

**CIHM  
Microfiche  
Series  
(Monographs)**

**ICMH  
Collection de  
microfiches  
(monographies)**



**Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques**

**© 1995**

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Coloured covers/<br>Couverture de couleur  | <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured pages/<br>Pages de couleur   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Covers damaged/<br>Couverture endommagée  | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages damaged/<br>Pages endommagées   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Covers restored and/or laminated/<br>Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée  | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages restored and/or laminated/<br>Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées                    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cover title missing/<br>Le titre de couverture manque   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/<br>Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured maps/<br>Cartes géographiques en couleur   | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages detached/<br>Pages détachées  |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/<br>Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)  | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Showthrough/<br>Transparence   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured plates and/or illustrations/<br>Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur  | <input type="checkbox"/> Quality of print varies/<br>Qualité inégale de l'impression                               |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bound with other material/<br>Relié avec d'autres documents   | <input type="checkbox"/> Continuous pagination/<br>Pagination continue   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion<br>along interior margin/<br>La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la<br>distorsion le long de la marge intérieure   | <input type="checkbox"/> Includes index(es)/<br>Comprend un (des) index  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Blank leaves added during restoration may appear<br>within the text. Whenever possible, these have<br>been omitted from filming/<br>Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées<br>lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte,<br>mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont<br>pas été filmées. | Title on header taken from: /<br>Le titre de l'en-tête provient:   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Additional comments: /<br>Commentaires supplémentaires:   | <input type="checkbox"/> Title page of issue/<br>Page de titre de la livraison                                     |
|  | <input type="checkbox"/> Caption of issue/<br>Titre de départ de la livraison                                      |
|  | <input type="checkbox"/> Masthead/<br>Général (périodiques) de la livraison  |

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/  
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

The copy filmed here has been reproduced thanks to the generosity of:

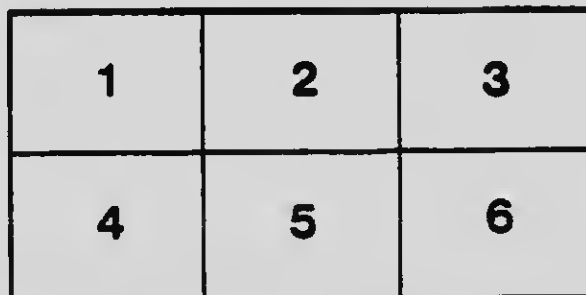
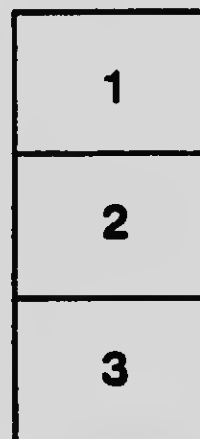
National Library of Canada

The images appearing here are the best quality possible considering the condition and legibility of the original copy and in keeping with the filming contract specifications.

Original copies in printed paper covers are filmed beginning with the front cover and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression, or the back cover when appropriate. All other original copies are filmed beginning on the first page with a printed or illustrated impression, and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression.

The last recorded frame on each microfiche shall contain the symbol  $\rightarrow$  (meaning "CONTINUED"), or the symbol  $\nabla$  (meaning "END"), whichever applies.

Maps, plates, charts, etc., may be filmed at different reduction ratios. Those too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom, as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method:



L'exemplaire filmé fut reproduit grâce à la générosité de:

Bibliothèque nationale du Canada

Les images suivantes ont été reproduites avec le plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et de la netteté de l'exemplaire filmé, et en conformité avec les conditions du contrat de filmage.

Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par le premier plat et en terminant soit par la dernière page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second plat, selon le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires originaux sont filmés en commençant par la première page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminant par la dernière page qui comporte une telle empreinte.

Un des symboles suivants apparaîtra sur la dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le cas: le symbole  $\rightarrow$  signifie "A SUIVRE", le symbole  $\nabla$  signifie "FIN".

Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être filmés à des taux de réduction différents. Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite, et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants illustrent la méthode.

