

Wonderful Resources and Attractions of Vancouver Island as  
Seen by a Special Correspondent of The  
London Times

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least to satisfy. Lofly mountains covered with eternal snow alternate with smiling valleys clothed with vegetation, glaciers discharge their streams into the sea, and the sun's rays and the iridescent light of perpetual rainbows dances in the foam of countless waterfalls. The eye is attracted to every precipice till they reach the swift current of broad and mighty rivers. It is all so beautiful, so sublime, so grand, so majestic, with emotions which change, with the changing scene, from delight to wonder.

This beautiful region, which inevitably reminds one of Switzerland by the majesty and variety of its natural features, though, by its vast extent, it is far more magnificent than any other, is already the resort of lovers of mountain scenery. Inaccessible as it is, it has attracted the attention of the enterprise of the Canadian Pacific Railway, it is now frequented by tourists from all parts of the world, and especially from the United States, who are attracted to it in ever-increasing numbers. Hotels and comfortable accommodations are provided for the mountaineer, the sportsman, and the traveller in search of the beautiful scenery. A mountainous region is set apart by the Dominion government as a national reservation and a game preserve, one of the magnificent wildernesses which only the New World seems able to afford to its inhabitants. It is 6,100 square miles in extent, and is distinguished by its grand and varied scenery. Herds of buffalo, and numbers of elk, moose, caribou, and sheep roam at large over the wide domain of the prairie. The by the wise decision of the prairie. The by the

disappear, until at last, as the eye saw near the Pacific Coast, settlement succeeds to settlement with increasing frequency, and with Vancouver the population of the long journey of 6,000 miles is completed.

The immense natural resources of British Columbia shares the mountains with the neighboring province of Alberta, are gradually becoming known to the world outside her borders. The great extent of the mineral wealth so extensive that no estimate can be formed of its magnitude. The evidence to the existence of a great, prosperous and happy population. She has a pleasant climate and an abundant rainfall. The great forests of the province enormous trade in timber: her rivers teem with fish, the canning and preserving industries are in vogue. The many of her people; farming and fruit-growing are carried on with a vigor which is surpassed nowhere in the Dominion. The great advantages the population of British Columbia, the largest province in the Dominion, is that it has 250,000 square miles—larger, that is to say, than France, Prussia, and Bavaria combined—does not exceed 300,000.

When the first white men entered Columbia the cry is the same as it is in other parts of the Dominion, "We need more roads." The great arteries of the railways, in the mines, on the farms, in the lumber camps and saw mills. The grain calls out for men to plant and harvest it, the stock calls for it, and too often the call is made in vain. A friend of mine, while passing through the Okanagan valley, a district of the Okanagan, B.C., a few days ago, was halted, as he walked along the shore of a lake, by a man who, who shouted out that he

second Chinese cook \$45 (\$29), his Chinese dishwashers \$35 (\$27) each, and the board and lodging. The German man pays for his own lodgings, receives \$80 (\$216) a month with board, the porter \$30 (\$26), the chambermaid \$20 (\$17), and the house-keeper with board and lodging. The boy who corresponds to the page of English households—a lad of 14—receives \$20 (\$24) a month with board and lodging. The gratuities increase to \$45 or \$50 (\$90 or \$100). The waitresses in the dining room receive \$35 (\$27) a month with board and lodging. The house adjoining the hotel is set apart for their accommodation, a separate entrance, and a separate kitchen. They are treated with the greatest consideration, as, knowing their value, they are apt to take their departure if they are not satisfied with their wages and their employer. "As it is," said the hotel-keeper, "I find it difficult to keep them all any length of time, and so they are constantly changing. The demand for wives, indeed, appears to be as universal as that for servants." It is rare to find a servant for more than a week, said the Columbia to me, "as they all leave to get married." The keeper of a restaurant, speaking of the difficulty of finding good service of his waitresses, said, with impatience, "I intend to get black, yellow, or any other kind of a girl, and make a matrimonial agency!" The hotel-keeper above referred to said that his Chinese house-keeper cost him \$100 a month for the cost of their clothes, which he estimated to be 20 per cent. dearer than in London. In the same hotel, the Chinese I have already said, the fruit-

dition. The manager of an hotel at Minneapolis told me that he was obliged to send to Chicago, a distance of 872 miles, for all his celery and tomatoes, and that he was paying \$1 per bushel for the celery and \$1.50 for the tomatoes. I had been told that the people close at hand produced much better fruit than those at a distance. "Yes, that is true, but there is no labour to gather them!"

The owner of an orchard who has been a member of the Royal Horticultural Society in London kindly conducted me over his branch on the Kootenay Lake. Although the season was far advanced, he had thinned of much of their fruit, they were at that moment breaking down with the weight of apples and pears. The apples were of a golden yellow, tasted, were delicious, and afforded convincing proof of the capacity of the soil to produce fruit of a high class. The fruit of the very finest quality. The proprietor assured me that his trees brought him in a yearly profit of £1600.

In addition to apples and pears he grows cherries, nectarines, and small fruits such as strawberries, raspberries, and currants, both white and red currants. I saw some of the white and red currants ready packed for market, as they were very large and of fine quality. The proprietor also told me that he had been seven years in Nelson, and had never been disappointed in getting his fruit from the spring fruits. The people of this country speak with enthusiasm of the climate, declaring that the winters are not so severe as those of the mountains shelter the district from the cold winds. These people never tire of telling me that any kind of efficient labour would be profitable.

animating its people—a spirit of deep attachment to the land and an unswerving loyalty to the Empire of which it forms part. There is work in Canada for those who cannot find it elsewhere; the Mother Country and a welcome for all who will work and work hard. Finally there is a desire to work the Cements of the Constitution to abolish the prevalent notion that those who come to Canada from the British Isles are thereby expatriating themselves, and to substitute for it the idea of the larger patriotism which teaches that, wherever the British Empire extends, there is the British home. Here the British Government, British law, and British liberty have sway, there is the British home; those who are the inheritors of these dearly won and priceless possessions.

**“ORCHARD OF THE EMPIRE”**

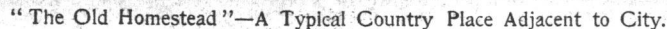
Than This Province, No More Beautiful Country Under the Sun.

The Western Canadian Immigration Association, with Herbert Vanderhoof of Chicago, secretary, now includes British Columbia in its scope. A recent issue of the Chicago Post contains an article by Mr. Vanderhoof on British Columbia, the paradise of the Pacific. In the article he says:

“British Columbia is called ‘the paradise of the Pacific’ for a reason. There is no more beautiful country exists under the sun than this province, which is indeed Nature's picture gallery. How-

very fine cow, and then refused to share the milk with the young fellow, on the ground that he had only sold him the front half. The son-in-law was also compelled to provide a fine cow's fodder and to carry water to her twice a day. Finally the son-in-law cut the old man through a barbed wire fence, and he sued his son-in-law for fifty dollars damages."

The following annual returns of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America for the year ended December 31, 1933:



"The Old Homestead"—A Typical Country Place Adjacent to City.

no more beautiful country exists under the sun than this province, which is indeed Nature's picture gallery. How-