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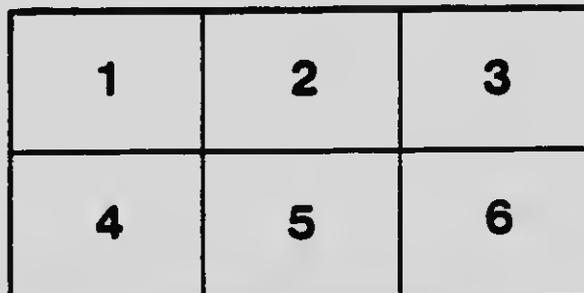
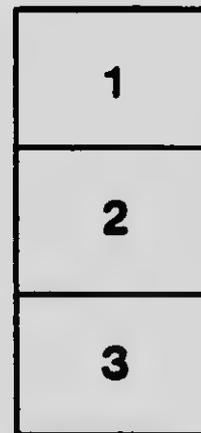
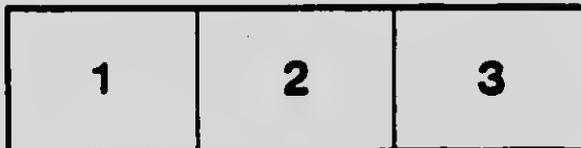
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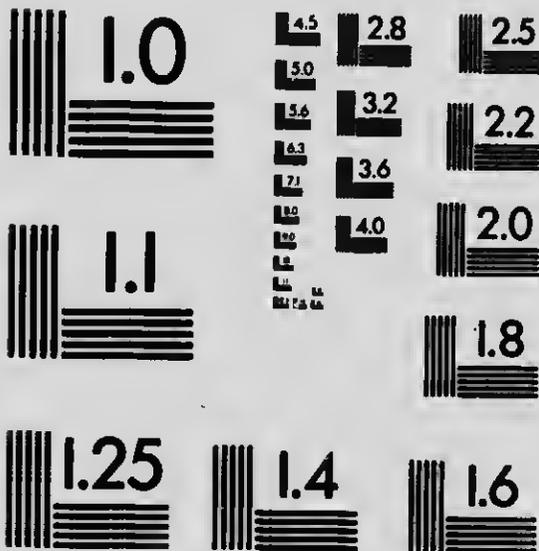
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Dairy Cows on Vancouver Island.

See "Dairying," page 14, and "Vancouver Island," pages 29 to 33.

Opportunities in British Columbia

1920

Containing Extracts from
Heaton's Annual

(See next page)



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Price \$2.00.

Heaton's Agency, Toronto, Canada

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OPPORTUNITIES — IN — BRITISH COLUMBIA

General Information

AREA AND PHYSICAL FEATURES. The area of British Columbia is by map measurement 395,000 square miles, equal to 24 Switzerlands. There are 200,000 square miles of mountains and 7,000 miles of coast line.

Area Cultivable. The whole of British Columbia south of 52 degrees and east of the Coast Range, is a grazing country up to 3,500 feet, and a farming country where irrigation is possible. Roughly estimated, these fertile lands may be set down at 3 million acres. North of 52 there are over 10 million acres of agricultural land.

Physical Features. The Province is traversed from south to north by four principal ranges of mountains, viz: the Rockies, Selkirks, Cascades and Coast Ranges. British Columbia, being the watershed of the Pacific Coast of Canada, has many large rivers. The most important of these are the Fraser, the Stikine, the Skeena and the Columbia, which flow into the Pacific Ocean. The waters of two other large streams, viz.: the Thompson and the Kootenay, are absorbed by the Fraser and the Columbia respectively. The Liard, the Peace, flow in a north-easterly direction toward the Arctic Ocean.

CLIMATE. The Japanese current and the moisture-laden winds from the Pacific Ocean exercise a moderating influence on the Coast and for at least 100 miles inland. These moist winds are in great part arrested by the Coast Range, but the higher currents carry some of the moisture on to the loftier peaks of the Selkirks, causing a heavy snowfall, by which it is exhausted. Thus a series of wet and dry belts is formed. In the dry belts irrigation is used; the air is dry and pure. The climate of Vancouver Island and the Coast generally corresponds closely with that of the South of England. Thunderstorms, heavy snowfalls and severe frosts seldom occur.

Rainfall. The following table, compiled for Heaton's Annual by the Meteorological Department at Ottawa, shows the mean average annual rainfall in inches:

Alberni.....	71	Hazlemere.....	50	Port Simpson	.93
Barkerville.....	34	Kamloops.....	11	Princeton.....	33
Bella Coola.....	44	Midway.....	13	Quamichan.....	37
Carmanah.....	110	Nanaimo.....	45	Rosland.....	34
Chilliwack.....	66	N. Westminster.	60	Vancouver.....	64
Clayoquot.....	137	Nicola Lake..	13	Vernon.....	15
Enderby.....	22	Okanagan M's'n.	12	Victoria.....	33

SPORT. There is a greater variety of game animals, birds, and fishes in British Columbia than in any other part of North America. Fishing or hunting can be obtained all the year round. Wild fowl may be obtained in the central interior and parts of southern interior during September, October and November, and in parts of southern interior and the west coast during the latter part of November, December and January. There is good fishing everywhere from the middle of March to November. Bear shooting lasts from April to June. Trolling for salmon on the s.w. coast of Vancouver Island and off Graham and N. Dundas Islands lasts from April to the end of July.

Physical Features. The extensive system of rivers, lakes and streams, provides access to a variety of beautiful scenery and sport in every part of the Province. See Physical Features on page 3.

Big Game include grizzly bears, Oshorn's caribou, black or mountain caribou, cougar or panther, mountain goats, black-tail deer, mountain sheep, moose wolves.

Small Game include 40 varieties of ducks, geese, brant, swan, and ruffed and blue grouse, prairie chicken, ptarmigan, pheasants, partridges, quail, snipe.

Game Fish include "spring" salmon, "coho" salmon, steel head and many other varieties of trout.

Game Laws. For information as to Game Laws Regulations and License Fees, address Secretary, Game Conservation Board, Victoria, B.C.

EDUCATION. There is a free, non-sectarian system of public and high schools. Compulsory attendance from 7 to 14 years. Teachers' salaries from \$60 a month in the lower schools, \$300 a month in the high schools.

Higher Education. The B.C. University at Pt. Grey, Vancouver, opened in 1915, confers degrees in Arts, Applied Science and Agriculture, has power to grant degrees in all branches except theology. 900 students in 1919. President, Leonard S. Killick.

M.S.A.; Registrar, Stanley W. Matthews, M.A. There are over 45 high schools.

Agriculture. Provision is made for instruction in connection with the University.

Public Schools. The Government will maintain assisted schools in every district with 10 children of school age, the taxpayers providing the schoolhouse. When children number 20 the Government builds permanent school house; ratepayers pay part of teacher's salary.

Private Schools. At Vancouver—Vancouver Academy (boys and girls); Principal, P. T. Bain, Crompton House (girls), Principal, Miss T. A. Gordon. St. Ann's Academy (boys), Principal, Sister Superior.

At Victoria—University School (boys), Headmaster, J. C. Barnacle, M.A. Collegiate School (boys), Principal, A. D. Musket. St. George's School (girls), Principal, Mrs. W. W. Suttle. St. Margaret's School (girls), Principal, Miss Margaret Satton.

At Duncan, V.T.—The Oilfs (boys).

Technical Education. At Vancouver, The Telegraph and Wireless Institute gives instruction in Wireless, Commercial and Railroad Telegraphy. Examinations are conducted by the Dominion Government.

FISHERIES. The shore line extends 7,000 miles, with a protected territory of nearly 30,000 square miles, abounding with commercial fish. These include, salmon, halibut, herring, sturgeon, sea bass, oolachans, smelts, flatfish, black cod, perch, trout, skiff, sardines, anchovies, shad, oysters, clams, crabs, shrimps, prawns. The production of the B.C. fisheries for 1917 was \$21,518,595.

Anchovies. Are plentiful and said to be of excellent quality. The migrations are not yet known.

Cod. The cultus cod, the skiff or black cod, the red rock cod, and many other varieties abound. In deep sea fishing hand lines and dories are used.

Crabs. Large crabs are found in some localities, and take the place of lobsters, which are not found.

Flatfish. Various kinds of plaice, flounders, skate and other flatfish are caught by trolling. Some are marketed as sole and turbot.

Game Fish. The lakes and rivers on the island and mainland are well stocked with salmon and trout. Whitefish abound in northern waters. Salmon are caught with a trolling line. The steel head trout, averaging

12 lbs., are very gamey and take a fly. Smaller specimens of Kamloops trout take a fly.

Halibut. The fish sometimes weigh up to 100 lbs. or more. Several Canadian companies have been formed to work the halibut fisheries of Queen Charlotte Islands. Operations extend 1,800 m. north of Vancouver. Pacific halibut have been successfully shipped to England in a frozen state and fresh caught to Halifax, New York, and all inland U.S. cities.

Herring. The B.C. herring fisheries, already important, can be greatly developed. The fishery is centred in Nanaimo. Herring are caught all along the coast, and in the north equal the large Labrador herring. China and Japan provide the principal markets. When the railways are extended in these countries, the market for dry-salted herring will be almost unlimited.

Oil Fish. Dog fish, a small shark, abundant in the North Pacific, are rich in lubricating oil, the refuse being used as a fertilizer. Other oil fish are the rat fish and basking shark, which is tame and quite harmless. Rat fish oil is used in the finest works in watches, gun locks, etc.

Octopus. Are common. 1917 records show that 184 fish were marketed. Properly prepared, it is as delicate as calf's head.

Oolachan, or Candle Fish. Run in enormous quantities up the rivers and inlets. A delicious pan fish about 9 inches long, too tender for carriage to distant markets; are sometimes sold in the East as British Columbia smelts. Siwash Indians use oolachan grease like butter and the dried bodies as candles.

Oysters. The small native oyster is found in many places. The larger Atlantic oyster has been successfully transplanted to the Pacific.

Sardines. The California sardine, a true pilchard, abounds.

Salmon. The Pacific salmon (*Oncorhynchus*) is not a true salmon. There are five varieties: Sockeye, averaging 6 lbs.; Spring (or Quinnat), 18 to 30 lbs.; Coho (or Silver), 3 to 8 lbs.; Pink (or Humpback), 3 to 6 lbs.; Chum (Dog, Fall or Qualla), 10 to 12 lbs. The main fishery districts are Fraser River, Skeena River, Rivers Inlet and Vancouver Island. Since 1913 the catch of sockeye in the Fraser River has been diminishing, and the canners have been using more of other varieties.

Shell Fish. The shell industry is unexploited. There are many fresh and sea water shells that could be turned to account. The abalone is common in British Colum-

bia. Clams, cockles and mussels are found everywhere along the coast. The Atlantic clam has been transplanted and has propagated enormously.

Shrimps. Shrimps and prawns abound on the Pacific Coast. A limited fishery is pursued. Prawns run to 8 inches.

Smelts. Two varieties are sold in local markets.

Whaling. The Consolidated Whaling Corporation, Limited, operates 2 whaling stations, on Vancouver Island and one at Naden Harbour, Queen Charlotte Island, with 10 modern whaling steamers. The season lasts from May to September. The humpback and finback species predominate. Latterly Sei whales have appeared, the sulphur bottom and sperm whale are gradually disappearing. One right whale (value \$8,000 to \$10,000) was caught in June, 1918. The catch in 1918 was 500; in 1919, 430. The value of whale products in 1919 was about \$800,000.

FORESTS. It is estimated that British Columbia has 350 billion feet of merchantable timber. It is claimed that the British Columbian Coast climate can produce as much timber in 60 years as can be grown elsewhere in Canada in a century. B. Columbia contains more than half the standing commercial timber in Canada. There are two types of forest:—

The Coast Type. The coast type, covering Vancouver Island and the inlets and valleys of the southern mainland, between the salt water and the Cascade Range, contains the largest trees and the heaviest stand of timber, and here the trees grow most rapidly. The most important timber is Douglas Fir, Red Cedar, Western Hemlock, Balsam, Spruce and White Pine. Along the Coast are many deep water harbors. The coast type is approached somewhat in the interior, at the Western base of the Rockies, where conditions as to rainfall are more nearly the same.

The Interior Type. The interior type, covering the remainder of the Province, does not carry on an average so much merchantable timber to the acre, and consists of smaller, less rapidly-growing trees. The most important trees are Western Soft Pine, Douglas Fir, Western Larch, White Pine, Cedar, Spruce, Balsam, Lodge-pole Pine, and Hemlock. Except Cottonwood, hardwood and deciduous trees are negligible in British Columbia as merchantable timber.

GOVERNMENT. The Dominion of Canada was formed by the British North America Act, 1867. Canada has the protection of the British navy without cost and

practically the same powers of self-government as the United States. When Great Britain is at war Canada is at war, but cannot be compelled to fight, except by the enemy.

Federal Government. Consists of the House of Commons, elected by the people, and the Senate, the members of which are appointed by the Government for life. The Government may not remain in office more than five years without election, and must resign if outvoted by the Opposition. The Cabinet is composed of the heads of the various departments, who are selected by the Premier. The British Government is represented by the Governor-General, who is guided by the advice of the Cabinet. The seat of the Federal Government is at Ottawa. It controls those matters which concern the country as a whole. Its chief sources of revenue are customs duties, excise and income tax.

Provincial Legislature. Each Province has a Provincial Legislature to look after its own affairs, e.g., agriculture, municipal affairs, public works, education, and development of natural resources, etc. (Note.—Natural Resources of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba are controlled by the Dominion Government.) Provincial revenues are raised by fees, licenses, and, to a limited degree, by direct taxation. Each Province receives large subsidies from the Dominion Government.

Municipal Organization. Includes cities, towns, villages, rural municipalities, local improvement districts, and school districts.

Administration of Justice. The police force in cities is appointed by the City Council; magistrates by the Province; judges of the Supreme Court in each Province and Judges of the Court of Appeal in Ottawa by the Government of Canada. The final court of appeal is the Privy Council of Great Britain in London.

Voting Regulations. For the Dominion House of Commons the voter must be a British subject, 21 years of age, and must have lived in Canada for a stipulated length of time to vote for the Provincial Legislature. The Dominion House of Commons uses the same voters' list as the Provincial Government. Where women can vote for the Provincial Legislature they can also vote for the Dominion Government. In cities, towns, villages and rural municipalities, generally speaking, all tax-payers have the right to vote, whether British subjects or not. In some cities all adult citizens may vote whether tax-payers or not. All tax-payers may vote for school trustees whether British subjects or not.

Female Suffrages. Women have the same suffrage rights in B. Columbia as men. They have the right to a seat in the Provincial Legislature, in Municipal Councils and School Boards, and are eligible for entrance into the different professions. There is one woman member in the Provincial House. There are several women practising as lawyers and physicians.

POPULATION. According to the Dominion Census, the population of British Columbia was 178,657 in 1901. In 1911, 392,480, including 251,619 males and 140,861 females; this is 1.09 per square mile. The increase of rural population was 100,318 and of urban 129,892. Population, 1919 (est.), 718,000.

Origin. In 1911 the chief nationalities represented in British Columbia were: British, 252,683; Indians, 20,134; Chinese, 19,568; Scandinavians, 15,698; Germans, 11,880; Italians, 9,721; Japanese, 8,587; French, 8,907; Austro-Hungarians, 7,015; Russian, 4,038; Hindu, 2,292; Jews, 1,265.

Religions. In 1911, there were in British Columbia 100,952 Anglicans; 82,125 Presbyterians; 58,397 Catholics; 52,132 Methodists; 19,362 Lutherans; 17,228 Baptists; 13,021 Confucians; 3,574 Greek Church; 2,827 Congregationalists; 1,384 Jews; 1,031 Doukhohors.

PUBLIC HIGHWAYS. The system of public highways is extensive, and remarkable when topographical conditions and sparse population are considered.

Southern B. Columbia. A network of excellent highways traverse the S. and S.E. districts.

Vancouver Island. The Island Highway extends from Victoria along the famous Malahat drive to Campbell River, 200 m., with a branch road from Parksville to Alberni and the Great Lakes. (See map on page 30.) The grand scenery attracts many tourists. It passes through the settled districts and splendid forests of gigantic timber, and skirts the Gulf of Georgia at many points.

Government Policy. In 1919, the B.C. Government initiated a scheme of trunk highways. Liberal appropriations will be expended from year to year until all settled communities are linked up. The Government is investigating the best route for the extension to the Coast of the Provincial Highway. This will be the main line, from which tributary trunk systems will project.

RAILWAYS.

Canadian National Railways. The transcontinental line crossing the Rockies through Yellow Head



Dry farming in the Upper Fraser Valley on the line of the Pacific & Great Eastern Railway. See page 51.

Pass parallels the G.T.P. Ry. to Mt. Robson, thence turns southwest, following the North Thompson River to Kamloops, thence along first Thompson River, then Fraser River, on the opposite bank to the C.P.R. to Vancouver. There is a fine terminal station at Vancouver. The scenery through Jasper Park, Mt. Robson Park, with views of the Selwyn Range and other peaks, is magnificent.

RECORD GRADE. With the exception of 60 miles in the Albreda Pass, effected by 7-10 of 1% compensating grade eastbound, the line traverses the Rocky Mountains with a maximum grade of 4-10 of 1%. This is by far the lowest gradient of any transcontinental railway.

BRANCH LINE. A line is under construction from Kamloops s.e. to Kelowna, 105.2 m., via Vernon, branching at Vernon to Lumby, 15.5 m.

VANCOUVER ISLAND. A line is under construction north from Victoria to Mile 100. It is intended to extend this line to Port Alberni.

RESOURCES. Tributary to the railway are important minerals, 52,000,000,000 ft. (est.) of merchantable lumber, and important agricultural territory being developed on North Thompson and tributary valleys. The line serves flourishing agricultural districts on the side of the Fraser River, which otherwise have no transportation facilities.

Pacific Great Eastern Ry. This railway is owned and operated by the Provincial Government. The line is now operated from Squamish, on Howe Sound, to Williams Lake, 238 m., passing through Valley to Cheakamus and Squamish Rivers, Cheakamus Canyon to plateau with five lakes surrounded by snowclad peaks, thence hugging Anderson and Seaton Lakes, with dry farming and fruit growing, to Lillooet, thence along Fraser River around Pavilion Mountain to Clinton, thence through the stock-raising and mining districts of Cariboo. The scenery is wonderful. The road is being completed to link with G.T.P. Railway at Prince George.

PROPOSED EXTENSION. It is proposed to extend to the Peace River District.

S.S. SERVICE. There is a regular steamship service from Squamish to Vancouver, 43 m.

Canadian Pacific Railway. Owns and controls approx. 1,950 miles of railway in B. Columbia, with steamers on inland waters and to Vancouver Island.

MAIN TRANSCONTINENTAL LINE from Montreal, crossing Rockies through Kicking Horse Pass and the Selkirks through Rogers Pass, enters the Province via Connaught Tunnel through Mt. Macdonald near Revelstoke, thence follows first Thompson then Fraser River to Vancouver.

Alternative route at south via Crow's Nest Pass, Lake Kootenay, the Boundary mining district, and Kettle Valley line.

BRANCH LINES:

(1) From Revelstoke to Arrowhead, thence by boat through Arrow Lake to West Robson, thence by rail to Nelson; or from Nakusp on Arrow Lake by rail to Roseberry on Slocan Lake, thence steamer to Slocan City, thence rail to Nelson.

(2) Nelson to Macleod, Alta., via Kootenay Landing Creston (branching at Yakh to Spokane), Cranbrook, Fernie, Michel, entering Alberta by Crow's Nest Pass, via Coleman, Frank, and Pincher, to Macleod.

(3) Nelson to Kaslo and Lardo by steamer, thence rail to Gerrard from Kaslo by rail to Nakusp via Sandon and Slocan Lake.

(4) Golden to Crow's Nest Pass Branch near Cranbrook, by Edgewater, Windermere, and Fort Steele.

(5) Nelson to Midway via Castlegar (branches thence to Rossland and Trail), Cascade, Grand Forks, and Phoenix, connecting with Kettle Valley Ry. at Midway.

(6) Kettle Valley Railway—Midway to Hope, on main C.P.R. line, via Penticton, connecting by boat with Okanagan Landing, Princeton.

(7) Brodie to Spence's Bridge on main C.P.R. line via Merritt, with branch, thence to Nicola.

(8) Mission to Huntingdon, thence via N.P. to Seattle.

(9) Penticton to Sicamous, by steamer to Okanagan Landing, thence by rail via Vernon to Sicamous.

(10) Vancouver Island (Esquimalt & Nanaimo Ry.) Victoria, along east coast to Courtenay, with branches from Nanaimo to Port Alberni, and from Duncan to Cowichan Lake.

C.P.R. HOTELS. At Victoria, Vancouver, Cameron Lake, Penticton, Sicamous, Glacier, Emerald Lake. In Alberta: at Lake Louise, Banff, Calgary.

Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. Crossing Yellowhead Pass, the Railway enters B. Columbia at the Western boundary of Rohson Park and follows the Fraser River to Fort George, thence along the Nechako River, past Vanderhoof, Endiko and Smithers to Hazelton, thence down the Skeena River to Prince Rupert.

RAIL CONNECTIONS. At Rainbow, in the Yellowhead Pass, connections are made with the Canadian National Railways running from Vancouver. At Prince George connections will be made with the Pacific and Great Eastern Railway, now partly constructed, from Vancouver.

TAXATION. Outside of incorporated cities, towns and municipalities, taxation is imposed and collected directly by the Provincial Government.

Real and Personal Property. General Tax is $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1 per cent. of assessed value. Wild lands 4 per cent; Coal Lands (working mine), 1 per cent.; Coal Lands (unworked mine), 2 per cent.; Timber Lands, 2 per cent.