**Chase and the**  
**Shuswap Lake**  
**District**

**The  
Paradise  
of Your Dreams**

FC 32415  
SH  
C113  
1915  
2224



*Chase Falls.*

*A Description of Chase and  
its Surroundings, including the  
Hunting and Fishing Grounds of  
the Adams and Shuswap Lakes.*





*An Adams River Bear Hunt.*

## Foreword

**W**E shall take the reader into our confidence from the start. This booklet is published and sent to you because we want you to know about Chase, and the splendid hunting and fishing in and around the Shuswap and Adama Lakes. We want you to know because if you know you will want to come and if you come you will want to come again. We don't wish to be selfish and keep this paradise of lake and hill all to ourselves. We can spare you a bear, or a deer, or a string of trout, and still have enough left.

Chase is at the outlet of the Shuswap Lakes, eighty miles long, and is the starting point for the Adama Lake, forty-five miles long, which empties into the Shuswap Lake through a short river seven miles above the town.

But these hunting and fishing grounds near at hand are only a gateway to bigger and better things. To the north of Adama Lake is a vast half-explored country that is not for the novice. Its difficulty of access and remoteness from human habitation make it the delight of those bold spirits that court adventure. There the surly grizzly and the cougar yet reign undisturbed.

An old and experienced guide who recently located in Chase was asked why he chose this town in preference to others as his base of operations. He replied that his choice was determined by this being the best outfitting point for the finest hunting district on the North American continent. And he knows.

Chase is on the main line of the C. P. R. and about half way between Banff and Vancouver. The cuts contained in this little book will give a far better idea of the charms of its situation than the most skilful stringing together of words. Besides, words sometimes tell the truth but it is not easy to make a picture do anything else. The most of these cuts are from photos taken during the summer of nineteen twenty-two by amateurs rusticating along the lakes. Along these miles of inland waters are a thousand views equally enchanting.



## *With Rod and Gun*

Two summers ago some people of the town of Chase, B. C., were halted by a striking spectacle. It was on the slope of one of the hills that come close up to the town on the south and east.

The grassy incline is set with clumps of firs, one of which little thickets formed a screen between a sleeping bear on one side, and on the other a local photographer getting a picture of the lake and valley. Each was hidden from the other yet both were in open sight of the watchers below.

After the photographer had finished his work in serene unconsciousness of his bold neighbor and had come away leaving the bear undisturbed, two young men went up the hill with guns and brought back bruin's pelt.

For two weeks the bear's mate lingered near the town until a shot from a gun in the hands of an unskilled hunter frightened her away.

Bears are common in the vicinity of Chase and around the Shuwap and Adams Lakes, though it is not every day they go to sleep on the open hillsides in sight of town. The sportsman can come here with confidence that he will find a guide who can show him a bear, black, cinnamon, or grizzly, according to his taste.

Young bears are frequently captured alive. For the past two seasons cubs have been brought into town and kept till they were big enough to be a nuisance. Then some of them were sold and some were served up as "mulligan."



*On the Trail of the Deer.*

But bear hunting is the sport of the few; it is the pursuit of the nimble deer that ofteneast lures the hunter to the lake and hill country around Chase. Deer are more numerous than bear. Five has been the legal limit for one man in a season, and not a few have gone the limit.

One day last fall a couple of school boys went up on the benches near town to hunt rabbits and came back in a couple of hours with a fine buck. Every autumn the supply of venison cuts the revenue of the local butcher shops.

With an Indian guide, a couple of cayuses, and a gun that you are on familiar terms with, a successful deer hunt depends on





*Home from a Deer Hunt*



whether you know how to use a gun or not. It would be hard to find anywhere a more certain reward for the enthusiastic sportsman.

*Where Lurks L. : Lusty Trout.*

Did you say you don't shoot? Well, then you fish. Or if you don't even do that you'll want to when you come to Chase. It wouldn't do to tell you the truth about the fishing in the lakes and streams about here. We have too much regard for our reputation.

Instead we shall let these pictures talk. The first one is

A. E. Underwood, of the Underwood Hotel, and a friend of his with their day's catch. The larger one is of two sons of our local physician with a catch which they took in one day at Adams Lake. Don't those trout look good to you? We could show you many other pictures of just as good catches, but a fisherman doesn't always carry a camera.

