

four 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 British Columbia since its admission into Confederation to 30th June, 1891, has reached the large sum of \$17,126,351. 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.

24. What may be called the natural industries of the Dominion are : Natural industries.
 In Prince Edward Island, agriculture, fishing and ship-building ; in Nova Scotia, coal and gold mining, ship-building, agriculture, lumbering 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.

25. With the exception of Prince Edward Island and the Territories, Lumber-
 lumbering prevails to considerable extent in all the provinces, especially ing.
 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 1890. The figures are in most cases taken from the official reports, and only give, therefore, the quantity on which dues were paid. The actual total production would undoubtedly be very much larger. Full particulars could not be obtained from Nova Scotia, and the figures given represent only the shipment of deals from the province to trans-Atlantic ports. The figures for New Brunswick only represent the production on which stumpage dues were paid. The total shipments from this province to trans-Atlantic ports were—deals, 252,519,988 feet, and square timber, 302,950 cubic feet ; and in transporting this quantity 380 vessels of 279,436 tons were employed. It will be seen from the table that \$1,928,928 were paid in dues on 1,314,929,108 feet B.M., and 5,561,238 cubic feet of timber produced in the Dominion in 1890 :—