

to carry on a business with this material by paying five dollars a ton, the same industry ought to be a success here where we have the raw material at our doors. What it requires is capital and enterprise with a good amount of push. The felspar which is being mined is found as a portion of some of the many granite dykes that traverse our older crystalline rocks, and the proviso for its usefulness is that it shall be free from iron and mica, its shade of colour, either red or white, apparently not making any difference in its market value.

The brick clays of the district are widespread. Many of the deposits are of excellent quality, and the quantity of bricks and tiles already produced is very large and constantly increasing. This may be seen at a glance by comparing the figures of import in drain tiles, &c., for 1888 with those of 1895. Thus in the former year these were imported to a value of over 100,000 dollars, while six years later so greatly had the home development increased, that these figures had been reduced to 21,000 dollars. The manufacture of terra-cotta has also grown to a comparatively large industry, or from 50,000 dollars in 1888 to nearly 200,000 in 1895. These manufactures from some of our commonest and most widely spread materials show that even in this direction there is yet great room for development; yet on the part of many persons the widespread nature of such raw material is such as to cause them to be considered as almost valueless as sources of mineral wealth. Even of such ordinary things as sand and gravel there is a great possibility of development if only the right characteristics can be found, as may be inferred from the fact that the increase in their export between the years 1887 and 1895 has been no less than 90,000 dollars. These last figures do not of course apply to the Ottawa district alone, but are given as indicating possibilities for future development along the line of some of the most common materials.

The bottoms of many of our lakes in the area to the north and south of the Ottawa are filled with great deposits of shell marl which in some places is being extensively used in the manufacture of cement, and for which there is a large market for a