Income Tax. \$2,000 or under, 1 per cent.; income over \$3,000 and not exceeding \$4,000, $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.; income over \$4,000, and not exceeding \$7,000, 2 per cent.; income over \$7,000, $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

Royalties, Etc. Coal shipped from mine, 10 cents per ton; coke shipped from mine, 15 cents per ton; minerals, 2 per cent. of their gross value at the mine, less cost of transportation and treatment; Crown Granted Mineral Claims, 25 cents per acre; Royalty on all timber cut from Crown Lands and lands held under lease or license, 50 cents per 1,000 ft. board measure; Royalty on wood 25 cents per cord.

Exemptions. Personal property (farmers only) up to \$1,000, farm and orchard products and income from farm; all incomes up to \$1,000; household furniture and effects in dwelling house; moneys deposited in bank; minerals, matte or bullion under treatment, also timber and coal lands held under lease or license from the Crown, and timber cut from lands other than Crown Lands if the tax payable under the Land Act has been paid, are exempt from the Personal Property Tax

Agriculture

The value of agricultural production in 1919 was \$62,540,000. During 1919, British Columbia imported from the other Provinces in the Dominion and the U.S.A. \$21,212,722 worth of agricultural products.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION. A modern agricultural college is arranged for in connection with the University now organized in Vancouver. The Provincial Colony Farm at Coquitlam in connection with the Asylum is becoming a noted centre for the distribution of good stock.

BEEKEEPING. Conditions are favorable, especially in the interior fruit-growing districts. Average price of honey to the producer is 30 cents per pound. In 1919, 344,580 lbs. of honey were produced in B.C., valued at \$103,374. During the same period, 25,669 lbs. were imported from other Canadian Provinces valued at \$8,024, while the foreign imports were 98,043 lbs. valued at \$19,197.

DAIRYING. Good water and luxuriant grasses are in plenty, with a most favorable climate on the lower mainland and on Vancouver Island, which now represents the chief dairy districts. The valleys in the interior are rapidly increasing their stock of dairy cattle, and will eventually supply the towns of the interior. The local demand everywhere is rapidly increasing.

Butter. There are 25 co-operative and private creameries and 3 condenseries. The Provincial Government aids the establishment of co-operative creameries by direct financial assistance. There were 1,677,795 lbs. of creamery butter manufactured in 1919, value \$922,787, and 640,000 lbs. of dairy butter, value \$352,000. The average wholesale price of creamery butter is 55 to 60 cents per lb. The class of dairy cattle kept is very good, due to testing and selection carried on by the farmers with the aid of the Government.

Cheese. Is now manufactured commercially in the Province. The output in 1919 was 304,502 lbs., value \$82,215. There are 4 cheese factories in operation.

FLAX is cultivated successfully on a small scale, but it is used only for fodder. The climate is well adapted to the cultivation of fibre flax. Conditions in the Fraser River Valley are especially favorable.

FLOWERING BULBS. The climate of Vancouver and Victoria is peculiarly adapted to the production of flowering bulbs. For one acre an assortment of bulbs, including freight and planting, costs about \$2,000; and from flowers and bulbs a profit of about \$2,000 might be made. Nearly all the bulbs used in North America are imported from Europe. Experts state that bulbs grown at the experimental farm at Sarnichton surpass the Holland bulbs.

FODDER CROPS. Besides the nutritious bunch grass, which affords good grazing to cattle, horses and sheep in the interior, most cultivated grasses grow in profusion wherever sown. Red clover, alfalfa, sainfoin, alsike, timothy, brome grass, vetch, maize and roots yield large crops in the season in many districts. Hay averages over 2 tons to the acre, valued at from \$25 to \$35

per ton. The acreage under alfalfa and maize is fast increasing. The maize crop in most cases is not mature but is cut for green feed and ensilage, for feeding dairy cattle.

Alfalfa Seed. Experiments in the Okanagan Valley have shown very satisfactory results in the production of seed.

FRUIT GROWING. The chief commercial fruit-growing sections are Okanagan Boundary and W. Kootenay for tree fruits, and W. Kootenay, Lower Fraser Valley and S. Vancouver I. for small fruits. The principal production is of apples, followed by plums and prunes, peaches, raspberries, strawberries, crab apples, pears, cherries and apricots. The local demand for small fruits far exceeds the supply.

ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION. The acreage in 1919 was tree fruits 39,500; small fruits 3,000; total 42,500 acres. In 1891 the Dominion census showed a total acreage of fruit of 6,437; in 1901, 7,430; and in 1910, 33,606. The total production of fruit in 1919 was estimated at 52,400 tons, or about 4,000 cars.

MARKETS. Twenty-five per cent. is marketed in B.C., 65% in prairie provinces, the balance in Australia, N. Zealand, Great Britain, E. Canada, Africa and S. America. In all these markets the States of Oregon and Washington are competitors. Australia and New Zealand promise well owing to difference in seasons.

CO-OPERATIVE ASSOCIATIONS. Seventy-five per cent. of the fruit crop is marketed through Co-operative Associations controlled by the growers. 26 District Associations are affiliated with the British Columbia Fruit Growers' Association for the advancement of the industry, especially by securing successful marketing.

GOVERNMENT AID TO FRUIT GROWERS. The Department of Agriculture's Horticultural Branch has a staff of 12 permanent officers and numerous experts on temporary service to develop the fruit industry. The prospective fruit grower can get expert advice on every detail of the necessary operations from the time he makes his first enquiry as to conditions until he receives the money for his crop. Assistant Horticulturists and District Field Inspectors stationed at central points in all fruit growing areas are available on request for lectures, demonstrations or orchard inspection. A series of circulars and bulletins is obtainable on request. Demonstration work is carried on in all districts in the control of fruit pests and diseases, though these are happily comparatively few. The Market Commissioners at



Mixed Farming in British Columbia. See page 28.

Calgary and Vancouver make extensive weekly reports on market conditions. The Department aids and encourages co-operative marketing organizations; some of these have received substantial Government aid.

Dehydrated Fruits, etc. Of the total fruit crop in the province, 75% to 80% is grown in the dry belt; yet, here evaporating plants entirely, or auxiliary to the sun are necessary. At present, only apples are evaporated. Large crops of pears, apricots, peaches, cherries, loganberries, could thus be saved. The crystallization of fruit, on which an attempt is being made in the Kootenay Valley and at Pentlcton, offers a promising field. Write to the Department of Agriculture, Victoria, and for plans of evaporating plants to Inspector of Meats and Canned Foods Division, Dept. of Agriculture, Ottawa.

Apples. Good commercial returns are being made from apple orchards in suitable locations in well proved districts. The chief varieties in order of production are Jonathan, MacIntosh, Wealthy, Wagener, Yellow-Newtown, Spitzenberg, etc. The dumping of surplus U.S. low-grade apples has been checked by a duty of 90 cents per barrel and 30 cents per box. The Okanagan Valley produces 75% of the provincial output. Trees in bearing are estimated 1,975,000 for the province, 1,400,000 for Okanagan Valley.

COST OF APPLE ORCHARD. The cost of an apple orchard and its maintenance would be approximately: 20 acres at \$400 per acre, \$8,000; fencing, \$300; preparing land (ploughing and harrowing,) \$200; trees (yearlings), 50 per acre at 60 cents each, \$600; setting out trees, 1,000 at 9 cents each, \$90; total, \$9,190. Cost of maintenance for five years: Cultivating, pruning, spraying, etc., \$40 per acre per year, \$4,000; making the total cost of the orchard at the end of the fifth year, when it should be beginning to give commercial returns, \$13,190.

Apricots. British Columbia produced 629 tons in 1918, and a much greater tonnage in 1919. Returns per acre are much greater than with peaches.

Cherries. Both sweet and preserving, do well in many districts. Production is increasing very rapidly. Preserving cherries do especially well on Vancouver Island, and sweet cherries in the Okanagan and West Kootenay.

Logan Berries. In Oregon thousands of acres are devoted to the culture of Logan berries, for sale as fresh fruit, for jam purposes, as dried fruit, and for the manufacture of Logan berry juice. The industry

has made a start on Vancouver Island and the lower mainland, where all conditions are equally favorable. The land can be intercropped with vegetables during the three years while the vines are brought into bearing.

Peaches. Grown in many districts, but commercial production largely in the Southern Okanagan Valley.

Plums and Prunes. These do well in many parts of the province, and form a considerable part of the commercial crop. The Italian prune is most largely grown, and is very popular on the prairie market for preserving. At Kelowna, 10 tons to the acre is not uncommon. Japanese varieties are successful in the warmer locations.

Raspberries. While generally grown, the commercial raspberry industry is largely in the lower mainland. The Mission-Hatzie district shipped 12 straight carloads of raspberries in 1915, and a much larger tonnage in express shipments. Jam factories paid in 1919 16 cents per lb.

Strawberries. These do well in many sections, especially on Vancouver Island, which holds the highest records for production per acre in Canada. Here, under careful cultivation, strawberries have produced 400 crates per acre. Canners from Western Canada will contract for strawberry pulp. Jam factories take fresh strawberries not suited for shipment. Strawberries sold for \$2.90 a crate in 1918, \$3.75 in 1919. The price in 1920 will be \$4.25.

Other Fruits. Grapes, nectarines, figs, almonds and other of the less hardy fruits and nuts have been tried in a small way with success.

GRAIN CROPS. ESTIMATED GRAIN CROP IN 1919.

Field Crop.	Yield per acre.	Total yield bush.
Fall Wheat	24.75	314,000
Spring Wheat	22.00	686,000
Oats	47.25	2,127,000
Barley	33.00	346,000
Rye	22.50	110,000

Wheat. Spring wheat is grown principally in the Boundary, Northern Okanagan, Kamloops and Thompson River Valley districts, and the Peace River Block, Northern B.C. Fall wheat is grown extensively on the mainland coast and on Vancouver Island for fodder and poultry feeding. In 1919, the crop for the Province, including spring and fall wheat, was 1,000,000 bushels from 43,901 acres.

Barley of excellent quality is grown in many parts, chiefly in the northern section. In 1919 the crop was 340,000 bushels from 10,497 acres.

Oats is the principal grain crop. As high as 100 bush. to the acre is not uncommon. The largest areas are to be found in the lower mainland and northern districts. In 1919, the crop was 2,127,000 bushels from 45,021 acres. Owing to unfavorable weather, a large percentage of the total area was cut as green feed or hay.

Rye is used for fodder. 110,000 bushels were produced from 4,911 acres in 1919.

HOLLY. The excellent prices received for holly grown at Victoria has led to planting on a commercial scale in that vicinity, which gives prospects of excellent returns.

HOP CULTURE. The Agassiz and Chilliwack districts are well suited to hop growing and produce large quantities, excellent in quality. British Columbia hops demand good prices in the British markets. Recently, Eastern Canada has been buying increasing quantities. The British Columbia Hop Co. are large growers of Agassiz and Chilliwack, and employ annually about 800 pickers. Output in 1919, 301,888 lbs, value \$180,888. The acreage is being considerably increased.

LIVE STOCK. A largely increased interest in live stock is being taken in all sections of the province. The Provincial Government maintains live stock clearing houses in Vancouver and Victoria, where persons may list live stock for sale.

AID TO STOCK BREEDERS. The Provincial Government, through the B.C. Stock Breeders' Association, pays half the transportation charges on imported pure bred stock, and these also are entitled to a further reduction of one-half the regular rates on Canadian railroads.

RANCHING. Cattle and horses are ranged on the elevated bunch-grass areas on the North and South Thompson, Nicola, Cariboo, Lillooet, Chilcote, Windermere, and Boundary districts. There are also areas suitable for stock raising along the line of the Grand Trunk Railway, especially in the Francois Lake region, and to the north in the Parsnip River and Peace River districts. Stock may remain out all winter without shelter in the south, but winter feeding with hay for some months is a necessity in the case of cattle all over the province. Horses are mostly small, but are being improved to meet the increased demand for heavier farming stock. Many well-bred Hereford and Shorthorn cattle are on the

ranges. Several flocks of sheep from 500 to 2,000 are kept under range conditions in each of the above districts. Herders are employed. Apart from the coyote nuisance, sheep do very well. Government grazing leases can be obtained at from 3 to 5 cents per acre. Government land in the north and central range districts costs \$5.00 to \$10.00 per acre.

Cattle. The interior plateaus are peculiarly adapted to cattle raising. Practically all the beef raised is grown under the range conditions. In the Fraser Valley the farmers have given up beef cattle, and have gone into dairying to supply the cities. The local demand from June to December is supplied within the province. For the rest of the year the supply is obtained from Alberta. Very little winter fattening is done in the province. Ranch cattle, chiefly Shorthorn and Hereford grades, sell from 7 cents up per pound, live weight, at shipping points. In June, 1919, there were 93,168 dairy cattle of all ages, and 153,070 other cattle of all ages in the province. In 1919 there were imported from other Canadian provinces 14,770 beef cattle, value \$1,616,774. See under Dairying.

HIGHEST RECORD. A British Columbia Ayrshire, with a yield of 21,423 lbs. of milk, made the highest record in this breed for the Dominion in 1917. A B.C. Holstein holds the world's record for milk production under strictly official test. A B.C. grade cow holds what is believed to be the world's grade record for milk and butter production in one year's test.

BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS. The testing of dairy cattle for tuberculosis is made compulsory by the B.C. Government. Large areas are practically clear of the disease. The Government compensates owners to one half of appraised value of tubercular animals slaughtered.

Goats. In 1919, there were about 3,500 goats in the province owned by suburban dwellers, small holders and ranchers in the outlying districts. For milk, the Swiss breeds (Toggenburg and Saanen) and the Anglo-Nubian are used. Common does, yielding about 2 qts. daily, cost \$40 up, pure bred stock, yielding up to 6 qts., cost at five months, \$75. The demand far exceeds the supply. The higher altitudes of the interior are best suited for Angora goats, which feed on brush, and are kept for their long outer coat, marketed as mohair. The B.C. Goat Breeders' Association (H.O., Victoria), has nearly 250 members. The Canadian Goat Society (H.O., Victoria), attends to registration. Customs duty is remitted on goats imported for breeding by Canadian residents.

Horses. There is a good general demand for heavy draught horses; good horses bring \$400 to \$600 a team. The demand for carriage horses, chiefly confined to coast cities, is increasing. The medium animals bring from \$150 up, better animals from \$350 to \$1,000 each. In June, 1919, there were 43,717 horses in the province.

Sheep. On Vancouver Island, and in the Gulf of Georgia, flocks of from 25 to 400 have always proved profitable. The foundation of the flocks are Down grades, on which are used Shropshires, Southdowns, Oxforfs, Hampshires, Cotswolds, and sometimes Leicester; on the lower mainland, particularly at Chilliwack and Ladner, sheep are profitably reared. In the interior, sheep are kept on the farms in small lots, and range flocks of 500 head and upwards prove profitable under the care of a herder. The demand far exceeds the supply. Many thousand head of live sheep are annually imported from the State of Washington and the Eastern provinces of the Dominion, and many thousand frozen carcasses from Australia. In 1919, there were imported into the province 13,368 sheep, valued at \$207,159. At the end of 1919, there were 44,985 sheep in the province.

Wool. In 1916, the first co-operative wool sale, of the province was held at Duncan, V.I., where about 3,500 fleeces graded by the Government were sold. In 1917, this sytem was extended to the interior. Wool production in 1919 totalled 220,000 lbs., value \$132,000.

Swine. Hogs are very profitable in all farming districts, particularly in those devoted to dairying. The demand for pork far exceeds the supply. Live hogs bring an average of over 8 cents per lb. the year round. A large packing plant in Vancouver has to depend largely upon outside points for hogs. There are several small curing houses. In 1919, 45,376 hogs, valued at \$1,590,203 were imported from other provinces in Canada, and 6,009,211 lbs. of pork and pork products, value \$1,759,210, from other provinces in Canada. The ease with which pasture crops for hogs can be grown, together with an increasing supply of dairy by-products, should bring about an increasing supply of home-grown hogs. At the end of 1919, there were 44,960 swine in the province.

POULTRY. All parts of the province are suitable to poultry raising, except in the mountains where the snowfall is heavy. In 1919, eggs averaged 60 cents per dozen, poultry 35 cents per lb. In 1919, the total value of poultry products was \$3,840,795. B.C. imported poultry to the value of \$278,504, and 1,981,190 dozen eggs, valued at \$984,181.



A Fruit Farm on Arrow Lake See pages 16 to 18.

SEED GROWING. The success of preliminary experiments has led many to start the growing of seeds on a commercial scale, especially grasses, alfalfa, corn, roots and vegetables. The acreage is fast increasing.

TOBACCO. Is grown near Kelowna in Okanagan district. In 1919, the whole crop, 100,000 lbs., was sold at 20 cents a lb. to a Quebec manufacturer.

VEGETABLES AND ROOTS. All kinds of vegetables and roots grow to perfection. The greatest yields are secured from the Delta lands of the Fraser Valley, as evidenced by the experiments of the Agassiz Experimental Farm and yields reported to the Provincial Government.

GOVERNMENT AID TO VEGETABLE GROWING. Circulars on all features of commercial and home vegetable gardening for different sections may be had on request. Experts visit growers, giving advice and assistance as requested. The Horticultural staff judges the vegetables at all the fairs and gives lectures and demonstrations on proper types of vegetables for commercial and exhibition purposes. The Markets Commissioner reports weekly to growers on prairie and coast market conditions. The Department assists in forming co-operative organizations for marketing vegetables.

Potatoes. The potato is an important crop. A total of 18,000 acres was planted in 1919; the average yield was 5.10 tons per acre, valued at \$33.35 per ton. The chief exports of potatoes in 1919 were to the Prairie Provinces and the United States. Some went to Australia, New Zealand and Suva.

Tomatoes. The Okanagan Valley is developing rapidly as the best tomato-growing section in Canada, both for shipping fresh to coast and prairie markets and for canning. Other Dry belt districts are also developing an important tomato-growing industry. In 1919, at Keremeos, the acreage was over 300 acres; the total in the Dry Belt about 1,200 acres. When the market price drops, the canneries take the output, paying \$17 a ton in 1917, and \$20 to \$22 in 1918 and 1919.

Onions. Onion growing is now a specialty at Armstrong, Vernon and Kelowna, all in the Okanagan district, where the soil and climate are ideal, and in the Delta and Chilliwack districts near Vancouver. The Yellow Danvers are principally grown, also large Spanish and pickling varieties. Average price in 1918 was \$40.00 a ton. Average net profit, deducting all costs, and including labor of the owner, about \$60 an acre.

Celery. Grown in all districts, but most extensively at Armstrong. The industry is extending rapidly, and has displaced imported celery of lower quality.

Rhubarb. While generally grown, is produced on a commercial scale most largely in the Hatzic and Mission districts. The Lower Fraser Valley produced 25 straight carloads in 1918. The yield in 1919 was greatly reduced owing to the sugar shortage, the land being planted more to small fruits.

Seed. The climate is eminently suited to seed growing. Stimulated by the high prices current, the B.C. Seed Growers' Association has been organized to further the interests of seed growers.

Sugar Beets. Grow to perfection in some localities, but their cultivation on a large scale has not been tried.

ESSENTIAL OILS. Anise, caraway, coriander, dill and fennel, for the oils of which a large demand exists, have all been grown to maturity in B. Columbia. A sage brush, common in Okanagan district, yields horneol, a substance allied to camphor. Fleahane, firewood and wild burgamot, all common in B.C., yield oils.

Land Settlement

LAND SETTLEMENT BOARD. The Land Settlement Board, created by the Land Settlement and Development Act, 1917, has power to take over from the Crown and to acquire from private owners either by purchase or compulsorily lands within the province, for agricultural purposes, to develop and erect buildings on such lands and to sell or lease said lands, etc.

SETTLEMENT AREAS have been established at Telkwa and Smithers in the Bulkley Valley (see page 53); Vanderhoof and Marten Lake in the Nechako Valley (see page 53); and Prince George (see page 53): all on the G.T.P. Railway—at Alexandria and Rose Lake, Cariboo District, near proposed line of P.G.E. Railway. Other areas are being established.

ORGANIZED SETTLEMENTS. Organized settlement has been undertaken at Courtenay, V.I. (see page 32); Creston, Kootenay District (see page 37); Kelowna in the Okanagan Valley (see page 40; and near Fernie (see page 37). Clearing and other development work is done before allotments are made.

ASSISTANCE TO SETTLERS. A liberal policy is adopted for all settlers. Special provisions are made for returned soldiers (see below).

LOANS FROM SETTLEMENT BOARD. Loans may be made for:— acquiring lands for agricultural purposes, satisfaction of encumbrances on same, clearing, draining, dyking, water storage, irrigation works, erection of farm buildings, purchase of livestock, merchandise, machinery and fertilizers, etc. Loans must be secured by first mortgages on surveyed agricultural lands, and must not exceed 60 per cent. of the appraised value of the property. Minimum, \$250; maximum to any one borrower, \$10,000. Long dated loans on amortizable plan may be for 15, 20, or 25 years. Short dated loans, straight or amortizable, may be made for not less than 3 years and not more than 10 years, must not exceed \$5,000 to any individual, or \$10,000 to an association.

PURE BRED LIVE STOCK. The Dept. of Agriculture through the B.C. Stock Breeders' Association pays half the transportation charges on imported pure bred stock; a further reduction is made of half the regular rates on Canadian railroads. The Provincial Government has a demonstration farm on the Fraser River. For further particulars see under Agriculture.

EXPERT ADVICE. The Department of Agriculture furnishes expert advice to fruit and vegetable growers. For particulars see under Agriculture.

CATTLE CLUBS. The Land Settlement Board supplies live stock to farmers at cost price where a united request is made by a Cattle Club, of not less than six members; payments in three annual instalments.

