

up and some of these have grown into cities. Great colliers carry coal from the mines of Vancouver Island to California and South America, and the smelters of the Boundary country on both sides of the line get their fuel from the Crowsnest Pass. Inexhaustible as these coal measures seem, others of like richness have recently been discovered. On the creeks tributary to the

**Mining
Centres.**

Upper Fraser and in the mines still farther north, hydraulic machinery has supplanted placer mining. The great gold excitement caused by the discovery of gold in the Yukon territory has drawn thousands of people to the Pacific coast and given rise to the city of Dawson and some smaller towns near the Arctic circle.

The modern methods of canning and cold storage have added value to the earliest of all Canadian industries—the fisheries. The lumber of the great forests of the Pacific seacoast finds markets in Australia, South Africa, Asia and Great Britain, while the woods of middle and eastern Canada furnish material for the factories and buildings not only of our own provinces but of the neighboring states.

Canada is a great commercial country, ranking fourth among the ship-owning countries of the world. Since the opening of the Canadian Pacific Railway the shortest route between Great Britain and the Orient is through Canada. Swift steamers carry goods from England to its depôts in Halifax, St. John or

Great

Steamships.

Montreal, whence they are conveyed by rail to Vancouver, and thence the splendid steamships of the Canadian Pacific company transport them to Asiatic ports. A line of fine steamships plies regularly between Canada and Australia, calling on the way at New Zealand and the islands of the Pacific. Vancouver and Victoria have become distributing centres for the trade of China, India and Japan with Canada and the United States. Between these cities and more northern ports on the Pacific there is a steady trade.