

value, and still outweigh the total of the United States production. Canada mica in the United States has experienced the same course of events, in fact the entire Canadian mica industry has, until recently, depended on the United States for a market. Beginning in 1886 imports of Canadian mica grew rapidly to nearly \$100,000, an approximate equality with those of India, in 1893, but fell off during the period of depression from 1894 to 1896. From 1897 they experienced a rapid increase, and have since maintained an approximate equality with those of India. Both were for several years far in excess of the production of the United States, which in 1893 amounted to but little over five per cent. of the total consumption of mica; but the latest statistics show the native product has risen nearly to a position of equality with them.

It is of importance to inquire how the total production of sheet mica is divided according to uses. It is naturally impossible to obtain statistics of this nature. We may, however, put down the entire Canadian output, 500 tons in 1902, and an equal quantity of Indian mica, to electrical uses. We are safe in saying that at least one-half, perhaps three-fifths, of the total world's production is devoted to this purpose. Of the balance probably four-fifths, or 30 to 40 per cent. of the whole (including nearly all the United States and some Indian mica) is used for glazing in some form, the remaining ten per cent. being employed for special uses. While no accuracy is claimed for this allotment, it will serve its purpose well enough as a rough estimate.

*(To be concluded.)*

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#### PROPER SITE FOR A WIND MILL.

The safest and most secure situation for a wind mill to avoid danger of being blown over has been generally supposed to be a place sheltered by trees or barns. Such, however, is not the case. The safest place for such a tower is on a hill, where the wind can strike it equally from all directions. In such a location shifting winds are less pronounced than behind buildings or hills, and it is also found that there is less lifting force to the wind in the open than behind structures.