

## MINING.

From the point of view of minerals, and the development of mining, Canada may be divided into four great areas, (1) the Maritime Provinces, (2) Ontario and Quebec, (3) the Prairie Provinces, (4) British Columbia.

In the Maritime Provinces the first discoveries of minerals were made by Master Simon, a French mining engineer who, while accompanying the de Monts expedition in 1604, discovered iron and silver in St. Mary's Bay, native copper at cape d'Or, amethysts on the eastern shore of the Bay of Fundy and copper ore at port Mouton. In 1672 Denys mentions the existence of coal in his concession on Cape Breton Island, and in 1677 he was given the right to exact a duty of 20 sous per ton on coal. The deposits of coal in Cape Breton were used during the next century by the French at Louisbourg and the English at Halifax, while the Pictou county deposits were discovered in 1798. In 1827 the mines came into the possession of the General Mining Association, which enjoyed a monopoly of Nova Scotia coal mining until 1858, introducing the best English coal mining methods into Canada. From 1854 to 1866—the years of the Reciprocity Treaty—there was a large exportation to the United States, which afterwards was diverted to the St. Lawrence ports. In 1893, 834,019 tons were mined and in 1920, 6,395,545. There is coal mining in New Brunswick, especially in the Grand Lake district, but the production is relatively unimportant. Iron, which was first extracted in Nova Scotia at Nictaux and Torbrook in 1825, was afterwards found in Colchester County in 1849 and also in Pictou County, where coal is found along with it. The last important mineral of the Maritime Provinces is gypsum, which has been mined since the end of the 18th century in the Nova Scotian fields at Windsor, Chéticamp, Nappan and St. Anne's bay and in the New Brunswick field at Hillsboro. At first, mining was carried on principally in the winter, when the farmers hauled the mineral to the ports for shipment to the New England States. Control of the industry remained in the United States, whither the gypsum is shipped to be refined.

The same rock formation, which in Ontario yields the gold of Forcupine, the silver of Cobalt, and the nickel of Sudbury, passes into northern Quebec, but here the undeveloped state of the country leaves its wealth conjectural. Deposits of bog iron were discovered near Three Rivers in 1667 and opened in 1733, since when they have been worked, although with a lessening production, up to the present time. In Ontario, iron was found in Leeds County in 1800, at Normandale in 1813, and in Michipicoten in 1899. 1843 marks a stage in the history of mining in Ontario, for in that year Sir William Logan made his report on the geology of Ontario, the effect of which was shown in a greatly increased application for prospectors' privileges. Copper was found in 1847 at the Bruce Mines and in 1882 at Sudbury. Although at first copper was thought the chief wealth of the Sudbury mines, as witness the name of the first company—Canada Copper