and salt. Others that are produced to the annual value of between $100,000 and $400,000 each are feldspar, grindstones, magnesite, pyrites, quartz, silica brick and talc. In quantity of asbestos produced Canada leads the world, nearly all of the production being from Quebec. Natural gas is produced 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 increased outputs 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 1928 to $39,082,005 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 made a rapid growth in recent years. 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, Ontario and Quebec are the main copper-producing provinces; in Manitoba large bodies of copper-zinc sulphides are being developed. The total mineral production for 1928 amounted to $274,989,487, while the 1929 production is provisionally estimated at $307,146,000.

Water Powers.—Canada's water area of 180,035 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 5,727,600 h.p. represents only about 13·3 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 Dec. 31, 1929, to 1,437,843 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