

Good water-power is also found at Gananoque, and numerous other places on small rivers emptying into Lake Ontario; the principal point is on the line of the Trent navigation, which consists of a chain of small lakes and rivers flowing from the interior of the country.

The water-power on the Welland Canal is unsurpassed. Accordingly, flouring-mills, cotton factories, &c., have been erected at St. Catharines, Thorold, &c.; yet there is a vast amount of the surplus water unemployed.

In short, it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that Canada stands unrivalled for the abundance and uniform distribution over its entire surface of Nature's great motor. Therefore, with healthy climate, abundance of various kinds of raw material, and mines of the most important metals, together with the finest line of water-communication in any country,—the Province seems destined to occupy a commanding position in the industrial and commercial pursuits of the world.

THE LUMBER REGIONS.

First in order may be mentioned a region stretching eastward from the Saguenay, known as the Tadousac Territory, with an area of 65,000 square miles, which contains a large quantity of timber available for ship-building; besides Birch, Maple, Ash, Oak, and Elm of the best kinds.

The Valley of the Saguenay has an area of about 27,000 square miles, and is rich in White and Red Pine, Spruce, Birch, and Tamarac.

A region contiguous to the Saguenay includes an area of 8,000 square miles, and produces White and Red Pine, Birch, White Cedar, Spruce, and Tamarac.

The St. Maurice territory has an extent of 21,000 square miles, and contains large quantities of White, Red, and Yellow Pine, Spruce, Birch, Maple, Elm, Ash, and Tamarac.

Between the St. Maurice region and the Valley of the Ottawa there lies a valley of 9,600 square miles, in which White and Red Pine, Spruce, Tamarac, and Ash are found.

The Ottawa River Valley, comprising an area of 87,761 square miles, is the chief seat of Canada's lumber trade, and has been so for sixty years; during which time but little more than 20,000 square miles have been divested of merchantable timber. The products of this region are White and Red Pine of the best quality; also, Tamarac, Spruce, Ash, White Oak of a superior kind, Elm, Birch, and all varieties of Maple.

The Trent Valley, and a smaller contiguous district, include about 8,550 square miles, and furnishes White and Red Pine, Ash, Oak, Birch, and Tamarac.

The rivers in the above-mentioned regions empty into the St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario, and the sum of the areas is 226,911 square miles. There are, however, other lumber lands stretching westward as far as Lake Superior, covering a space of 60,800 square miles, which contain White and Red Pine of choice quality,—besides Birch, Maple, Oak, Elm, Spruce, Tamarac, Ash, and White Cedar. According to these figures the total area of the lumber territories of Canada is equal to 287,711 square miles.