

attempt to make it better. Fortunately men of this stamp are not numerous in the Province yet few in number as they are they succeed sometimes in checking enterprise and delaying development by discountenancing any effort to make the resources of the country better known. They have even been heard to assert that British Columbia has been over-advertised.

Yet the fact is that comparatively little is known of this Province and its resources by people abroad especially in Great Britain. No systematic effort seems to have been made to advertise the country. With the exception of the Government pamphlet recently issued from the Colonist office and which is a most creditable production in every respect there is nothing of recent date to send away to inquirers.

Our exhibit at the World's Fair is highly spoken of and will no doubt have a good effect but the display at the Imperial Institute in London England is from all accounts not up to the mark. Now it is in London where we should should make a good display of our products and the Provincial Government see to it that this is done at once. It is capital we want in British Columbia to assist in its development and a fine display in London would certainly have a good effect on capitalists looking for investments.

It is to be hoped that next session a good round sum will be placed in the estimates for the purpose of issuing a large amount of literature descriptive of the Province its resources and its many attractions to tourists and others.

In the pamphlets issued let the truth about the country be told certainly but let it be told in an attractive way, and then let these pamphlets be widely circulated abroad especially in Great Britain

We have arrived at a time in the history of British Columbia when money spent in legitimately advertising the resources of the country will be money well spent.

THE CITY OF VANCOUVER.

When approaching the city from the water the traveller is at once impressed with the idea that before him lies the nucleus of a great commercial manufacturing and shipping centre. The numerous mills and factories already established with the forest of chimneys emitting great clouds of smoke and steam—the wharves built to accommodate steamships and sailing vessels from all parts of the world—the long line of railway buildings and freight cars lining the water-front and the many imposing blocks of stone and brick buildings standing well out in the background are all taken in at a glance by the stranger as the steamer approaches the city and his mind is immediately impressed with the rising importance of the place lying stretched out before him.

The well protected land-locked harbor—the beautiful site of the city itself rising gradually in a gentle slope from the water's edge and its close proximity to the ocean all tend to show that the founders of Vancouver when choosing the location had in view the magnitude of the proportions which assuredly the city is destined to attain in the near future.

Vancouver is situated about 15 miles north of the mouth of the Fraser River, and the principal part of the city occupies a peninsula, bounded north by the waters of Burrard Inlet, south by False Creek, and west by English Bay of which the other two are arms. The city is extending rapidly to the east and to the south across False Creek, on both sides of which most of the mills and factories are at present situated.

On the 6th of April, 1886, Vancouver was incorporated as a city, and at that time the population was about 600. Six months previous to that time the place