. over 1933, and increases were also recorded in cobalt and arsenic. Copper production in 1934 was up 21.6 p.c. over 1933 and was the largest on record. It is interesting to note that radium and urarium salts have been produced commercially in Canada since 1933. These products are extracted from pitchblende-silver ores mined at Great Bear Lake, N.W.T.; data regarding the quantity produced are not available for publication.

In the fuel group increases in quantity over 1933 were registered in all items, *viz.*, coal (16 p.c.), natural gas, peat (66 p.c.), and crude petroleum. Shipments of asbestos in 1934 totalled 155,980 tons, a decrease of 1.5 p.c. from 1933. Production of asbestos, as during recent years, came entirely from Quebec. Increases in quantity in 1934 were reported for gypsum, feldspar, quartz, salt, magnesite, mica and sodium sulphate.

The value of structural materials, including clay products, cement, lime, sand and gravel and stone, totalled \$19,286,761 compared with \$16,696,687 in 1933, an increase welcomed as indicating some recovery in building and general construction.