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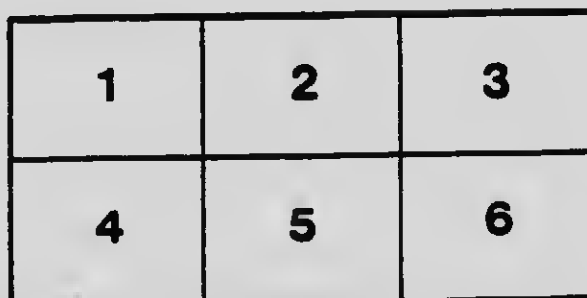
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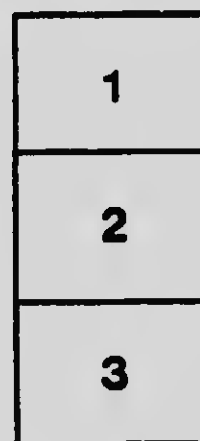
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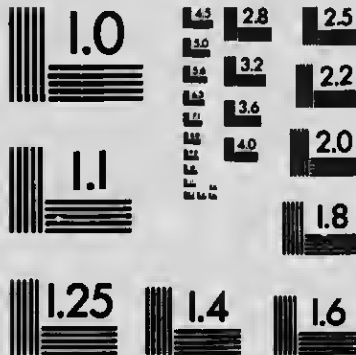
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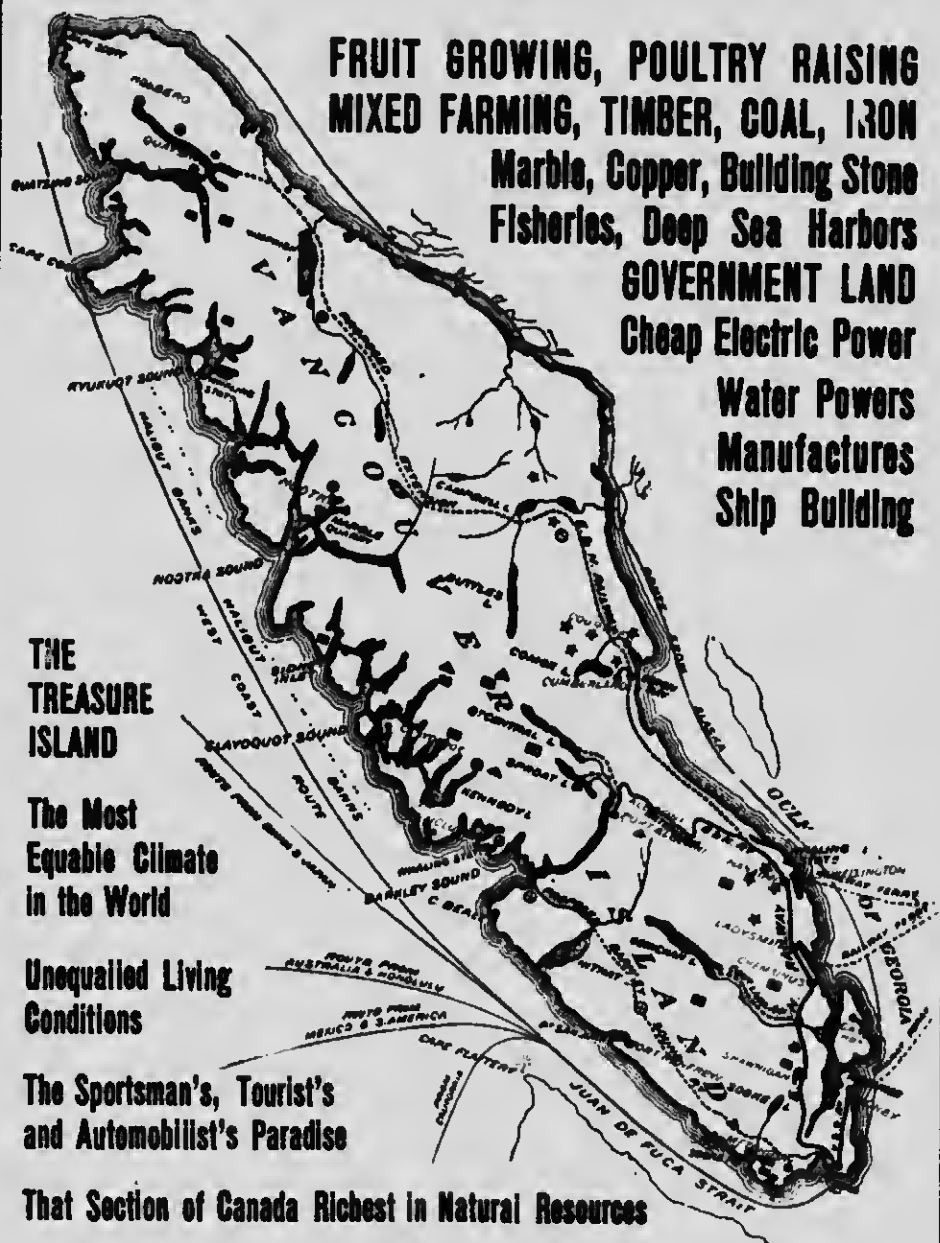
VANCOUVER ISLAND

