udes in his estimate of the wealth of ations: lands, cattle, houses, furniture cattle, houses, furniture, , merchandise, bullion, Taking, therefore, the of these for British Collways, ships.

3,500,000 2,000,000 8,000,000 58,000,000 es and schools pal public works and build-1,000,000 public works and 6,000,000 sments on public works and built 8,000,000 9,500,000

\$340,000,000 The above sum of \$340,000,000 ats a per capita wealth of \$1,910. nating \$40,000,000 for dupliin asses nenf, and ty, the per capita wealth is \$1,710. he "Mulhall Harper Comparative tistical Tables" give the following in ard to the principal countries in the

Per Capita. The above real property, perso he above real property, which have been been been been by the government as-sor, and the municipal assessments returns of the various

There are 1,450 miles of railway in ince, which cost, roundly, \$60

Of the public lands of the province which is 65,000,000 it 26,000,000, or one-tenth of have been alienated, including land subsidies to railways elt of the Dominion go all other alienations

Indians, who number about and figures, do not own are practically wards of they are elim placed at 175,000. eaving which the estimates should d, the per capita wealth would be o \$2,000. The Indians, however bossession of a large area of land l in their various Indian reserves, the most valuable in the does the above states ish Columbia include s of unalienated lands of which the ce is still in possession-mineraliz-gricultural, pastoral and timber -which in the aggregate, as al-seen, amounts to about 265,000,000 dy seen, am s—or a public domain of 200,000,000 s still untouched.

Per capita trade (population 1901, at 5,000) is \$180. Compared with this

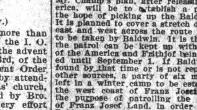
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The population upon which the various nounts of percapita commerce are sed in the above are those of the cen-1890 and 1891, whereas British bia estimated on the same basi have a per capita commerce of tead of \$180.

n addition to these considerations rovince has assets of its own which value received sent value received. A statement we had prepared shows that the nom the province are \$14,442, of course, includes public lings and schools, of an estimated e of \$2,090,000; 6,500 miles of road. an approximate cost of \$6,500,000; 0 miles of trails, with an approxi-e cost of \$1,000,000; wharves and cost of \$1,000,000; wharves and es, \$336,000, or a total of \$9,036,-

VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST FRIDAY MAY 2 1962

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assets in the ordinary sense of the n, because they are not realizable in ordinary way, but they represent ne, and in the same way as the works the development of a mine represents the or the improvement of a farm, and and have to be undertaken if not aldy in existence. We have in additional to that assets more or less realiz-to the assets more or less realiz-to the extent of over five million ars, so that the province is far from g in a position, which some of its neial critics would have the public leve. As a matter of fact, no other vince in the Dominion has so much public wealth at its disposal of thing like the same private wealt capita to be drawn upon in case of an

THE FISHERIES.

We have also another asset, which apears in our estimates this year for the rst time, and which up to the present me has been regarded as exclusively be property of the Dominion. I refer our fisheries. In the Quebec official azette of the 15th February, 1902. I due the following paragraph in the the following paragraph in ch from the Throne:

"The negotiations opened some time to with the Dominion government to cure the recognition of our rights to e fisheries in territorial waters of the ovince have been continued. The part 'My govvince, have been continued. ent has further submitted eral authorities two important nected with this question of fi the reimbursements to the provof the amounts collected since 1867 fishing licenses and permits; the r for its share of the indemnity paid the United States for the privilege ated the citizens of that country by Washing and the states of Washington Treaty to fish along our

New Brunswick is also making a sim claim for the recognition of rights fisheries in the territorial waters. hat applies to these two provinces and her provinces similarly situated also er provinces similarly situated also lies to British Columbia, and if the m be recognized, as we think it will, ery important addition will be made he resources we have at our disposal the fisheries of our rivers and inland ters. The revenue from fishery li-uses and also from a fax upon the out-will materially imburse the asury. We already appreciate fully value of the salmon fisheries in the aser and other rivers, and we believe to in the development of the deep sea in the development of the deep sea ries and the fisheries of our inland s, an additional fishery output will btained, as great, if not greater, than arising from the salmon cannerles know the value of the deep sea fish on the Atlantic coast. and we have coast are more extensive and varied. Intario and Manitoba the fisheries of lakes and of large and increasing te, and we look forward, when the rior mining towns have grown to ther importance, to see a valuable ery industry afforded by the in-or lakes and rivers, realizing millions

of lakes and rivers, realizing minutes iollars annually. sny, sir, considering all these great ts which we have at our disposal, re is little room for the cry of "blue "which has been raised in some

have from the facts set forth in the going a very complete refutation of attacks on our financial credit and ty to sustain a loan. I have already rred to the requirements of a growing ntry like this is, and while it is nery to observe the strictest economy e administration of public affairs our oblgations are great and our ements so numerous, at the same if we are to progress in the future realize upon the wonderful which Nature has provided wonderful assets

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