



**Salmon**

**Arm** British  
Columbia

L. B. PANOMAN,  
AGENT:  
SALMON ARM, B.C.

**NON-IRRIGATED  
FRUIT AND FARM LANDS**

ISSUED BY THE  
SALMON ARM, B.C., BOARD OF TRADE



Pam 9.71.19  
S1725

**SALMON ARM**  
BRITISH COLUMBIA

*Non-Irrigated  
Fruit and  
Farm Lands*

ISSUED BY THE  
SALMON ARM, B.C. BOARD OF TRADE

66.7.25/12

## FOREWORD

THIS PAMPHLET is published for the purpose of giving accurate information regarding the district of Salmon Arm, B.C., its unique position, great beauty, perfection of climate and eminent desirability as a residential, fruit-growing centre.

It is issued by the Board of Trade, a body representing every interest in the place, whose members having a definite stake in the city and district, can testify from experience as to the satisfactory conditions existing, and wish to extend a hearty invitation to any new-comers who, after proving by a visit to Salmon Arm that the claims made for it can be fully substantiated, may decide to stay and share its many attractions.



# INDEX

	PAGE
AGRICULTURAL ASSOCIATION	22
ALFALFA	34
APPLES	25
BEEES	32
BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES	16
CHERRIES	25
CITRONS	30
CITY AND DISTRICT	7
CLIMATE AND WEATHER STATISTICS	12
CLOVER	34
COST OF LIVING	18
CUCUMBERS	30
DAIRY FARMING	33
DUCKS	31
EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES	17
FARMERS' EXCHANGE	19
GOOSEBERRIES	30
GRAPES	28
HAY	34
HOGS	37
LAND, PRICES OF, AND OTHER CAPITAL EXPENDITURE	23.24
LOGANBERRIES	30
MAP	40
MARKETS	18
MELONS	30
OATS	34
PEARS	25
PLUMS	25
POTATOES AND ROOT CROPS	35
POULTRY	31
PRIZES	4
RASPBERRIES	30
SCENERY	13
SOIL	23
SPORT	16
STRAWBERRIES	30
TOMATOES	30
TRANSPORT	18
TURKEYS	31
WAGES	17
WHEAT	34
WOMEN'S INSTITUTE	23

SOME MEDALS AND PRIZES WON BY  
FARMERS' EXCHANGE, AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY  
AND BOARD OF TRADE OF SALMON ARM, B.C.

1907

LONDON, ENGLAND

Royal Horticultural Society - - - - Bronze Medal

1908

Royal Horticultural Society - - - - Silver Medal

1910

Royal Horticultural Society - - - - Gold Medal

1911

NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C. PROVINCIAL FAIR

For District Fruit Exhibit - - - - First Prize

For District Agricultural Exhibit - - - - Second Prize

Q In addition to the above, lists obtained from three, out of the many individual growers of Salmon Arm, who exhibited in their own names at Spokane International Apple Show, Vancouver Canadian International Apple Show, Kamloops, Victoria and New Westminster, during the years 1909, 1910 and 1911, include:

38 First Prizes,                      23 Second Prizes  
11 Third "                              and 8 Special "



ROYAL HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY (London, England) FIRST PRIZE SILVER CUP  
WON BY R. H. FORTUNE, OF SALMON ARM, B.C.  
For "Best Four Boxes of Winter Dessert Apples." 1910.

## INTRODUCTION

WITH a view to making this book as useful as possible to those seeking information about Salmon Arm, an endeavor has been made to deal concisely with each subject likely to be one of special enquiry, each short article being written from data supplied by those specially qualified to give them. These subjects have been grouped in such a way as to give the information desired in as useful a manner as possible. The groups are:

1. A general description of the City and District, Climate, Scenery, Education, Sports, etc..... Pages 7 to 16
2. Business Opportunities, Rates of Wages, Cost of Living..... " 16 " 18
3. Markets, Transportation, and methods of Co-operation, including the Agricultural Society, Farmers' Exchange, Women's Institute..... " 18 " 23
4. General information as to Land, Soils, Prices of Land, Farm Implements, etc., and special articles on different industries, grouped: (a) Ranching on the higher or Bench Lands..... " 23 " 32  
(b) Ranching on the Valley Lands..... " 33 " 37

As a further convenience an alphabetical Index has been given to make reference to any subject easy.

By these means it is hoped that the book may enable newcomers to form a clear idea of the place in relation to their needs, or where settlers come without a definite plan, to enable them to decide intelligently on a course of action with the least possible delay.

In conclusion, it has been the desire of the compilers to avoid any over-statement of facts or exaggeration of the attractions of the place. For this reason no exceptional results have been sought from contributors, and conservative averages only have been

put forward, and such as may reasonably be expected to be realized by any settlers who are prepared to work steadily and intelligently. The contributors consulted have been those who, by careful work and records, have established a reputation in the district, but while their achieved results are probably better than an inexperienced farmer could show at first, there is no reason why, since one has succeeded, another should not do as well, as the success of many newcomers proves.

Salmon Arm is so favoured in climate, soil and general conditions that no need exists for publishing statements that cannot be verified by anyone who wishes to make personal enquiries on the spot. The reputation of the district is based, not on advertisement, but on solid achievement, and on its wonderful exhibits of fruits and vegetables, which are prize-winners against all comers.

NOTE.—All the photographs illustrating this book have been taken in the district itself, and none have been borrowed from outside sources.

## Salmon Arm City and District

THE City of Salmon Arm is situated on the extreme southern point of the Shuswap Lake, and is the business centre of the Salmon Arm Valleys, with the outlying districts of Canoe, Tappen, Kualt, Glenden, Silver Creek and the Northern part of Deep Creek, a large and extremely fertile area. The population of the City itself is about 700, and of the district mentioned above, about 4,500.

The town of Salmon Arm was incorporated as a City in the spring of 1912, having now its Mayor, Aldermen and City Council. Among the many recent developments and improvements are: Water Works, Electric Light and Power, Sewage, Graded Streets and Completion of Side Walks.

The Council has secured a very ample supply of excellent water for a large population, in conjunction with which supply the electrical plant is worked. The convenience of the electric power need hardly be pointed out to those who may be wishing to start the lighter manufacturing businesses on up-to-lines.

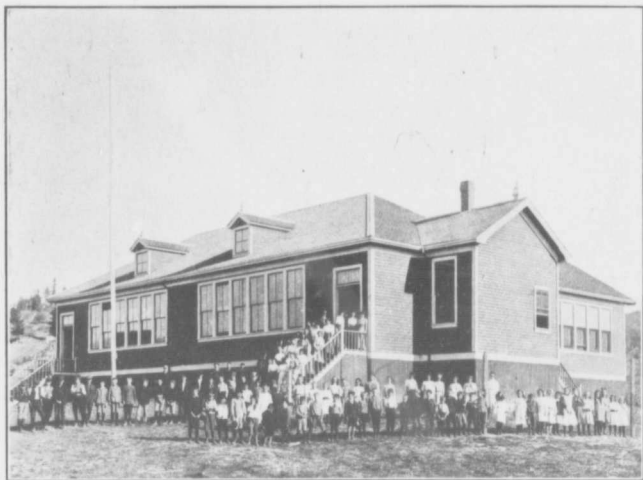
The city has a fine School building of 4 rooms, giving accommodation for a graded Public School and a High School. Other schools are scattered through the rural districts, and in no case is the distance between the schools greater than  $3\frac{1}{2}$  miles. Further it must always be remembered in connection with education, that the Provincial Government will always provide a school in any district where 12 pupils can be got together, and where no school already exists. The reports of the scholars' work in all these is published monthly in the "Observer," a non-party weekly paper published in the City and giving full news of all the surrounding districts, and keeping the best interests of the place well to the fore.