REDUCED RAILWAY FARES. Reduced rates are granted bona fide settlers from the United States. Write nearest Can. Govt. Agent, furnishing proof of intended settlement. Settlers' effects—wearing apparel, books, reasonable household furniture, tools, instruments, etc., are admitted free of duty.

Returned Soldiers. Provisions are made to assist soldiers by the Dominion and Provincial Governments as follows;

Provincial Land Settlement Scheme. The following concessions to men who were resident in the Province before and at the time of enlistment:

1. Exemption from the payment of all fees in the case of a pre-emption record being issued on or after the 26th day of June, 1918.

LAND SETTLEMENT

2. Exemption from the payment of taxes for a period of 5 years on all lands comprised in any pre-emption record issued on or after the 26th day of June, 1918.

3. Every returned soldier who purchases land through the Land Settlement Board (under jurisdiction of the Provincial Department of Agriculture) is entitled to an abatement of \$500 on the purchase price thereof. Such abatement shall apply only to the first purchase of land from the Board, no title to such land shall pass to or be acquired by the returned soldier until he has fulfilled all prescribed requirements in respect of such land.

4. Every returned soldier who applies for and receives through his city or municipality, a loan under the "Better Housing Act, 1919," for the purpose of acquiring a lot and building thereon a dwelling, receives a free grant of \$300, provided he covenants that he will, after entering into occupation of the dwelling, continuously reside on the said homestead for 10 years. Occupation by the soldier in person or by his family constituting residence.

SOLDIERS' SETTLEMENTS. Returned Soldiers' Settlement has been established at Courtenay (see page 32), and soldiers have preference in settlement near Creston (see page 37).

Federal Land Settlement Scheme. The Soldier Settlement Board of Canada may make advances to qualified returned soldiers settling upon the land, as follows: Up to \$4,500 for the purchase of land; up to \$2,000 for the purchase of live stock and equipment; up to \$1,000 for permanent improvements. Interest 5 per cent. per annum amortized. The loan for stock and equipment is repayable in 4 equal annual instalments beginning the third year, no interest being charged the first two years. The other loans run for 25 years. A cash down payment of 10 per cent. on the purchase of land is required. To qualified settlers on Dominion Crown Lands the Board may loan up to \$3,000 for live stock, implements and permanent improvements; and to those who already own land, up to \$5,000 for the removal of encumbrances, the purchase of live stock and equipment and the erection of permanent improvements.

SERVICE QUALIFICATIONS. Any qualified soldier of the Forces of Canada, Great Britain or the self-governing Dominions who served outside of the country of enlistment or in a theatre of actual war, or any member of an Allied Force, who was resident of Canada at the time of enlistment and served out of Canada in a theatre of actual war is eligible. Imperial ex-service

men are, however, required to make a cash down payment for land amounting to 20 per cent.

CAPACITY QUALIFICATION. The Board provides that applicants who are not fully qualified to farm shall complete training at a Training Centre, equipped by the Board, or with a farmer of good and satisfactory standing. Allowances are paid to Canadians for subsistence during training. The Board has established a training centre at Matsqui in the Fraser Valley.

OFFICES. District offices of the Board are located at Victoria, Vancouver and Vernon.

PROVINCIAL CROWN LANDS. Are administered by the Prov. Lands Dept., who will answer enquiries.

LANDS FOR SALE. Unreserved Crown lands (not timberland) of minimum area of 40 acres, maximum 640 acres, may be purchased under conditions of Land Act: 1st class, \$5 per acre; 2nd class, \$2.50 per acre. Unsurveyed land to be surveyed at purchaser's expense within 6 months. A second purchase will not be granted unless lands included in first purchase are improved to extent of \$3 per acre. Write Deputy Minister of Lands, Victoria, B.C.

LEASES. Leases of Crown lands in lots of 20 acres may be acquired for homesites subject to occupation and improvement conditions. Leases of 640 acres may be granted: for cutting hay, 10 years; for other purposes, 21 years. Agent may stake leased lands. Leases of over 640 acres may be obtained for bona-fide industrial purposes; also leases of timberland up to 40 acres for mill factory, or other industrial site. Write Deputy Minister of Lands, Victoria, B.C.

PRE-EMPTION. Surveyed agricultural land (not timberland) to extent of 160 acres may be pre-empted. No person can hold more than one claim at a time. Claims cannot be recorded by agents. Settlers to enter occupation within 60 days from allowance of claim, occupy claims for 5 years and make improvements to value of \$10 per acre, including clearing and cultivating at least 5 acres. More than two months' continuous absence during any one year without leave is deemed cessation of occupation. No Crown grant can be issued to aliens not naturalized. The pre-emptor shall, after complying with the Act in respect to occupation and improvements, be entitled to a free grant of the land upon payment of Crown-grant fee of \$10. Pre-emptors in occupation not less than 3 years who have made proportionate improvements may, because of ill-health or other cause, be granted intermediate certificate of improvement and transfer claims. Records without

permanent residence are issued providing applicants make improvements valued \$300 per annum; title being obtainable after 5 years providing improvement is made to \$10 an acre, including clearing and cultivating 5 acres, and there has been residence of at least two years. Pre-emptors holding Crown-grants may record another pre-emption if land is required in conjunction with his farm, without actual occupation, provided statutory improvements are made and residence maintained on Crown-granted land. Write Deputy Minister of Lands, Victoria, B.C.

Agricultural and Fruit Districts

This chapter contains descriptions of some of the leading districts to which immigration is attracted.

AGRICULTURAL AND FRUIT DISTRICTS. The agricultural districts to which immigration has hitherto been chiefly attracted may be divided into three divisions: 1. Vancouver Island and the numerous small islands along the Pacific Coast; 2. Southern British Columbia; and, 3. Central British Columbia. Fruit is grown commercially in parts of Southern British Columbia and Vancouver Island.

In addition, a short reference will be found to the districts in Northern British Columbia, which at present await the advent of transportation facilities.

IRRIGATION DISTRICTS. The moisture-laden winds from the Pacific Ocean are in great part arrested by the Coast Range, but the higher currents carry some of the moisture on to the loftier peaks of the Selkirks, causing a heavy snowfall, by which it is exhausted. Thus a series of wet and dry belts is formed. In the dry belts irrigation is used. The Chief Irrigation Districts are Lillooet, Chilcotin and Cariboo districts, north of C.P.R. (stock raising, mixed farming); Armstrong and Nicol Valleys on main line C.P.R. (stock raising, mixed farming); Okanagan and Keremeos (fruit, mixed farming); Boundary District (stock raising, mixed farming); Kettle Valley (fruit, stock raising, mixed farming); Columbia Valley (stock raising, mixed farming).

LAND CLEARING. Timbered Lands are usually reserved. Cost of clearing logged off and lightly wooded lands varies greatly. Should be carefully investigated and worked by practical men.

RANGE LANDS. Range lands capable of supporting domestic stock with profit are confined entirely to the

region east of the Cascades and are chiefly in the Dry Belt. The interior plateaus are peculiarly adapted to cattle raising.

GRAZING PERMITS are issued, based on numbers ranged, with priority for established owners, at initial rate of 5 cents per head of cattle per month, with minimum of 25 cents and maximum of 50 cents per head per season. Rate for horses 25 per cent. more than for cattle; sheep and goats one quarter of those for cattle. Free, or partially free, permits for settlers, campers and travellers: up to ten head.

AREA CULTIVABLE. Professor John Macoun, after personal investigation, says: The whole of British Columbia south of 52 degrees and east of the Coast Range, is a grazing country up to 3,500 feet, and a farming country where irrigation is possible. Roughly estimated, these fertile lands may be set down at 3 million acres. North of 52 there are over 10 million acres of agricultural land. The development of agricultural districts of necessity follows the development of transportation facilities.

AGRICULTURAL DISTRICTS. The agricultural districts to which immigration has hitherto been chiefly attracted may be divided into three divisions: 1. Vancouver Island and the numerous small islands along the Pacific Coast. 2. Southern British Columbia. And 3. Central British Columbia.

Announcements.—Attention is drawn to the Announcements of private Companies having lands for sale on Vancouver Island and along the line of the G.T.P. in Central British Columbia. See pages 54 and 55.

Further Information. For detailed information, answers to questions, and illustrated local literature, write to local correspondents named below, and to the Deputy Minister of Lands, Victoria, B.C. Mention Heaton's Annual.

VANCOUVER ISLAND

VANCOUVER ISLAND. The area, with adjacent islands, is about 15,000 square miles. It is about 285 miles long and from 9 to 86 miles wide. The interior contains several important ranges of mountains, the sides of which are covered with immense forests. These forests contain 70% at least of the merchantable timber in British Columbia, and are reckoned the most productive forests in the world, as in some cases they cut 300,000 feet to the acre. The average cruise of the limits held by investors runs from 25,000 to 40,000 feet to the acre. The mean temperature at Victoria is

December is 38 Fahr. and in July 53. The average annual rainfall there is 33 ins. In the northern and western parts the climate is slightly colder, and the rainfall is greater. The largest developed coalfields of British Columbia are on Vancouver Island, at Nanaimo, Wellington and Ladysmith. There are immense deposits of iron, granite, marble, fireclay and cement undeveloped as yet, although two large Portland cement companies operate close to Victoria. The rich fisheries are only partly developed, see pages, 5-7. In the wildest parts, elk, bear, wolves, panther and wolverine may be found. In many districts quail, pheasant, geese, ducks, brant, snipe, etc., are common. There is good salmon trolling and trout fishing. Apples, pears, plums, cherries, prunes and other fruit flourish well, also berries and vegetables. Many districts are admirably suited for dairying and mixed farming. There are good automobile roads, and railway transportation is afforded by Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway, Victoria and Sydney Railway, B.C. Electric Railway and the Canadian National Railways, under construction. The Seymour Narrows are to be bridged, which will give railway communication between the island and the mainland. According to the Dominion Census, 1911, there were on the island 101,830 people. For description of the city of Victoria, Comox, Courtenay, Duncan, Esquimalt, Ladysmith, Nanaimo, Port Alberni and Sydney, see under Description of Towns. For detailed information and literature regarding the island and opportunities offering, write the Sec. Bureau of Provincial Information, or Sec. Bd. Trade, Victoria, B.C.

ALBERNI DISTRICT. Contains a cultivable area about 15 miles by 5 miles wide. Soil is chiefly red loam, and there are beaver-made lands of rich, deep black soil. Plums, prunes, cherries, peaches, do well, also small fruits and all field products known in the temperate zone. Poultry and hog-raising are both profitable. Copper, iron, coal, clay and limestone are found. In January and February snow sometimes falls. Spring begins early. Annual rainfall is over 50 inches. The district is very free of insect pests. Beautiful scenery. Big game shooting, duck and geese, etc. Fine roads for motoring. The Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway runs to the head of the Alberni Canal. See also description of Port Alberni under Descriptions of Towns. Write Sec. Bd. Trade or Govt. Agent at Alberni.

CLAYOQUOT DISTRICT. There are 19,000 acres of agricultural land surveyed by the Provincial Government, of which over 4,000 acres are already pre-empted.

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This land is practically all good for dairy purposes. Vegetable and deciduous fruits do well. A good market for everything that can be raised. Write Sec. Clayoquot Development League, Tofino, B.C.

COMOX VALLEY. District is 40 miles long by 6 miles wide. Land is flat in the valley, rolling up to the foothills. Soil deep, rich chocolate and sandy loam, on clay subsoil. Well watered by natural creeks and rivers. Wells 6 to 50 feet. Dairying and mixed farming are principal industries. There is a creamery and condensed milk factory at Courtenay. Poultry and small fruit farming (raspberries and strawberries especially) increasing rapidly. Chief crops: Timothy, clover, corn and oats, vegetables and fruits. Markets at Courtenay, Cumherland, Nanaimo, Victoria, Vancouver and logging camps. Transportation by three steamers weekly to Nanaimo and Vancouver. Served by E. & N. Ry. to Courtenay, an incorporated city and the chief distributing point of the valley. Large quantity of power available throughout the valley from two million dollar hydro plant at Courtenay. Numerous water powers undeveloped. Large area of timber. Extensive coal and iron deposits. Beautiful scenery. Pop. about 5,000, including Canadians, English, Americans and Scandinavians. No homesteads available. Price per acre, from \$10 for hush lands, to \$200 for improved farms. See description of Courtenay under Descriptions of Towns. Write Sec. Bd. Trade, Courtenay, or Govt. Agent at Comox, B.C.

SOLDIERS' SETTLEMENT. An organized settlement, 14,000 acres, of returned soldiers working along co-operative lines, has been established at Courtenay, Vancouver Island, under the Land Settlement Board. Returned soldiers have preference in taking up land. This settlement has been named Merville.

COWICHAN DISTRICT. The southern part, with town of Duncan as a centre, 40 miles from Victoria, contains 35,700 acres of cultivable land, well adapted for dairying, fruit and grain farming. There are fruit lands with deep red loam and a gravelly subsoil on the sea-coast and shores of Cowichan, Shawinigan, Quamichan and Somenos Lakes. Irrigation is not necessary. Poultry raising is especially profitable. Several pedigree stock farms in district. Numerous prizes won at principal stock shows in Canada. Alaska, the Yukon, and various parts along the coast provide extending markets. Equable climate. Good transportation by rail and water. A superior class of settlers is coming in. Write Sec. Bd. Trade, Duncan, B.C.

NANAIMO DISTRICT. District is hilly, with an area of about 150 sq. miles. Soil a very fine loam, with clay subsoil suitable for all kinds of grain and hay, fruit growing (pears particularly) and mixed farming. Watered by Nanaimo, Chasa and Millstone Rivers. Markets, local, and at Vancouver and Victoria. Two trains daily to and from Victoria. First-class schools. Pop. of district about 10,000, including English, Scotch, Irish, Welsh and Finns. Average price per acre raw lands, \$75 to \$125; improved farms, \$250 to \$600. See Nanaimo, under Descriptions of Towns. Write Sec. Bd. Trade or Govt. Agent at Nanaimo, B.C.

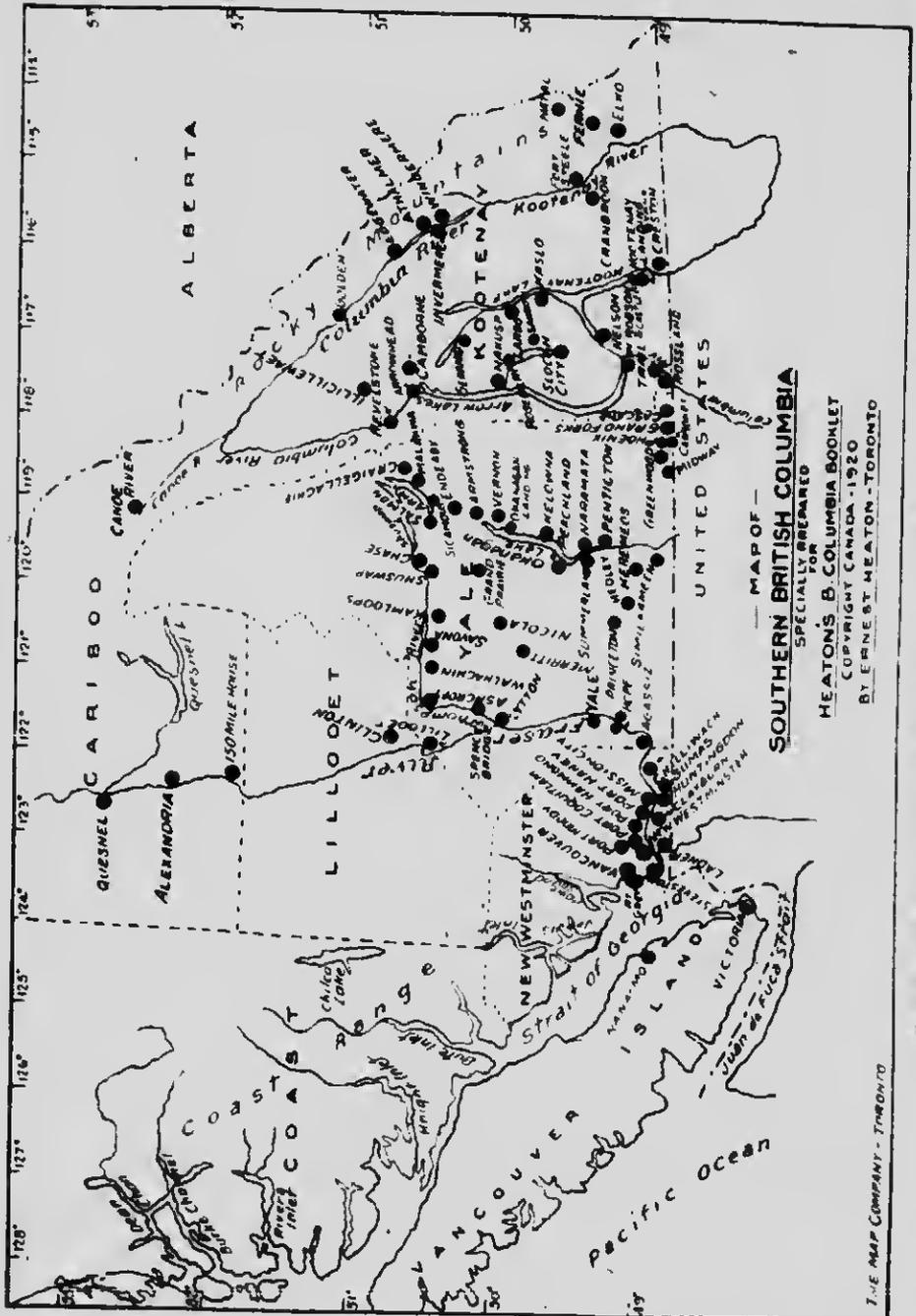
VICTORIA DISTRICT. An area of 50,000 acres surrounding Victoria is the Mecca of the market gardener, fruit grower and poultry raiser. The markets of Victoria and neighboring towns offer high prices. Tomatoes, cucumbers and lettuce are sent to Alaska and Yukon. Two railroads and another in construction. Close to Victoria are fine motor roads. Good trout streams are easily accessible. Grouse, pheasant, quail, deer and game of all kinds abound. Rural telephone communication with Victoria. Good sailing and yachting. Average rainfall is 28 inches. Average temperature in winter, 38 degrees above; average highest temperature for 20 years, 84 degrees. Write Sec. Bd. Trade, Victoria, B.C.

SOUTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA

SOUTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA. The territory between the Coast Range and the sea shore is affected by the Japanese current; the climate is mild and moist. East of the Coast Range is known as the "dry belt." There are no extremes of heat and cold further east. In the Kootenay District, comprising the Selkirk Range and the western flank of the Rockies, there is a rainfall of from 18 to 20 ins. per annum, and a snowfall of from 1 to 2 feet. There are occasional cold snaps, but of short duration.

THE BOUNDARY COUNTRY. Situate on the extreme southern part of the Yale District, is about 40 miles from east to west, and extends 50 miles north from the International boundary. The highest elevations seldom exceed 5,000 feet. The hill slopes are plentifully supplied with hunch grass for live stock. There are 9 to 10 weeks of frosty weather, but the cold, though occasionally below zero, is not extreme. Average rainfall, 10.8 inches, and snowfall, 27 inches. The district is served by Can. Pac. Ry., Gr. Nor. Ry..

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MAP OF
SOUTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA
SPECIALLY PREPARED
FOR

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THE MAP COMPANY - TORONTO

For Railway connections see under Railways, pages 9-13.

Nor. Pac. Ry., and B.C. Electric to Vancouver. The Kettle River Valley contains about 50,000 acres of farming lands. Soil is a rich black loam, averaging 18 inches. Lesser areas are situated on Boundary Creek, Anarchist Mountain or Sidley, Rock Creek, and on the N. and W. Forks of the Kettle River. All these valleys are capable of producing grain, fruits and vegetables. Hogs and poultry raising have proved profitable. Between Cascade and Carson there are 20,000 acres in a beautiful valley, devoted to mixed farming, dairying and fruit growing. Lumber camps, mills and smelters provide a home market. Write Sec. Bd. Trade, Penticton, B.C.

Similkameen Valley runs E. and W. for over 100 miles. The upper valley, near Princeton, is narrow, with plenty of natural grasses. The lower valley is more open. Mountains rise steeply on either side. Not much bench land available. Soil of bottom land is black loam, varying to sandy loam. Lower part of valley contains about 40 acres agricultural land, watered by Similkameen River, streams and creeks. Mixed farming and apple growing. Tomatoes have become a specialty. On lower levels large crops of clover and timothy are raised. Local markets at Princeton, Hedley, Keremeos and Vancouver. Served by G.N.R. and Kettle Valley Ry. at Princeton. Crown lands under Land Act, \$2.50 to \$5. Improved farms average \$300 to \$400 per acre. Coal mining at Princeton. Gold mining at Hedley. Settlers include Canadians, Americans, and European nationalities, engaged in mining. The Keremeos Land Co has lands for sale.

EAST KOOTENAY. Forms the S.E. portion of B. Columbia; is famous for its immense coal deposits and wonderful scenery. The bottom lands will produce all kinds of crops. The uplands require irrigation. There is a good home market for horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. Sheltered to N. and E. by the Rocky Mts., and open to S. and W.; the climate is mild and healthful.

