

24. Minerals of almost every kind are known to exist, and their development in the future will constitute one of the chief sources of wealth for the country. Gold has been found extensively in Nova Scotia and British Columbia. In the former Province there are fifty-eight mines in working order, and in the latter there is scarcely a stream of any importance in which the "colour" of gold cannot be found, and paying mines exist in localities extending through ten degrees of latitude. The total value of gold exported from this Province, since its admission into Confederation, to 30th June, 1887, has reached the large sum of \$15,274,065. Gold has also been found in Ontario and Quebec, and it is not improbable that valuable discoveries of that metal are yet to be made in these Provinces. Iron is found in considerable quantities in all the Provinces, and the supply is practically inexhaustible; that of Nova Scotia is particularly fine, and brings in the market nearly double the price of English iron. More complete details respecting the mineral resources of Canada are given in a subsequent chapter.

25. What may be called the natural industries of the Dominion are:— In Prince Edward Island, agriculture, fishing and shipbuilding; in Nova Scotia, coal and gold mining, shipbuilding, agriculture, lumber and fishing, the fisheries of this Province being the most valuable and productive in the world; in New Brunswick, shipbuilding, lumbering, agriculture and fishing, the value of the fisheries being second only to that of Nova Scotia; in Quebec, agriculture, shipbuilding, lumbering, fishing and mining; in Ontario, agriculture, lumbering and mining; in Manitoba and the Territories, agriculture and stock-raising; coal mining is expected to become a very important industry in these regions, it being estimated that there are about 65,000 square miles of coal-bearing strata east of the Rocky Moun-