The religious life of the community is well provided for by five Churches, (Anglican, Methodist, Presbyterian, Baptist and Catholic) and Sunday observance has the special attention of the City Council in so far as it can be publicly controlled.

The public buildings consist of the Churches mentioned, the Schools, a new Co-operative Hall, the Eureka Hall, (both these latter equipped with stages for theatrical performances) a Freemasons Hall and others. Special mention must also be made of a fine Agricultural Build-



Some Private Residences, Salmon Arm, B.C.



Schools, Salmon Arm

ing standing in 25 acres of ground. Primarily intended for agricultural shows, these grounds make provision for athletic clubs and will have a race track, etc. Towards cost of this a grant has recently been made by the Provincial Government. The new Farmer's Exchange Building also deserves notice, and is a great asset to the City and district.

The City has the advantage of a General Hospital, in charge of a qualified nurse, and managed by a representative committee of residents in the district, in which the best surgical and nursing attention can be obtained.

There is an excellent Telephone System, which on the Salmon Arm Exchange includes subscribers for distances as far as 13 miles from the City. The Exchange also connects with other Exchanges at Enderby, Armstrong, Vernon, Kamloops, etc.

The Telegraph System is worked by the Canadian Pacific Railway. The situation of the City on the C.P.R. main line secures good railway facilities, with 3 passenger trains each way daily, and prompt freight despatch. In addition to this there is much railway development in prospect, and it is safe to predict that in the near future greatly increased facilities will be forthcoming.

There are three Hotels in Salmon Arm. The "Montebello," (\$2.50 a day), the "Alexandra," (\$2.00 a day), and the "Coronation," (\$1.50 a day).

The undulating nature of the ground within the City limits secures most beautiful residential sites, having delightful views of the lake and



Bank and Hotel, Alexander Avenue

Photo by Honey, Salmon, Arm

distant mountains, and visitors to Salmon Arm are always struck by the beauty of the place, an impression that is only confirmed and deepened by a drive into the surrounding country.

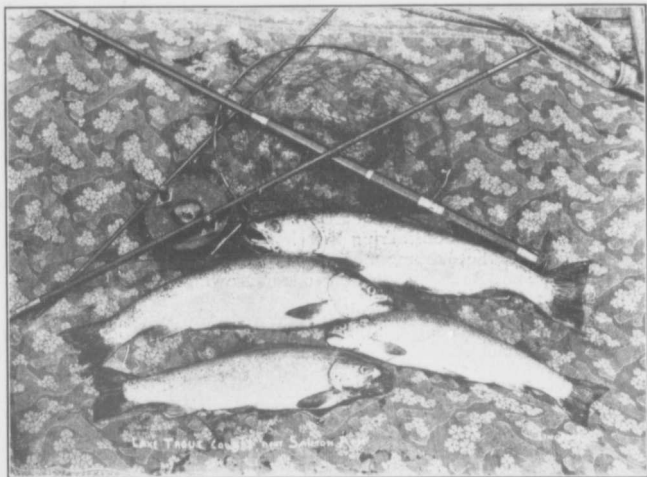
The City is growing at a most satisfactory rate, new houses and business premises being rapidly added. The amount of building contracts in hand by early spring in 1912 equalled in amount the building in the whole of 1911, and the spirit of the place is optimistic and confident. Ample justification may be found for such a spirit in the various facts given later in the book under the special subjects treated of.

The Professions are represented by the various Clergy, 2 Doctors, 2 Lawyers, a Civil Engineer and Surveyor.

The Businesses carried on include: 2 Banks, (Canadian Bank of Commerce, and Bank of Hamilton) 3 General Stores, 2 Hardware Stores, Meat Store, Furniture, Flour and Feed Store, 2 Bakeries, 3 Confectionery and Ice Cream Parlors, 2 Druggists, Plumber and Tinsmith, Harness and Boot Makers, Printing Works, Tailor, Milliner and Dressmaker, 3 Livery Stables, Barber, Gas and Electrical Engineer and Engine Repairer, several firms of Carpenters and Builders, 3 Lumber Mills, Builders' Materials Merchant, Boat Builders, etc.

The Government has an experimental Farm and a Fish Hatchery.





Lake Trout, Caught Near Salmon Arm

Photo by Lingford



Fish Hatchery, Near Salmon Arm

Photo by Lingford

## Climate

**S**ALMON Arm is situated just outside the "Dry Belt," and has a sufficient rainfall to obviate irrigation. The importance of these ideal conditions to intending settlers can hardly be over-estimated.

On the one hand, to be dependent on irrigation is to stake everything on one chance, while in addition to this, and to the expense of the water itself and the labour of ditching, etc., an accurate knowledge of the amount of irrigation necessary, and the proper times to irrigate is essential to success. This is a point not always sufficiently realized by inexperienced settlers when considering the claims of irrigated districts. On the other hand, the extreme moisture of the coast climate is escaped at Salmon Arm, and its special dangers to fruit growing are avoided.

It is claimed also that fruit grown and ripened without irrigation, that is, under natural conditions, is superior to any other, both in flavour and keeping quality.

The following statistics show the average for the last three years of the observations registered by the Official Registrar for the district.

### WEATHER STATISTICS

	1909	1910	1911	Average
Mean Maximum Temperature, Summer.....	71	72	70	71
"    "    "    Winter.....	38	41	37	39
Minimum    "    Summer.....	46	45	43	45
"    "    "    Winter.....	23	27	26	25
Temperature of 24 hours, Summer.....	59	58	57	58
"    "    "    "    Winter.....	31	33	29	31
Daily Range, Summer.....	26	26	27	26
"    "    "    Winter.....	18	14	16	16
Total Rainfall, Summer.....	10½ in.	10 in.	8 in.	9½ in.
"    "    and Melted Snow, Winter.....	9½ "	8½ "	12 "	9½ "

NOTE:—Summer, May to October, inclusive. Winter, Jan. to April and Nov. and Dec.

### Monthly Rainfall Average for the above 3 years, (in inches).

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
2.03	1.90	.70	.46	1.08	2.12	1.97	1.09	1.57	1.55	3.31	1.40

The temperature fell below zero during the three years mentioned, on 9 days and 18 nights, or an average for the three years of 3 days and 6 nights.

In regard to heat maxima, the warmest months are June and July, and the highest point reached in the above 3 years was 97, and that on one day only.

The days on which the temperature rose above 90 degrees were as follows: 1909, 5 days, average 92 degrees; 1910, 8 days, average 91 degrees; 1911, 6 days, average 93 degrees: or an average for the three years of 6 days.

From these tables the following facts may be seen:

The regularity of the seasons' temperatures is remarkable.

The very considerable daily range in Summer temperature, which as the "Mean Maximum" is so moderate, emphasizes the fact of the cool, refreshing nights, which are such an attraction during the summer months.

The absence of intense cold, as shown by the "Mean Minimum."

The equal distribution of the rainfall throughout the year, which secures enough moisture to dispense with irrigation, and at the same time avoids excess of moisture.

These splendid media between the extremes, both of rainfall and temperature, make the Salmon Arm district peculiarly successful agriculturally, and delightful for residence.

## Scenery

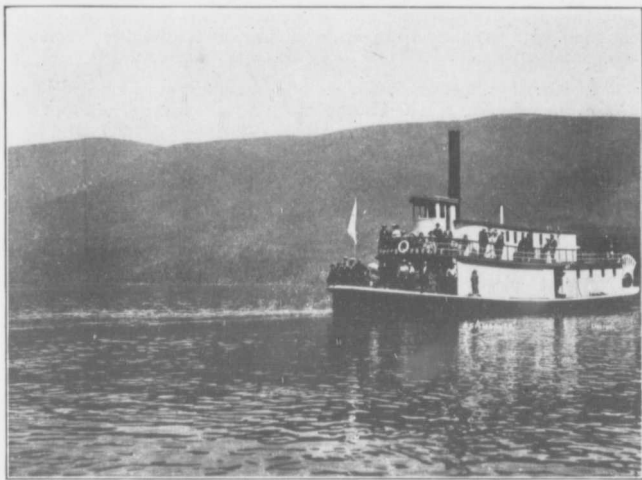
THE scenery in and around Salmon Arm is most attractive.