Columbia Kootenay Valley. The valley lies between the Rocky Mountains and the Selkirks, which vary from 5,000 to 12,000 ft. in height, and extends from the junction of the Columbia and Canoe Rivers to the United States boundary at Tobacco Plains. Narrow at the north, it maintains from Golden southward a width of from 2 to 12 miles. The valley is watered by the Columbia and Kootenay Rivers and numerous streams. The area is about one million acres, of which 20% to 30% is available for cultivation, and nearly all the rest is good for pasture. On the bottom lands there is

For Railway connections see under Railways, pages 9-13.

rich alluvial loam soil; on the benches there is silt-like sandy loam, which generally requires irrigation. The Dominion Govt. has an experimental farm at Invermere. The scenery beggars description, and attracts tourists from all over the world. Big and small game and fish are plentiful. A wagon road suitable for motoring runs from Golden to Fort Steele, whence branches lead to Cranbrook and U.S. boundary at Tobacco Plains. From Windermere, a motor road to Banff has been partly built. The Kootenay Central Railway has opened for settlement the land north of Cranbrook. Gold, silver, lead, copper, mica, and other minerals are found. Cattle and horses need winter feeding. There are many prosperous farms producing garden and field crops, good fruit and stock. A large quantity of timber is distributed throughout its length. Blizzards and cyclones are unknown. Sunny weather is the rule winter and summer. In the valley are the towns of Golden and Cranbrook. Windermere, Athalmer and Wilmer are smaller settlements. There are extensive irrigation districts near Windermere and near Edgewater. It is proposed to reclaim 7,000 acres of swamp land to be divided into 50-acre lots. Tributary valleys are the Illecilleiost and Eagle Valleys—the route of the C.P.R.—Jordan Valley, Trout Lake, Lardeau Valley, and Icomapleux River. Write for illustrated bulletin to the Provincial Information Bureau, Victoria, B.C., or to Govt. Agent, Golden, B.C.

Cranbrook District. An area of 500,000 acres, suitable for mixed farming and stock raising, lies around Cranbrook in the East Kootenay Valley, between Rocky Mountains and the Selkirks, extending from U.S. boundary, 175 miles, to C.P.R. main line; width varies from 5 to 15 miles. The land lies on a series of level benches. Range lands are available on side hills. Soil is rich clay loam, light in color, but rich in plant nutrition. All kinds of hay, grain, vegetables, raised in abundance. District is particularly adapted to mixed farming and stock raising; winter feeding not always necessary. A permanent home market provided by coal and other mining industries, lumbering and railroad operations, which give this district a large monthly payroll. At present 90% of food supply is imported. Transportation east and west by C.P.R.; north and south by G.N.R. and Kootenay Central. Good roads, frequented by tourists. Prices raw land from \$5 to \$20 per acre; improved farms, \$10 to \$50. See Cranbrook under Descriptions of Towns. Write Sec. Bd. Trade, or Govt. Agent at Cranbrook, B.C.

SOLDIERS' SETTLEMENT. An organized settlement, 7,000 acres, for fruit growing and mixed farming, has been established near Creston. Returned soldiers given preference.

Fernie District. City is situated in a valley famous for its beauty. Mountain scenery is very fine. Monthly payroll of city alone averages \$150,000. This insures big cash returns for farm and garden truck. Price of farm lands, \$20 to \$75 per acre. Good railway facilities. Sand and gravel deposits. See Fernie, under Descriptions of Towns. Write Sec. Bd. Trade, or Govt. Agent at Fernie, B.C.

LAND SETTLEMENT AREA. An area of 1,500 acres is being developed near Fernie by the Land Settlement Board.

WEST KOOTENAY. Embraces country surrounding Kootenay Lake, Slocan Lake, Arrow Lakes (alt. 1,735-1,380 ft.), and the connecting portions of Kootenay, Slocan and Columbia Rivers. Arable land at lake level is estimated at 300,000 acres, chiefly bench or marginal lands on lake shores, or valley lands. Soil, loam with clay subsoil. Served by C.P.R. and G.N.R. Watered by numerous creeks and springs. Ample rainfall, mild climate. Irrigation used occasionally for strawberries and vegetables. Markets, local and in prairie provinces. District is noted for fine scenery and mild and equable climate. Excellent hotel accommodation. Many interesting excursions and fine fishing. Pop. of district about 45,000, including Canadians, English and Americans. See Nelson, under Descriptions of Towns. Write Sec. Bd. Trade, or Govt. Agent at Nelson, B.C.

Arrow Lakes District. Comprises 75,000 acres of land suitable for agriculture along the shores of the beautiful Arrow Lakes. Apples, pears, plums, cherries and small fruits mature to perfection. Mixed farming also being developed; cattle, hogs and poultry being raised. Clear mountain streams and springs provide ample water supply. No irrigation necessary. Climatic conditions and atmospheric moisture give a delicious flavor to the fruit. Close to great markets of the prairie provinces. Soil varied and well adapted to all kinds of agriculture. Good transportation by rail and water. Abundant fuel supply. Price of land varies greatly. The principal cost in most cases is that of clearing off timber and brush. Uncleared land costs from \$25 to \$300 per acre, according to location, etc. Hunting, fishing, boating and bathing. Nakusp is the commercial, educational and banking centre. Write to Pres. Bd. Trade, Nakusp, B.C., or Govt. Agent at Revelstoke, B.C.

Nelson District. There are areas suitable for cultivation of apples, pears, plums, strawberries and all small fruits. These lands lie mostly along the banks of rivers and lakes which afford easy communication. Mountain streams give a plentiful supply of water, but irrigation is not always needed. The fruit of this district has obtained the highest awards at the horticultural exhibitions at London, England, and at apple shows in Spokane and Vancouver. Price of raw fruit land from \$75 up per acre. Write Sec. Bd. Trade, or Govt. Agent at Nelson, B.C.

Revelstoke District. A fruit-farming and dairying, mining and lumbering district about 30 miles square. Soil, sandy loam, watered by the Lower Columbia River and streams. Traversed by C.P.R. Along the rivers are good silt and bench lands. Near Revelstoke 150 settlers have for 30 years produced vegetables, grain, hardier tree fruits, small fruits, including excellent strawberries. At Malakwa a tract is devoted to celery. The Farmers' Institute at Revelstoke operates a creamery, cheese factory and meat market, and handles produce. Pop. of district about 10,000, including Canadians, Scotch, English, Irish, Scandinavians and Italians. Fine mountain and river scenery. Price per acre, raw lands, \$25 up; improved farms \$250 up. Write Sec. Bd. Trade, or Govt. Agent at Revelstoke, B.C.

LILLOOET DISTRICT. Comprises the Valley of the Upper Fraser. Cattle raising is the chief occupation. Much of the land is too elevated for irrigation. At Pemberton Meadows 5,000 acres are low lying and require drainage. All this land which is suitable for farming and irrigation is held by individuals. The whole of the Fraser Valley, up to 2,000 feet, is suitable for general crops, and for a distance of about 60 miles above Lillooet fruit can be grown successfully, provided always that irrigation is possible. Temperature and rainfall vary greatly in different parts. Write Sec. Bd. Trade, or Govt. Agent at Lillooet or at Clinton, B.C.

THOMPSON RIVER VALLEY. This valley, lying to the west of Salmon Arm, is very fertile on both sides of the river. Over practically the whole, irrigation is necessary. Irrigation has been successfully applied for fruit growing at Kamloops, Wallachin and Grande Prairie. The valley of N. Thompson, including Adams Lake, Louis Creek and Barrier River, is well adapted to mixed farming and fruit growing. The soil is mostly a rich sandy loam. There is some good bottom land available for pre-emption, lightly timbered. In the Lower Thompson Valley, including Ashcroft, Spence's

Bridge, Lytton and Savona, peaches, apples, tomatoes, melons, etc., are grown in profusion, where irrigation is possible. The upper benches and mountain slopes afford good pasturage for cattle. In the numerous narrow valleys there is more or less agricultural land. All the land not taken up is under the jurisdiction of the Dominion Government. Write Govt. Agent at Ashcroft, B.C.

Ashcroft District. The soil is chiefly sandy clay and all requires irrigation. A pleasant climate, with extreme heat sometimes in July, and a winter generally moderate, occasionally touching 10 below zero. Transportation is afforded by the C.P.R., C.N.R. and 2 stage lines to northern points. A stock-raising country. Hay, potatoes and fruit are cultivated. The Ashcroft Irrigated Lands, Ltd., have brought 1,000 acres under irrigation. Prices of cleared arable land with water, \$100 to \$200 per acre; range and pasture, \$5 to \$10; uncleared land, \$5 per acre. Clearing costs from \$50 to \$200. There is a Stock Raisers' Association. Potato growers propose going into sugar beets. Good fishing, grouse shooting, prairie chicken and deer. Fine scenery and good motor roads. Write Govt. Agent at Ashcroft, B.C.

Kamloops District. Centre of the famous dry belt. Air is pure, light and bracing. Excellent transportation facilities to all commercial centres in the west, east and north. Government lands for pre-emption may be had along the line of the C.N.R. route leading out of Kamloops. Price of unimproved lands \$15 to \$50 per acre. Improved lands for orchards and other purposes, \$200 or less per acre up. The soil throughout is highly fertile and productive. Both large and small fruits are grown successfully, with roots of every description, wheat, oats, barley, rye, and the several grain cereals. Irrigation is advisable for all crops. Poultry, stock raising and mixed farming. Write Publicity Commissioner, Bd. Trade, or Govt. Agent at Kamloops, B.C.

Wallachin District. About 5,000 acres of flat benches, soil sandy loam, irrigated by gravity system. Leading products: apples, alfalfa, potatoes, beans. Served by C.P.R. and Canadian National Railways. Pop. about 500, chiefly English. Raw lands \$100 to \$400. Improved \$150 to \$1,500. The Anglesey Estates at Wallachin have lands for sale.

NICOLA VALLEY. Comprises about 10,000 acres of dry, rolling land. Soil is sandy, on gravel subsoil. Water supplied by irrigation. Wells average 5 to 15 ft. A stock-raising and mixed farming district, producing

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hay, wheat and oats, alfalfa, small fruits and vegetables. In 1919, over \$500,000 worth of beef shipped. Good opportunities for dairying and bee keeping. Local markets at Merritt; Nicola and Okanagan. The Government Dry Farm has been operated with great success. Good trout fishing, duck, geese and deer shooting. Pop. 3,000, including Scotch, English, Americans and Indians. Some homesteads available. Average price per acre of raw lands, \$10 to \$25; improved farms, \$50 to \$75, according to location. Two coal mines at Merritt have a monthly payroll of \$20,000. Water supply is ample, climate genial with prevailing sunshine. Crop failures are unknown. Irrigation needed. Valley is reached by C.P.R. from Spence's Bridge and by the Kettle Valley Ry. from Penticton. Write Sec. Bd. Trade, Merritt, B.C., or Govt. Agent at Nicola, B.C.

OKANAGAN VALLEY. Lies near the 50th parallel, at from 1,300 to 1,650 ft. above sea-level, extending 150 miles from the C.P. Ry. main line to end of Okanagan Lake. Width $\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 miles. Winter climate averages 12 degrees of frost. Soil consists generally of light clay loam, with decomposed rock on higher levels, alternating on bottom lands in places with rich black loam. All temperate zone fruits do well. Apples have been shipped to England, Australia and the Yukon. The Prairie Provinces furnish a growing market for all fruit grown, and there is a large demand for vegetables, especially early varieties. The district has won the highest awards in Great Britain and the United States for apples against all comers. Between July and November, 1919, 3,822 carloads of fruit and vegetables were shipped from the Valley over the C.P.R. Lakes and small streams abound. Okanagan Lake, extending from near Vernon to Penticton, is 70 miles long, 1 to 3 miles wide. In the valley are Sicamous, Enderby, Armstrong, Vernon, Kelowna, Peachland, Summerland, Naramata and Penticton. Write Govt. Agent at Vernon, B.C.

SOLNIERS' SETTLEMENT. The B.C. Government has purchased an area of 22,000 acres on Okanagan River from about 6 m. north of Fairview to U.S. boundary. When irrigated, land will be admirable for fruit and intensive farming. Pending completion of improvements, area will not be settled.

Enderby District. The district comprises about 80,000 acres of fertile, low-lying land in valley of the Shuswap River, with bench lands on hillsides. Low land is dry, with clay loam soil 2 ft. deep. Subsoil clay or sandy. Benches, sandy loam 18 inches deep with gravelly subsoil. Pure water obtainable anywhere at 15 to 20 ft.

Hay, roots, grain and many kinds of fruit produce splendid crops without irrigation. Good markets east and west, and excellent railroad facilities, enabling fruit to be shipped as soon as picked. Abundant water power available. Pop. of district about 5,000. Price per acre, cleared lands, \$125; timbered, \$65; improved farms, \$150. See under Descriptions of Towns. Write Sec. Bd. Trade, Enderby, B.C.

Kelowna District. District comprises about 65,000 acres of rich soil in one area, greater part of which is supplied by four large and up-to-date irrigation systems. 7,000 acres planted with fruit, mostly apples. Kelowna apples are famous. 186 acres planted to tobacco in 1913, and a good crop harvested. All other fruits of temperate zone and vegetables do well. Ready market for all apples produced on prairies and coast cities, Australia, etc., and B.C. points. Government roads through very fine scenery. Rural telephones and mail delivery. Water transportation by daily C.P.R. passenger boats, connecting with C.P.R. main line at Sicamous; several freight boats and car barges. The district has won a number of medals for fruit at the Royal Horticultural Show in London, and at Spokane, Vancouver, etc. Dairying is carried on and a creamery established. See under Descriptions of Towns. Write Sec. Bd. Trade, Kelowna, B.C.

Peachland District. All the land is under irrigation, controlled by the Municipal Council. Unimproved land under irrigation has sold for \$100 per acre; bearing orchards, \$500 to \$1,000 per acre. Soil mostly sandy loam. Low charge for irrigation water. Good roads, electric light, telephone, bank, lumber mill. Local fruit union affiliated with Ok. United Growers. See under Descriptions of Towns. Write the Reeve, Peachland, B.C.

NOTE.—In 1915, assessed land values were reduced 20 per cent.

Penticton District. Comprises about 7,000 acres in municipality, about 30,000 acres in district tributary. Soil is volcanic ash formation, with clay and gravel subsoil, producing peaches, apricots, nectarines, cherries, apples, vegetables, small fruits. Town is a divisional point of the Kettle Valley Ry., and owns and operates excellent irrigation system with domestic water supply and electric plant. It is situated between two large lakes, climate equable, good fishing and hunting. Prices: lands capable of being irrigated, \$150 to \$300 per acre; irrigated orchards, \$500 to \$1,000. See Penticton,

under Descriptions of Towns. Write Sec. Bd. Trade
Penticton, B.C.

Summerland District. On Lake Okanagan. Daily Canadian Pacific Ry. steamers throughout the year. Scenery has been compared with Northern Italy. Delightful climate. Soil wonderfully fertile. Under irrigation, peaches, apples, pears, plums, apricots, cherries, grapes, and all small fruits grow to perfection. Irrigated area, 6,000 acres, will be largely increased. Unlimited permanent water supply. The district has won many medals for fruit in England and also at Spokane, Wash., etc. See under Descriptions of Towns. Write Sec. Bd. Trade, Summerland, B.C.

Vernon District. The district is composed of sloping hillsides and level benches covered with bunch grass and lightly timbered. Good proportion of meadow land suitable for hay. Soil is volcanic silt and clay loam, with black loam on bottomlands. Watered by big lakes, rivers and streams. Mostly irrigated. Wells 15 to 30 ft. Served by C.P.R. (S. & O. br.), and steamers on Okanagan Lake. Markets at coast and in prairie cities. Fruit growing, mixed farming, grain and dairying. Okanagan United Growers, Ltd., a co-operative association, acts as central selling agency for other fruit unions (9) in the valley. Some sheep raising. Raw lands, non-irrigated, \$15 per acre up; irrigated \$150 to \$300; bearing orchards, \$500 to \$1,200. Wheat reaches 35 bushels per acre; oats, 75; barley, 40. Potatoes, onions and cabbages yield heavily. The Coldstreams Estate have about 13,000 acres of fruit lands here. See under Descriptions of Towns. Write Sec. Bd. Trade, or Govt. Agent at Vernon, B.C.

SHUSWAP LAKE DISTRICT. Comprises the country between Craigellachie and Shuswap on C.P.R. main line. Is wooded heavily and has ample rainfall. A good dairying section with fine crops of clover, grass and vegetables. Apples, cherries and plums do well on the bench lands.

WESTMINSTER DISTRICT. Bounded on the north by Lillooet District, on the west by the Gulf of Georgia, on the east by Yale District, and on the south by the State of Washington, contains nearly five million acres, of which 350,000 are suited to agriculture, most of it exceedingly fertile, particularly in the Fraser River Valley, where dykes have been constructed to check spring freshets. Served by B.C. Elect., C.P.R., C.N.R., G.N.R. and N.P. Ry., and Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul. Steamboats provide cheap freightage. Farmers can go into the New Westminster market and return the same day. Soil

varies from light sandy (admirably adapted to fruit growing, chicken raising and dairying) to rich alluvial loam, producing enormous crops of hay, oats, fruit and roots. Country well watered by Fraser River and numerous streams. Fine scenery. Mild, bright climate with 35 to 55 inches annual rainfall. Little snowfall west of Chilliwack. Lands are obtainable at reasonable prices. Principal cities and towns in the district are: New Westminster, Chilliwack, Steveston, Hammond, Haney, Port Moody, Abbotsford, Port Coquitlam, Mission City, Ladner. See under Descriptions of Towns. There is a ready market at good prices for all farm produce. Pop. of district 60,000 to 75,000, including British, Canadians, Americans and some Swedes, and French. Write Sec. Bd. Trade, or Govt. Agent at New Westminster, B.C.

Agassiz District. On north side of Fraser. A good dairying district and a favourable locality for hops. The land is lightly timbered and requires draining. There are many fine farms, and a good deal of fruit is produced.

Delta District. This comprises an area of some 40,000 acres of level country on south bank of the Fraser River. Land is low lying, protected from floods by a strong dyke, and well drained. Soil is composed of silt, and is very rich. A mixed farming, dairying and stock-raising country. Principal crops are oats, timothy and alsike clover, potatoes, mangolds, turnips and garden truck. Cattle and sheep raised. Draught horses are bred in large numbers, and fetch high prices in Vancouver where there is a constant demand. Good shipping facilities by G.N.R. and daily river steamers to Vancouver and New Westminster. Two other railway lines projected. District is well provided with churches, schools, telephones, postal service, electric light and water supply. Pleasant social conditions. Splendid climate. Price of land ranges from \$250 to \$400 per acre, but few sellers at this price. Write Sec. Delta Bd. Trade, Ladner, B.C.

Chilliwack Valley. The Chilliwack Valley is the eastern end of the Lower Fraser Valley, comprising an area of 60,000 acres of fine agricultural land, the soil having a mixture of alluvial deposit from the Fraser, and volcanic ash from the Coast Range, gravel and silt subsoil providing most perfect sub-irrigation. Drought is unknown. Was settled in 1864. Foothills, now heavily timbered, wonderfully adapted for fruit, apples, cherries, peaches, etc. Chilliwack is noted for its cherries. Dairying is chief industry. There are 2 creameries, a milk condenser and a fruit cannery. Field crops yield



General view of Vancouver's business district—showing Burrard
See detailed description

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Detailed description on page 84

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See for Yourself

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heavily. Hops are very productive and largely grown. Much pure-bred stock is raised. Land values at from \$150 to \$500 for improved farms according to location. Unimproved, \$100 to \$250. Waterworks system throughout the whole valley, also electric light and telephone. Over 100 miles of splendid roads. Pop. of district about 7,000. Write Sec. Bd. Trade, Chilliwack, B.C.

Huntingdon District. Land is level, well watered and rich. Soil varies from sandy loam to black loam. Clay subsoil. Good water obtainable from wells at 15 to 25 ft. A mixed farming and dairying country, yielding good crops of hay, oats, peas, vegetables and small fruits. Berry growing on bench lands is proving very profitable. Principal towns in district are Huntingdon and Abbotsford. Markets at Vancouver and New Westminster. District is admirably served by five railway lines: C.P.R., N.P.R., G.N.R., Bellingham & Northern Ry., and B.C. Electric Ry. Population includes Canadians, British and Americans. Average price of raw lands per acre, \$50 to \$100, improved farms \$100 to \$200. No homesteads available. Write Pres. Bd. Trade, Huntingdon, B.C.

Richmond District. Area 30,000 acres, including Lulu and Sea Islands (which are dyked to prevent encroachment of the sea). Land is level; soil, deposited by Fraser River, loam on clay, in some places peat. Hay averages $3\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre. Markets for hay and dairy produce in Vancouver and New Westminster. Elec. ry. and boat on Fraser River. Roots take prizes wherever shown. Land is said to rival the Nile flats for richness. Write Sec. Richmond and Pt. Grey Bd. Trade, Eburne Station P.O., B.C.

Sumas Reclamation. 32,000 acres in Sumas Prairie, on B.C. Electric Railway, 60 miles from Vancouver, is being reclaimed by Land Settlement Board. Tenders to be called for in 1920. Approx. 10,000 acres of Crown lands will be available in 1923.

CENTRAL BRITISH COLUMBIA

CENTRAL BRITISH COLUMBIA includes: (a) that section of the great Intermontane Valley between the Selkirks and Rocky Mountains lying to the north of the great bend of the Columbia River, and (b) the numerous valleys between the Selkirks and the Ranges to the north of the cross ranges of mountains that form the northern confine of the interior plateau. The Grand Trunk Pacific and the Pacific Great Eastern Railways are opening large areas in this district.

