

interior. All the great Pacific rivers, except the  
English. Seventy-five per cent. of all Canadian fruit  
is grown in Ontario.

One of the chief attractions of Ontario to the man  
of capital who engages in farming is the fact that here  
are to be found all the educational and market-  
ing advantages of a long-settled, prosperous, and  
intensely British community. There is no isolation  
connected with farming in Ontario. Of the 200,000  
improved farms in Ontario, one in every two has a  
telephone, and one in every four a motor-car. Con-  
ditions more closely resemble those in the Old Land  
than probably any other part of Canada, the land-  
scape in many sections is rolling, with stately trees  
and sparkling streams to give variety and charm.  
There are also all the conveniences of modern rural  
life; schools and churches are to be found at conven-  
ient centres, reasonably good roads are general, and  
these are being rapidly improved. At the last  
Session of Legislature, the Government voted one  
million sterling for highway improvement in this  
province.

Market conditions also favour the agricultural  
industry in this province. The fact that slightly  
over one-half of the population of the province is in  
the towns and cities means that there are large and  
convenient local markets. There are over 1,000  
cheese factories scattered through the various sec-  
tions of the province; these, with several hundred  
creameries, and the demand for milk for human con-  
sumption in towns and cities, have built up a big dairy  
industry which last year gave an aggregate return  
of about £16,000,000, and annually gives employ-  
ment to thousands of people. Cheese, butter, and  
bacon are three of the agricultural products which  
have been largely exported to Great Britain, and  
Ontario bacon has made for itself a high reputation  
in the British market. The beef industry also  
flourishes in Ontario, while sheep-raising has in-  
creased very considerably during the past few years.

Space does not allow me to do more than just hint  
at the splendid attractions which Ontario has for the  
tourist—the scenic wonders of Niagara, Muskoka, and  
Tinagami; the trout-fishing on the Nipigon, and the  
sport to be found with the gun. Those who have  
experienced the spell of such places as Algonquin  
Park will bear me out when I say that there are few  
playgrounds in the world so full of charm, sport, and  
adventure as the health-giving woods of Northern  
Ontario.

## A Station Mistaken for a Fowl House.

It was out in the wild west, and the railway  
station was not much to boast about. A farmer,  
new to the place, was expecting a fowl house to reach  
the local Charing Cross, and he got his dray and  
trundled off to the station to fetch it.

Arrived there, he saw what he took to be his  
purchase, loaded it on his wagon, and started for  
home. On the way back he met the stationmaster.

"What the dickens have you got on that dray?"  
he asked.

"My fowl house, of course," was the reply.

"Fowl house be hanged," was the indignant  
reply, "that's the station!"

## Resources of British Columbia.

By The Hon. F. C. WADE,  
Agent-General for British Columbia.

AT one time to refer to British Columbia  
as a "sea of mountains" was thought to  
be defamatory. If a mountain area of 200,000  
square miles—thirteen Switzerlands—justifies the  
title, British Columbia is a "sea of mountains."  
But these mountains, according to the Geological  
Survey, contain seventy-five billion meteoric tons of  
coal, which great reservoir of energy has been tapped  
to the extent of only fourteen million tons. This great  
mass, incalculable almost in its solid content, lies  
dormant awaiting the utilization of the Panama  
Canal and the coming trade of the Pacific Ocean.

These mountains have produced lode gold to  
date, nearly ninety-seven millions of dollars; silver  
over fifty-three millions; lead over thirty-nine  
millions; copper over one hundred and thirty  
millions (more than twenty-five per cent. in the  
last two years); zinc over ten millions, besides  
molybdenum, tungsten, chrome, etc., not to mention  
building stone, cement, pottery, etc., about twenty-  
eight millions more.

But mountains whose snow-caps cool and pre-  
cipitate the moist sea-breeze of the Pacific Ocean  
mean water-power, and no similar area in the world  
can be favoured with such resources in water-power.  
Within a radius of a hundred miles of Vancouver,  
the chief industrial city, 750,000 horse-power is  
available, of which 150,000 is developed. The  
mountain streams and rivers also produce water  
for irrigation purposes. Water has already been  
recorded for 600,000 acres of fruit and agricultural  
lands, of which 100,000 have been brought under  
cultivation. They also water a thousand smiling  
valleys, sheltered by mountain sentinels.

And these mountain chains capped with eternal  
snow are clad with eternal green, the ever-green of  
the Douglas Fir, Western Red Cedar, Silver Spruce,  
Western Hemlock, Western Soft Pine, Englewood  
Spruce, Cotton Wood and Balsam. Douglas Firs (the  
spar to be soon erected at Kew is a sample) often  
tower three hundred feet in height, with a base  
circumference of thirty to forty feet.

According to the latest and most careful statistics  
the timber stand of the Province ranges from  
350,000,000,000 to 400,000,000,000 board feet of  
merchantable timber. The Imperial Government  
has just purchased over one hundred million feet,  
some of which is already on the way to the United  
Kingdom. British Columbia, with its thousands of  
miles of protected coast-line, tremendous water-  
power, and great reserves of timber, provides a  
field for the producer of pulp and paper that is  
without a rival. With pulpwood forests creeping  
down to the ocean, and with enormous areas yet  
untouched, she can supply the world's markets with  
every grade and quality of pulp paper. The trade  
with Japan and China, with Asia generally, and with  
Australia and South Africa, is expanding rapidly.

Great mountains mean vast inland lakes, mam-  
moth rivers, and endless tide-swept sounds and  
estuaries. The lake system, extending over 1,500,000  
acres, furnishes commercial transportation in the