VICTORIA SEMI-WEEKLY COLONIST.

Written By Hawley Smart

"BROKEN BONDS"

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Author of "Saddle and Sabre"

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In the course of a most i speech at the provincial teac vention, held in Revelstoke Principal Sullivan of th school gave a whimsical a the creation. It illustrates ish Columbia, and Vancouver sticular are extremely faw particular, are extremely from an agricultural a ural standpoint. He sa reation was started in ie Almighty followed a (world thus making t) e latest and most comp nd," continued Mr. Sul s so pleased with the barricaded it with the untains as the abiding articular, are extremely was so harricaded it with the mountains as the abiding His chosen people." Though tieman mentioned may have correct in his reasons for th ful wealth of British Colum is not the slightest doubt ment as to the effects is w the truth. And, to continue phor, Vancouver Island mu phost part of the province. too much to say that it is. At the outset it must be s At the outset it must be Vancouver Island will gion of big ranches. I at all studied the reso ard the opinion that, w exception of the foothi Vancouver ard the opinion that, which exception of the foothills of tral range of mountains, the available for the pasturage bands of cattle. And, ever areas exist, the salubrity o mate renders them too va the meagre utilization only in cattle ranges. It is to intensive farmh classes that the island will be devoted, and, even at th a satisfactory start has been this direction. To properly soll considitons requires m enace than can be given her

space than can be given h following extract from one bulletins issued by the Bureau of Information, "B

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Tuesday, February 19

Bureau of Information, "Br umbia: its present resource ture possibilities," long sine print, says: "Vancouver Island may be geologically as a group of gnessic rocks, embracing ce tiary areas and worn down action, so that is one place gravel moraines, in anothe boulder clay, are to be fon in a third a regular serie sandstone salternate with t boulder clay, are to be fou in a third a regular serie sandstone salternate with 1 cliffs of trap. Upon such un surface generations of fir flourished, and by their de gradually deposited a mou creasing thickness sufficient vide suitable grounds for of of vegetation, until the con become covered with a den of timber, varying accordin situation and adaptability to situation and adaptability t of each particular kind. the ridges the pines and m of undergrowth have held best suited to a moderate best suited to a moderate moisture and the rocky sul the boulder clay, alder. I willow have contended against the larger trees; the graval has afforded molSture for the confers, but more slow growing of but more slow growing of had no chance for existen pine forests, have gain and stud level plain native grass. Maples have succeeded, in some burnt out pines; indeed, in the same sequence of soft timber might be expecte coast as is known to h on that of the Atlanti aks and beeches have coast as

uccessive order. With such what might ante-agricultural history th Vancouver Island falls na hree great divisions value commercially they

as (a) vegetable hun black in color, mixed remarkably fertile and ducing prolific crops of sandy loam of first especially suited for the pro fruits, both small and tree, cereals and roots; and (quality of gravel, with a th of vegetable mould, covered with timber and coarse gras value for crops, but adap goats, sheep and hogs. Taking up, first, the g fruit, to which attention a be largely directed at the pr

two factors for com cess are ever present. In Vancouver Island, part Saanich peninsula, there large acreage of land the fo ity of which has been demoo even the few years' cult which it has been subjecte And the absence of large one place is a decided adva a detriment. This was term by Mr. R. M. Palmer, secret provincial board of horticu before he left for Englan last remarkably successful British Columbia fruit. T arket for Vancouver Island market for Vancouver Islam pointed out, is the many sn springing up in the prairie These do not wish, and coul carload lots of one variety sn exported by the extensive of the Okanagan valley. Small guire small quantities of mi and the small fruit ares of are particularly adapted them. In the markets of large cities, a train load of o apples could be disposed of ples could be disposed of age, but it would have to imong the smaller towns a litional expense, and very the grower.

On the other hand a few Island farmers could co-oper marketing of their crops, sel one point, and supply ins of the prairie with e: require at remune has been done such market is enlarging more 1 area under cultivation. Quality, after all, is the necessary to obtain and ed in British Columbia I system of inspection of al stock entering the province. suit, all the new orchards ar ably free from pests, and ones that became infected want of calibration, are be out with an entering the province of the store was a store of the store of the store of the store was a store of the store of one thing, however, is ne

One thing however, is need fore an intending settler or in fruit growing with abso tainty of success. To use expression of Mr. Palmer, " presents its own problems." such a large variety of soils one 25 abrest may grow straw perfection, the adjoining ar same size may be better a apples, nears ave home to es, pears or plums. Fa