When you come to Chase you must see the monster trout playing in the eddy at the mouth of Little River, a half hour away by boat. If they are hungry you can catch them, but sometimes when they are not they will jump and splash all around your boat and yet refuse the most tempting bait.

When we say monster trout we mean they're big. Last summer a fruit rancher living by the Shuswap Lake six miles from Chase caught a trout weighing 27 pounds. A little later in the season this record was beaten by a lady angler fishing in Adams Lake. She succeeded in getting into her skiff one of the largest trout ever caught in these or any other waters. This monster tipped the scales at forty-two pounds.

But all the trout are not so big. There are smaller ones that are better to eat. There is nothing more toothsome than the silver trout, which abounds in these lakes, and which weighs from half a pound to two pounds. Good sport can be had, too, out of the little brook trout that swarm in Chase Creek, a stream about twenty-five miles in length that flows through the town.



Gerald + Mowbray  
-Adams Lake Aug 29<sup>th</sup> 1920

*A Good Day's Catch*



*The Western Extremity of Shuswap Lake*

## A May Day Trip

*From The Chase Tribune of May 24, 1912.*

The man who asked, "What is so rare as a day in June?" had never spent a day in May on the Shuswap Lakes. The particular day was on Sunday the 17th. The party was select, and rather too small. The basis of selection was the willingness to appear at the wharf at 7 a. m. accoutred for the day's outing. The test was too severe; hence the smallness of the party.

A trip is usually a means to an end; one wants to get somewhere. But not always. There was a little girl who said she liked to ride with oxen better than with horses because the rides were longer. We understand, little girl.

All good things have an end, and sometimes they end in better things, but this planet holds nothing better than Shuswap Lake on a May morning.

Two and a half hours and twenty miles brought us to Celista. We docked at Fowler's landing, where we found Harry busily engaged in keeping the Sabbath. We disturbed his meditations only long enough to bid him the time of day, for we had to make a journey of six miles into the interior and be back by half past four in the afternoon. Thanks to two good Celista steeds we beat that a whole hour.

Our call here was pleasant, but of necessity short, for the Commodore's orders for our return could only be disobeyed at our peril. All the way up the creek we found sturdy settlers holding down their ranches, and pluckily working to make them paying



properties. And they'll do it too, in the teeth of difficulties. Such men are our country's hope.

The return trip down the lake cannot be described. Tired enough to be quiet, we were not too tired for enjoyment.

In certain moods a motor launch is the ideal mode of travel. The poets tell about a "privacy of light" and a "privacy of storm;" on a launch there is a privacy of noise. You enjoy the presence of your companions while you know they cannot disturb the current of your thoughts without shouting. There is, too, the same sense



*A Bit of Shore Line Near Chase*

of personal power that comes to a man mounted on a strong horse. For the time being the strength of the engine is your strength.

Two hours of watching the changing contour of the hills. Cecil Rhodes, the empire builder, standing on a hill in South Africa, once said to a companion, as they looked away to the north over the veldt, "What I want to see is this country filled with homes." There is room in British Columbia for an inland empire. A few homes along the shores already stir the imagination, and make one think of the day when the shaggy slopes will be combed down to smooth fields and apple trees will take the place of pine and fir.

When we reach Chase and the engine is stopped, and the boat is run on the beach to quench its speed in the slushy sand, we step out on to the gravel feeling as if a spell had been broken.

## *Life on the Lakes*

Boating is one of the summer luxuries at Chase. Two hundred miles of inland water is at the town's front door. This vast expanse of waterway is traversed continually by the Chase fleet of motor boats.

Two factors, the scenery and the climate, combine to make boating on the Shuswap Lakes a never ending delight. Each year this form of recreation is becoming more popular. The boat builders are kept busy the year round to supply the increasing demand. And there are builders here who know how to fashion a boat according to the most approved models. They make them in



all sizes, from the skiff to the commodious cabined launch.

From the Underwood in Chase as a center, which by the way, is one of the best appointed hotels in the interior of British Columbia, a number of delightful trips can be arranged to various points. Boats to carry parties of a dozen or more can be engaged for ten dollars a day, and smaller boats at a proportionate cost.