CARIBOO DISTRICT. A natural stock-raising country. There are numerous wild meadows still open. In some parts stock has to be fed three or four months along the Fraser River. Around Quesnel, in the centre and immediately south and west, the community is devoted almost entirely to mixed farming. Irrigation is used extensively, but the success of dry farming on the Springhouse Prairie, overlooking the Fraser River, has induced many older settlers to go in for this system. The mining camps at Quesnel Forks, Barkerville, Stanley, Harper's Camp, furnish a profitable local market. The Fraser River provides transportation from Fort George to Soda Creek. From Ashcroft automobiles and auto-trucks convey passengers and freight. The country has been held back from lack of transportation, but the Pacific Great Eastern Railway, now in construction, will bring the district within a few hours' journey of Vancouver and Prince Rupert. There is great diversity in the nature of the soils. Incomers should cruise the country or get information from settlers before locating. Price of cleared land along the Fraser Valley, \$100 per acre; along the St. Rose Valley, up to \$75; upland localities as low as \$15; uncleared land along the Fraser River, where there is good bunch grass, \$10; open land with some timber, well watered, \$5 per acre. Cost of clearing willow bottom land with a crop in, \$60 to \$75 per acre; cotton wood, \$40 to \$50. The finest fishing all through the district. Trout run to a large size. Mule-deer abound throughout; bear and caribou in the Horsefly and Quesnel Forks districts; grouse and prairie chicken everywhere. Every lake and pool is full of duck. Beaver, lynx, weasel, marten and muskrat are trapped. Fine scenery with good motor roads and comfortable road houses. The climate is very healthy, the thermometer registers as low as 30 below and as high as 90, but the extremes are mitigated by the dry atmosphere. Write Govt. Agents at Quesnel, or 150 Mile House, or at Fort George, B.C.

SETTLEMENT AREA No. 7. 6,500 acres at Rose Lake, near 150 Mile House, to be opened early in 1920.

SETTLEMENT AREA No. 8. 3,700 acres on Fraser River and grade of new P.G.E. Railway, near Alexandria. To be opened early in 1920.

PLATEAU LANDS ON GRAND TRUNK PACIFIC RAILWAY. The amount of available agricultural land is estimated at about 1,359,000 acres, chiefly plateau lands between the hills. The more important districts are Skeena River Valley, Bulkley Valley, Francois Lake, Fraser Lake, Nechako Valley, Bella

Coola, Naas River Valley, Kispisk, Kitsumgalum and Lakelse Valleys, and at a further distance from the Railway Stuart River, Salmon River and Blackwater. No irrigation is necessary. Provincial Government Experimental Stations have been established at different points. Results show that vegetables, small fruits and fodder can be profusely grown and in certain parts wheat and grain. In the near future creameries will be established. Markets are provided by the lumber industry, which supports locally about 25,000 people. Prince Rupert, Alaska and the Yukon mining territory from Barns Lake to Prince Rupert will soon be supporting a large population. In 1919 35 public schools were opened. Settlers took up over 1,400 pre-emptions and several hundred farmers purchased land. The great length of the days in summer and ample rains in the growing months ensure safe and early maturing of crops. None of this land is on a greater elevation than Calgary, the heart of the Alberta wheat belt. Wild fruits abound in all districts. Deer, moose and bear are common and there is good fishing in some rivers and lakes. Pre-emption lands can be secured in most districts. Privately owned land costs from \$8 to \$30 per acre. Write to G.T.P. Railway for pamphlet, "Plateau Valley Lands in British Columbia." The several districts may be described as follows:

Chilako River District. S.W. of Prince George. A narrow valley thickly timbered. Soil in bottom land very fertile with decayed vegetable matter. Fall and spring wheat have matured in the same season. All small grains grow well. Two crops of hay and alfalfa may be taken yearly. Roots and vegetables give phenomenal yields. Red clover and alsike do well. Some improved farms may be obtained. Good fishing and shooting.

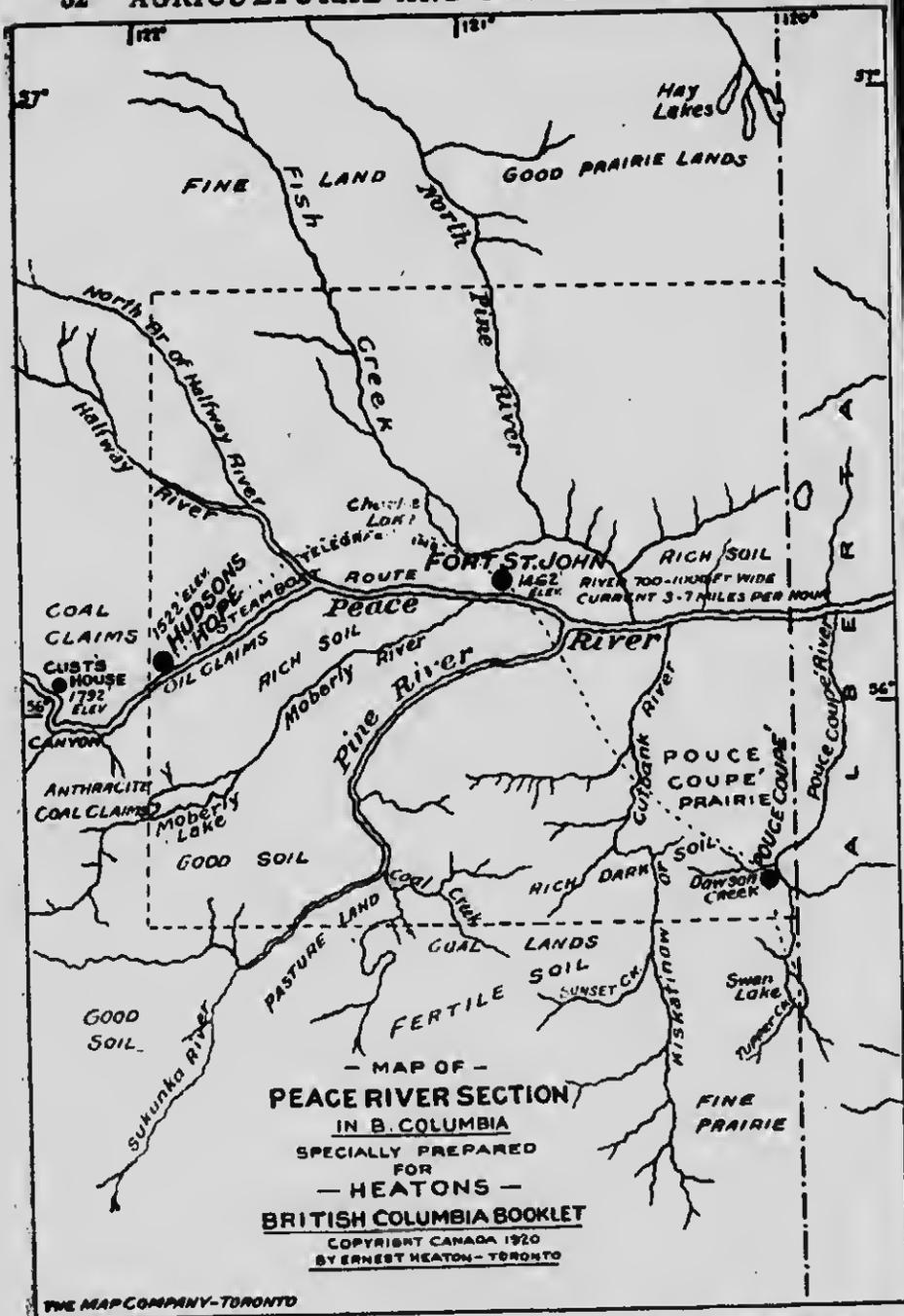
Stuart Lake Country. Soil and climate are similar to the Nechako Valley. Well adapted to mixed farming and dairying. Brome grass, peavine and red top grow luxuriantly. Numerous small streams and lakes. Good Government wagon road runs 40 miles into this district from Vanderhoof.

Fraser, Ootza, Francois Lakes and Endako River District. Lightly wooded with open meadows especially towards Ootza Lake. Soil chiefly black and chocolate colored loam or silt on clay subsoil. Snow fall light. Climate tempered by mild winds from the Pacific; approximates S. Ontario and S. Michigan. Horses and cattle winter out. Small fruits and hardier tree fruits do wonderfully well.



A farm near Vanderhoof in the Nechako Valley. The richest mixed farming country in B.C.—only recently opened up for settlement by the completion of the G. T. P. Ry. and the P. G. E. Ry. Read announcement on page 55, headed "Nechako Valley, H. C. Pugh & Co."

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For Railway connections see under Railways, pages 9-13.

Settlement Areas. The following Settlement Areas have been established by the Land Settlement Board. See page 24.

PRINCE GEORGE DISTRICT. At the junction of the Fraser and Nechako Rivers, 2,000 to 3,000 acres are suitable for agriculture. Wheat and grain of all sorts, and fine vegetables and small fruits are grown. In the lower valley of the Chilako River are many stretches of very fertile, open grassy land, heavily timbered. Winter is said to set in about November. The snow disappears in April. There are occasional summer frosts. Mica and gold are found. Moose and other game plentiful. The population is increasing rapidly. Write Sec. Bd. Trade, or Govt. Agent at Prince George, B.C.

SETTLEMENT AREA No. 1. Approx. 17,800 acres, is located in the centre of the Valley adjoining North bank of Bulkley River. Land Settlement Board office at Telkwa.

SETTLEMENT AREA No. 2. Approx. 35,000 acres, surrounds Vanderhoof, on G.T.P. Railway. Land Settlement Board at Vanderhoof.

SETTLEMENT AREA No. 4. 14,320 acres, near Marten Lake on G.T.P. Railway. Fort Fraser is nearest town. New Area opened December, 1919.

SETTLEMENT AREA No. 5. Approx. 23,000 acres, lies along Fraser River, 2 to 10 miles S.E. of Prince George. On proposed line of P.G.E. Railway to be completed in 1920.

SETTLEMENT AREA No. 6. 5,000 acres adjoining G.T.P. Railway near Smithers. New Area to be opened early in 1920.

SETTLEMENT AREA. The establishment of a Settlement Area at Francois Lake is under consideration by the Land Settlement Board.

NORTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA

NORTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA. So far as explored, from an agricultural point of view, may be said to include that part lying east of the Rocky Mountains from about 56 north. Of this district, present knowledge is confined to the Peace River and its tributaries, the Parsmp, Finley and South Pine. Settlement is retarded by lack of transportation.

PEACE RIVER DISTRICT. The portion of the district in British Columbia adjoins the sixth meridian, and is a rectangular area comprising three and one-half million



acres. The valleys of Peace and South Pine Rivers contain some very good farming land, and Pouce Coupé prairie, in the south-east corner, is well adapted for agriculture. The portion along the west and south-west would make good ranching land, as, although agriculture cannot be carried on owing to the broken nature of the surface, grasses grow luxuriantly. Along the north and south portions the surface is heavily wooded. The largest undeveloped area of agricultural land is in the Finlay and Parsnip Valleys, where land is flat, and soil black loam in the river bottoms, with sands or clay loam behind the first bench. Indications of coal are numerous around Hudson Hope, and just west of this place almost unlimited water power could be developed in the Peace River Canyon. This district, when cleared of the timber, will make good agricultural land, as the soil is first class. The E.D. & B.C. Ry. from Edmonton runs from Spirit River to Pouce Coupé village. It is proposed to extend the P.G.E. Ry. to this district through Prince George, from Southern B.C. (see under Railways on page 10).

Pouce Coupe Prairie. Is a plateau of gentle rolling prairie, 25 m. by 40 m., alt. 2,400 ft., immediately east of Rocky Mountains in S.E. corner of the Block. An ideal ranching country, with abundant wild hay and peavine. Stock pasture all year round. No hail or summer frosts.

Fort St. John. This district, in the centre of the Block, is fertile, with abundant vegetation, too rough for grain growing. Several families have located here.

Hudson Hope. A trading post on western limit. In summer, boats run from Peace River, 229 m. A number of homesteads have been located near the post and on the river flats. Heavy yields of grain and vegetables are reported.

Further Information. Write for latest publication to Natural Resources Intelligence Branch, Ottawa.

Announcements

VICTORIA'S RESIDENTIAL PARK—UPLANDS, LTD.—*World changes compel you to make a new home from old surroundings. Victoria offers residential attractions second to none in the British Empire, and Uplands, Victoria's residential Park offers you a home site not excelled, if equalled, anywhere on two continents. Write for our descriptive literature about Victoria and Uplands. Uplands, Ltd., Belmont House, Victoria, B.C.*

NECHAKO VALLEY—H. C. PUGH & Co.—A valley 15 miles wide and 40 miles long, lightly covered with scattered poplar 1 to 5 inches with large open spaces. A luxuriant growth of Peavine, Vetches and Wild grasses reaching a height of 4 and 6 feet are found all over the valley. Soil is chocolate loam of great depth to a clay subsail. Long summers and short winters. Good railway transportation, (G. T. P. Ry.), good roads, excellent water. A first class country for mixed farming. Fruit, cattle and grains. Crop returns have shown wheat 75 bushels and oats 125 bushels to the acre. Prices \$18.00 to \$20.00 an acre with long easy terms of payment if required. Principal town, Vanderhoof. Population 250. Write to H. C. Pugh & Co., 211-213 Somerset Bldg., Winnipeg, Man.

VANCOUVER ISLAND FRUIT LANDS, LTD.—We are making roads, operating investigation farms, etc., to open up the last large blocks of Agricultural lands in the Alberni and East Coast Districts between Englishman's River and Camox. Tracts of from 10 to 40 acres on good roads, close to railways, stores, etc., for \$40 per acre, unimproved; \$150 up, improved. Payment on long term. Excellent soil for any kind of mixed farming. Ideal climate. Local markets for all produce. Write for full particulars and illustrated handbook, Vancouver Island Fruit Lands, Ltd., Belmont House, Victoria, B.C.

Mining

BRITISH COLUMBIA. The annual Mineral Production of British Columbia for the past 10 years, as published by the Bureau of Mines, British Columbia, is as follows:

1908.....	\$23,851,277	1914.....	\$25,388,325
1909.....	24,443,025	1915.....	29,447,508
1910.....	26,377,066	1916.....	42,290,462
1911.....	23,499,072	1917.....	37,010,392
1912.....	32,440,800	1918.....	41,782,474
1913.....	30,296,398	1919—Est...	33,421,333

The increase in 1915 is accounted for by the increase in the prices of all metals except silver, brought about by the European War.

ANTIMONY. Stibnite, the sulphide of antimony, is common, occurring in association with lead and zinc ores, but is seldom is found in large quantities.

ARSENIC. Arsenic was produced in 1918 to value of \$43,114 from the arsenical pyrites in concentrates shipped by the Hedley Gold Mining Co. to Tacoma.

BUILDING AND ORNAMENTAL STONE. For a very complete illustrated description of B. Columbia stones, write Mines Branch, Ottawa, for Vol. V., Report on Building and Ornamental Stones of Canada, 1917.

GRANITES. A grey type is quarried on the islands off the mouth of Jervis Inlet; a darker-colored stone near Prince Rupert and at Agassiz and Cathmar on the C.P.R.; a lighter stone near Nelson and a pinkish type on the Okanagan Lake.

SANDSTONES. Stone, normally greyish-blue altering to buff, has been quarried near Nanaimo and at Koksilah on Vancouver Island, also on Denman, Hornby, Newcastle, Gabriola, Salt Spring, Mayne, Pender and Saturna Islands.

MARBLES. A white and blue-banded marble is quarried near Kootenay Lake and on Nootka Sound, on W. Vancouver Island and occurs at points on the mainland. A handsome red marble has been worked on Texada Island. Fine grained red and white varieties abound above Grant Creek, on the G.T.P.

OTHER DECORATIVE STONES. Near Rossland and Ymir are dark basic rocks suitable for monumental stone; sodalite and syenite are found near Ice River, black carbonaceous slates on Charlotte Island.

CEMENT MATERIALS. There is one Portland cement plant at Tod Inlet, near Victoria, which made an output in 1918 of nearly \$300,000.

CHROMITE. Chromite is known to occur at Tulameen and on Scottie Creek, in the Clinton Mining Division, near Cascade in the Grand Forks Mining Division, and on Taylor Creek in the Lillooet Division. 670 tons were shipped in 1918 from the Mastodon claim near Cascade.

CLAY AND CLAY PRODUCTS. Suitable brick clay deposits are found in all districts. Sumas Mountain in N. Westminster district contains the best series of fire clays and shales known in Canada for the manufacture of a varied range of brick products. Similar refractory shales occur near Whonnock, on the C.P.R. Pressed brick and fire brick are made at Clayburn, near Vancouver. Pyrophyllite is shipped from Kyuquot to Victoria to make stove linings and sewer pipe.

COAL. Coal beds occur in Vancouver Island, the Crow's Nest Pass, at Princeton, Nicola and the Bulkley Valley, the Queen Charlotte Islands, the headwaters of Skeena River in the N. Cariboo District, in the Telkwa Valley near the G.T.P., the Upper Elk River, and near the

N. Thompson River. The chief collieries are: on Vancouver Island, the Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir), Ltd., the Western Fuel Co., Pacific Coast Coal Mines, and Vancouver-Nanaimo Coal Mining Co. On the mainland: The Crow's Nest Pass Collieries, The Corbin Coal and Coke Co., Middlesboro Colliery, Ltd., the Inland Coal and Coke Co., the Princeton Coal and Land Co., and the Pacific Coast Coal Syndicate. In 1919 the net value of coal produced was \$11,786,000; the net output used as coal, not made into coke, was \$2,357,218 tons (2,240 lbs.). The gross output in 1918 was 2,504,423 long tons. The Crow's Nest Pass Mines are 250,000 acres in extent. Total thickness, 300 ft., 80 seams. The coal area in the Upper Elk River District is reported to extend 140 sq. miles and to contain 14 billion tons. Development here awaits transportation. There are coke ovens at Fernie, Michel, Carbonado and Comox. During the war the Dominion Fuel Controller fixed the prices. In 1918 coal averaged \$5 a ton, and coke \$8.25. See Coke.

COKE. The Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co. has 454 Beehive ovens at Fernie; 486 at Michel, and 240 (now idle) at Carbonado. The C.P.R. has 204 Beehives at Hosmer, and the Canadian Collieries, Ltd., 150 ovens at Comox, on Vancouver Island. The output is used chiefly by the Copper and Lead International Smelters. Coke produced in 1919 was 98,598 tons (2,240 lbs.), valued at \$690,186.

COPPER. The output for 1919 was 45,984,046 lbs., valued at \$8,631,205. The chief producers are the Granby Co., operating 2 smelters and several mines. The Britannia Mining and Smelting Co., Ltd., and the Consolidated Co., with a large smelter at Trail. An oil flotation plant is being built near Princeton to handle the ore from the Copper Mountain properties of the Canada Copper Corporation. The Rossland production comes from the gold-copper ore.

FELDSPAR. Occurrences have been noted in British Columbia.

GOLD. LOPE MINING. Value of gold produced in 1919, from lode mining, was \$2,930,365. About 75% of the gold produced is recovered from smelting copper-bearing ores. The only large stamp mill operating is at Hedley, in the Osoyoos Mining Division. Others in Nelson Division.

PLACER MINING. In gold placer mining the highest point of production was reached in 1863, when the output was \$3,913,563. The known and available

high-grade deposits are becoming exhausted. In 1919 the yield was valued at \$286,500, practically the whole being obtained from the Cassiar and Cariboo Districts.

GYP SUM. Gypsum is found at Salmon River, on C.P.R., 189 miles n.e. of Vancouver, near Kamloops, at Merritt and at Grand Prairie.

IRON. Important deposits of iron ore occur at several points along both the west and east coasts of Vancouver Island, and on the west coast of Texada Island in the strait of Georgia. Magnetite is the most usual ore carrying between 55 and 70 per cent. of iron with phosphorus below the "Bessemer" limit. Limonite, or bog-iron occurs on the west coast of Vancouver Island. Hematite has been reported on some islands. In most cases development has been suspended owing to lack of demand. The ore available on Vancouver and Texada Islands is estimated at 12,888,200 tons, of which 470,000 lbs "actual ore," 4,537,600 "probable ore," 7,880,600 tons "possible ore." On the mainland red hematite ore is found on Sand Creek and Bull River in the Cranbrook district. Bog iron has been shipped from Mons on the P.G.E. Ry. to Irondale, Wn. Write to Department of Mines, Victoria, for Bulletin No. 3, 1917. Report on Iron Ore Deposits of Vancouver Island and Coast. The B.C. Government has granted bounty on pig manufactured in B.C. \$3 a ton if from local ore; \$1.50 if from foreign ore and will diamond-drill the most promising properties to test the possibilities of an iron industry.

IRON PYRITES deposits occur at Granby Bay and Port Essington. 3,000 tons pyrite was produced in 1919 by the Sullivan Mine in East Kootenay.

LEAD. Practically all the lead produced in Canada comes from British Columbia. Most of the mines are located in East and West Kootenay; also a few near Hazelton. The ores are nearly all shipped to the Trail Smelter. In 1919 the production of lead amounted to 32,134,136 lbs., valued at \$1,658,121.

MAGNESITE. There are hydro-magnesite deposits at Atlin, in Northern B.C., which could be used on the Pacific Coast in the chemical industry and in making special cements, also magnesite deposits near Clifton.

SULPHATE OF MAGNESIUM (Epsom Salts). Epsom Salts are obtained from Spotted Lake, Osoyoos Division, and near Clifton. The Basque Chemical Production Company, Ltd., of Vancouver, control and operate at Epsom Spur, near Basque, B.C., on the C.N.R., 5 lakes with computed output of millions of tons of pure Sul-

phate of Magnesia (Epsom Salts), which requires no refining. The sample analysis by J. A. Dawson, public analyst, reads: Water by loss on ignition 49.12%, Magnesium as Mg, 10.29, Sulphate as SO_4 , 40.62, Sodium as Na, 0.08, Silicate as SiO_2 , 0.01, Total 100.12, Arsenic, lead, aluminum, iron, zinc and calcium absent. Carbonate, phosphate and nitrate absent.

MANGANESE. A manganese deposit has been developed near Kaslo. A discovery is reported near Kowichan Lake, on Vancouver Island from which 550 tons of 50% ore was shipped in 1919. The property is being developed.

PETROLEUM. Indications of oil occur in Flathead Valley and Graham Island.

