

and internal commerce, is understood, the character of that future may be partially foretold, even in the youth of Canadian history, and before her enterprise and capabilities have become fully known and appreciated.

Water-power, that mighty engine of industry, is everywhere abundant, and just where it is required, in the midst of magnificent forests of valuable lumber, for which an exhaustible market is springing up in the Far West prairie region of the American Union, as well as in France and England, where, too, a demand is growing (almost too rapidly for the means of supply) for the more valuable kinds of cabinet-work woods with which Canadian forests abound.

There are now 1,876 miles of railway in operation in Canada, independent of the Grand Trunk extension to Portland, which, 164 miles in length—though running through the United States, to secure an ocean port in winter—is really a Canadian road. It is worthy of remark that Canada has now more miles of railway open than Ireland or Scotland, or any one of the New England States—more than the three Atlantic States of New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland; or the two Carolinas, North and South;—and more, in proportion to its population, than any other country in the world. The opening of the Victoria Bridge, and the section between St. Mary's and Detroit, have brought the Grand Trunk into unbroken operation, and it will now be able to transport passengers and goods, from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, with but one transshipment, and a saving, it is alleged, of five days over all other routes.

MINERALS.

The triumph obtained by Canada, at the Paris Exhibition, for her splendid display of minerals of all descriptions, tells its own tale. The grand Medal of Honour, awarded to Sir William E. Logan, the Canadian provincial geologist, by the jurors of the Paris Exhibition, will do more in calling the attention of European capitalists to the vast mineral wealth of the country than the most elaborate description of its distribution and extent. It was a prize won in a strife where all were strong, and tells of rare industry and success in bringing to light the hidden wealth of Canadian rocks.

The principal economic minerals of Canada are stated by Sir W. E. Logan to be:—

METALS AND THEIR ORES.

Magnetic iron ore; specular iron ore; limonite (bog ore); titaniferous iron; sulphuret of zinc (blende); sulphuret of lead (galena); copper, native; sulphuret of, variegated; copper pyrites; argentiferous