The beautiful Shuswap Lake with the noble mountains and forests that enclose it, Mount Ida in the near distance, the splendid Salmon River Valley and the generally undulating character of the country, combine to form a whole of exceptional beauty, only to be found in the most favoured spots. And all this beauty is completed and maintained by just such a variation of weather as supplies a delightful quantity of sunshine, so necessary to the growing and ripening of fruits, with a sufficiency of rain to secure magnificent cloud effects and gorgeous sunsets, and a greenness and fertility that constitute a charm entirely wanting in the arid "Dry Belt" regions.



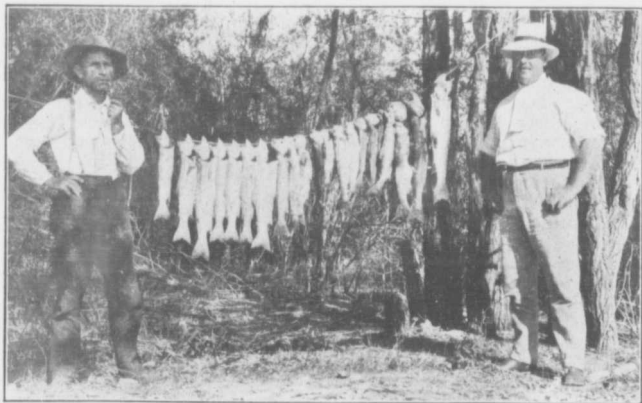
View Near Reinicker Falls, Salmon Arm

Photo by Lingford

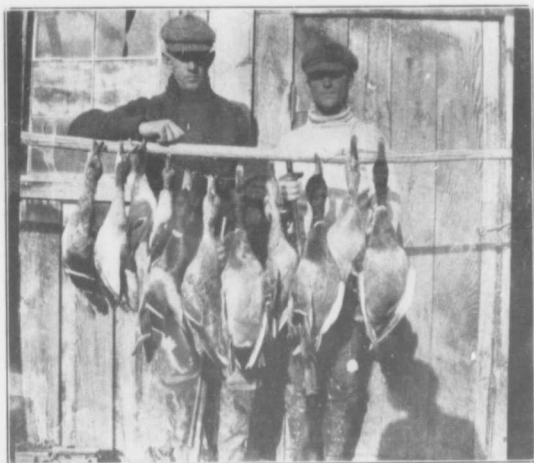


Excursion Steamer, Salmon Arm

Photo by Lingford



One and a Half Hour's Catch, Near Salmon Arm



Half an Hour's Work at Salmon Arm



Plover and Snipe

## Sports and Entertainments

ONE of the greatest attractions of Salmon Arm is the magnificent Shuswap Lake, which includes in its various arms about 150 miles of water. In the summer months a regular steamer plies, carrying passengers from various points of call, by way of the little Shuswap Lake and North Thompson River to Kamloops, a total cruise of about 150 miles. The lake supplies good fishing, boating, (especially for motor boats), and in winter miles of ice for skating, sleighing, etc. For those who prefer the gun, duck and geese abound in the season on the lake, and the woods supply grouse, and other game, while an expedition to



Black Bear Shot in the Mountains

the mountains brings the sportsman into touch with deer, cariboo and bear, both black and grizzly.

Other sports, each represented by its well organized club, are, Baseball, Lacrosse, Football, Cricket, Lawn Tennis and Hockey.

Mention may also be made of the local squadron of B.C. Horse, the Rifle Association and Gun Club.

The district has local Lodges of the following secret societies: Freemasons, Orangemen,

Independent Order of Foresters, and Independent Order of Oddfellows.

In winter, frequent dances, an excellent Dramatic Society and a successful Choral Society, keep up a pretty constant round of pleasant social engagements that form a delightful change from the more strenuous out-door life of the summer months, while frequent concerts and theatrical performances are given by travelling companies, in addition to those given locally by the residents themselves.

## Business Opportunities

THERE are specially good openings at the present time for the following businesses: Brickmaking, Sash and Door Factory, Fruit and Vegetable Cannery, Steam Laundry, and there is ample scope for Dairy Farming and Fruit Farming, while as the community grows the place will, of course, offer all kinds of business opportunities, which cannot be specified at the moment as special needs. In regard to the above:

**BRICKMAKING.**—It is very difficult at the present time to get bricks, which have to come a considerable distance, and were they easily obtainable on the spot, a great stimulus would be given to erecting brick buildings, which are very desirable for every reason.

SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.—The steady growth of the building industry in and around Salmon Arm would ensure success in this undertaking.

FRUIT AND VEGETABLE CANNERY. Situated in the heart of one of the finest fruit and vegetable districts in Canada, on the main line of railway, no more suitable place than Salmon Arm could be found to locate this industry, while land for the factory could be obtained at a far lower rate than in some larger but less convenient localities.

The main line railway facilities, with 3 passenger trains east and west daily, offer to business men seeking a location a great inducement to select Salmon Arm, while further railway development, practically certain to come in the near future, will make the place still more desirable. Now is the time to come in and start, before the inevitable rise in land values is a realized fact.

## Employment and Wages

TO the man of small capital, who is willing to take such work as offers until he has had time to look round and decide on his plans, or to the man who comes to earn his living as a workman, the following general information may be useful:

Employment is practically assured and constant for one who is willing to adapt himself and take any job that offers, and to work hard at it, and a wage could be depended on of from \$2.50 a day for labourer's work up to \$5.50 a day for an expert tradesman.

In the summer there is a good general demand for labourers, for farm work (for men who have had farm experience and can manage and look after a team of horses) and for day labour, (in building, lumber mills etc.) and in winter in the lumber camps. The rates of wages paid are roughly as follows:—

Mechanics and Carpenters.....	40 to 50 cents per hour.	60¢
Bricklayers and Plasterers.....	\$4.50 to \$5.00 per day.	70¢
Plumbers (according to ability).....	35 to 55 cents per hour.	
Labourers.....	\$2.50 to \$3.00 per day.	35¢ - 40¢

In considering these rates it must be understood that a man coming new to the country has generally to accept a wage according to his ability, and must qualify by experience and prove his ability before he can count on the highest wage.

In connection with these rates of wages, the cost of living must be taken into account. This is higher than in the Eastern Provinces owing to the cost of transport. Houses to rent are also scarce, and where such a course is possible, a settler without capital coming on the chance of getting work, should endeavour to get established before bringing his family. In the case of a man and wife without children this does not apply. For any woman willing to work by the day at laundry work, housework or needlework, there is plenty of opportunity, and such could add to her husband's earnings from \$1.00 to \$1.50 a day, or even more.

## Cost of Living

IT is difficult to speak definitely as to the cost of living, as so much depends on the management, but the following prices of foods may assist an estimate:

Milk.....	10c a quart.	
Butter (according to season).....	25c to 40c a pound.	
Eggs " " .....	25c to 50c a dozen.	
Flour (in 50 lb. sacks) .....	about 4c a pound.	
Sugar (in 20 lb. " .....	" 8c "	
" 100 " .....	" 7c "	
Beef, according to cut.....	10c to 20c	<i>15x 30</i>
Mutton, " " .....	12c to 23c	<i>25x 35</i>
Veal, " " .....	10c to 18c	<i>25</i>
Pork, " " .....	15c to 18c	<i>25</i>
Fish, " " .....	10c to 20c	<i>45 30x35</i>

Preserves and bottled fruits are made at home, as to buy them is expensive.

