

It also shows ability to exploit these resources at the low costs necessary to increase export sales, particularly in the highly competitive export markets that have characterized the past decade. Moreover, all but a small portion of its present very substantial production of metals comes from ore deposits that have so far been found in two of its main physiographic divisions, the Canadian Shield and the Canadian Cordillera. Together, these comprise about two-thirds of the Dominion, but only relatively small portions have as yet been intensively prospected, and much has still to be geologically mapped. The various formations scattered over the vast extent of the Canadian Shield are remarkable for the useful minerals contained—copper, gold, iron, nickel, silver, platinum, cobalt, zinc, radium, chromium, graphite, mica, corundum, talc, feldspar, nepheline-syenite, and most of the other minerals that are used in the arts—the ore deposits ranging in extent to such major bodies as those now being worked at Sudbury, Noranda, Porcupine, Kirkland Lake, and Flin Flon. The Cordillera in British Columbia and Yukon is rich in lodes of gold, silver, lead, zinc, and copper, and has extensive deposits of coal and other minerals, sustaining the reputation of its southern continuation in the western United States, Mexico, and South America as a source of mineral wealth. In addition, the other three major physiographic divisions of Canada are rich in minerals. The Appalachian Highland of the Maritime Provinces, besides containing large deposits of bituminous coal, has yielded gypsum, salt, iron, gold, manganese, antimony, petroleum, and natural gas; and of southeastern Quebec, in addition to containing the world's largest known asbestos deposits, has yielded pyrite, chromite, copper, lead, zinc, and gold. The Great Interior Plain of Western Canada contains Canada's greatest reserves of the mineral fuels, coal, petroleum, natural gas, and bituminous sands, in addition to deposits of such industrial minerals as salt, gypsum, sodium sulphate, and refractory clays. Even the St. Lawrence Lowland, essentially an agricultural and manufacturing area, yields non-metallic minerals of great industrial value, including salt, gypsum, petroleum, and natural gas.

The foregoing brief statement of the diversity of the minerals found in Canada, together with the record of continued growth in mineral production in the past decade, indicates the very substantial contribution the mineral industries are in a position to make to the present war effort.

**Development of Canada's Mineral Resources for War Purposes.**—During the fifty-four years that intervened between Confederation and the War of 1914-18, Canada's attention was devoted almost entirely to the solution of the numerous problems related to the political and economic development of the new Dominion. Its mineral resources were accordingly explored and developed primarily on the basis of furnishing the growing mineral demands of such a peace-time program, modified by the fact that necessary supplies were conveniently available from the United States. They were also developed for the production of such minerals as could be sold in export markets to provide credits to finance imports of essential manufactured goods and supplies not yet produced in Canada.

In 1913, marking the close of the era of rapid western settlement and its accompanying railway expansion, the Canadian mining industry recorded its peak pre-War annual output value of \$145,635,000, of which metallic minerals represented 46 p.c., the mineral fuels 28 p.c., and the industrial minerals, including structural materials and clay products, 26 p.c. All but a relatively small portion of the metals were exported. Silver was the leading metallic mineral in output value, followed by gold, nickel, copper, lead, iron, cobalt, and zinc. Of the four non-ferrous base metals—copper, lead, zinc, and nickel—only lead was produced in refined form,