

the United States, lies largely within the Dominion; and that no estimate of wealth, on the one hand, or of advantage and possible convenience on the other, is possible, so far as the United States is concerned. Fully one-half of the lumber consumed in many Western States is now derived from the Canadian forests, climbing as it does over a wall in the shape of a duty of twenty per cent. The protection thus afforded practically operates as a stimulant for the destruction of American forests. The hard and white woods in Ontario, almost within sight of the border, are of inestimable value in the manufacture of furniture; and there are enormous supplies of the beautiful bird's-eye maple, black birch, oak, basswood, black ash, and other highly ornamental woods, which, in this country, are of great value for the highest grade of furniture and interior decoration,

Perhaps of all the surprises which the average American encounters in discussing the wealth of Canada, nothing will startle him to a greater degree than this statement:—That no country in the world possesses so much iron as Canada, in no land is it so easily mined, and nowhere is it quite so accessible to manufacturing centres. This is a statement which no doubt will challenge contradiction, and it is to be regretted that the space is too small to describe at length the location and precise advantage which the iron supply of this Greater Half of the Continent would afford to the United States. Take the instance at New Glasgow, in Nova Scotia, where, within a radius of six miles, there are found deposits of iron ore of the highest quality, equal to that of any other portion of the world, side by side with limestone, chemically pure,