

body of copper-zinc sulphides is being developed. The total mineral production for 1927 amounted to \$247,356,695, while the 1928 production is provisionally estimated at \$271,000,000.

Water-Powers.—Canada's water area of 142,674 square miles, distributed as it is throughout all parts of the country, provides a large amount of potential electric energy. It is estimated that 20,197,000 h.p. are available at a minimum yearly flow, 33,113,200 at ordinary six-months flow and that a turbine installation of 43,000,000 h.p. is possible. The present turbine installation of 5,349,000 h.p. represents only about 12½ 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 December 31, 1928, to 1,362,500 h.p. Over 94 p.c. of the power available is in Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba and British Columbia; Quebec, with 8,459,000 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 form a network over the eastern part of the country particularly, has made water travel in smaller craft both feasible and attractive. Further, facilities for 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 same body 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 proper seasons, a wealth of game species; the deer and moose of Eastern Canada, the bear and mountain sheep of the Rockies, game animals, birds and fishes in unusual variety, have given the Dominion exceptional advantages for this means of recreation.

A list of the national parks and reserves is appended as Table 8. There are also numerous provincial parks, of which the Algonquin park (2,741 square miles) in Ontario and the Laurentides park (3,565 square miles) in Quebec are the most important.