gical industries in Canada, and, by means of maps and appropriate signs, the distribution and points of occurrence of the deposits of useful minerals, both worked and undeveloped.

428. A large number of members of the British Iron and Visit of Steel Association visited the United States in the autumn of Iron and 1890, and many of them inspected the copper and nickel mines Steel Association. of Sudbury, and expressed themselves as being astonished at the evidence of great mineral wealth they met with. hoped that as a means of calling attention to the mineral resources of this country their visit will have a beneficial result.

429. The Ontario Provincial Government, in 1888, appointed Mineral a commission to enquire into the mineral resources of that Pro- of Ontario. vince and the best modes of developing them. In 1890 the commission published an exhaustive report, from which has been gathered the following description of the mineral wealth of Ontario: - In the central and eastern counties are magnetic and hematite iron ores, gold, galena, plumbago, arsenic, mica fibrous serpentine, apatite, granite, marble and freestone. the Sudbury district copper and nickel mines are being worked on a large scale. In the township of Denison rich specimens of gold-bearing quartz and extensive deposits of copper and nickel are found. Along the north shore of Lake Huron, from the mouth of the French River to Sault Ste. Marie, gold and silver-bearing mines, iron, copper, galena and immense quarries of marble have been discovered. North of the Height of Land and extending towards James' Bay prospectors report a promising mineral region. North of Lake Superior localities of gold, silver, copper, iron, galena, plumbago and zinc ores have been taken up, besides which there are inexhaustible supplies of granite, marble, serpentine and sandstone. West of Port Arthur is a silver district, which, judging from the explorations already made, promises to be an argentiferous region of great