## Markets and Transport

IN any agricultural community the first consideration is to secure markets for its produce, and good means of transport. In both of these particulars Salmon Arm is exceptionally fortunate. The ranchers, working in co-operation through the Farmers' Exchange, Agricultural Association, etc. (which institutions are described later,) are relieved of any anxiety as to a market.

The chief industries of the district are Fruit, Hay and Vegetable growing and Dairy farming, and for all the produce that can be grown, a ready market is found in the Western Prairie Provinces and locally. The quality of Salmon Arm produce is so well known, that these markets will buy all that can be shipped, and as the demand of the large buyers is for "straight carloads" of each variety of produce, increased output can only benefit prices. It is satisfactory to record that the prices for fruit obtained through the Farmers' Exchange has risen year by year, as the quality of the fruit has become better known, and the grading and packing been more carefully supervised. The great inflow of settlers and rapid development of the country creates a far larger market than local production can supply for many years to come, while B.C. apples are securing a world wide reputation.

The situation of Salmon Arm on the C.P.R. main line gives a splendid means of transport, direct and without transhipment to the best market, a fact of immense importance, getting soft fruits, such as berries, to their destination in good condition. Berries received at the Exchange during the day are shipped that evening, and thus secure the utmost despatch.

Increased transport facilities are certain to come from the railway development in contemplation in the district, in the near future.





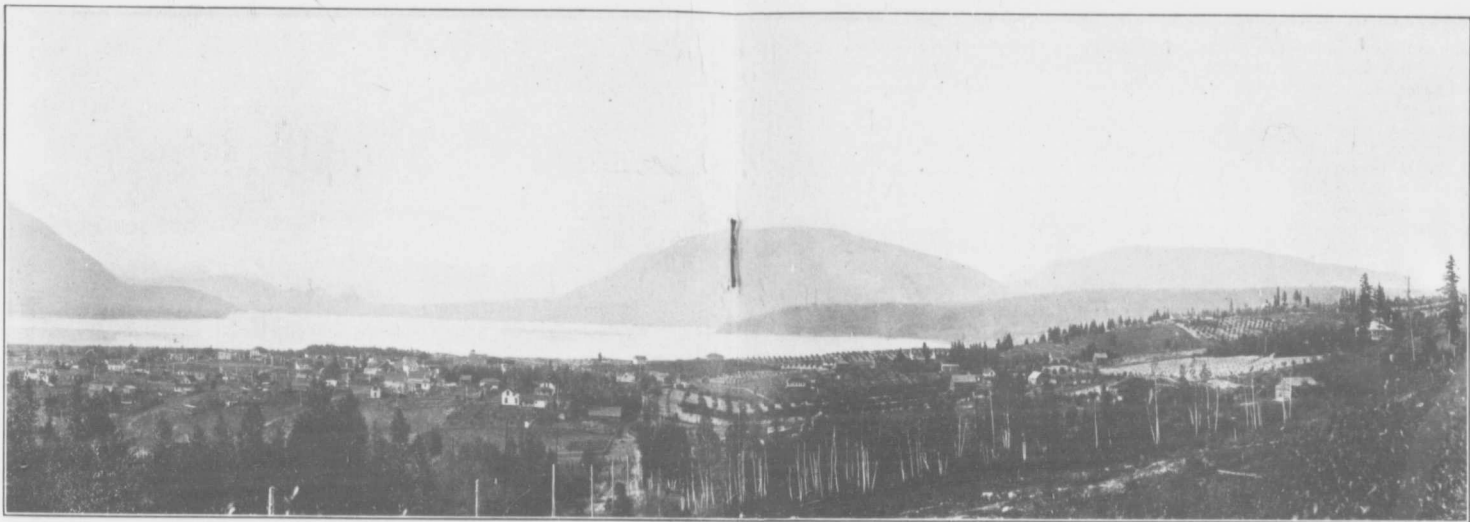
## The Farmers' Exchange, Limited

NO description of Salmon Arm would be complete without mention of the Salmon Arm Farmers' Exchange Limited. This Company, formed several years ago by a few ranchers for the betterment of the conditions connected with the handling and selling of their fruit and produce, and also the purchasing of their supplies, has been so successful, that the Exchange is now housed in a commodious new warehouse costing upwards of \$10,000. One of the special features of this building, the plans for which were made after a careful study of the best known examples of Farmers' Exchange buildings, is the large frost-proof cellar, in which about 30 car loads of produce can be stored, to await a favorable turn of the market.

The Exchange is at present doing an annual business of about \$50,000 and numbers among its shareholders almost all the ranchers of the district.

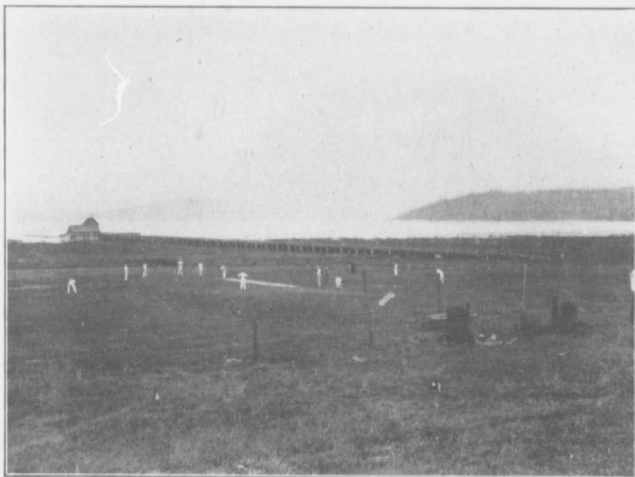
The business methods of the Exchange are purely co-operative, each shipper receiving the full amount his shipment realizes, less a specified percentage to cover working expenses. Further, the Exchange, by buying supplies in large quantities, can distribute them to shareholders on favorable terms, and so the system of co-operation is fully carried out.

In the management of the Exchange each shareholder has only one vote, so that the small holder has as much say as the larger. A board of ten directors is elected annually by the shareholders. These ten directors manage the business of the Exchange for the ensuing year, and are always eligible for re-election, so that there is seldom any drastic



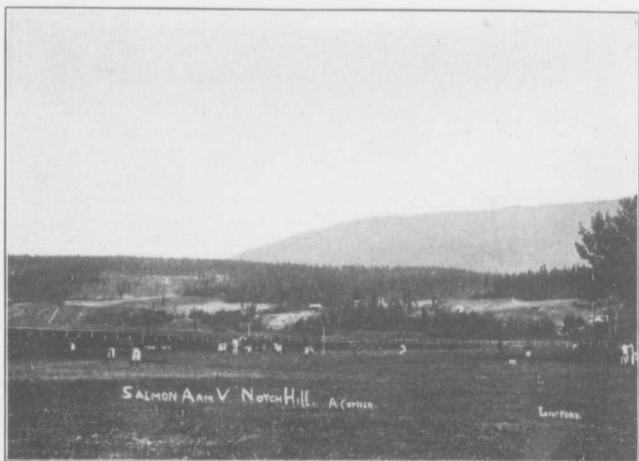
Panoramic View of Salmon Arm

Photo by Honey, Salmon Arm



Recreation in Salmon Arm—Cricket, 1912

Photo by Honey, Salmon Arm



Recreation in Salmon Arm—Football

Photo by Lingford

change in the personnel of the board of directors, an arrangement that secures the efficiency and continuity of policy, so desirable in an association of this sort. The present directors are among the most prominent and successful of our ranchers, and to this fact the Exchange owes a very great deal of its success.

