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, 1889, has reached the large sum of \$16,348,764. 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 being particularly fine, and bringing 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.

26. What may be called the natural industries of the Domin-Natural ion are : In Prince Edward Island, agriculture, fishing and shipbuilding ; 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.

27. With the exception of Prince Edward Island and the Ter-Lumberritories, lumbering prevails to a considerable extent in all the <sup>ing.</sup> Provinces, especially in Ontario, Quebec and British Columbia, and some idea of the amount of lumber annually produced can be formed from the following statement, showing the production of timber of all kinds, by Provinces, in 1888. The figures are in most cases taken from the official reports, and only give, therefore, the quantity on which dues were paid. The  $2\frac{1}{2}$