

great fur preserve of the world. The lakes and rivers abound in fish.

Minerals of almost every kind are known to exist in Canada. Gold is mined extensively in British Columbia and Nova Scotia and has also been found in Ontario and Quebec.

The natural industries of Canada may be enumerated under the following heads:—Agriculture and stock-raising, fishing, mining, lumbering and shipbuilding.

The manufacturing industries are spread all over the Dominion, and comprise factories for the production of agricultural implements, carriages, wagons, railroad rolling stock, including locomotives, cotton and woolen goods, pianos and organs, machinery, furniture, paper, soap, woodenware, boots and shoes, cloths and linens, doors, sashes, staves, tobacco, cheese; also sugar refineries, saw mills, tanneries, iron and hardware works, and establishments for the canning of meat, fish and berries.

Products of the Farm.

The agricultural industry is the most important to Canada, for the number of persons relying upon it for a livelihood far exceeds that depending on any other pursuit.

The wheat crop of 1889 was a long way from the average. The yield in Ontario was only 18,699,572 bushels, being 8,161,304 bushels below the average of eight years, while that in Manitoba was only 7,201,519 bushels. Canada's total product of wheat in 1889 is estimated at 31,217,494 bushels. Barley and peas in Ontario were fair crops, and the yield of oats was large, but the weight light. The root crops were inferior, but hay was good and above average. In the other provinces the crops were generally good, but no returns are available.

The wheat crop of 1890 was the largest ever raised in Canada, and was harvested in excellent order. It is estimated that the crops in Ontario, Manitoba and the North-West will exceed that of 1889 by 15,000,000 bushels; and, owing to the fact that the large exporting countries have small crops this year, there is every reason to expect good paying prices for the Canadian product. From the bulletin issued by the Ontario Bureau of Industries we learn that, compared with the annual average of the eight years, 1882-89, there is this year a decrease in Ontario crops of 2,400,000 bushels of wheat, 4,000,000 bushels of barley and 500,000 bushels of oats, but an increase of 3,000,000 bushels of peas, 400,000 bushels of beans and 1,264,000 tons of hay and clover, the last being the most important crop now grown.

The total wheat crop of the world in 1889 is placed at 2,041,075,627 bushels, being about 4,000,000 bushels less than in 1888. The wheat crop of the United States was 460,560,000 bushels, or 74,692,000 bushels in excess of 1888.

The United Kingdom is the largest importer of wheat, and the British demand has a most important effect on the price all over the world. The following statement shows

the quantity of wheat and wheat flour imported into the United Kingdom in 1888, and from what countries:—

Countries.	Bushels.	Countries.	Bushels.
United States.....	56,638,161	Canada.....	3,865,760
Russia.....	40,583,248	Chili.....	2,773,607
British India.....	15,243,674	Roumania.....	2,646,379
Germany.....	8,700,961	Egypt.....	1,375,845
Austrian Territories.....	4,778,011	Other Countries.....	5,098,236
Australasia.....	4,441,670		
Total.....			146,345,572

The average yield of wheat per acre in some of the principal wheat-producing countries is given below:—

Countries.	Yield Per Acre.	Countries.	Yield Per Acre.
	Bush.		Bush.
Great Britain.....	29.89	New South Wales.....	13.92
Austria.....	17.05	Victoria.....	11.35
Hungary.....	19.24	South Australia.....	7.78
France.....	18.18	Queensland.....	18.56
Germany.....	19.47	Western Australia.....	11.71
Russia.....	8.56	Tasmania.....	18.31
India.....	9.21	New Zealand.....	26.04
United States.....	10.80	Canada.....	18.78

According to the returns of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, the average value of wheat per acre in the United States, in 1888, was \$10.31; and, according to the Ontario reports for the same year, the value per acre in that province of fall wheat was \$17.14, and of spring wheat \$17.42.

A very remarkable and satisfactory change has occurred in the trade in wheat, flour and other breadstuffs, in the last ten years, as will be observed by the following figures:—

TEN YEARS, FROM	Total value of Breadstuffs Imported.	Total value of Breadstuffs Exported.
1870 to 1879.....	\$118,886,596	\$147,594,111
1880 to 1889.....	31,152,587	154,833,463

These figures show that while in the last decade the value of the imports of breadstuffs for home consumption decreased nearly \$88,000,000, the exports of the same, being the produce of Canada, increased more than \$17,000,000. With an increasing population Canada has not only imported less each year by almost \$9,000,000 in value, but she has increased her exports by nearly \$2,000,000 annually. The home market has been reserved for our own farmers, while they have made a very large inroad on the foreign market also. The amount of money which has thus been retained in Canada must be very large indeed.

The annual product of Canadian barley is about 28,000,000 bushels, the principal market for which has been in the United States, which, in 1889, took 9,934,501 bushels out of a total exportation of 9,948,207 bushels. There is a possibility, however, that the trade with the United States will fall off, and looking to such a contingency, experiments were this season tried in raising two-rowed barley, for which a ready market exists in England. If the attempt proves successful, and the Canadian product finds favor with English maltsters, the result will be immensely profitable to our farmers.

Previous to 1872, no meat, live or dead, was exported to Great Britain, except some salt beef. In that year the