*The Chase and Carlin Ranches. 2,000 Acres of Meadow.*



*Top of Chase.*



*The Chase and Carlin Ranches. 2,000 Acres of Meadow.*

## *The Foundations of Prosperity*

In Chase and the Shuswap Lake country there is already a prosperous people, and the resources are here to make more people prosperous. So far the lumber industry has received the most attention, with farming and fruit raising a close second. There is a third resource that is by no means insignificant. The delightful climate and beautiful surroundings, coupled with some of the best hunting and fishing grounds in existence, are fast making this district a favorite tourist resort. This tourist business is each year becoming a more important commercial asset.

The mineral wealth of the Shuswap district has as yet been scarcely touched. The placer gold diggings of thirty or forty years were deserted for more promising fields without any effort to locate the gold in the ledge. It is only in the last year or two that any vigorous prospecting has been carried on in what Dominion geological surveys show to be a highly mineralized country. The location of lead 300 feet wide and yielding five per cent. of copper, is one of the recent successes.

Its vast undeveloped water powers, Chase has an asset that will have an effect upon future development not easy to overestimate. On Chase Creek, within one-half mile of the town, there is power enough to supply a manufacturing town of many thousands. And it is power that can be cheaply harnessed. By throwing a dam across a canyon less than a hundred feet wide, a head of several hundred feet can be secured. And in the Adams River, eight miles from the town, there is available "white coal" to furnish motor power for a thousand factories.

Business in Chase will not languish for lack of resources.



*A Common Sight in a Shuswap Lake Apple Orchard.*



*Chase Creek*



*A Stretch of Quiet Water Where the Adams River  
Leaves the Lake.*

*A Vista on Chase Creek.  
Catches of a Hundred Brook Trout a Day are Common  
Along this Stream.*



*Adams River Lumber Co.'s Mill, Chase, B. C.*



## *A Fast Interior Plant*

*From Western Lumberman of August 1912.*

Visitors to the fine plant of the Adams River Lumber Company, Ltd., at Chasa, (B. C.) are prone to use the expression, "Here is a sawmill to my liking." The mill buildings are nicely painted, the dwellings are well-built and placed, yards clean and orderly, and the lumber piled with care and system. The impression is quickly conveyed that every department is under the care of an expert, who knows how a thing should be done and allows no deviation from the rule laid down.

The mill site comprises about 70 acres, the location being at the outlet of Little Shuswap Lake, one of the most picturesque spots in the Interior country. The company was organized in 1907 by J. P. McGoldrick, president of the McGoldrick Lumber Company, Spokane, (Wash.), his associates being the Messrs. Lammers, well-known Minnesota lumbermen. Tributary to the plant are timber holdings comprising about 43 square miles on Adams River, estimated to contain about 600,000,000 feet of cedar, pine, fir and spruce, the former accounting for 75 per cent. of the total, and 36 square miles of high plateau, opposite the mill carrying 65 per cent. of fir. The mill, which started cutting early in 1908, has equipment comprising two double cutting band mills, band re-saw, double edger, and other machinery for fast work, the ten hour capacity ranging from 175,000 feet to 210,000 feet according to the class of stock turned out. Power is furnished by a 1,000 h. p. Corliss engine. Refuse is taken care of by a Muskegon water jacket burner, 124 ft. in height and 29 ft. inside diameter.

The planing mill, situated about 600 feet from the sawmill, is equipped throughout with Berlin machines, the list comprising three planers and matchers, double surfacer, planer and sizer, inside moulder, self-feed rip saw, circular resaw, band resaw, etc.

There is a complete blower system, having two double 70-ft. fans which deliver surplus shavings to the mill burner.

For drying the finished lumber there is a shed 200 feet in length and most conveniently located for the handling of stock. The quantity and kind of stock stored in the racks is indicated on neatly painted signs, the grades being kept track of by a card system.

Other buildings comprise a well-equipped machine shop and smithy, office, store, storerooms, boarding and sleeping houses,



dwellings for mill employees, stable and ice house. All are painted a dark red with white trimmings, the effect being most pleasing to the eye.