PLATINUM. Platinum is known to exist in various parts associated with placer gold in alluvial workings, but has not been mined hitherto except as a by-product. A small quantity is recovered every year from the placer gravels in the Similkameen District. Excellent prospects are reported in the Tulameen District.

PRECIOUS STONES—DIAMONDS. In an analysis of rock specimens collected in 1913, on the Olive Mountain near the Tulameen River, British Columbia, small diamonds were found. Peridotite, in which the diamonds occur, is closely related to the rocks which form the matrix for the Arkansas diamonds. No method has yet been devised to separate the diamonds from the rock.

SALT. The principal known salt spring is at the north end of Admiral Island, near Nanaimo. An important deposit is reported at Kwinitza, 45 miles east of Prince Rupert.

SILVER. Total production in 1919 was 3,667,516 ozs., valued at \$3,871,063. About 75% of the silver is found associated with lead in argentiferous galena, the remainder with copper-bearing ores. The chief sources of silver are the silver lead ores of East and West Kootenay, supplemented by the silver contained in the gold-copper-silver ores of Rossland, Boundary and Coast Districts. In 1919 the Slovan District produced over half of the total output. Trail ships hullion to the Orient continuously.

TUNGSTEN. Tungsten has been noted in quartz veins in the Slovan City mining division, and at Hardscrabble Creek, in the Cariboo District.

ZINC. Two mines—the Lucky Jim and the H. B.—are operated for zinc alone. Several mines in the Slovan

and Ainsworth Mining Divisions produce hand-picked zinc ore or concentrates as a by-product from the milling of galena ores. Ores are shipped to the Trail smelter and U.S. smelters. Zinc also occurs near Vancouver, on Vancouver Island, and near Hazelton. Total production in 1919 was 43,694,583 lbs. metallic zinc, valued at \$2,717,803, in ore and concentrates, of which nearly 68% is credited to the Standard Mine of Silvertown. An electrolytic zinc reduction plant is working at Trail.

The Boards of Trade Register

Industrial Opportunities

INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT. A special Department of the Provincial Government was formed in 1919 to develop industries of the Province. An appropriation of \$2,000,000 has been made for the purpose of making advances to new industries.

Further Information. Write to Major Martyn, Commissioner of Industries, Victoria, B.C., and to local references in Boards of Trade Register, pages 64 to 88.

TRADE WITH ORIENT. Mail steamers now run from Vancouver and Victoria to Honolulu, Japan, China, Australia and New Zealand.

Strategical Position. By shipping from a branch factory in Vancouver a British manufacturer would save 6,800 miles to Japan or Siberia, over 5,000 to Shanghai, over 4,000 to Hong Kong, about 4,900 to New Zealand, over 4,600 to Sydney, Australia, nearly 1,000 miles to Singapore. See also under Panama Canal.

PANAMA CANAL. The advantages of this Canal will be enormous. The distance from Victoria to Liverpool by the Canal is 8,892 miles, by Cape Horn 14,558; the distance to Gibraltar by the Canal is 8,677, by Cape Horn 13,637. A steamer of 8,000 tons, running 14 knots, burning 100 tons of coal daily, would save on a voyage to Liverpool, about 17 days and over \$12,000. See under Flour Mills.

GROWTH OF MANUFACTURES. The manufactures of Vancouver increased from \$4,990,152 in 1900 to \$33,871,044 in 1915, an increase of 579% as compared

with an increase of 263% in Toronto and 242% in Montreal. For local opportunities see under Descriptions of Towns, pages 64 to 85.

SHIPBUILDING. In 1919 there were built 10 steel steamers, total dead weight 70,200 tons, and 46 wooden steamers, total dead weight 101,600 tons.

Shipbuilding Yards. There are 10 Shipbuilding Yards in the Province:

VANCOUVER—J. Coughlan & Sons, Wallace Shipyards, B.C. Marine, Northern Construction Co.

VICTORIA—Foundation Company of B.C., Cholberg Ship Company, Harbour Marine Coy., Ltd., Victoria Machinery Depot, Yarrows, Limited, Esquimalt.

PRINCE RUPERT—Prince Rupert Dry Dock and Engineering Co.

STEEL INDUSTRIES. Two definite proposals have been made by the Open Hearth Steel Furnace Co. and The Electric Smelting Furnace Co. The amount of high grade ore in sight in B. Columbia is 14,000,000 tons, and there may be in addition approximately twice that or about 40,000,000 tons in all. (See under Mining.) Extensive research has and is being carried on under the Supervision of Professor Stansfield of McGill University.

Rolling Mills Established.—Ehurne Rolling Mills at Ehurne, Port Moody Rolling Mills at Port Moody, Opsals, Ltd., at Vancouver.

TEXTILE INDUSTRIES. The damp, close climate is eminently suited for the manufacture of textiles. There are 3 textile industries in the Province. A woollen mill has recently been established at Vancouver to make tweeds, yarns, blankets, etc.

FLOUR MILLS. Taking into consideration time and freight rates Calgary will about represent the dividing line for shipment of grain via the Atlantic and via Panama Canal to Europe. Vancouver will be the natural outlet for the Peace River District when Railway connections are complete.

LUMBER INDUSTRY. For description of B.C. Forests, see under General Information, page 7. The value of the lumher cut in 1918 was \$27,992,976.

The export of lumber amounted in 1917 to 43,922,563 ft. B.M.; in 1918 to 88,069,029 ft. B.M. Write to The Timber Commissioner, Victoria, B.C.

Douglas Fir. The most valuable tree on the Pacific Coast, grows north up to 51 degrees. Ranges from Rocky Mts. to the Coast. Sometimes reaches 300 ft..

with base circumference of 30 to 40 ft. Is strong and durable, and greatly in demand for structural timber. Makes a beautiful finish material.

Western Red Cedar. The largest of all cedars. Average height 125 ft., with diameter 4 to 8 ft., sometimes reaching 200 ft., with diam. 14 to 18 ft. Is practically impervious to decay, with close, straight grain, light and soft, easy to handle, very free from warp, shrinkage or swelling. Greatly used where material is exposed to weather or contact with damp soil.

Sitka Spruce. Remarkable for strength, lightness, and resilience. Peculiarly adapted to manufacture of aeroplanes, especially that found at Queen Charlotte Islands. Is non-resinous and odorless. Does not warp or split. Used for veneered articles and building purposes.

Western Soft Pine. Distributed over Southern interior. Grows from 80 to 100 ft., with diameter 2 to 4 ft. Is light, soft, and strong in proportion to weight. Seasoned wood will not shrink or swell. Works without splitting. An excellent finish material.

Western Hemlock. Greatly in demand for box manufacturing and cooperage. Is light, strong, odorless, easily worked. Forms greater part of pulpwood used in B.C.

Other Trees Manufactured include Engelmann Spruce, Cottonwood, Tamarack and Balsam.

WOOD INDUSTRIES. There are in B. Columbia 6 pulp and paper mills, 212 sawmills—daily capacity 8,300,000 bd. ft.; and 70 shingle mills—daily capacity 10,200,000 shingles.

WATER POWERS. The province has been only partially explored. It is impossible to give more than a rough estimate of the power possibilities of the province.

Power Developments. In January, 1920, the power capacity of water power plants already installed was 312,500 h.p. These include—

	h.p.
Lake Buntzen—Plant No. 1	43,500
Lake Buntzen—Plant No. 2	40,500
Stave Lake	39,600
Kootenay River—Upper Bonnington Falls....	38,000
Jordan River	25,000
Powell River	24,000
Link River—Ocean Falls	20,550
Britannia Creek—Beach Plant	16,350
Puntledge River	12,000
Falls Creek	8,200
Kettle River—Cascade Plant	3,900

	h.p.
Britannia Creek—Tunnel Plant	3,780
Kootenay River—Lower Bonnington Falls	3,648
Kootenay River—Nelson Plant	3,400
Goldstream River	3,400

SMALLER DEVELOPMENTS. Smaller developments near Hedley, Kamloops, Mill Creek, Prince Rupert, Revelstoke, Surf Inlet, Swanson Bay. Total 11,750 h.p. In addition to these many small water powers are used throughout the country in connection with mining and fish packing.

Municipalities. The municipalities supplied with hydraulic light and power are: Anyox, Armstrong, Bonnington, Britannia Beach, Burnahy, Cascade, Chilliwack, Coquitlam, Courtenay, Cumherland, Delta, Esquimalt, Grand Forks, Greenwood, Hedley, Kamloops, Kaslo, Langley, Maple Ridge, Matsqui, Mill Creek, Mission City, Nanaimo, Nelson, New Denver, New Westminster, North Vancouver, Oak Bay, Peachland, Phoenix, Point Grey, Point Moody, Powell River, Prince Rupert, Revelstoke, Richmond, Rossland, Saanich, Sandon, Silverton, South Vancouver, Spences Bridge, Sumas, Summerland, Surf Inlet, Surrey, Swanson Bay, Trail, Union Bay, Vancouver, Victoria.

Undeveloped Powers. Within available distances of Vancouver and Victoria 750,000 h.p. can be developed. These water powers are all situated within an area of 20,000 square miles. The water power possibilities of Vancouver Island have been estimated at 500,000 h.p., while the total possibilities of the province have been placed at 3,000,000 h.p., of which about 312,500 h.p. have been developed.

Further Information. Write the Comptroller, Water Rights Branch, Victoria, B.C., or the Director of Water Power, Ottawa.

Descriptions of Towns

Information supplied by local Boards of Trade.
Chief Towns of Judicial District marked ¶

ARMSTRONG, in Okanagan Valley, 32 miles s. of Sicamous Junction on C.P.R. Hotels, Okanagan, Armstrong. 6 churches, high and public schools, Domestic Science and Manual Training Depts. Creamery, brick plant, 4 saw mills, electric light plant, 2 hanks, 2 livery stables, sash and door factory, evaporating plant, drill hall, 2 garages, waterworks, electric light and power, lumbering, grain, fruit growing, mixed farming, 3 produce exchanges. Agricultural Exhibition grounds, rifle range. Alt. 1,187. Pop. 1,500.

NOTE—C.N.P.R. have purchased land for terminals on their Kamloops-Kelowna line to be built at once.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES. — Paper manufacturing, canning factory, automobile factory. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

ASHCROFT, on Thompson River, on C.P.R. main line, 204 miles from Vancouver, and on C.N.R. Stage line to Barkerville, 287 m. Hotel. 3 churches, school, 2 hanks, newspaper, livery stable, electric light plant. Outfitting point for the Highland Valley. The gateway to the Cariboo country and Thompson Valley, where large areas are being irrigated for fruit raising. A fruit and vegetable district, with mixed farming and cattle ranching. Indications of anthracite coal. Alt. 1,004. Pop. 500. Write Mgr. Royal Bank.

ATLIN, on Atlin Lake, 80 miles from Carcross, Y.T., where S.S. connect with White Pass and Yukon Ry. Hotels, Atlin Inn, operated by White Pass Ry. as tourist hotel; Royal, Kootenay. Government building, hospital, skating and curling rinks, saw mill. This neighborhood produces $\frac{3}{4}$ of placer gold of the province, also lead and coal. Splendid scenery, hunting and fishing. Alt. 2,200. Pop. 350. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

CAMBORNE, on Fish River, on C.P.R. branch line. Steamer to Beaton, 12 miles. Public schools, waterworks, electric light, mining gold, galena copper ores. Pop. 350.

CHASE, at outlet of South Thompson River from Shuswap Lake, 40 miles e. of Kamloops, on C.P.R. main line. Hotel, Underwood. 3 churches, public school,

court house, 2 opera houses, park, bank. Electric light and water system owned by private Co. Lumber mill, 12 stores. Annual output of lumber 30 million feet. Neighborhood supplies grain, vegetables and fruits. Fine scenery, fishing and hunting. Pop. 600.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Shingle mill, box factory. Low tax rate. Write Imperial Bank.

CHILLIWACK, on the Fraser River, on C.N.R. and G.N.R., 70 miles from Vancouver. Terminus of the B.C. Electric Ry. from Vancouver. Daily steamers to and from New Westminster. Ferry to Harrison Mills on C.P.R. Telephone to Vancouver, Victoria, Seattle, etc., connected with local telephone service throughout city and district. Hotels, Empress \$2.50 up, Royal \$2, 1 newspaper, high school and public schools, 4 banks, 2 companies Canadian Militia, 104th Regt. Drill hall and rifle range. Agricultural Society fair grounds and half-mile race track. Opera house and 1 picture show. Electric light and power. Water-works system (gravity), saw mills, planing mills, sash and door factory, shingle mills, machine shops and 3 garages, soda water factory, evaporating factory, 2 creameries, milk condensing factory. Fraser Valley Milk Producers Association operate 2 creameries and cheese factory. Large cement plant building, extensive deposits. Noted for wonderfully productive district and good roads and scenery. Fishing and game excellent. Progressive Municipal Government. Pop. 2,000. Pop. of District, about 7,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Men with capital for farming, dairying, horse and cattle breeding, fruit and vegetable raising (no irrigation). Brick works, cement works, excelsior and harrel works (cotton wood extensive). Implement works, rolled oat mill, tourist hotel, pork packing and bacon factory, pickle factory, sugar beet factory, fruit and vegetable canneries. Write Mgr., Royal Bank.

CLAYBURN, 4 miles from Fraser River, 37 miles e. of New Westminster, on C.P.R. B.C. Elec. Ry. to New Westminster and Vancouver (50 m.). Good boarding house. Pres. church, public school. Light, water and sewerage systems owned by Clayburn Co. Elec. power supplied by Western Canada Power Co. Industries, bricks and fire clay products, creamery, lumber mill. A dairying district. Valuable clay deposits. Fine scenery, pheasant and duck shooting. Tennis and croquet clubs. Pop. 450.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Jam factory. Write Postmaster.

COMOX (Vancouver Island), on Straits of Georgia, 60 miles n.w. of Nanaimo station. 3 m. from Courtenay, on E. & N. Ry. C.P.R. and Union S.S. line run steamers 5 times each week to Vancouver and Victoria. Hotels, Elk, Lorne. 3 churches (Ang., Pres., R.C.), graded public school. Tel., Government line, hospital, Govt. wireless station, saw mill. Pop. 750.

COURTENAY (Vancouver Island), 3 m. from Comox Harbor, on Courtenay River, 142 m. north of Victoria. N. terminus of E. & N. Ry., 5 S.S. weekly by C.P.R. Coast Service and Union S.S. Co. Hotels, Riverside, Courtenay \$2 to \$3.50, Restmore (apart. house). 2 churches (Ang., Pres.), public school, girls' boarding school, 2 banks, opera house. 2 motor garages, 3 saw mills, co-operative creamery, condensed milk factory, 2 wholesale grain and feed. Comox Logging & Railway Co. employ about 600 men and operate logging ry. through town. Can. Collieries Co. (late Dunsmuir, Ltd.) at Cumberland (6 m.), employ about 1,600 men, ship 40,000 tons of coal monthly and operate complete hydro-elec. power plant on Puntledge River (2½ m.). Elec. light. Elec. and water power available. Rural mail service, good motor roads, athletic association, shooting, fine fishing and sports of all kinds. A mixed farming and dairying district. Sand and gravel deposits. Pop. 800.

NOTE.—\$25,000 post office is to be erected. C.N.R. is building to Courtenay from Victoria via Alberni.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Dairying, poultry and mixed farming; vegetable, fruit and fish canneries, woodworking industries. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

COQUITLAM. See Port Coquitlam.

CRANBROOK, in Kootenay Valley between Selkirk and Rocky Mountains. Div. pt. on C.P.R. Crow's Nest branch. Geographical and distributing centre of s.e. Kootenay. Hotels, Cranbrook, Cosmopolitan \$2.50, Imperial \$1 to \$2, and 3 others, 6 churches, high and 2 public schools, manual training school. Provincial public buildings. Judicial centre. Res. judge and court house. Newspaper, 3 banks, sash and door factory, wholesale grocery and hardware, 10 saw and planing mills within 20 miles (daily cap. 500,000 ft.), aerated water works, foundry, brewery, garages, electric light. Mixed farming and fruit district, delightful climate, good hunting and fishing. A rich mining district (silver, lead, gold, copper). Alt. 3,014. Pop. 2,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Wood working, clay products, bricks, hot houses, tannery, leather factory. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

CRESTON, on Crow's Nest Pass Div. of C.P.R., halfway between Nelson and Cranbrook, 68 m. Hotels. Creston, King George \$3. 4 churches, 2 schools, bank, telephone, waterworks, saw mill, 2 box factories, garage, newspaper. 50,000 acres of rich fruit lands in vicinity. Creston strawberries, raspberries, apples, honey, cider and tomatoes are famous. Fishing and hunting. Good roads for motoring. Pop. 600. Pop. of district 2,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Fruit and vegetable cannery, women's clothing store. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

CUMBERLAND (Vancouver Island), on Comox Lake, in foothills of Bufford Mts., 60 miles n. of Nanaimo. Can. Collieries Ry. to Union Bay, 12 m.; E. & N. Ry. 4m. distant. S.S. to Nanaimo and Vancouver 5 times per week. Hotels, Cumherland, Union, King George and 3 others. 4 churches, public and high school. Waterworks, electric light, sewerage, 2 banks, customs house, Prov. Govt. office, hospital, weekly paper, saw mills. Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir), Ltd., ship 3,000 to 4,000 tons of coal daily. Lumbering, fishing and hunting. Pop. 4,500.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—At Union Bay there is deep water with abundance of coal, coke, iron ore and electric energy for manufacturers. Write Bk. Commerce, Cumherland.

DUNCAN (Vancouver Island), on E. & N. Ry., and Cowichan River, 38 miles n. of Victoria. Junction E. & N. Ry. br. to Cowichan Lake. Hotels, Tzouhalem and Quamichan \$2 to \$3. 4 churches (Ang., Pres., R.C., Meth.), private school for girls and young boys (The Cliffs), private school for boys, public and high schools, large hospital, Indian Offices, large departmental stores, Agricultural Hall, 2 banks, creamery with egg collecting and poultry fattening stations, saw mills. Town owns electric light and water systems. An attractive residential ranching and farming district, with fine hays and lakes. Good shooting and fishing. Pop. 1,200.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Dairying, fruit farming, poultry farming, grain growing, lumbering. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

ELKO, on Elk River, 190 miles e. of Nelson, on G.N.R., Kootenay Central Ry. and C.P.R. Waldo branch. Hotels, Elk \$2.50, Columbia \$2. Ang. and Pres. churches, school, water system, 75,000 h.p. water power available, saw mills, 3 general stores, druggist, pool room, cafe, garage, machine shop. Neighborhood supplies lumber. Deposits of iron, coal, copper and oil. Beautiful scenery. Good fishing and hunting.

Burton Copper mine, 2 miles. Pop. 400. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

ENDERBY, on Shuswap River, in Okanagan Valley, and C.P.R. br., 23 miles of Sicamous Jct. Hotels, King Edward, Enderby \$2. 4 churches, public school, high school, bank, hospital, brick and tile factory, saw mill, harnessmaker. Mixed farming, dairying, fruit growing, lumbering (annual cut 20,000,000 ft.), water power within 20 m. Tourist resort. Good fishing, small and big game. Alt. 1,165. Pop. 836.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Fruit growing, sash and door, box and crate and jam factories, cannery, cold storage, building houses, pulp making. For free pamphlet write Sec. Bd. Trade.

ESQUIMALT (Vancouver Island), on C.P.R. Elec. Ry. to Victoria, 3 m., Oak and Saanich. Hotels, Gorge, Coach and Horses and 2 others. 3 churches, school, bank. Light and water supplied by private co. Salmon cannery, shipbuilding, lime kiln, oyster beds, barrel factory, tiles, sewer pipe factory. Naval yards and fortifications, graving dry dock, fine harbor. Pop. 5,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Cement works. Nearby is lime rock quarry. Write Town Clerk.

FERNIE, near Elk River, on C.P.R., G.N.R. Morrissey, Fernie and Michel Ry., 700 miles e. of Vancouver. Hotels, Fernie and 9 others. 5 churches, Judicial centre court house, hospital, \$100,000 post office and customs house, public and high schools, \$20,000 city hall, \$15,000 fire hall, skating and curling rinks, 3 banks, 2 saw mills, large brewery, railway car shops, foundry and machine shop, opera house, baseball and football clubs, commercial and working men's clubs, isolation hospital. American and Italian Consulates. 3 livery stables, 3 automobile garages, 2 wholesale houses. Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co. employ normally 2,000 men (coal reserves unlimited; annual output 1,000,000 tons), 500 beehive coke-ovens. Customs port of entry, and Provincial Police Headquarters for East Kootenay. Outfitting point for hunters in East Kootenay game reserve. Big game abundant. City supplies electric light and power, owns 200 acre natural park, with race track. Sewerage treated by septic process. Alt. 3,303. Pop. 4,000 including tributary pop., 7,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Cheap furniture, sashes and doors, making boxes for shipping fruit, etc.; wholesale houses, vegetable and fruit growing. Development of power on Elk River, 18 miles distant. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

FORT STEELE, a mining town on Kootenay River, at mouth of Wild Horse Creek, and on Kootenay Central Ry. (C.P.R.), Golden to Crow's Nest br., 45 miles n. of Fernie, 12 miles from Cranbrook. 3 churches (Ang., R.C., Pres.), public school. Hotels, Imperial \$2, Windsor \$1.50. Water system (owned by private co.). Masonic Hall, opera house. Ranching and fruit growing in neighborhood. Principal minerals of district are: lead, copper, silver, gold and iron. Quantities of timber available. Good scenery, fishing and hunting. Pop. 300. Write Geo. S. Baker.

