

CANADA'S MINERALS.

The mineral wealth of Canada is so great that an American authority has said: "To particularize the undeveloped wealth of this northern land would require volumes."

According to the report of the Geological Survey, her minerals may be classified as follows:—

(1) Metals, which include native iron, magnetic iron ore, iron sand, hematite, ilmenite, lenionite (including bog iron ore), spathic iron ore, clay ironstone, native copper, sulphide of zinc, sulphide of lead or galena, native silver, and ores of silver, gold, platinum, sulphide of antimony, oxysulphide of antimony, sulphide of bismuth, nickeliferous pyrrholite.

(2) Minerals used in certain chemical manufactures; iron pyrites, pyrrhotine or magnetic iron pyrites, apatite or phosphate of lime, magnesite or carbonate of magnesia; calcite or carbonate of lime, chromic oxide, oxides of manganese.

(3) Mineral manures: gypsum, marl.

(4) Mineral pigments and detergents:—Iron ochres, barytes or heavy spar, soap clay, etc.

(5) Minerals used in the production of heat and light:—Anthracite and bituminous coal, lignite or brown coal, bituminous shale, petroleum, peat, etc.

(6) Refractory minerals:—Plumbago, soapstone, potstone, mica, asbestos, fire clays, sandstone and pottery clays.

(7) Minerals applicable to common and decorative construction:—Limestone, dolomites, sandstones, granites and syenite, gneiss, labradorite rock, marbles, flagstones, common lime, hydraulic lime, and brick clays.

(8) Minerals for grinding and polishing:—Stone for making whetstones, hones, bath-brick, tripoli, grindstones and millstones.

(9) Minerals applicable to fine arts and jewellery:—Lithographic stone, porphyrites, labradorites, jasper conglomerate, amethystine quartz, agates, amber and Canadian precious stones.

(10) Miscellaneous minerals:—Sands for glassmaking, moulding sands, carbonaceous shale, artificial stone, salt, brines and mineral water.

According to the last census, those engag-

The values of the principal articles of mineral production exported in the last four years, according to the Trade and Navigation Returns were:—

Articles.	Exports, Domestic.			
	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Asbestos	\$513,900	\$514,412	\$396,718	\$339,756
Coal	2,916,465	3,195,467	3,114,558	3,321,566
Copper	505,196	216,603	395,819	88,352
Gold	554,126	316,177	247,868	318,258
Gypsum	184,977	194,304	178,979	160,082
Iron ore	32,582	36,935	26,114	9,026
Iron and steel	257,171	243,857	316,451	295,924
Mica	22,312	68,466	96,900	26,553
Nickel	240,499	617,639	427,557	808,799
Phosphates	422,200	330,462	132,475	40,400
Silver	238,367	193,441	65,406	423,707
Stone and marble	68,308	60,209	49,308	46,883
Other articles	348,558	303,391	432,868	441,456
Total	\$6,304,970	\$6,341,363	\$5,881,024	\$6,320,761

The principal countries to which the articles were shipped during the same period were:—

Countries.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
United States	\$1,896,913	\$5,045,694	\$5,034,429	\$5,261,568
Great Britain	959,199	806,055	367,141	356,008
British possessions	246,218	319,593	312,515	393,132
Germany	23,516	30,320	39,156	29,307
Japan	4,964	4,596	16,443	
St. Pierre	20,010	35,673	19,872	23,751
Mexico	18,818	3,175	1,115	11,485
Other countries	135,332	96,257	90,353	245,510
Total	\$6,304,970	\$6,341,363	\$5,881,024	\$6,320,761

In the museum of the Geological Survey of Canada at Ottawa, of which the Director is Alfred R. C. Selwyn, C.M.G., LL.D., F.R.S., is a collection of the economic minerals and rocks of Canada, systematically arranged by the Assistant Director and Mineralogist to the Survey. This collection affords the most ample evidence of the extent and variety of the mineral wealth of Canada.