The Directors employ a manager who is responsible for the warehouse staff, and the supervising of the entire business of the Exchange. Under the present capable and energetic management, the Exchange has been put into splendid working order, and growers are able to send in their produce with the knowledge that it will be promptly dispatched to the best paying market at the moment.

The removal of all anxiety as to a market for his produce is a boon to a grower impossible to over-estimate, as all his energies can be devoted to growing more and better fruit and vegetables, and naturally every success in this direction re-acts favorably on the Exchange.

With such a sales organization extending over four wealthy and populous provinces, no fears of over-production need be entertained, and in this way the growers' one great worry is entirely eliminated. This Exchange agency ready to hand, coupled with the facility and promptitude of main line transportation, are advantages that should go far to decide intending settlers to select Salmon Arm as their home.

Prices obtained for fruit and produce by the Salmon Arm Farmers' Exchange:

Apples.....	average \$1.25	per box of 40 lbs.
Pears.....	" 1.75	" 40 "
Crab Apples.....	" 1.25	" 40 "
Plums.....	" .75	per crate of 17 "
Cherries.....	" 2.25	" 17 "
Peaches.....	" 1.25	" 20 "
Strawberries.....	" 2.50	" 24 "
Raspberries.....	" 2.25	" 13 "
Currants.....	" 3.00	" 24 "
Tomatoes.....	" .80	" 20 "
Potatoes, beets, carrots, parsnips and cabbages \$20 per ton.		

## The Salmon Arm and Shuswap Lake Agricultural Association, Incorporated August 21, 1911

THERE is a healthy and active Agricultural Association here, which has been in existence since 1900. The object of the Association is to promote the progress of agriculture, by holding exhibitions at which prizes are awarded for live stock, agricultural products, etc. and encouragement is also given in the same way to the scholars in the schools for work done along educational lines.

Since the formation of the Association it has had steady and substantial growth, the membership has increased, the exhibitions have been larger and the quality and quantity of the exhibits (live stock, fruit and vegetables, dairy products and honey) have been better year by year.

The Annual Exhibitions have heretofore been held in the Farmers' Exchange building but for the past two years this has been inadequate for the number of exhibits that have been entered, and the Directors of the Association, realizing that something should be done in the immediate future to provide proper accommodation, felt justified, considering

the development that was taking place in the District, in taking steps to acquire grounds and buildings that would be worthy of the stock and products that were being shown.

A move was made after the Exhibition of 1911 and 25 acres of land right in the city were bought, plans were prepared and adopted and buildings erected costing upwards of \$8,000, provision also being made to put in a half mile race track around a portion of the grounds.

The district is filling up so rapidly by settlers who realize the possibilities here, and who are making strenuous efforts to get their holdings cleared and put on a profit-producing basis, that there need be no hesitation in saying we shall have, in the course of two or three years, one of the largest exhibitions in the interior of the Province.

### Women's Institute

THIS is an association of a most useful and helpful nature, designed to carry out the spirit of mutual help, by bringing the combined experience of the many to bear on the woman's work in the home. Monthly meetings are held in the homes of the members, and papers are read on various subjects of domestic interest, and demonstrations given. The members welcome all new-comers to join the institute, and perhaps no more practical way of helping forward the comfort and best interests of the home could be devised.

It is as important that the home should be managed methodically and economically, as that the breadwinner should do his part. To new settlers facing the problems of unaccustomed conditions, such help as is supplied by the Women's Institute should prove invaluable.

### Soil

THE district of Salmon Arm includes widely differing soils, but in the main they may be divided into two classes:

1. The upper Bench Lands, having Clay-loam or Sandy-loam soils, especially well suited to Fruit culture, notably Apples, Pears, Plums and small fruits, Poultry-keeping, Bee-keeping, etc.

2. The rich Bottom Lands of the Salmon River and other valleys, particularly adapted to Hay, Corn, Root crops, Celery and Dairy farming.

Many farms enjoy the advantage of a slope which gives, even in a small acreage both the classes of soils, thus rendering them capable of producing both fodder and fruit. Under such circumstances, mixed farming, admittedly the most profitable kind, becomes possible, and such farms are almost independent of outside supplies.

### Prices of Land

THESE can only be given in a general way, as values vary according to location, but the following may be taken as a guide prior to definite enquiry on the spot for actual properties. It must also be borne in mind that for sometimes purely personal reasons, developed farms are sold cheaply, and genuine bargains are thus obtainable by the man on the spot and able to avail himself of such chances.

Uncleared land may be had at from \$30 to \$200 an acre, according to location and distance from town.

Cleared and planted lands from \$200 an acre upwards.

Orchards 5 years old at from \$500 to \$1,000 an acre according to location.



"Two Three-Year Olds"  
Photo by W. J. Carpenter

## Other Items of Capital Outlay

THE following information, useful to intending settlers is given to enable a fairly close estimate of initial capital outlay to be made. It is hoped it will be specially useful to the very numerous enquirers who desire accurate information as to Fruit farming.

Houses are usually built of wood and roofed with shingles. A house with cement basement, brick chimneys, sitting room, dining room, kitchen and say four bed-rooms would cost approximately \$2,500.

Simpler and less commodious houses can of course be built from about \$600 up, but

the house described is typical of many to be found in the district.

To add a bathroom with fitted bath, hot and cold water systems, drainage and construction of septic tank, would cost approximately.....	\$350.00
The addition of a furnace and flues, approximately...	200.00
Barn and stable for one or two horses .....	\$ 75.00 to 100.00
A good serviceable horse, heavy enough for cultivating and farm work, and useful also for buggy, would cost according to age, about.....	\$150.00 up.
Buggies can be bought, second hand.....	40.00 to \$ 60.00
"    "    "    new.....	100.00 to 150.00
Democrats, (2 seated,) second hand.....	60.00 to 100.00
"    "    "    new.....	100.00 to 150.00
Farm wagons, second hand .....	50.00 to 60.00
"    "    new, (1 horse).....	85.00 to 95.00
"    "    "    (2    "    ).....	110.00 to 120.00
Harness costs per set, single, about.....	25.00
"    "    "    double, " .....	45.00

Most ranches are at a distance of from a mile or two to four or five miles from town, and a horse and conveyance become almost a necessity for the fetching of mails and supplies, though if the horse is dispensed with for driving purposes, the horse work on the ranch can always be contracted out. The charge for ploughing by a man with a team of horses is \$6.00 a day.

If the ploughing is put out in this way, a starting outfit of implements, sufficient for all practical purposes could be obtained for \$50.00.

## Ranching on the Bench Lands

Apples, Pears, Plums, Cherries, Etc.

THE ideal conditions for fruit growing, which may be summed up in suitable soil, moderate climate, a sufficient rainfall to cut out irrigation, and prompt means of shipping to the best markets—can be claimed for Salmon Arm and its tributary country. The result has been that while fruit growing, especially apple growing, has been successfully carried on for more than 20 years, it has now become the leading feature of this beautiful district, and land is rapidly being bought, cleared and brought under cultivation for this purpose.

Situated at no great distance from the more advertised Okanagan Valley, Salmon Arm possesses all its advantages without its disadvantages. To be independent of IRRIGATION is a boon impossible to over-estimate, especially where inexperienced growers are concerned, as accurate knowledge of the time to irrigate, and as to the amount of irrigation

required is essential to success. The cost, labour and anxiety connected with irrigated lands is also great. These are all avoided by the fruit rancher in Salmon Arm, who enjoys the further advantage of being on the main line of railway, and of being in a convenient locality to ship his produce East or West as the market demands.

