

Ontario have been exploited, while oil shale occurs in several parts of eastern Canada. In the production of natural gas, Canada holds second place among the countries of the world. Nickel deposits at Sudbury, Ontario, are as large as all others in the world combined, and produce six-sevenths of the world total. Copper deposits in the same area and in Manitoba, while not of great extent, still assure the maintenance and possible increase of the present rate of production. Arsenic in large quantities is a by-product obtained in the smelting of Ontario silver ores of the Cobalt and Porcupine districts, where the latter are found in large quantities. Gold, of which Canada was in 1924 the world's third largest producer, is also found in the same region, in British Columbia, in the Yukon and in Quebec, where a large field is now being extensively prospected. Canada is the second largest producer of magnesite and the third largest producer of mica in the world. Large iron deposits, although of a low grade, are found in the district north of lake Superior. The asbestos deposits of southern Quebec are unrivalled in the production of this mineral. The total value of mineral production in Canada during 1924 was \$209,583,406.

**Water-Powers.**—Canada's water area of 142,923 square miles, distributed as it is throughout all parts of the country, provides a large amount of potential electric energy. It is estimated that 18,255,316 h.p. are available at a minimum yearly flow, 32,075,998 at ordinary six-months flow and that a turbine installation of 41,700,000 h.p. is available. The present turbine installation of 3,569,275 h.p. thus represents only 8.5 p.c. of the recorded water-power resources. Perhaps the greatest use to which these resources have yet been put has been in the pulp and paper industry, and to a lesser degree in the mining, the electro-chemical, the electro-metallurgical and the flour-milling industries. The water power utilized in the pulp and paper industry alone amounted on Feb. 1, 1925, to 731,794 h.p. Over 90 p.c. of the power available is in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia; Quebec, with 7,000,000 h.p. available at ordinary minimum flow, has the largest resources in the Dominion.

**Game and Scenery.**—Canada's resources as a country for the sportsman and tourist are both unique and varied. With the increasing growth of tourist travel and its demands, great areas of uninhabited land have become accessible, and hitherto almost unknown parts may now be reached and traversed with ease. The valleys of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, the broken lake country of northern Ontario and Quebec, as well as the mountain districts of British Columbia, offer to the tourist and the fisherman new types of scenic effects and innumerable game preserves, and have won for the Dominion a reputation as a paradise for sportsmen and campers. And not only is this possible for those who travel by land; the series of lakes and rivers which forms a network over the eastern part of the country particularly, has made water travel in smaller craft both feasible and attractive. Further, participation in winter sports, the unusual attractions of winter scenery and the bracing though rigorous winter climate have done much to add to the reputations of resorts formerly noted for their advantages in the summer season.

The Dominion Government maintains, as the medium through which some of the most outstanding natural beauties of the country may be preserved and popularized, the National Parks Branch of the Department of the Interior, administering the eleven parks set aside for this purpose. Under the supervision of this body also are numerous historic sites which have been preserved throughout the country. Several of the provinces also maintain parks for similar purposes.

In these parks, the hunting of game is forbidden, and the wild life resources preserved. Elsewhere, however, there is available for the hunter and angler, at