

Timber in
British
Columbia.

28. The figures for British Columbia give the estimated entire production, and are believed to be nearly correct. In this Province the industry is yet in its infancy, but is assuming larger proportions every year, as saw mills are established and the facilities for production increase. It is in this Province that the Douglas fir is found, celebrated for its strength and straightness. It frequently grows over 300 feet high, and has squared 45 inches for a length of 90 feet. The red cedar, which is increasing in value as a commercial wood, grows to a large size, and is frequently found 200 feet in height and 20 feet in diameter.

Production of
timber in
Quebec,
1867-1889.

29. According to figures published by the Quebec Government it is estimated that there have been produced in that Province since 1867, 11,173,516,549 feet B.M., and 70,272,572 cubic feet of timber, while \$10,764,368 have been collected for dues.

Agricultural and
fishing in-
dustries.

30. The agricultural and fishing industries are alluded to in detail in subsequent chapters.

Manufacturing in-
dustries.

31. 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, stave, tobacco, meat and food preserving, and cheese factories. Sugar refining is extensively carried on in Halifax and Montreal, and a refinery has recently been started in British Columbia.

Cotton
Mills 1889.

32. According to the Canadian Textile Directory, 1889, there were 25 cotton mills in Canada on 1st January, 1889, and their capacity in spindles and looms was as follows:—