Another great advantage for non-irrigated fruit is that its flavour, being developed under natural conditions, is superior to that of irrigated fruit, while the keeping quality of the fruit itself is better. That the claim for flavour is no idle one is amply proved by the fact that in 1910, Mr. R. H. Fortune, of Lake View Orchard, Salmon Arm, won the silver cup given by the Royal Horticultural Society, at Westminster,



Grapes on the WX Ranch, Salmon Arm



A Matured Apple Tree

Photo by Honey, Salmon Arm

England, "for the best 4 boxes of winter dessert apples—specially judged for flavour." This cup was competed for by all the British Colonies, so that the distinction was a great one. When it is borne in mind that the output of Salmon Arm is as yet small compared with that of the Okanagan and other parts, this achievement is the more remarkable, as the amount of fruit to select from is far more limited, which proves that the quality of Salmon Arm fruit is exceptionally good.

Another fact of importance to fruit growers is, that much less spraying of the trees is necessary in this district, owing to the absence of disease and pests. The two worst pests that apple growers have to contend with, viz: Codlin Moth and San José scale are unknown in Salmon Arm.

The soil of Salmon Arm produces wonderful growth in the trees and induces early bearing. It is not unusual to see fruit on trees that have been planted only two years. In regard to this and the fine productiveness of orchards here, the following facts, given by Mr. R. Turner an orchardist of 20 years' experience, relating to his own orchard, located close to this city, bear strong testimony.

Out of 160 trees, 2 years planted, (that is in their 3rd year but not having completed it,) the great majority bore some fruit last year, while some of them bore nearly a box each.

A "Northern Spy" apple tree has averaged 21 boxes of No. 1 apples for the last 8 years, which sold at \$1.25 per box, thus yielding annually \$26.25.

A 20 year old "Transcendent" Crab apple tree last year gave 35 boxes of fruit, at \$1.25 per box, yielding \$43.75.

10 Cherry trees—early Richmond and Morency—have yielded an average of \$20.00 of fruit from each tree for the last 6 years, the trees being 10 years old at the commencement of this period.

There would be no difficulty in multiplying these facts.

At present Pears have not been largely grown in the district, but there is a good market for them, and growers planting winter varieties would do best. A ten year old tree of Bartlett pears gave 11 boxes of fruit.

Plums also do excellently, making a wonderful growth and bearing heavily. A 10 to 15 year old tree may be counted on, in a good plum year to yield 20 to 25 crates of fruit.

Pear and Plum trees can be planted much more closely than apple trees, and so give a larger yield per acre, but they are not to be relied on for such steady crops as apples.

For those unacquainted with the cost of laying out an orchard, it may be briefly stated thus:—

Cost of land, 10 acres at say \$100 per acre.....	\$1,000.00
Clearing, fencing and planting \$125 " .....	1,250.00
Cultivating and pruning for 5 years at an average of \$15 per acre, per annum.....	750.00
	<u>\$3,000.00</u>

At the end of the fifth year the orchard should be worth to sell from \$500.00 an acre upwards, according to care and condition.

During the first 5 years, small fruits, potatoes, onions, clover and other crops are grown between the trees, and generally bring in more than enough to pay for the development and care of the orchard, but it



Apple Orchards, Salmon Arm

Photo by Honey, Salmon Arm



Prize Winning Exhibit at New Westminster, Provincial Fair, 1911

Photo by Bullen & Lamb, Vancouver B.C.



is wise to remember that living expenses can hardly be counted on till the orchard comes into bearing. Further it is generally conceded that 10 acres are the minimum to support a family. From this it will be seen that some capital is necessary to a man intending to grow apples. Granted this condition, no more pleasant life could be looked for than fruit growing, as the work in a developed orchard is not heavy, i.e. after the clearing and other initial work is done. It is a delightful outdoor occupation, and has attracted to Salmon Arm an unusually large proportion of British home seekers, even for British Columbia, which as a Province is being notably recruited by friends and capital from the old country.

#### GRAPES

THE following letter from Mr. W. J. Wilcox, who has done much, by painstaking experiment, to demonstrate the capabilities of Salmon Arm to produce a great variety of fruit, gives the account of his successful work in grape culture.

Salmon Arm, B.C., May 14, 1912.

To the Secretary of the Board of Trade,  
Salmon Arm.

Dear Sir:

Replying to your request for an article on Grape culture, I will give you a little of my experience.

When I came here six years ago I knew absolutely nothing of Horticulture, (I think I saw grapes growing once—when I was a boy,) but wanted to learn—together with other things—what this district could produce, and purchased and planted an assortment of grapes consisting mostly of Concord, Campbell's Early, Moore's Worden, Niagara, Green Mountain, Diamond, Brighton and Delaware; also a few Flame Tokays and Thompson's Seedless, which I found would do well if covered in the fall.

I knew how to take care of the growth, but nothing of their treatment. Notwithstanding my ignorance, and the abuse to which the vines were subjected, they bore heavily of the finest quality of fruit.

By experience I have learned not to gather until ripe—to summer prune (the vines make a rank growth), and to let the sun in to ripen, and a lot of other things that would take too long to write about.

My first little plantation is trained on a trellis, but subsequent planting has been done on the North and East sides of the roads through the orchard, and these vines are trained to separate posts, (with arms of wood set on the North side of the vine,) and opposite each row of trees.

This gives me grapes without interfering with the orchard or its cultivation.

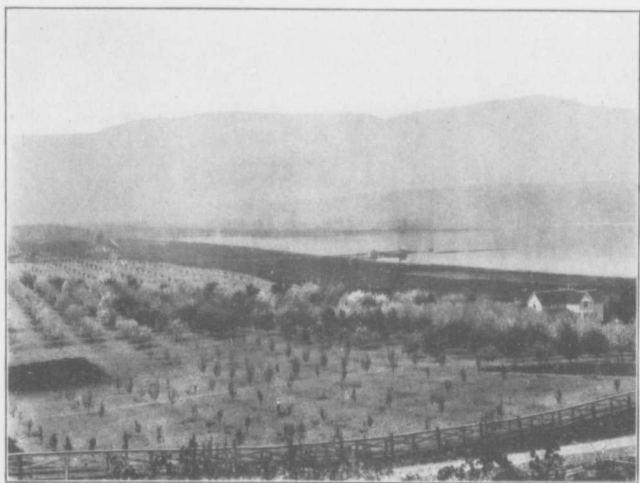
I would not advise planting late-ripening varieties in this district. I do not cover the vines for the winter, and at this date it is a pleasure to see them blossoming out uninjured after one of our longest and coldest winters. They are sure croppers here, starting bearing the second year from planting, and so far have been the best money-makers on my ranch.

Yours truly,

W. J. WILCOX



Grape Vines on the WX Ranch, Salmon Arm Photo by Carpenter, Vancouver



Apple Orchards in Blossom

Photo by Honey, Salmon Arm

TOMATOES, MELONS, CITRONS, CUCUMBERS.

FROM Mr. G. F. Mobley, who has a fertile ranch near the lake, with a southern exposure, the following results are reported:

One half acre of Tomatoes, at an average price of 6 cents per pound, realized \$850.00, or at the rate per acre of.....	\$1,700.00
Melons (about 5 tons to the acre) at an average price of 7 cents grossed per acre.....	700.00
The yield of Citrons was nearly 10 tons to the acre, and the fruit sold at an average price of 2½ cents per pound, or a gross yield per acre of	500.00
75 vines of Cucumbers produced 200 doz. of cucumbers which sold at an average of 60 cents per doz. thus grossing .....	120.00
The cost of picking, packing and marketing, averaged, per ton, about.....	4.50

STRAWBERRIES

THIS fruit flourishes in this district, and is to be found on almost every ranch, especially where there are young orchards, and if properly cultivated, yields excellent results.

