

I.—NATURAL RESOURCES OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA.

By WATSON GRIFFIN, Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa.

CONTENTS.

	PAGE		PAGE
INTRODUCTION . . .	1	MINERAL RESOURCES—CON.	
THE LAND OF WATERWAYS.	4	IRON ORES . . .	49
WATER-POWERS . . .	5	MOLYBDENUM AND TUNGSTEN.	54
CLIMATE AND FARM PRODUCTS	12	FELDSPAR AND FLUORSPAR.	55
FOREST WEALTH.	28	KAOLIN OR CHINA CLAY.	55
WILD ANIMALS . . .	33	MAGNESITE.	55
FISHERIES OF CANADA..	36	AMBER MICA..	55
MINERAL RESOURCES.	40	GRAPHITE.	55
GOLD.	40	CHROMITE.	56
SILVER.	41	MANGANESE..	56
ELECTRO-PLATING WITH COBALT	42	MINERAL PIGMENTS.	56
SILVER-LEAD ORES.	42	TIN.	56
ZINC AND LEAD DEPOSITS.	43	GYPSUM.	56
NICKEL MINES.	43	SALT...	57
COPPER.	44	NATURAL GAS AND OIL.	57
ASBESTOS.	46	ANTIMONY	59
COAL FIELDS.	47	OTHER MINERALS.	59

INTRODUCTION.



THE natural resources of Canada may be said to include all those endowments of Nature which can be utilized by man for sustenance and the creation of wealth. In describing them we must take into consideration the climate and soil, the reservoirs of water, the waterfalls, waterways and harbours, the forests, wild animals, fisheries and minerals of a country fronting on the Atlantic, Pacific and Arctic oceans and having an area of over 3,729,000 square miles, or about the same size as the continent of Europe.

As the agricultural, horticultural and forest products and even the animal life of a country depend as much upon the climate as upon the soil, it is necessary to know something about the physical characteristics, the latitudes and altitudes and other conditions affecting the climate in order to estimate the natural resources.

Prince Edward Island, the smallest province of the Dominion, lies at the south of the gulf of St. Lawrence and is separated from the mainland of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia by Northumberland strait. It is 150 miles in length, varies in width from 4 to 30 miles, and has an area of 2,184 square miles. As an illustration of the difference between natural resources undeveloped and natural resources developed, we may compare Prince Edward Island with the islands of Jersey and Guernsey in the English Channel, which have together almost exactly the same population as the smallest Canadian province, although their area is only 69½ square miles. Prince Edward Island, with over thirty-one times the area of Jersey and Guernsey, with nearly the whole of its area very fertile, with a climate most favourable to