



IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.—CITY OF NELSON.

the Dominion of Canada. British Columbia entered Confederation upon the condition that within two years the construction of a railway should be begun which would connect it with the Eastern Provinces. This road is now the Canadian Pacific Railway. It was completed in 1885 and gave Canada and the Empire a great high way from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The Provincial Government consists of a Lieutenant-Governor, appointed by the Dominion Government, an Executive Council, or Cabinet, of five members (who are elected members of the Legislative Assembly), and a Legislative Assembly of forty-two (including the Cabinet Ministers), elected by the constituencies into which the Province is divided.

British Columbia's coal measures are sufficient to supply the world for centuries; it possesses the greatest compact area of merchantable timber in North America; the mines have produced over \$275,000,000, and may be said to be only in the early stages of development; the fisheries produce an average annual value of \$7,500,000, and, apart from salmon fishing, their importance is only beginning to be realized; there are immense deposits of magnetite and hematite iron of the finest quality, which still remain undeveloped; the agricultural and fruit lands produced approximately \$7,500,000 in 1907, and less than one-tenth of the available land is settled upon, much less cultivated; the province has millions of acres of pulpwood as yet unexploited; petroleum deposits, but recently discovered, are

among the most extensive in the world, and much of the territory is unexplored and its potential value unknown. With all this undeveloped wealth within its borders, can it be wondered at that British Columbians are sanguine of the future? Bestowed by prodigal Nature with all the essentials for the foundation and maintenance of an empire, blessed with a healthful, temperate climate, a commanding position on the shores of the Pacific, and encompassed with inspiring grandeur and beauty, British Columbia is destined to occupy a position second to none in the world's commerce and industry.

The trade of British Columbia is the largest in the world, per head of population. What may it become in the future, when the resources of the province are generally realized and actively developed? The leading articles of export are fish, coal, gold, silver, copper, lead, timber, masts and spars, furs and skins, fish, oil, hops and fruit. A large portion of the salmon, canned and pickled, goes to Great Britain, Germany, Eastern Canada, the United States, Hawaiian Islands, Australia and Japan; the United States consumes a large share of the exported coal, and immense quantities of lumber are shipped to Great Britain, South Africa, Japan, China, India, Australia, Mexico and South America. The valuable furs—seal, sea otter and other peltries—are sent to Great Britain and the United States. China also buys a considerable amount of lumber, timber and furs. Valuable shipments