A successful grower, Mr. T. L. Wilkinson, of Crow's Nest Ranch, at Canoe, Salmon Arm gives the following results from his berries last year (1911). One seventh of an acre was planted with 1,600 plants, which yielded 86 crates of fruit, representing about 2 tons. The price realized was \$2.75 per crate, making the whole crop worth \$236.00, or at the rate of \$1,652.00 per acre. This was the first crop off the ground. The beds were manured with stove ash, poultry manure and the water in which pans and dishes were washed up, all in considerable quantities.

The berries were consistently fine and large, and of the best shape and quality, and there were *no culls*.

While this fine result was undoubtedly due to special care, it shows conclusively the suitability of the soil for this fruit, and that intensive culture of a small area gives most satisfactory results.

RASPBERRIES, LOGAN BERRIES, ETC.

RASPBERRIES, Blackberries, and Blackcaps are grown very successfully all over the district, especially on the Bench lands, where they form intermediate crops in young orchards, and yield large returns. The handsome Logan Berry, though not extensively grown, has been cultivated in Salmon Arm with most satisfactory results, and is worthy of more general culture.

GOOSEBERRIES

THERE is a good profit in Gooseberries if the right varieties are handled and proper attention is paid them. Most of the English or large kinds are liable to mildew, so one must be content with the smaller American varieties, although in certain locations the large kinds have proved quite successful.

Oregon Champion and Pearl are both profitable varieties to grow, and although rather small, produce abundantly, many bushes of the

former bearing five pounds of fruit three years after planting. The first picking of berries at the end of May fetches about 15c. a pound, and later pickings 10c. a pound.

The bushes should be planted 6 feet apart each way, which gives 1,200 bushes to the acre. An acre or two of these berries should therefore bring in a nice income.

#### POULTRY, DUCKS AND TURKEYS.

ALL accounts agree that poultry pays well, and that as an industry poultry keeping deserves much more serious attention. Particulars gained from several local sources show that with ordinary care, and a proper selection of breeds, egg laying can be depended on all through the winter. The pullets begin to lay when about six months old,



Ducks

and are good for laying purposes for two years, after which there is a certain market for them for the table at from 10c. to 12c. per pound, live weight, according to condition.

Eggs sell readily at the local stores at from 25c. per doz. in the late spring to 50c. per doz. in the winter, and if shipped to larger centres of population or sold direct to the consumers, better prices could be obtained.

Poultry can be kept with great advantage in connection with orchards, where the birds get a good run, and are useful in destroying grubs and insects, besides fertilizing the ground.

A rancher gives the following actual results: Starting on Dec. 1st with 51 hens and 23 cockrels, he sold between that date and the following June 6th:

288 doz. eggs, 22 cockrels and 4 hens for setting for \$115.00

The cost of food was..... 40.00

Making a profit of..... \$ 75.00

And his stock of poultry on June 6th was 46 hens and 84 chickens.

Ducks also do well, especially on the lake shore, where they find so much food that the cost of keeping them is very small.

On a mixed farm, where plenty of milk is available and a good run, turkeys are very profitable. The following particulars are from a Salmon Arm farm where the poultry accounts are very carefully kept.

Starting the season with 2 turkey hens, 131 eggs were laid, and set. After deducting casualties 101 poult were hatched. As there were only 2 turkey hens, ordinary hens had to be depended on for mothers, which accounts for a large number of losses. In the end however there



An "Old Timer's" Home

Photo by Honey, Salmon Arm

were 75 grown turkeys. Of these some were kept for next season's laying, others given away or eaten, so that 60 birds remained for sale, which realized \$150.00. As the cost of food would not have exceeded \$20.00 the net cash profits, even then, were \$130.00 from the two hens

#### BEEES

**T**O those who are prepared to make a study of bee-keeping, there is undoubtedly money to be made from them. There is good feed both for pollen and nectar, and if kept in the neighbourhood of clover, which is very general in the district, bees will give very good returns. Honey finds a ready market at 25c. per pound.

The importance of bees to the orchard, and indeed to all kinds of fruit is not sufficiently appreciated, and even if not run as a commercial enterprise on their own account, it would answer the purpose of any farmer to have a few hives for the sake of his fruit trees.

## Ranching on the Valley Lands

THE Salmon River flows into the Shuswap Lake at Salmon Arm, after passing through a splendid tract of country to the south, known as the Salmon River Valley. This valley has many settlements between Salmon Arm and Glen Emma among which may be mentioned Silver Creek, and the natural shipping and business place for the valley is Salmon Arm.

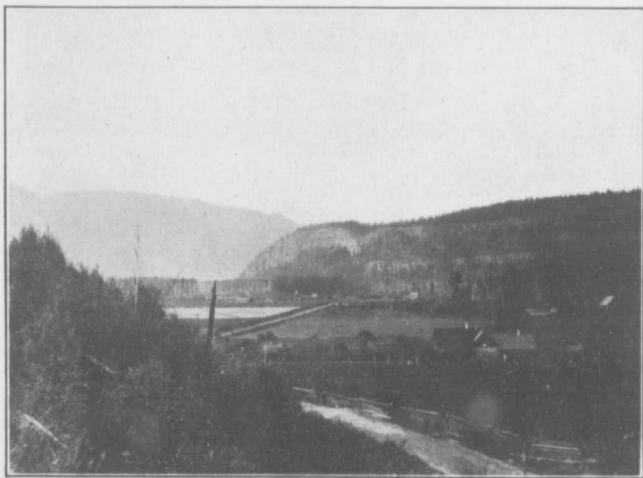
Well watered, with great diversity of soil according to the levels, a fine and moderate climate, the valley as a whole offers to land seekers, opportunities for carrying on all kinds of agriculture, while land prices are very moderate, especially as distance from town increases.

Means of communication are greatly improving, the road through the valley to Vernon having been regraded and had a large sum spent on it. Other valleys in the district possess the same characteristics, though for extent and importance the Salmon River Valley is the most notable.

### DAIRY FARMING

THE splendid pasture of the valley lands is admirably suited to this industry, and the situation of Salmon Arm secures for farmers a ready market for milk. The farms if large enough, are capable of producing all the winter feed, in addition to providing summer pasture of the richest quality.

For milk shipped out, the price paid is 30c. a gallon f.o.b. rail at Salmon Arm, and for retail distribution 40c. a gallon.



Salmon River Valley at Silver Creek

Photo by Honey, Salmon Arm



A Noted Herd, Salmon Arm, B.C.

Photo by Honey, Salmon Arm

While the local demand is at present met, there is ample room for expansion in the shipping line, where the demand is many times in excess of the supply. Cities such as Kamloops and Revelstoke will take all that can be sent to them, provided the government regulations as to the purity of the supply are complied with.

During the winter the cows need to be housed from about October 1st to May 1st.

#### HAY AND CLOVER

**T**HE results of Hay growing in the low lying valley lands are eminently satisfactory, and the yield is surprising, as good second crops are grown. One of the largest hay farmers in the Salmon River Valley states that his average crop of hay, (clover and timothy) is  $3\frac{1}{2}$  tons to the acre. Another farmer in the same district confirms this statement. Another not strictly in the valley, gives 3 tons as his figure. A fair estimate therefore may be considered as 3 tons to the acre, per annum.

Alfalfa is also successfully grown on the valley farms.

A very usual selling price is \$20.00 a ton, which on the above showing would give a gross return per acre of say \$60.00.

Such farms would of course be equally successful as dairy farms.

#### WHEAT AND OATS

**W**HHEAT and Oats are grown with complete success in the valley lands. As an instance, a first crop of red Fife wheat produced 45 bushels to the acre, which sold at \$35.00 a ton of 2,000 pounds, and so realized \$82.25 an acre. The land had received little cultivation and with more attention will give better results.