**FRUIT GROWING, POULTRY RAISING
MIXED FARMING, TIMBER, COAL, IRON**

**Marble, Copper, Building Stone
Fisheries, Deep Sea Harbors**

**GOVERNMENT LAND
Cheap Electric Power**

**Water Powers
Manufactures
Ship Building**



THE TREASURE ISLAND

**The Most
Equable Climate
in the World**

**Unequaled Living
Conditions**

**The Sportsman's, Tourist's
and Automobilist's Paradise**

That Section of Canada Richest in Natural Resources

THE SETTLERS AND INVESTORS' OPPORTUNITY

HC117

V35

V35

1909

What Vancouver Island HAS

The ideal climate.

The greatest wealth of merchantable timber in proportion to acreage in the known world. The largest areas of pulping woods in all Canada.

The most extensive deposits of coal, and that of the best quality, on the Pacific Coast.

The most suitable soil and climate for fruit growing in the entire Dominion.

The finest fisheries extant, abounding in salmon, halibut, herring, cod, prawns, etc.

The most attractive field for the huntsman or fisherman.

The most suitable centres for poultry raising in Western America.

The most favorable areas for mixed farming and dairying.

The only extensive deposits of iron on the Pacific Coast.

The most extensive unprospected copper and other mineralized areas in British Columbia.

The congregated essentials of a great shipbuilding industry.

The finest marble and building stones in Western America.

The best roads; the grandest and most varied scenery.

The most abundant water power.

The most important whale fisheries of the world.

The hop and flax growing land par excellence.

The geographical command of trans-Pacific commerce.

The most liberal and progressive educational system.

The best cement deposits.

The sealing industry.

The social and political capital.

The assembled essentials of manufacturing greatness.

All of the above combine to make Victoria, Vancouver Island's Chief City and the Capital of British Columbia, the Greatest Centre of the Last Great West.

Vancouver Island

The Land of Opportunity

VANCOUVER ISLAND has an estimated area of 15,000 square miles. Nothing conveys a better idea of magnitude than comparison with other countries, so a few are appended:

The Island is substantially of the same area as the Province of Nova Scotia, exclusive of Cape Breton.

It is twice as large as Wales.

It is 30 per cent. larger than Belgium.

It is nearly twice as large as Massachusetts and larger than Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island combined.

In acres the Island is not much under 10,000,000, including the adjacent smaller islands.

CLIMATE

The climate of Vancouver Island approximates closely to that of great Britain, modified by its geographical situation. The proximity of the snow-capped Olympian mountains has a marked effect on the summer temperature, which is never intensely hot, while the Japan current, striking the west coast, brings with it moisture and heat, which temper the severity of the winter. The remarkable advantages Victoria enjoys over all other coast points, the small amount of rainfall and moderate temperature, are strikingly illustrated in the meteorological returns for the years 1907 and 1908. The absence of any high ranges of mountains in the immediate vicinity, the influence of the Japan current and other factors all combine to produce a result which is perhaps best shown by the fact that the isothermal lines showing the highest temperature in the winter and the lowest temperature in the

summer, intersect at Victoria, thus demonstrating that it enjoys the double advantage of both the ideal summer and ideal winter temperature. The following is a condensation of the returns in question:

