

Iron is very generally diffused, but the most productive mines of this useful metal are those of Great Britain, France, Russia, Sweden, and Pennsylvania; also those of Van-Dieman, the Celebes and Philippine Islands. Iron is the principal mineral riches hitherto explored in Canada. It abounds in the northern mountains, in the valleys of the rivers St. Maurice and Batiscan, in St. Paul's Bay and in the south-eastern Townships.

Copper is found in Norway, Sweden, Chili, Wisconsin, and other countries; but the most abundant supply is from the mines of Cornwall in England. In Acton, near Drummondville (Canada,) are copper mines of a very good quality.

25. Where are lead, tin, and quicksilver chiefly found?

The most productive lead mines in the world are those of Great Britain; and of Missouri, Illinois, and the adjoining territories in the United States of America.

Tin is comparatively a rare metal. The chief mines are those of Cornwall in England, and of Banca, a small island near Sumatra.

Quicksilver is obtained chiefly from the mines of Idria in Austria, of Almaden in Spain, and of Huancavelica in Peru. It has been found recently in California.

26. Where are coal and salt found in greatest abundance?

Coal, a source of greater wealth than gold, is found in inexhaustible quantities in many countries, but the most noted coal mines are near Newcastle in England. In Canada, the coal mines of Sidney in Cape Breton Island, and those of Pictou in Nova Scotia, are explored with great advantage.

Salt is made in large quantities in many countries by evaporation of sea water, and of the water of salt

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