Oats also are a great success, but do best when sown in land that has been more worked out, as the rich virgin soil promotes almost too rank a growth.

At present grain is not grown in great quantity in the Salmon Arm district, but for all that is sown a ready market is found locally.

#### POTATOES AND ROOT CROPS

**P**OTATO growing is an industry that is receiving increased attention here, and is one that is capable of great expansion. Recent experience proves that growers at Salmon Arm can command a practically unlimited market, providing the necessary moderate demands as to grading, etc. are complied with. That the Salmon Arm potato is of the best is proved by the fact that one of the largest wholesale merchants in Calgary recently made the statement that "he was prepared to take all that the Salmon Arm growers could send him and pay them \$2.00 a ton more than the general market price."

In the fall of 1911 a potato exhibition was organized in Salmon Arm and the exhibits, which won the highest praise from experts, proved that both on the low lying valley lands and on the higher bench lands, potatoes of the highest quality were being grown, and were yielding splendid returns.

At the Pan-American Exhibition held at New York in the fall of 1911, the Province of British Columbia won the Stillwell Trophy and \$1,000 cash prize for potatoes. Among the 14 varieties collected from the Salmon Arm district by the B.C. government, was one, not intentionally grown for exhibition, which gained the highest award of any in the exhibition, viz. 99 points out of a possible 100.



A Salmon Arm Hay Field

Photo by Lingford





A Lakeshore Orchard Home—(Trees in Blossom)

The following actual figures relating to potato culture, have been supplied by Mr. Charles Price, a horticulturalist of long and wide experience, and being made up from accounts carefully kept by him of the results of his own work, may be relied on. Mr. Price writes: "In giving the following figures I wish it to be understood that they are actual results gained in the ordinary way of farming."

Year 1909	YIELD PER ACRE	TOTAL YIELD	SELLING PRICE PER TON	MONEY YIELD
3 acres. First crop on newly cleared land.....	12½ tons	37½ tons	\$20.00	\$ 750.00
Year 1910				
4 acres. Unfavorable potato year .....	8 "	32 "	35.00	1120.00
Year 1911				
2½ acres.....	15 "	37½ "	30.00	1125.00

The cost of production given by Mr. Price is \$38.00 per acre, arrived at thus:

Ploughing .....	\$ 4.00
Seed (10 bushels).....	8.00
Planting .....	6.00
Cultivation .....	8.00
Digging and Sacking (about).....	12.00
	<u>\$38.00</u>

A neighbouring farmer on an old established farm gives 13 tons an acre as his average yield.

As fluctuations occur both in seasons and prices, it would be fair to take as an average price \$20.00 per ton, and the yield at about 7 tons to the acre on the bench lands, and 12 tons on the bottom lands.

For those starting Apple orchards, potatoes form excellent first crops and in rotation with others, may be counted on to secure a good return during the early stages of the orchard, and until such time as the fruit trees would be becoming profitable, and the growing of crops between the trees would not be permissible. The quality of potatoes grown on the higher bench lands is even better than that of the valley land, but the yield is not so heavy.

#### OTHER ROOT CROPS

THE conditions that ensure such success with potatoes are equally good for Onions, Parsnips, Carrots, Beets and Cabbage, for all of which there is a good market. Sugar Beets and Swedish Turnips were grown on a farm in the valley and stowed, during the fall in a barn above ground, without any special precautions, i.e. they were not put in a root house, and yet in June of the following summer, and after a considerable spell of hot weather were found firm, sound and juicy, retaining the whiteness of their flesh, so proving the excellence of their quality.

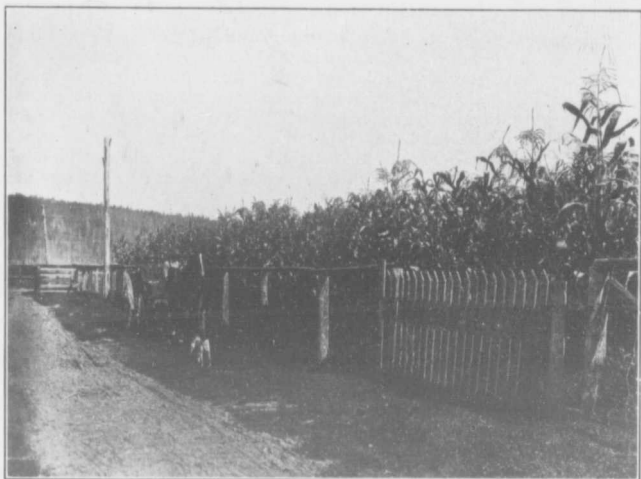
#### HOGS

AMONG the first rate investments Hogs take a prominent place. Whether kept for the use of the ranch, or reared for sale, they are money makers. There is always a ready market either for the hog or for cured bacon.



Salmon River Valley, Near Salmon Arm

Photo by Honey, Salmon Arm



Corn on a Salmon River Valley Farm

Photo by Honey, Salmon Arm



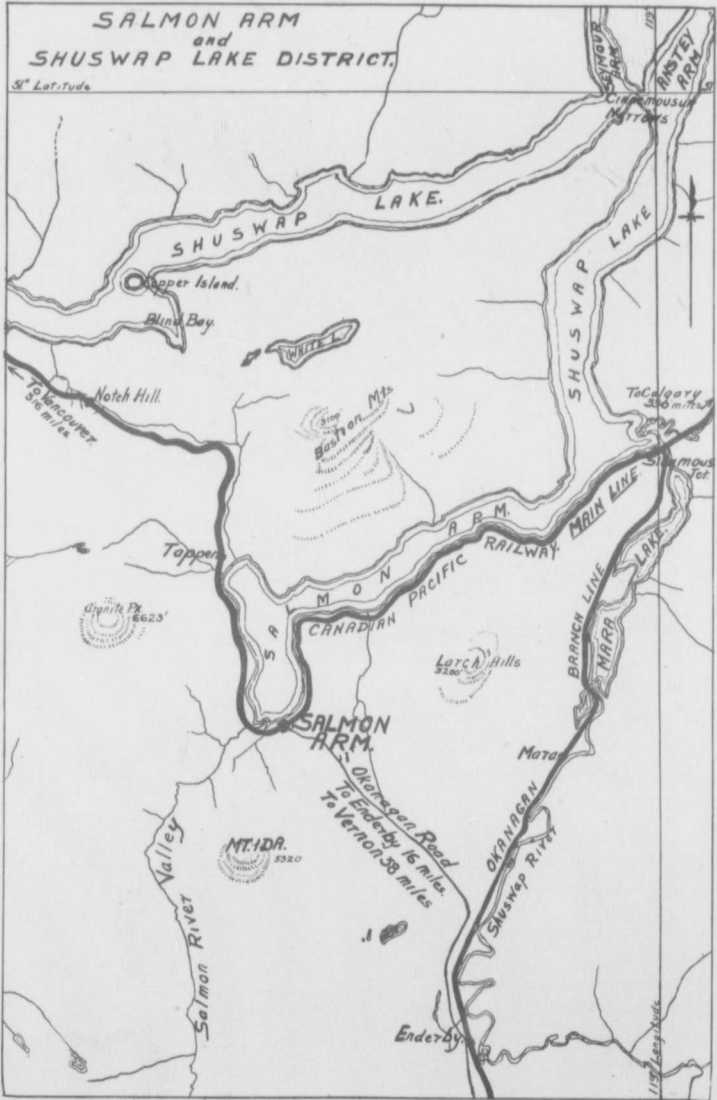
View of Salmon Arm, Looking West

Photo by Honey, Salmon Arm



Original Presbyterian Church  
New one being erected  
Anglican Church  
Baptist Church

Roman Catholic Church  
Methodist Church







LONDON, ENGLAND  
1910