bia for the last completed year, which amounted to nearly \$25,000,000.00, as follows:

Placer	1	go	1	đ														4											\$ 482,000.00
Lode g	go	ole	1.	0									×													. ,			5,198,505.00
Silver																		,					. ,						1,282,500.00
Lead .		,										6				. ,	 ,					. ,							1,480,000.00
Copper									. ,							 									*				4,972,500.00
Zine .																													
Coal .										. ,						 													9,800,000.00
Coke .														٠					Ų,				,			. ,			1,284,000.00
		-																										-	
	1	0)t:	a	U	٠	*	*		. ,	*				*					*	,							\$	24,683,505.00

The fisheries yielded \$6,500,000.00. In fact, the trade of British Columbia is already the largest of any country in the world per head of population, having gained three hundredfold in the past four years!

Climate

The warm Japan current, which flows north until it strikes the Alaskan coast, then flows south along the coast of British Columbia, gradually cooling off until it is a cold current off the coast of Oregon, exercises a moderating influence on the climate, especially over the central interior of the Province, through which the Grand Trunk Pacific passes. Warm winds penetrate the deep inlets and follow the low passes at their heads, to spread over the plateau between the Coast and Rocky Mountain ranges, there being no intermediate mountains, as there are further south: and the moisture-laden breezes from the ocean are therefore not prevented from exercising their beneficent purpose of giving sufficient but not too much rain to insure crops under natural conditions, irrigation being unnecessary. So, whether it be the hardness and quality of the grain, or the flavor and excellence of the fruit, the Central Interior of British Columbia is peculiarly favored as the most fortunate of countries in the ideal conditions sought by the agriculturist, dairyman, fruitgrower, or the man who desires most for the least expenditure of labor or capital. The long summer days of eighteen hours' sunlight, the extreme fertility of the soil. and the temperate, well-balanced climate insure quick growth and maturing of crops, with consequent elimination of danger of crop failure, which is more or less common to less-favored sections of the North American continent.

Settlement

The settlers established in the central interior are substantially all pre-emptors and who have located for the most part during the past four years.

In the central interior the entries of pre-emptors since the survey of the Grand Trunk Pacific have been:

As this constituted practically the first settlement in the country, and estimating the number of persons in each family as three, the total population of this great fertile area is probably 7,500 people, so that settlement has just begun. There can be no question of the immense opportunities still awaiting the settler, with or without much money, who will pre-empt, and while awaiting means of rail transportation—which are now assured inside of two years for the most remote sections