

been produced in Nova Scotia and iron ore in Quebec early in the eighteenth century. The main development in the industry has taken place, however, in the twentieth century, during which there has been a great increase in the per capita consumption of minerals and mineral products.

There is a great variety of minerals, metallic and non-metallic. The value of the coal raised greatly exceeds that of any other mineral. Coal will continue for an indefinite period to hold a commanding position in the industry, for Canada's reserves of this fuel are known to be very great, sufficient for centuries at the present rate of exploitation. The other leading non-metallic minerals are asbestos, natural gas, gypsum, petroleum and salt. Others that are produced to the annual value of between \$100,000 and \$400,000 each are feldspar, graphite, magnesite, mica, quartz, talc and soapstone. In quantity of asbestos produced Canada takes the lead, nearly all of the production being from Quebec. Natural gas is produced in large quantities in Ontario and Alberta and to a less extent in New Brunswick. The decline in the production of petroleum in Ontario has been offset by discoveries in Alberta.

The value of the metallic minerals is much greater than that of the non-metallic minerals. Those amounting to more than \$1,000,000 per annum are:—gold, lead, nickel, copper, silver, zinc, cobalt and the platinum group of metals. The value of the gold amounted in 1926 to \$36,263,110 and greatly exceeded that of any other metal, Canada having risen since the development of the Porcupine and Kirkland Lake mines to third place among gold-producing countries. Lead and zinc mining has in recent years made a rapid growth. Ontario meets about 90 p.c. of the world's requirements in nickel, and has reserves to last for centuries. Platinum and palladium are recovered in the process of refining the copper-nickel ores. British Columbia and Ontario are the main copper-producing provinces; important copper-sulphide deposits are being developed in western Quebec, and in Manitoba a large body of copper-zinc sulphides is being developed. The total mineral production for 1926 amounted to \$240,437,123.

Water-Powers.—Canada's water area of 137,493 square miles, distributed as it is throughout all parts of the country, provides a large amount of potential electric energy. It is estimated that 18,255,000 h.p. are available at a minimum yearly flow, 32,076,000 at ordinary six-months flow and that a turbine installation of 41,700,000 h.p. is possible. The present turbine installation of 4,778,000 h.p. represents only about 11½ 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 Mar. 1, 1927, to 951,000 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,