

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.

23. What may be called the natural industries of the Dominion are: In Prince Edward Island, agriculture, fishing and ship-building; in Nova Scotia, coal and gold mining, ship-building, agriculture, lumber and fishing, the fisheries of this Province being the most valuable and productive in the world; in New Brunswick, ship-building, lumbering, agriculture and fishing, the value of the fisheries being second only to that of Nova Scotia; in Quebec, agriculture, ship-building, 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 Mountains;—and in British Columbia, mining, lumbering, fishing and agriculture.

Natural  
industries.

24. The leading manufacturing industries, principally in Ontario and Quebec, are works for making all kinds of agricultural implements in iron and wood, waggons, carriages, and railroad rolling stock (including locomotives), cotton factories, woollen factories, saw-mills, tanneries, machinery, iron and hardware works, flax works, furniture, paper, soap, woodenware, boot and shoe, cloth and linen, door, sash, stove, tobacco, meat and food preserving, and cheese factories. Sugar refining is extensively carried on in Halifax and Montreal.

Manufacturing  
industries.

25. According to what may be rather called tradition than history the shores of North America were visited on several

Discovery  
of Canada