GOLDEN, on Columbia River, on C.P.R., 168 miles w. of Calgary. Hotels, Columbia, Queen's, Kootenay, Russell \$2.50. 4 churches, public and high schools, 2 banks, court house, sash and door factory. Bi-weekly connections with Windermere District via Kootenay Central Ry. to Athalmer (75 miles) and Fort Steele. Good fishing and big game within a few miles. Northern Gateway to Columbia-Kootenay Valley. Lumber mills employ about 500 men. The C.P.R. has established a colony of Swiss Alpine guides here in the model village, "Edelweiss." Alt. 2,580. Pop. 1,100.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Some homesteads available nearby, box factory. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

GRAND FORKS, in Kettle Valley, 225 miles east of Vancouver, on the C.P.R., G.N.R., K.V.R., S. & B.C. Hotels, Yale, Winnipeg, Pacific, and 5 others. 6 churches, hospital, public and high schools, water and elec. light systems. \$40,000 Prov. Govt. building, \$60,000 Federal building. Union station, C.P.R. and K.V.R. round house and machine shops, 2 banks, Granby Smelter (the largest copper smelter in the British Empire), Boundary Iron Works, Riverside Nurseries, 2 newspapers, livery stable, cement block works, 2 saw mills, sash and door factory, box factory, opera house, moving picture theatre. Port of entry and exporting centre. Alt. 1,746. Pop. 2,000.

NOTE.—Prov. Govt. have made survey for irrigation system for the Valley.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Surrounding country offers splendid opportunities for fruit-growers, farmers and stockmen. Good opening for a sugar-beet factory. Cheap power for manufacturers, mining operations and lumber and kindred industries. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

GREENWOOD, on C.P.R. Stage connection with G.N.R. Hotels, Imperial, Windsor, Pacific. 4 churches (Ang., R.C., Pres., Meth.), city waterworks. \$45,000 Federal building. 1 weekly paper, electric light plant.



Vancouver Island Firs, near Port Alberni, B.C. See page 7.

telephone, 2 hanks, 1 livery stable. B.C. Copper Co. smelter. Alt. 2,464. Pop. 800.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Machine men, smelter men, miners, laborers, servant girls, fruit farmers. Write Can. Bk. of Com.

¶ **KAMLOOPS**, on main lines C.P.R. and C.N.R. 250 miles e. of Vancouver, 390 miles w. of Calgary, at junction of the n. and s. branches of the Thompson River, both navigable for some distance. Hotels, Leland \$3 up, Patricia, Dominion \$2, Grand Pacific, Colonial. Public and high schools, 2 private schools, R.C. convent, hospital, old men's home, 5 hanks. Town owns elec. light (\$500,000 hydro-elec. plant), water and sewerage systems, fire department and large park. Industries: brewery, cold storage and ice plant, bottling plant, cigars, sashes and doors, machine shop, foundry, large brick yard, steam laundry, 2 newspapers. Customs port. Dom. Lands office. County seat of Judicial district. Div. station of C.P.R. Centre of supply for large mining and grazing district in the famous dry belt. Fine climate, good fishing and shooting, sports of all kinds. The Ski Club has over 100 members. In Revelstoke park there is a jumping site which beats the famous Blumendal hill in Norway. Alt. 1,160. Pop., with suburbs, 5,500.

NOTE.—Kamloops Junction (1 mile) has been made div. station on main line of C.N.R., C.N.R. bridge connects centre of city with main line. A branch of C.N. Ry. to Okanagan Valley to be built.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Smelter, malting house, abattoir and packing house, fruit and vegetable cannery, hox factory, beet sugar factory. Tourist hotel on large scale. Stock raising and mixed farming. For free pamphlet, write Sec. Chamber of Commerce.

¶ **KASLO**, west of Kootenay Lake, 42 miles from Nelson, on C.P.R. Terminus of C.P.R. Kaslo-Nakusp br. Daily steamers to Nelson, 42 miles. Hotels, King George, Kaslo Queen's, Nelson. 4 churches, public and high schools, electric light, telephone, bank, customs concentrating works, newspaper, livery stable, a large water power, good fishing and hunting. Neighborhood supplies zinc, lead, copper, cedar. Fruit from this district obtained highest award at Royal Horticultural Society Exhibition, in London, 1905. Alt. 1,752. Pop. 1,200.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Box factory, shingle factory, saw milling plants (free sites), fruit growing. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

KELOWNA, on Okanagan Lake, 80 miles s. of Sicamous, on the main line of C.P.R.; K.V.R. at Penticton, 40 m. Daily C.P.R. steamer from railway at Okanagan Landing, 80 miles. Govt. and private co. long distance telephone. Hotels, Lakeview, Palace \$3 to \$3.50. 5 churches, high, 2 public and 2 private schools, general hospital. 3 banks, exhibition building and race track, municipal park with mile of lake frontage. Clubs: Kelowna, Aquatic, Polo, and organized athletic associations of all descriptions. Municipal electric power and light, water and sewerage systems. 2 saw mills, 2 planing mills and box factories, 7 fruit packing houses, jam and fruit canning factory, 2 evaporating plants, creamery, steam laundry, silvery stable, 2 motor garages, 4 canneries, 3 silvery stables, sash and door factory, manual training and dom. science and agric. school, furniture factory. Orchards and vegetable gardens begin within the city limits. Mild, dry climate. Alt. 1,135. Pop. (Civic Census, Feb., 1914), 3,100. Pop. of District, including town, 6,000.

NOTE.—C.N.R. building br. from Kamloops to Kelowna.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Cold storage plant, cheese factory, industries allied to fruit culture, tobacco planting, poultry farming, condensed milk plant, another jam factory, first-class hotel, dressmaker. Write for free illustrated pamphlet to Sec. Bd. Trade.

LADNER. Chief town of the Delta district, on s. arm of Fraser River, on G.N.R. Steamers from New Westminster (15 m.). Govt. free ferry to Vancouver (7 m.). Hotels, Delta, Ladner \$2. 5 churches, 6 schools in district, bank. Large saw mill, salmon canneries, evaporated vegetable factory, 2 grist mills, milk condenser co., wagon works, elec. light and power. Municipality owns complete water system. A fine mixed farming district. Good pheasant and other shooting under Game Protective Assn. Summer resort and bathing at Boundary Bay, 5 m. Pop. 800. Pop. of district, 2,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—B.C. Elec. Ry. Co. supplies elec. power to manufacturers. Write Royal Bank.

LADYSMITH (Vancouver Island), on Oyster Harbor, e. coast of Island, on Esquimalt & Nanaimo Ry., 17 m. s. of Nanaimo, 59 m. n. of Victoria. All freight for Vancouver Island is transferred by rail ferry from Vancouver to Ladysmith. 8 hotels. 4 churches (Ang., R.C., Pres., Meth.), 1 high and 2 public schools, 2 banks, smelter, Ladysmith Smelting Co., centre vast mineral area. Smelter hacked by wealthy corporation,

shingle mill, saw mill, boat building, aerated water works, newspaper, oyster cultivation, municipal elec. and sewerage systems, waterworks owned by E. & N. Ry. Co., fishing and hunting, shipping point for output of the famous Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir, Limited), mines close by, and for Granby Consolidated Smelting & Refining Co. Pop. *3,295.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Saw mill, logging, pottery, fruit growing, timber and shipbuilding, creamery, fruit cannery. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

LILLOOET, a mining town on w. side Fraser River. Hotels, Excelsior, Victoria. Public school, 3 churches (R.C., Ang. and Meth.), hospital, Govt. office, bank, 5 mails per week. Hunting centre for big game. Gold mining in vicinity. Pop. of dist. 500.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Prospecting for gold, small fruit farming. Write Mgr. Bank of Montreal.

MERRITT, in Nicola Valley, at confluence of Nicola and Coldwater Rivers. On Kettle Valley Ry. Hotels, Coldwater, Adelphi. Prov. Govt. offices, 5 churches, public and high schools, coal mines. Middlesboro Collieries, Ltd., Merritt Collieries, Ltd., Fleming Coal Co., Ltd., copper properties, Aberdeen Mines Syndicate, Aspen Grove Mining Co., Ltd., Donobue Mines Corp., N.P.L. 2 banks. Town owns water and elec. light. 2 livery stables, garage. A stock raising and mixed farming district. Gypsum, sand and gravel in neighborhood. Pop. 1,700.

NOTE.—Hematite iron mines being developed.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Lumbering, dairying, market gardening, stock raising, mixed farming, creamery, box factory, coal by-products plant, refinery, smelter, white steam laundry (building erected that can be leased or purchased).

MICHEL. See Natal.

MISSION CITY, on C.P.R. main line and s. branch to Seattle connecting with Pacific Coast points. On Fraser River 42 miles e. of Vancouver. Steamers to New Westminster and Chilliwack. Hotels, Bellevue, Matsqui \$2 up. Surrounded by Mission and Matsqui municipalities. A dairying and mixed farming district, with production of small fruits—notably strawberries, raspberries and rhubarb—increasing. 4 churches, public and high schools, bank, newspaper, Farmers' Institute and Agric. Assoc., moving pictures, 2 saw mills, cold storage plant, jam factory, fruit cannery, 2 electric light and power cos. Pop. 1,000. Pop. of district, 2,500.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Sash and door factory and shingle mill, 3 competing power cos. afford cheapest elec. power for all industries. Fruit growing and mixed farming. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

NAKUSP, on Upper Arrow Lake, between Nelson (120 m.) and Revelstoke (64 m.). Western terminus of C.P.R. branch line to New Denver (on Slocan Lake) and Kaslo (on Kootenay Lake). Daily C.P.R. steamer both north and south bound. Tri-weekly railway service to Kaslo, besides a daily freight. Hotels, Leland, Grand \$2. 4 churches, 2 schools, bank, 2 telegraph pole yards, 2 saw mills, sash and door factory, shingle mill and box factory. C.P.R. shipyards. 8 stores, 3 boarding houses. Government building, opera house, 3 public halls. Domestic water service. Natural medicinal hot springs within 9 miles. Ample water power within 3 miles undeveloped. Good fishing, shooting, boating and bathing. Boat livery. Good fruit and mixed farming land in surrounding district. Pop. 475.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Saw mills, brick plant (clay deposits), livery, fruit and vegetable canning factory, tailor, dentist, creamery. Write Pres. Bd. Trade.

NANAIMO, on e. coast of Vancouver Island, on E. & N.R., 73 miles from Victoria. 2 boats daily from Vancouver, 38 miles. Hotels, Windsor, \$3.00 up. 5 churches (Ang., R.C., Pres., Bapt., Meth.), high school, 6 public schools, R.C. convent, business college, 3 banks, 2 saw mills, 2 sash and door factories, fishing and curing establishments, steam laundry, 3 theatres, 2 breweries, aerated water works, foundry and 2 machine shops, 3 brick plants, telephone, elec. light, power and heating co., waterworks, fire department, sewerage system, court house, customs house, 2 daily newspapers, coal mines: The Can. Western Fuel Co., The Pacific Coast Coal Mines, Ltd., Vancouver and Nanaimo Coal Co., Granby Con. Mining & Smelting Co., Nanoose Collieries, Canadian Explosives Co., canning factory. A fine harbor. Considerable farming, fruit growing, dairying and poultry raising in district. Large quantities of salted herring are packed for export to the Orient. Copper and brick clay in the neighborhood. Pop. 8,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Herring fishing, coal mining, jam factory, ship building, steel works, implement factory, wholesale warehouses, tannery, vegetable canning. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

NARAMATA, on Okanagan Lake, opposite Summerland, 3 miles, on Kettle Valley Ry. Hotels, Syndica House \$2.50, Naramata (tourist). School, 2 churches (Ang., Meth.), elec. light, waterworks, fire department. Cider and vinegar factory, 2 fruit shipping cos., several stores, good fishing and hunting, tennis, social clubs. Fine climate, beautiful scenery. Pop. 225.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Fruit growing, fruit canning, boat and launch factory. Write Postmaster.

NATAL. Immediately adjoining town of Michel, on Michel Creek and Crow's Nest Div. C.P.R. G.N.R. branch from Fernie, 20 miles. Good gravity water system. Elec. light. Hotels, Northern, Kootenay, Venezia. Public school, 1 bank, brewery, aerated water factory, newspaper, 9 stores, coal mines. Pop. *662. Pop. of both towns, 2,177. Write Mgr. Imperial Bank.

NELSON, at termination of navigation on w. arm of Kootenay Lake. On C.P.R. Crow's Nest Pass line (4 branches w., 2 steamer routes e.), and G.N.R. (Spokane line). Hotels, Strathcona \$3, Hume (Eur. plan), Queen's \$2, Sanatorium for returned soldiers at Balfour, 20 m. 6 churches and Salvation Army, high school, 3 public schools, business college, armoury, Y.M.C.A., Nelson Club, launch club, boat club, general hospital, cost \$100,000. 4 banks. City owns hydro-electric light and power plant (2,300 h.p. developed) gas and water systems and street ry. Daily newspaper. Industries include iron works, C.P.R. shipyards. C.P.R. div. shops, 1 cigar factory, 2 box factories, saw mill, shingle mill, brick yard, brewery, marble works, 1 jam factory, mattress factory, 2 soda water works, 4 boat and launch builders, 2 sash and door factories, beekeepers' supplies, 20 wholesale houses, fruit warehouse, electrolytic zinc reduction plant. Centre of mining district, comprising E. and W. Kootenay and Boundary, producing (1916), gold, silver, copper, lead, coal, zinc, and marble, value about \$21,250,000. Many saw mills in neighborhood, shipping to prairie. Centre of non-irrigated fruit region, comprising 3 lake systems, with tributary valleys. In neighborhood of hot springs, glaciers, great cataracts, fishing lodges with boat liveries, fowling and big game hunting. Equable climate. Alt. 1,769. Pop. (with suburbs), 7,500.

NOTE.—In construction, 2 large garages, \$20,000 addition to jam factory.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Vinegar, pickling and cider factory, engine factory, wholesale houses, pulp mill, broom factory, tannery, and various small industries.

General mining, lumbering, fruit ranching. Fine opening for large pulp mill, water-power 200,000 h.p. with abundant suitable wood nearby, and water transportation, mixed farming. Elec. power at 2c. to 4c. per k.w. Town offers special inducements. Write Sec. Bd. Trade, Nelson.

WESTMINSTER, on Fraser River, 17 m. from Gulf of Georgia, on Pacific Ocean, on C.P.R., G.N.R., C.N.R., N.P.R., C.M. & St. Paul R. B.C. Elec. Ry. to Vancouver (12 m.), and Chilliwack (64 m.). A splendid harbor, the only fresh water port in Western Canada, 12 m. from salt water. Good wharfage sites with from 30 to 40 ft. of water on both sides of river to gulf of Georgia. All ry. lines parallel harbor front. Hotels, Russell \$2 to \$3, and others. Ang. Cathedral, 20 churches, high and public schools, Columbian College. R.C. Cathedral, Seminary and boys' school. City owns elec. light and water systems, free library, exhibition bldgs. and public market, 5 banks, daily paper, 2 hospitals, armory, R.C. orphanage, Govt. bldgs., 3 theatres, several parks. Industries (81) include fisheries, lumbering, fruit growing, dairying, salmon canneries on Fraser River, mining, Fraser lumber mills and 5 others, 6 shingle mills, gasoline engines, sash and door factories, boat building, iron works, machine shops, foundry, B.C. elec. car building works, cold storage, cigar factories, tannery, 2 creameries, brewery, distillery, aerated water works, fruit cannery, evaporating vegetable plant, meat packing, monuments and dressed stone, bricks, Lumber Products Co., Construction & Engineering Co., ship-building, 4 nurseries, Cordage Co. An. payroll \$1,500,000. Pop. 18,000.

NOTE.—Govt. works at mouth of Fraser River will cost over 2 millions. Contract let for 2nd unit and work now progressing. City has been granted by Dominion Govt., a harbor commission similar to that of Montreal and is developing its fresh water harbor for Pacific trade. City owns water frontage of 2 m. and has itself spent \$500,000 on preliminary improvements.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Good openings in many lines for wholesale houses and industrial factories. Elec. and water power Assessment on land value only, improvements exempt. Pop. of tributary district 60,000 to 75,000. Write for free literature to A. Wells Grays, Sec. Bd. Trade.

NICOLA, in Nicola Valley, on Nicola Lake. Terminus of Nicola-Spences Bridge Railway. 50 miles from Kamloops. Hotel. 3 churches (Ang., Pres., Meth.), public school, water power, long distance telephone,

daily mails, livery stables. Good trout fishing. Pop. 200.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Dairy farming, poultry, stock raising. For illus. pamphlet write Sec. Nicola Valley Bd. Trade, Nicola, B.C.

PEACHLAND, on Okanagan Lake, daily C.P.R. steamer from Okanagan Landing, 40 miles. Temperance hotel. 4 churches, high and public schools, telephone, electric light, domestic water, aquatic club, cement pipe factory. 4 stores, saw mill, fruit cannery (for sale or rent). Local Br. of Okanagan United Growers, Ltd. An irrigated fruit-growing district. Pop. of dist. 400.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Fruit growing, 1st class tourist hotel, practically unlimited h.p. for mercantile purposes, of which 50 h.p. developed, cost in small lots \$50 per h.p. per annum, fruit cannery, poultry farming. Write Royal Bank.

PENTICTON, at s. extremity of Okanagan Lake, div. pt. of Kettle Valley Ry. Steamer connects with C.P.R. at Okanagan Landing, 76 miles. Hotels, Incola, \$3 up, Penticton, Imperial. 5 churches, high and public schools, 2 banks, hospital. Municipality owns elec. light, domestic water and irrigation systems. 3 lumber yards, 1 saw mill, fruit packing home cannery, brick yard, newspaper, 3 livery stables, 2 fruit canneries, \$2,000,000 oil flotation mill. Fruit growing and lumbering. Gun club, aquatic club, good hunting and fishing. Alt. 1,100. Pop. 3,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Machine shop, jam factory, wholesale grocery, creamery, evaporating plant. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

PHOENIX, an incorporated city in Boundary Dist., 30 miles w. of Rossland; on C.P.R. br. from Eholt Jct., 9 miles; on G.N.R. from Grand Forks, 20 miles. Stage to Greenwood, 5 miles. Hotels, Brooklyn \$2.50 up, and 4 others. 4 churches, public school, bank, miners' union hall. Granby C.M.S. and P. Co., Snowshoe Mining Co., and New Dominion Copper Co., all mining low-grade copper and gold. Brewery, elec. light co. Pop. 1,200. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

PORT ALBERNI, incorporated a city 1912. At the head of Alberni Canal. A natural deep, land-locked harbor on w. coast of Vancouver Island. Terminus of E. & N. Ry., owned and operated by the C.P.R. Through trains and weekly steamboat service to Victoria. Automobile and train to Nanaimo, 56 miles. Hotels, Somass \$2.50, Beaufort \$2, King Edward \$1.50. 4 churches, high and public schools, Dom. Govt. building.

hospital, 2 banks. City owns elec. light and water systems. 2 saw mills, 2 shingle mills, fish packing plant. Headquarters for Barclay Sound herring fleet. Outlet and base of supplies for a big district rich in timber, coal, mineral, agricultural and fruit lands, and deep sea fisheries. Good salmon and trout fishing. Bear, deer, and grouse shooting. Pop. 1,000.

NOTE.—In construction completion Can. Nat. Ry from Victoria, C.P.R. br. line to Sproat and Grand Central Lakes; saw mill, boatbuilding plant.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Logging, sawmills, mixed farming, fruit raising, mining, deep sea fishing, cannery fish-curing, ship building, sash and door factory, shingle mills, box factory. 100,000 h.p. water power (undeveloped) available. 200 acres waterfront reserved for factories at low rentals, cooperage, dentist. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

PORT COQUITLAM, at junction of Pitt and Fraser Rivers, on main line C.P.R., 17 m. from Vancouver. Jct. of br. line to New Westminster, 7 m. Hotels, Commercial, Coquitlam, Junction \$1 up. 4 churches (Ang., Meth., Bapt., Pres.), 2 schools, explosive powder factory, shingle mill, shipbuilding, waterworks and elec. power for industrial and lighting purposes. Fishing and hunting. Splendid scenery in neighborhood. General products and small fruit farming are successfully carried on in the surrounding districts. Pop. 1,500.

NOTE.—C.P.R. have purchased 600 acres here, stated to be for freight yards and shops. Write Sec. Bd. of Trade.

PORT ESSINGTON, at junction of Skeena and Hoesale Rivers, 25 miles s. of Prince Rupert. On G.T.P. station at Haysport. Steamers of C.P.R. Coast Service, Union S.S. Co. of B.C., Coast S.S. Co. Hotel, Caledonia \$2.50. Churches (Ang., Meth.). Headquarters of salmon canning industry in Northern B.C. 6 large canneries, saw mill, 7 stores. Deposits of gold, silver and copper. Various kinds of lumber. Pop. 500.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Saw mills. Write Postmaster.

PORT HAMMOND, on n. side Fraser River, 24 miles e. of Vancouver, on C.P.R. main line, in Maple Ridge District, well known for fruit growing. Deep water frontage. Daily steamers to New Westminster, 16 m. Local and long distance telephones. Hotel, Hammond \$2. 5 churches (Ang., Meth., Pres., Bapt., R.C.), 3 schools, bank. Elec. light and abundant cheap power developed at Slave Lake. Lumber mill, shingle mill,

livery stable, 9 stores. Fine scenery, trout fishing, small and big game. Pop. 500.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Fruit growing, dairying, poultry raising, bee culture, canning factory, drug store, newspaper and printing house. Write Postmaster.

