



A Typical New Brunswick Residence. Town in the Distance.

ports 1899, \$158,896,905; to Great Britain, \$99,091,855; United States, \$45,133,511; imports, \$162,764,308; from United States for home consumption, \$93,007,166; Great Britain, \$37,060,123. Leading articles of export: Animals and their produce, \$46,743,130; wood and wood manufactures, \$30,940,258; minerals, \$13,368,150; fishery products, \$9,909,662. Chief imports, textiles and iron and steel manufactures. Registered Canadian shipping 1898, 6,427 vessels of 690,525 tons. Tonnage of vessels entering Canadian ports, 28,648,608; clearing, 27,325,933.

Minerals.—Mining now ranks among the most prominent industries of Dominion. Mineral resources of country rich and varied. Gold mined extensively in Yukon District, British Columbia, and Nova Scotia. Vast deposits of coal in Atlantic and Pacific regions; coal and lignite area, 100,000 square miles; mined chiefly in Nova Scotia and Vancouver Island, British Columbia. Output of coal mines 1898, 4,181,597 tons; of copper mines, 17,951,421 pounds; gold, \$13,775,420; nickel, 5,517,690 pounds; lead, 31,915,319 pounds; petroleum fields, 700,790 barrels. Value of mineral products 1898, \$37,757,197; coal, \$8,227,958; silver, \$2,583,298; copper, \$2,159,556; nickel, \$1,820,838; lead, \$1,206,399; petroleum, \$981,106; asbestos, \$486,227; gypsum, \$230,440; salt, \$248,639; iron ore, \$152,510.

Population in 1800, 240,000; 1881, 4,324,810;

1891, 4,833,239; estimated 1899, 5,312,500; increase 1881-91, 11.76 per cent. Average density for each square mile, 1.5. Indians 1895, 102,275. Over 86 per cent of inhabitants, or 4,185,877 persons, natives of British North America; foreign-born, 647,362—475,456 from Great Britain; 80,915 born in United States. English speaking, 3,428,265; French, 1,404,974.

Railways, Etc.—First railway opened July, 1836. Railway in operation 1899, 17,526 miles. Canals, 71 miles; cost of construction to 1898, \$74,995,747. System of inland navigation largest and most important in the world. Length—canal, river, and lake—over 2,700 miles.

Telegraph lines, 29,548 miles—2,990 government.

Government, Etc.—Executive government vested in the Queen, administered through a Governor-General—appointed by the Crown—aided by a Privy Council. Legislative power rests with a Parliament, consisting of a Senate of 81 members—appointed by the Governor-General for life—and a House of Commons with 213 members; members of latter elected by the people. Quebec always has 65 members, number for other provinces proportioned to population as compared with that of Quebec. The seven provinces forming the Dominion have full powers to regulate their own local affairs; each has its separate Parliament and a Lieutenant-Governor, appointed by the Governor-General. Standard of value, gold. Revenue, 1899, \$46,741,250; expenditure, \$41,903,501; gross debt, \$345,160,908; net, \$266,273,447. No gold coinage; English sovereign and United States gold coins legal. Capital of Dominion, *Ottawa*.

Defense.—Imperial army consists of garrison of 2,000 troops at Halifax. Dominion has a large militia force. All British subjects between 18 and 60 liable to service. Active militia 1898, 36,650 officers and men. Royal military college at Kingston, founded 1875. Naval defense in hands of Imperial authorities. There are 13 ships in North America and West Indies Station and 7 on Pacific.

