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(Monographs)**

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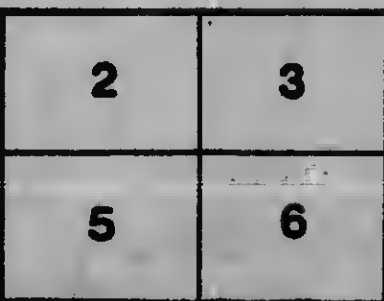
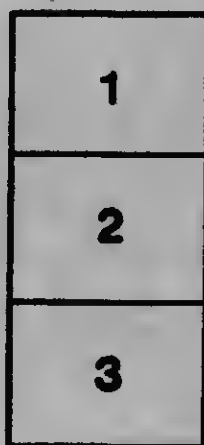
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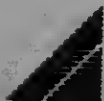
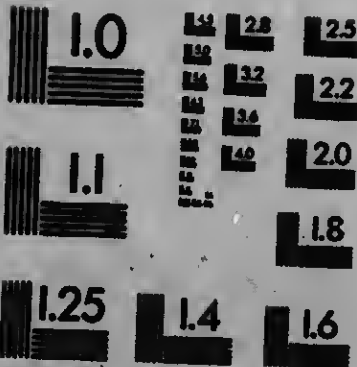
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One Hundred and More Facts

— RESPECTING THE —

NINE YEARS' RECORD OF THE McBRIDE ADMINISTRATION



THE HON. RICHARD McBRIDE

PROVINCIAL ARCHIVES OF B. C.

Good Government on party lines.

An administration without a single scandal.

Recognition of "Better Terms" secured from the Dominion, and \$1,000,000 in actual cash.

Secures agreement of Dominion Government to appointment of Commission on "Better Terms."

Settlement of outstanding differences with Canadian Pacific Railway, with net cash balance of \$750,000 in favor of the Province, and 75 miles of railway to be constructed.

Settlement of Songhees Indian Reserve.

Recognition by Prime Minister of Canada of position of British Columbia on Asiatic question.

Transfer of administration of water rights in Dominion railway belt to Province.

Recognition by Dominion of Provincial interest in foreshore rights.

Obtained recognition of Dominion Government to right to exercise control of fisheries in territorial waters.

Rights of settlers in E. & N. Railway Belt secured.

PROVINCIAL FINANCE.

Business credit increased one hundred-fold.

Deficits changed to surpluses.

Revenue increased from \$3,000,000 to \$10,500,000.

\$1,000,000 overdraft in the bank changed to about \$9,000,000 cash in hand.

Business confidence re-established.

Political turmoil and unrest eliminated.

Political solidarity and financial prosperity substituted.

Interest on public debt completely wiped out.

Taxation materially reduced.

Taxation Commission appointed, resulting in important recommendations.

Dyking schemes in Fraser Valley reorganized on sound financial basis.

Inspection and control of Trust companies.

TIMBER AND FORESTRY.

System of special licences declared by experts to be most perfect yet adopted.

Forest revenue, \$13,000,000 in seven years, expended in works of development.

Insuring even flow of annual revenue of several millions of dollars obtained from forests that may not be exploited for half a century.

Principle of public ownership, and policy of retaining unearned increment for the people recognized.

Timber policy has introduced large amount of capital to Province, and enormously expanded the timber industry.

270 mills producing output valued at \$25,000,000.

New pulp and paper industry created with \$6,500,000 invested in mill plants alone, and employing 3,000 people.

Thorough investigation of forest problems by railway commission.

Passing of Forest Act, which is last word in up-to-date conservation legislation.

Establishment of a Forestry Bureau.

Organization of comprehensive fire protection, regulating railway operations, and undertaking the biggest campaign against fire hazard yet attempted on the American continent.

Permanent conservation of timber supply.

Re-afforestation and watershed protection provided for.

Non-export of timber.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

Reconstruction of Companies Act on English lines.

Office of Registrar of Joint Stock Companies made separate and attached to Attorney General's department.

Rigid extra-municipal control of sale of liquor under the best license system in the world.

Assumption of control of fisheries in territorial waters.

Secured \$140,000 for fishery licences, \$56,000 of which came from Dominion Government as recognition of Province's share in former years.

Taxation of canneries and salteries.
Inspection of factories.
Inspection of electrical energies.
Inspection of insurance companies.
Inspection of legal offices.
Inspection of tramways.
Licensing of clubs.
Change of reformatories into industrial schools.
Establishment of prison farms.
Establishment of girls' industrial schools.
Revision of Statutes.
Arrangement to introduce whitefish into Provincial waters.
Simplifying and making more effective the system of land registration.
Royal Commission to investigate municipal affairs, and recommend a uniform system.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Good roads.
Total expenditure on roads since 1903—\$11,525,479.
Total expenditure on bridges since 1903—\$3,581,000.
Total mileage roads and trails then, 10,956 miles; now 18,355 miles—increase nearly all in roads.
Organization of Public Works Department as separate from Lands.
Creation of system of road superintendents under direct control of engineering branch.
System of road-building reorganized.
Introduction of modern, scientific methods of road-building and road-building machinery.
Standardization of bridges, all permanent structures being of steel and concrete and of uniform type.
Creation of inter-provincial highways.
Development of Strathcona Park, 240 square miles in area.