The electric lighting system is operated in connection with the planing mill, and has a capacity of over 2,000 lights. Light is furnished for the company's mills, yards, buildings, and the town of Chase.

The company holds water rights to 200 inches of water in Chase Creek, and has constructed an 8-in. water main from a point on that creek about 7,000 feet from the sawmill at 260 feet elevation, which gives 120 pounds pressure at the mill, and forms the basis of a splendid system of fire protection. The system is circulating on all points of the mill property and lumber piling ground, with hydrants and hose shelters well distributed. Thousands of feet of reel hose are available. The system is also carried into both mills, where numerous standpipes with hose attachments, make it possible to flood any part of the building at a moment's notice, day or night.

The climate at Chase is all that could be desired; being on the edge of the dry belt, but very little rain falls during the summer months, and the snowfall is correspondingly light in winter. Lumber piled in the open dries very quickly, thus making the use of dry kilns unnecessary. The result is better lumber, a fact which prairie buyers have not been slow to recognize. The arrangement of the yard is especially pleasing, owing to the system followed. The alleys crossing the main driveway are plainly marked by large projecting signs, and every pile in the respective alleys



*The Engine Room at the Adams River Lumber Co.'s Mill*



*An Adams River Logging Camp*



also bears a small card stating the kind of lumber and particulars of contents. As a result of this system the sales manager at his desk in the office can ascertain the contents of every pile by looking at his yard chart, and can plan out a mixed car shipment while one is saying "Jack Robinson."

The company conducts logging operations on two distinct limits mentioned above. From the limit near the mill, timber is conveyed by means of chutes at various points. Also the company is now constructing eleven miles of water flume reaching from the heart of the timber to the lake. This flume is a V shaped trough with sides five feet in height forming with each other an angle of ninety degrees. The curves along its course will not exceed twelve per cent. allowing the passage of poles and piling ninety feet in length. The grade will vary from one-half of one per cent. to fifteen per cent. Through this artificial waterway a miniature river will carry with the speed of an express train logs four or five feet in diameter.

This, the largest and longest log flume in Canada, is among the largest in the world. To see it in operation is itself worth a special trip to Chase, to say nothing of a stop over by anyone passing through.

Nor is there any better place in which to see the lumber industry in all its branches, from the stump to the finished product, carried on with the most modern methods and appliances. The tourist with the remotest interest in lumber should not fail to see the plant of the Adams River Lumber Company at Chase.

THE cut below gives some idea of the logging methods of the Adams River Lumber Company. This load of logs is on its way to the various skidways at the head of the flume through which in a few minutes they are carried to the Little Shuswap Lake over a distance of ten or eleven miles.



## Northern Apples

It is a generally understood fact that the farther north wheat can be successfully grown, the better is the quality of the flour produced. It is not so well known that northern grown apples are far superior in flavor to those raised in lower latitudes. This fact accounts in part for the ever growing list of awards to British Columbia apples in exhibitions the world over. It also has something to do with the leading position among British Columbia exhibits that has been taken by apples grown on the shores of Shuswap Lake.



The Shuswap country is not a peach country. If it were, it would not produce such splendid apples. The orchards are young yet, and, except in a few localities, not very numerous. Enough has been accomplished, however, to show what the soil and climate will do. Thousands of acres of land are here that in suitability for apple culture, cannot be surpassed anywhere.

In addition to apples some growers have achieved wonderful success with pears, plums and the various small fruits. There is a future of great promises before the trained horticulturist, or the one who is willing to be trained, if he locates on the sunny slopes that surround the Shuswap Lakes.

This spring a large area of land that has been unobtainable for the last four or five years, has been opened for homestead entry, and there is in consequence, a large influx of people to take advantage of the unusual opportunity of getting good fruit lands in this way. In addition to these homestead lands, there are to be had at various points, small farms of from ten to forty acres at reasonable prices. These are either ready cleared or only slightly timbered.

To all in search of a pleasant rural home in a climate that is delightful, the Shuswap Lake district extends its invitation.





*Dam Camp Adams Lake*

*A Scene in the Adams Lake Country*