PORT HANEY, on Fraser River, 19 miles e. of New Westminster, 26 miles e. of Vancouver, on C.P.R. main line. S.S. of C.P.R. river service. Hotel, Haney. 5 churches (Ang., R.C., Pres., Meth., Bapt.) municipal hall, agric. hall and exhibition grounds, bank. Auto service to New Westminster. Elec. power at 10c. per k.w.h. Waterworks. Brick plant, 2 saw mills, shingle mill, salmon fisheries, good shooting and fishing. Pop. 800.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Fruit canning, fish canning, printing office, saw mill, brick plant. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

PORT MOODY, at head of Burrard Inlet, on C.P.R. main line, B.C. Elec. Ry. and Elec. Ry. of Western Power Co., 12 miles e. of Vancouver, 6 miles n.e. of New Westminster. Hotels, Tourist, Strand \$2. 3 churches (Ang., R.C., Pres.), high and public schools, 1 bank, 2 saw mills, 4 shingle mills, B.C. Oil Refining Co., Imperial Oil Co. Refinery, steel rolling mill. Good water system. Pop. 1,500.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Sash and door factory, tailor. 5 miles of water front on Burrard Inlet with C.P.R. tracks.

PORT SIMPSON, 700 miles n.w. of Vancouver, 25 miles n.w. of Prince Rupert and 12 miles s.e. of Alaska. Extensive safe harbor with direct approach from ocean and nearest shipping point between B.C. and Orient. Tel. station. 2 mails per week each way. Temperature ranges from 12 min. in midwinter, to 68 max. in summer. Local industries, salmon canning and curing, halibut and herring fishing, mining, lumbering and shipping. Principal buildings, Hudson Bay Co.'s premises, including large wharves. Meth. church and parsonage, and missionary institutions, comprising home-schools for girls, Epis. church and rectory, public school, general hospital. Prov. Govt. premises. Pop. 100 whites, 700 Indians. Write the Postmaster.

PRINCE GEORGE, on G.T.P., 460 miles e. of Prince Rupert, 465 miles w. of Edmonton. At junction of Nechaco and Fraser Rivers. S.S. connections over 1,100 miles of navigable waterways. Hotels, Prince George, Alexandra, Royal. 3 churches (Ang., Pres.,

R.C.), 2 schools, 2 public halls, hospital, waterworks, elec. light, sash and door factory, soft drink factory, 2 banks, semi-weekly newspaper, 26 general stores. A growing railway town. Neighborhood supplies gold, copper, galena, coal and lumber. Pop. about 2,000. Write Royal Bank.

NOTE.—P.G.E.R. to Vancouver under construction, will be completed by B.C. Govt.

PRINCE RUPERT, on Kaien Island, 7 m. long, terminus of the G.T.P. (completed 1914) on Pacific Coast, 550 m. n. of Vancouver. The G.T.P.S.S. Co., C.P.R. Co., Union S.S. Co., Pacific Coast S.S. Co., also regular sailings to way points in district. Hotels, Prince Rupert, Royal, Empress, Central, Windsor, Savoy, Knox, \$1 up. Prov. Govt. headquarters for Skeena and Northern B.C. Modern Marine Stn. and Quarantine Hospital, city owned hospital, Exhibition Bldg., parks, 7 churches, 4 schools, 2 daily newspapers, 5 banks, cold storage plants, saw mill, lumber mills, wholesale and retail establishments, fish fertilizer plant, dry dock, etc. Municipal water, light and power plants (cheap industrial rates). Water frontage (over 4,790 wharfage ft.). Customs receipts for 1918, \$238,084.78. Climate 1918, high 81, low 11. An excellent harbor with dockage facilities. 20,000-ton floating dry-dock of G.T.P. now in operation. Deep sea fishing. Copper, gold, silver, lead, zinc, and molybdenite are found in neighborhood. Spruce, cedar and hemlock in district. Pop. 6,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Cement and brick manufacturers, smoking and preparing fish, fish fertilizer plant, mining, smelting, quarrying, deep sea and salmon fishing, coal, timber, box factory, fish curing and packing, saw mill, refining plant, marble, clay, wheat elevators, flour mills, ship-building, iron ore reduction plant, etc. Fruit and farm lands obtainable along route of G.T.P. Ry. Richest halibut banks in the world within 5 hours (fish catch: halibut, 1918, 15,206,700 lbs., salmon, 1918, 86,934,500 lbs., cod, 1918, 2,218,900 lbs., herring, 1918, 2,390,400 lbs. Truck farms, dairy products, chicken raising, building houses, etc., lumbering and kindred industries. Hematite and Magnetite ore in district. Coal land and wonderful water powers. A line of steamers is wanted to run to China, Japan and Russia. Write Commissioner Bd. Trade, Prince Rupert.

NOTE.—In construction, shipbuilding slipways, contracts for two 8,000-ton steel vessels, new saw mill, another cold storage plant projected.

PRINCETON, on forks of Similkameen and Tulameen Rivers, and junction of Great Northern and Kettle Valley Rys. Direct routes to Vancouver 184 m., Spokane 300 m., Penticton and Okanagan Lake 70 m., Boundary district 150 m. Ex. and Tel. G.N. Hotels, Princeton, Similkameen and Tulameen \$2.00 to \$2.50. 2 banks, 1 newspaper, post office, public school, 3 churches (Ang., R.C., Pres.). Garage, 12 retail stores, 2 coal mines, brewery, race track and recreation grounds, lumber mill, gold, silver and copper properties in vicinity. Alt. 1,885. Pop. of district, 900.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Creamery, box factory, saw mill, smelter, capital to develop mineral resources, coking coal, cheap fuel, development of power, river fall of 35 ft. to mile. Smelter, good sites obtainable. Distributing point. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

REVELSTOKE, on Columbia River, 379 m. from Vancouver, divisional point on C.P.R. Hotels, Revelstoke, King Edward, \$3.50 up, Union, Selkirk, Victoria. 4 churches, 3 banks, court house, Y.M.C.A., parks (mountain and city). Seat of County Court for W. Kootenay. Railway repair shops, sash and door factory, saw mills, 2 livery stables, 1 brewery, 1 newspaper, boulevards, sidewalks, hospital. Considerable supply trade done with mining districts of Columbia and Kootenay. Tourist centre for fishing and big game. Neighborhood supplies minerals in immense quantities (silver, lead, free gold and copper), lumber, pulpwood, brick clay, power (water and electricity, 2,500 h.p. developed). City owns water, elec. light and sewerage systems. Alt. 1,503. Pop. 3,500.

NOTE.—In construction, automobile road to Revelstoke National Park, a natural flower garden of rare beauty on summit of Mount Revelstoke (7,000 ft.), and auto road through Gold Range, making U.S. connection via Eagle River and Okanagan Valleys.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Machine shop, fruit growing, mining, tannery, electric power, low rates to factories. For free booklet, write Sec. Bd. Trade.

ROSSLAND, on C.P.R. and G.N.R. Hotels, Allan \$1.50 to \$3.00, and 5 others. 5 churches, 2 schools, 3 banks, newspaper, 2 livery stables, planing mills, bottling works, 2 garages, elec. power and light company, brewery. Good water supply. Centre of gold-copper mining district of W. Kootenay. Chief operating properties are Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co., Star, War Eagle, Le Roi Group, Le Roi No. 2,

Ltd., and Richmond Consol Group. Alt. 3,461. Pop. 3,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Gold and copper mining, groups of properties being 6 miles from Tadanac (Trail Smelter) Smelter and Refining Works. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

SALMON ARM, on southern arm of Shuswap Lake, on C.P.R. main line, 316 miles e. of Vancouver. Hotel, Moutehello \$3.00. 5 churches, public and high schools, 2 banks. 3 lumber mills, sash and door factory, agric. hall, telephone. Municipal water and elec. light systems. Storage plant with 25 carloads capacity. Co-operative creamery and Farmers' Exchange handle products of district. 25-acre exhibition grounds. Centre of fruit growing, dairying and mixed farming district. No irrigation required. Assessment about \$650,000. Pop. of city and district, 3,500.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Fruit and vegetable cannery, fruit, dairying and mixed farming. Sash and door factory, good steam laundry, dressmaker, brick yard. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

SIDNEY, on Straits of St. Juan de Fuca, 16 miles n. of Victoria, on Victoria & Sidney Ry. B.C. Elec. Ry. runs within 1½ m. of town, C.N.R. within 1 m. C.P.R. steamers weekly from Vancouver and Victoria. Hotel Sidney \$2.00. 4 churches, high and common schools, bank. Elec. light and water systems. Abundant elec. power at from 2c. to 7c. per k.w.h. Industries, bricks and tiles (2), explosives, lumber mill, shingle mill, cannery, rubber roofing, chemicals, salmon cannery, kelp plant. Weekly paper. Good agricultural district with large supplies of lumber. Beautiful scenery, country club, fishing and shooting. Pop. about 600.

NOTE.—In construction, paper felt plant.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Steam laundry, clay products, shipbuilding, jam and evaporating plant, creamery. Ideal site for seaplane station. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

SLOCAN, mining town on Slocan Lake, in W. Kootenay Dlst., on C.P.R., 44 miles n.w. of Nelson. Hotels, Arlington \$2.50, Slocan \$2.00, and 2 others. 3 churches (Ang., Pres., R.C.). Telephone, livery stable, municipal waterworks. Principal mining town of zinc and silver lead district. Alt. 1,777. Pop. 500.

SMITHERS, on Bulkley River, Div. pt. of G.T.P. main line, half way between Prince Rupert and Prince George. Hotel, Bulkley \$1.00 up. Bank. 3 churches (Ang., R.C., Meth.), school, park, athletic and fair

grounds, elec. light. Prov. Govt. offices. 3 general stores, 1 lumber yard, 1 restaurant, 2 livery barns. The centre of a good dairy, fruit and grain-growing country. Many lakes in surrounding district afford excellent fishing. Large and small game plentiful. Fine scenery. Pop. 600.

NOTE.—It is estimated that over 100,000 h.p. could be developed on Bulkley River, near Smithers. Smithers Mining and Milling Co. are installing concentrating plant at mine on Hudson Bay Mt.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Furniture store, harness shop, millinery, picture show, assay office, dairying, truck gardening and chicken raising. Write Mgr. Union Bank.

STEVESTON, on Lulu Island, at mouth of Fraser River, B.C. Elec. Ry. n. to Vancouver, 15 m., and New Westminster, 16 m. C.N.R. at New Westminster. Govt. jetty over 3 m. long, C.N.R. car ferry to Patricia Bay and Vancouver Island. Hotels, Sockeye, Commercial (both closed). 4 churches (Ang., R.C., Meth., Pres.), 1 school, 1 bank, 11 salmon canneries, cold storage plant, 10 stores, machine shop, 3 power boat plants. Pop. *1,100.

NOTE.—Large part of town destroyed by fire, May, 1918.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Small farms, poultry farms, market gardens, saw mill, factories, etc., shipbuilding. Deep water frontage, sites at low cost. Write Royal Bank.

STEWART, a mining and distributing camp at head of Portland Canal, the boundary between B. Columbia and Alaska. Steamers to Prince Rupert, 120 miles, and Pt. Simpson. C.N.R. have 15 m. of line built. Hotel, King Edward. 1 church, public school, fire hall, hospital, waterworks, electric light, telephone. Principal mining cos.: Portland Canal Mining and Development Co., Red Cliff Mining Co., Stewart Mining and Development Co., Premier Gold Mining Co., Jober Mining Co. Good fishing and hunting.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Gold, silver, lead, molybdenite and copper mining.

SUMMERLAND, on C.P.R., on Okanagan Lake, daily boat from Okanagan Landing, 55 miles. Nearest town in Okanagan Valley to the Coast by new Kettle Valley Ry. Daily through trains. Hotel, 1 bank, consolidated school, 4 churches (Ang., Pres., Meth., Bapt.). Town owns elec. light, irrigation and domestic water systems. Newspaper, 2 livery stables, 2 garages, 3 fruit exchanges, 14 retail stores. Lumbering indus-

tries. Fruit boxes and crate factory. Centre of peach belt. A large fruit-producing centre. Mixed farming and cattle raising can be carried on to advantage a few miles back. Front land too valuable for these pursuits. Okanagan college (closed temporarily). Dom. Govt. Experimental Farm adjoins southern boundary. Rich deposits of galena. Excellent climate. Good fishing and shooting. Pop. 1,800.

NOTE.—In construction, \$50,000 extension to irrigation system.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Evaporating plant, jam factory, small creamery, canning factory, dentist. Write Colin W. Lees, Sec. Bd. Trade.

TRAIL, on Columbia River, on C.P.R., 7 miles from Rossland, 50 miles s.w. of Nelson. Daily auto stage to Columbia Gardens on C.N. Ry. Hotels, Crown Point \$3, Arlington \$3, and 6 others. 2 banks, telephone, lumber yard, livery stable, saw mill, cigar factory, newspaper, opera house. Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co., Ltd., employing over 1,400 men, treats with electrolytic process, silver, lead, copper, gold and zinc ores, manufactures sheet lead, lead pipe, and refines silver direct from ore. Supply trade done with surrounding mining companies. Alt. 1,364. Pop. 3,000 to 3,500. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

NOTE.—In construction Bk. of Montreal, B.C. phone exchange.

VANDERHOOF, on Nechako River and G.T.P. main line, 398 m. east of Prince Rupert, 557 m. west of Edmonton. Centre of Nechako Valley, supply point of Omenica mining district and wide agricultural area. Hotels, Vanderhoof (Eur. plan) \$1.00, Nechako (Eur. plan) \$1.00. 2 churches (Pres. and R.C.), visiting Anglican clergyman. 1 bank, weekly newspaper, 1 public school, court house, jail, doctor. G.W.V.A. club house. Forestry and Land Settlement Board offices of Prov. Govt. Dom. Soldier Settlement Board have representative. Tel. G.T.P. and Govt. Telephone. 2 liveryies, 2 garages, 2 restaurants, 2 billiard saloons, 2 real estate offices, 1 barrister, lumber yard, 6 retail stores, Farmer's Institute. Good fishing and shooting. Pop. 300. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

VANCOUVER, on Burrard Inlet, incorporated 1886. Terminus of C.P.R., N.P.R., G.N.R., Canadian Nat. Rlys., P.G.E.R., B.C. Elec. Ry. Co. to Steveston, New Westminster and Chilliwack. Mail steamers to Honolulu, Japan, China, Australia and New Zealand. Steamers 3 times daily to and from Victoria, twice daily to Seattle, 3 times per week to Prince Rupert,

twice daily to Nanaimo and coast points, and monthly to and from England and Europe, via Suez Canal and via Panama Canal. Hotels (European plan), Vancouver \$2.00 to \$8.00, Glencoe Lodge \$3.00 to \$5.00, St. Francis \$2.00 up, Castle, Barron, Regent, Alcazar, St. Regis, Dunsmuir, \$1.00 up. Industries include lumber and shingle mills, salmon, halibut and herring fisheries, foundries and structural steel works, sugar refining, shipbuilding, etc. Clearing house returns for 1919, \$655,913,205. Customs revenue for 1918, \$8,737,227.44. Lumber exported by ship in 1918, 53,403,059 feet. Shipping, 1917, 22,985 vessels of 10,890,748 tons register. Pop. in 1919, 109,250 (including about 10,000 Orientals), with suburbs, 175,000.

Industrial Island. Only 9 blocks from the retail business district, comprising 42 acres, under the control of the Government Board. Industrial sites have dockage for deep sea vessels, and the island is provided with ry. trackage, electric light and power, water and gas supply, and sewerage. Sites are rented at a low price for long terms with water channel and trackage.

Suburbs of Vancouver include the following—

N. VANCOUVER, on n. shore of Burrard Inlet, 2½ miles, connected by 20 min. ferry. Hotels: Palace, N. Vancouver and others. 12 churches, 10 schools, theatre, 8 parks, Central High School, 5 banks, armouries, shipbuilding, wood and steel engineering co., 5 lumber mills, ~~and~~ works, furniture factory, granite quarries, etc. Pop. 10,000.

S. VANCOUVER, adjoins the City, traversed by electric and interurban lines. 15 churches, 10 public schools, 3 hospitals, 4 fine large parks, saw mills, toy factory, box factory, foundries, furniture factory, etc. Pop. 40,000.

POINT GREY, a residential suburb, s. and w. of Vancouver, with interurban ry., Site of University of British Columbia, saw mills, canneries, etc. Pop. 15,000.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Vancouver is most favorably situated for trade with the Orient. A British manufacturer by establishing a branch factory here could save 6,800 miles of carriage in shipping goods to Japan or Siberia; over 5,000 to Shanghai; over 4,000 to Hong Kong; 4,900 to New Zealand; over 4,000 to Sydney, Australia, and nearly 1,000 by shipping to Singapore. The moist climate is particularly adapted to the manufacture of the finest cotton and woollen goods. Write Publicity Commissioner.

NOTE.—Air nitrate fertilizer plant, steel plant, etc., etc., in construction.



The place to make a comfortable living from a small piece of land is Vancouver Island. The climate approaches the ideal. The soil produces abundantly. To live is a pleasure. See announcement, Vancouver Island Fruit Lands, Ltd., page 55.



Victoria offers residential attractions second to none in the British Empire. In Uplands, Victoria's residential park, there are home sites not excelled, if equalled, anywhere on two Continents. See announcement, Victoria's Residential Park.—Uplands Ltd., on page 54.

VERNON, near Okanagan Lake (5 miles), on C.P.R. (S. and O. branch), 46 miles s. of Sicamous. Daily steamboats to Southern points. Hotels, Kalamalka, \$3.00, Royal, Coldstream, \$2.50 up; Grange, Vernon, Victoria. 7 churches, high and 2 public schools, judicial centre, court house, customs house, drill hall, library and reading room, 3 banks, newspaper, skating and curling rinks, theatre. Sash and door factory, saw mill, cigar factory, 3 livery stables, and motor liveries, canning factory, cider press, brickyard, brewery. Municipal water, elec. light and power and sewerage systems. Boating and fishing at Kalamalka Lake (2½ miles), city, auto, country and golf clubs, fine roads, commercial centre of Okanagan district. Central fruit selling agency for valley, large produce warehouse, garages, creamery. Coldstream ranch has about 13,000 acres fruit lands here served by a very large irrigation system. Alt. 1,255. Pop. 3,500.

NOTE.—In construction, Can. Nat. Ry. line Kamloops to Vernon with spur to lumber district.

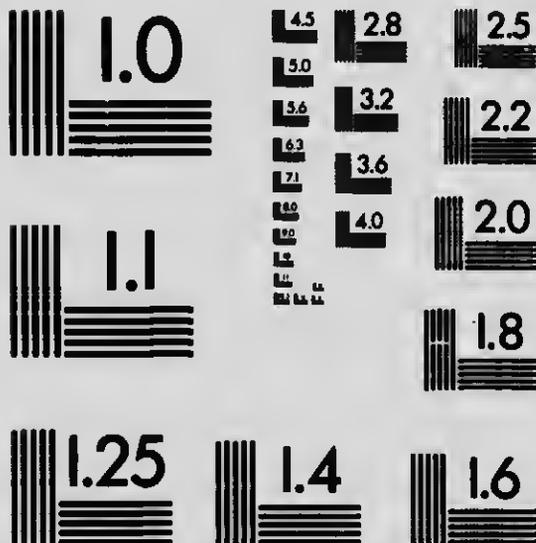
SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Fruit, chicken and mixed farming, dairying. Factories for cider, vinegar, sprays, boxes, tin cans, ice and cold storage, evaporator, jam, candy, mortgage investments, municipal elec. power at low rates (2 Diesel engines). Special inducements to manufacturers. Write Sec. Bd. Trade.

VICTORIA (Vancouver Island), capital of British Columbia, founded 1848. Terminus of Esquimalt and Nanaimo Ry. and Victoria and Sidney Ry., also on C.N.P. Ry. C.P.R. operates steamers, 2 trips daily to Vancouver and 2 trips daily to Seattle. G.T.P. also operates steamers between Seattle, Victoria and Prince Rupert, tri-weekly service, and points on Puget Sound. Steamers to Alaska and intermediate points, Australasia and the Orient. Wharves, 30 feet of water at low tide. Electric Ry. to Oak Bay, 4 m., Esquimalt 5 m. Deep Cove, 23 m. Hotels, Empress (C.P.R.), Dominion, Dallas, Westholme, King Edward, Strathcona and others. Parliament Bldgs., churches of all denominations, university and several boarding schools, etc., 13 chartered banks. Dominion Astro-physical Observatory. Breakwater and docks constructed by Dom. Govt. at Ogden Point. Neighborhood supplies sea fishing food, timber, coal, iron, copper. Industries, over 150 factories, including biscuits, boats, brass, carriages, furniture, machinery, lumber, soaps, ship-building, fish canning, tents, paints, cement, tile works, dry dock. A favorite residential city and popular winter and summer, famous for its natural beauty.



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2 summer gardens, artificial ice rink. Climate rarely over 75° or below freezing. Value of imports, \$9,046,021, and exports, \$4,929,327, in 12 months ending 31st March, 1919. Pop. 20,816 in 1901, 60,000 in 1919.

NOTE.—A dry dock is to be constructed by the Dominion Government at Esquimalt.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITIES.—Shipbuilding, iron and steel industries, fruit canning and preserving, deep sea fisheries, fruit growing, cooperage, cigar box factory, mining, lumbering and woodworking machinery factory, brush, broom, nail, glass, match and can factories. Dairying, sheep and horse raising, and mixed farming. Write Sec. Victoria and Island Development Assn., Victoria, B.C.



Pheasants are common in Vancouver Island.
See "Sport" on page 4.

—Now More than 395 Branches

We have 395 branches and continue to grow.

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Our Foreign Exchange organization offers exceptional facilities, through our Vancouver branches for commercial and banking transactions with the Orient.

UNION BANK of Canada

**Vancouver Advisory
Committee**

**W. H. Malkin
Geo. Kidd
W. J. B. Wilson**

**Resources exceed
\$174,000,000**

**Capital and Reserve
\$13,600,000**

 **ENQUIRIES** for general information about British Columbia or local information about any section of the Province will receive prompt attention from our Manager at Vancouver, B.C.





Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B.C.
See "Victoria," page 87, and "Government," page 7.