Capitalizing the scenic assets of the Province by roads, bridges and parks.

Comprehensive system of trunk roads throughout the Province.

Reduction in the cost of vehicular transportation to extent of 100 per cent. through improved highways.

Large reduction in the cost of road-building per mile.

EDUCATION.

Extending education under popular control throughout Province.

Free text books for school children.

Complete reorganization of educational system.

25,000 pupils enrolled in 1902-03.

50,000 pupils enrolled at present.

Entire cost of education in 1902-03, \$604,357.

Entire cost of education in 1912, \$2,600,000.

Establishment and endowment of University.

Establishment of Normal School in Victoria.

Establishment of Night Schools throughout the Province.

Establishment of Royal Institution of Learning, Vancouver.

Establishment of physical drill and militia training.

Establishment of domestic science in public schools.

Establishment of manual training in public schools.

340 school buildings in 1902-03.

544 school buildings in 1911-12.

AGRICULTURE.

Thorough reorganization of the Agricultural Department.

Provision for agricultural services increased from \$20,000 to \$285,000.

Thorough protection against insect pests and diseases through rigorous inspection.

Establishment of demonstration orchards.

Liberal assistance to and large increase in membership of farmers' institutes.

Investigation into agricultural capabilities of northern interior.

Thorough investigation and protection of live-stock.

Reorganization of live-stock association.

Reorganization of poultry association.

Reorganization of fruit-growers' association.

Reorganization of dairymen's association.

Organization of agricultural fairs association.

Liberal assistance to these associations, which are brought under direct control of Department.

Expert instruction in various branches of agriculture.

Conservation of water for irrigation of dry belt.

Agricultural staff increased from four officials to thirty-one officials.

Experimental work in pre-cooling and storage of fruit.

Appropriation \$50,000 to Farmers' Institutes to encourage pure-bred stock.

Royal Commission to investigate all conditions affecting agriculture in British Columbia.

LABOR.

Fair wages on all railways and public works.

Only white labor employed.

Uncompromising attitude on exclusion and non-employment of Orientals.

Appointment of Factory Inspector.

Provision for safety of miners underground.

Royal Commission to investigate labor conditions in Province.

PROVINCIAL SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT.

Complete reorganization of Civil Service.

Economy, equality and uniformity of administration.

Provision for Hospitals and Charities increased from \$100,000 to \$425,000.

Most complete and modern Mental Hospital in the world.
Reorganization of Public Health Department.
Liberal assistance to prevention of tuberculosis.
Liberal assistance for doctors and hospitals in remote parts of the Province.
Inspection and sanitation of logging, mining, lumber and railway camps.
Health inspection of public schools of Province.

MINING.

Mining Department thoroughly reorganized on basis of efficiency and economy.
Mineral tax edhered to against much agitation.
Re-establishment of confidence in mining industry, owing to wise administration.
Stability of industry afforded by non-interference with mining, legislation.
Model Coal Mines Regulation Act—"Mines and Minerals," Scranton, Pennsylvania).
Affording safety to life in mining rescue parties, and provision for training men in life and mine rescue work.

WATER RIGHTS.

All water rights and sources of power transferred to Government control.
Important legislation enacted for regulation of water supply for municipal, agricultural, mining and industrial purposes.
Board of Water Commissioners appointed to administer water as to water rights.
Large revenue ensured from water as a Provincial asset.

RAILWAYS.

A Department of Railways created.
Three thousand miles railway added to mileage between the years 1903 and 1915.

Complete Provincial control of rates over 1,300 miles.
Inspection and control of construction and operation of these lines.

IMMIGRATION, INFORMATION AND SETTLEMENT.

Distribution of vast amount of information issued by Provincial Bureau and Department of Agriculture in form of bulletins, maps, etc.

Extensive advertising in Great Britain and Eastern Canada by fruit exhibits, illustrated lectures and moving pictures.

Agent General's office in London greatly increased and facilities afforded for large extension of work performed.

75,000 to 100,000 new settlers now arriving annually in British Columbia.

British Columbia fruit exhibits at fairs in Great Britain swept all honors for six years.

British Columbia exhibit of apples won highest award at Spokane Apple Show.

British Columbia potato exhibit won \$1,000 Stillwell trophy at New York in 1911 in competition with all America.

Nine million acres reserved for pre-emption exclusively.

Many millions of money spent for roads, railways, schools, etc., for the benefit and convenience of settlers.

Establishment of Bureau of Statistics and Industries in connection with Department of Agriculture.

LANDS DEPARTMENT.

Reorganization of Lands Department.

Over 6,000,000 acres land surveyed during past four years.

Staff of draughtsmen increase from five in 1903 to forty-one in 1911.

Total area surveyed in 1903—260,000 acres.

Total area surveyed in 1911—5,450,000 acres.

Inspection of pre-emptions.

