

tions. Many, otherwise, rich men are making themselves poor paying taxes and interest. No money can be borrowed on mortgages at all.

Nevertheless, since conditions settled down and we have become used to the war, our principal industries, arising out of natural resources, have carried on fairly well. Lumbering has suffered the most, on account of lack of ships, but it has greatly improved of late. Mining is exceedingly prosperous, owing to increased demands and price of copper, lead and zinc. Coal mining on the coast has not been as prosperous as in former years on account of the large substitution of oil for fuel purposes; but we expect later on to get other uses for this coal. Fishing has become a very large industry, recently much improved by the bonding arrangements whereby American bottoms can land halibut at Prince Rupert for transshipment. Our fishery products are now nearly one-half of the whole fishery production of Canada. One big result of the war has been to increase the demand for pulp and paper, and this has greatly extended operations on the British Columbia coast, where there are now four large mills situated. Another effect of the war has been the almost total elimination of the unemployment problem. Enlistment has included practically every idle man capable of bearing arms and medically fit; and instead of unemployment we have a great scarcity of experienced labour for our principal industries, although there still are a great many unskilled men who should be at the front.

Having discussed what war has done for, and how it has affected British Columbia, it is in order to consider what British Columbia has done for the war. It is quite natural that in a province with such a large percentage of British-born population, many of whom had military training and experience, there should have been a ready and very general response. British Columbia has always been very British in its sympathies. It is indeed a greater Britain on the Pacific Coast. Including those from the Yukon, which contributed a handsome quota from a sparse population, British Columbia has placed under arms 35,000 men, some of whom are at the front, some in England, some in training in eastern Canadian camps, and some still in British Columbia. Although the majority of the British Columbia soldiers are big, husky fellows, who make a splendid turnout for physical appearance, we have a regiment of bantams, now at almost full strength, who will give great account of themselves. Victoria and vicinity have been the principal training point, but there are camps at Vernon and Sidney, Vancouver Island, in which practically all the units still in British Columbia are stationed.

BRITISH COLUMBIA has been liberal more ways than in men. The Province sent 110,000 lbs. of canned salmon for relief purposes. This in itself was not large, but from many private and municipal sources were collected in great quantities, money, articles of wear and creature comforts of all kinds for the soldiers at the front, for the Belgians, the French, the Serbians, Canadian Patriotic Fund, Red Cross, and so on. Since the war broke out British Columbia has contributed about \$1,000,000 to the Canadian Patriotic Fund, and a very large sum to the Red Cross.

One cannot, without going very carefully and laboriously into the various miscellaneous contributions as the result of tag days, concerts, afternoon receptions, dances, etc., arrive at an approximate total; but the aggregate is very large indeed. There have been numerous tag days, and it is not unusual to raise from \$4,000 to \$5,000 on one of those occasions in a city like Victoria. Not a week passes by but there is some form of entertainment for patriotic purposes, and they are all financial successes. We have had one or two rather original methods of raising the wind. A superfluities store was organized, in connection with which everything is free, and out of sales \$10,000 has been donated to the Red Cross; the Rotary Club of Victoria had a junk day in connection with the civic cleaning up and realized nearly \$1,000 for the same society; the ladies have organized and have carried off some very "unique" and original entertainments. If the people of British Columbia are feeling the pinch of hard times, they at least always seem to have plenty of money for patriotic purposes.

Early in February, in order to arrive as nearly as possible at what the people of the province had done in various ways in connection with the patriotic and military objects up to that time, I addressed letters to the clerks of municipalities and to the secretaries of various societies and got a good deal of information, but not in sufficient uniformity to enable me to make a complete statement either under heads or as a whole. Some municipalities did not subscribe any money as municipalities, but

left it to the generosity of private citizens. The majority did, but in different ways, as would seem to meet the local requirements. Vancouver spent in relief \$183,255. Victoria built barracks on Beacon Hill for the Bantams and gave the use of the agricultural grounds for military purposes free of cost. New Westminster city gave in cash for all purposes nearly \$28,000. The mining town of Phoenix, at the first of the year, was paying out \$2,300 monthly. A number of the municipalities carried on relief work extensively, for which loans to them were made by the government, while in unorganized districts relief work was paid for directly by the government under the supervision of relief officers. The government did not adopt the policy of instituting public relief works to give relief apart from the usefulness of the work; but so far as was possible to carry on useful works as relief it was done. The government also advanced money to unemployed miners to pay their fare and keep to mines in other provinces. When the war is over, it will be interesting to ascertain from all sources just how much this province has contributed publicly and privately; but in addition to cash, carloads and carloads of supplies, clothing, tobacco, sweetmeats, food, have gone to the front.

A great factor in patriotic work has been the women of all classes, who have laboured voluntarily and incessantly ever since the war broke out.

I must not forget the naval end of the war pro-



TWO PICTURES OF WAR

THE above photograph is a good example of the enthusiasm which sent our first armies to Europe, in the early days of the great war when men out of work thronged all our cities and towns. That stage has passed. Every man and woman available to help the cause, whether abroad with a rifle or at home in a factory, or on a farm, is being gradually pressed into service. The country—most of it—is being combed for further recruits. Are we doing in 1916 more or less than we did in 1914? Demagogues say Less. Common sense says Much More. This picture was taken shortly after the first German army, 800,000 strong, marched like an overgrown circus through Brussels. German armies are not now on parade. Canadian battalions are no longer raised in three weeks. Yet there are people who imagine that because scenes like this photograph are not being enacted every week or so, Canada is falling down on her contract with the Empire.

The lower photograph, from Regina, is equally suggestive. It shows a group of Indians from the File Hills Reservation, in Saskatchewan. In the back rows are the young Indians in khaki. In the middle, around the Indian Agent, Mr. Graham, are the old warriors who, a generation ago, were on the warpath against the Government of Canada. Let us honour the red men who fight. But we are not depending on photographs like this to fill up our army—at home and abroad.

