

1881 and 1891 the number of industrial establishments in Canada increased by 25,000, the capital employed by \$190,000,000, the number of employes by 116,000, the wages paid by \$40,000,000 and the value of the total output by \$16,000,000. Perhaps, however, the feature of Canadian development which has attracted most attention abroad is its gold. British Columbia in the "fifties," and onward, produced some fifty millions of gold by the sudden expansion of mining activity and process of placer mining, but the excitement of the first discoveries died out after a time and in the course of years the production dwindled down to a small annual figure. Then came the mineral epoch of 1896, when the great gold-ore resources of the Kootenay regions were made known and the Arctic regions of the Canadian Yukon found to be practically paved with precious metal. Rossland and countless mineral centres grew up in British Columbia almost in a night, Dawson City soon held an ice-bound population of thousands in the distant Yukon and the world rang with stories of unequalled wealth. The first excitement has now died away, and in both these regions mining has settled down upon a substantial basis with yearly increased results. The annual production of the Dominion in all minerals has risen from twenty to forty millions in value, while enormous and uncounted quantities of gold dust have passed out of the country in the hands of American miners.