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areas are linked by winding scenic highways that attract tourists from all parts of the continent.

The industrial coastal strip is nurtured by a great hinterland region. Although British Columbia ranks third among Canadian provinces in manufacturing, its economy is still largely based on its natural resources, the chief of which is coastal timber. The enormous stands of Douglas fir, some of the trees three hundred feet high and ten feet thick, together with cedar, spruce, pine and hemlock, provide the province with forty per cent of its income. Indeed, ninety per cent of British Columbia is suitable for little else than lumbering: there is forest everywhere, even in the settled areas, to the delight of the tourist driving along the scenic Malahat Drive outside Victoria, or through Vancouver's Stanley Park.

The economy of the Pacific Coast Region is sustained by three other main resources: first, the minerals of the Cordilleran region (British Columbia ranks third among mineral-producing provinces in Canada); secondly, the great fishing industry, chiefly salmon, which earns the province sixty million dollars a year; and thirdly, hydro-electric power, still largely undeveloped. British Columbia's mountains hold an enormous water reserve that gives it the second highest hydro-electric potential in Canada.

1) Lumber storage depot, Port Alberni, Vancouver Island, British Columbia

2) Mechanized sight-seeing in British Columbia

3) With an abundance of water power, British Columbia ranks third among Canada's provinces in manufacturing