	Victoria.	Vancouver.	Pt. Simpson. Prince Rupert.
Average temperature 1907..	50.5°	48.4°	
" " 1908..	50.0°	48.5°	43.6°
Ra. " " 1907..	22.0"	55.28"	45.45"
" " 1908..	36.70"	62.37"	30.67"
Days when rain fell 1907..	137	153	201
" " 1908..	133	181	235
Yearly snow-fall ...1907..	4.70"	28.10"	24.60"
" " ...1908..	0.85"	3.25"	6.05"

Average highest temperature at Victoria during last 30 years....84.3°

Average lowest temperature at Victoria during last 30 years.....17.3°

Unlike many mild climates, that of Vancouver Island is healthful. There is no malaria, and no endemic disease. The health department takes every possible precaution to prevent epidemics. Children thrive wonderfully well in this favored land, and the aged and feeble find new life in its balmy and invigorating air.

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES

No portion of Canada affords better inducements to farmers than British Columbia, and no section of the province presents more favorable conditions than Vancouver Island. True, the farming land is confined to comparatively small areas and much of it is heavily timbered, but as an offset it is of remarkable fertility, so that a few acres cleared and systematically tilled will yield a comfortable living.

All the cereals grow to perfection, leguminous plants, roots and vegetables of all kinds, produced in the temperate zone, grow to large size and of excellent quality. Apples, pears, plums, prunes, cherries, and all kinds of small fruits, attain great perfection, while peaches, apricots, nectarines and grapes, if given special care, can be produced successfully. Many varieties of nuts, almonds, filberts, walnuts, hazelnuts, coanuts and chestnuts do well wherever cultivated.

Flax of fine quality is grown, but so far has only been used as cattle food, although the fibre produced is long, fine and silky, yielding from two to three tons per acre. Hops grow luxuriantly and yield from seven and one-half to nine tons per acre.

Cattle, sheep, hogs and poultry do remarkably well on the Island, the climate being particularly favorable to them, the mild winters permitting them to roam at large and pick up an abundance of green food practically the year round.

Dairying is a profitable and growing industry, Vancouver Island affording exceptionally favorable opportunities for that branch of agriculture. The local market absorbs the whole present output and is still far from being fully supplied, while the progress of mining, lumbering and fishing is constantly creating new demands, and the Oriental trade, as yet in its infancy, assures a continuance of good prices for very many years. The average price of butter, at first hand, is twenty-five cents per pound.

To the man who is conducting a mixed farm, as well as to the dairy farmer, the keeping and breeding of hogs is an important and profitable item. A dairy farm milking from 5 to 12 or more cows has an enormous quantity of skim milk to dispose of, and this can be rapidly turned into fine dairy-fed pork. Many dairy farmers do not breed any pigs, but buy them from the mixed farmer as their cows come into milk. The farmer who breeds young pigs can sell them at about six weeks old for \$3.00 each. The live weight price for dairy-fed pork and hogs is from 6 to 9 cents per lb., and the mixed farmer who keeps a few brood sows will be able to utilize all his waste products in the shape of culled fruit, potatoes and all kinds of farm and garden refuse. The pigs can be given free range over any wild land and in the summer will practically make their own living by rooting and eating all kinds of roots and grass. They do an immense amount of good in cleaning land of bracken, turning it up deep and taking it out. Roots can be grown plentifully with advantage to help feed the pigs through the winter, but when getting ready for sale meal is fed in conjunction with other food.

Horse-breeding, even in a small way, pays well. The farmer whose working team consists of a couple of useful Clyde mares should be able to raise two foals yearly without the working capacity of the mothers being seriously interfered with. These foals are saleable as yearlings at from \$100 to \$125 each, or if the farmer has plenty of pasture, kept until they are rising four, when they are ready for breaking and work.



A DAIRY FARM ON VANCOUVER ISLAND, B. C.
COWICHAN DISTRICT

Strong, heavy four-year-old Clydes are worth from \$300 to \$400. There is a good demand for heavy draught horses. Hackney breeding is also worthy of attention, as these are fit for road or light work; and a good stamp of "general purpose" horse that can plough and draw a good load, and yet trot in harness, is always in demand.

Another important and profitable occupation for any land owner residing within reasonable distance of the railway is that of growing garden truck for the town market and saw-mills and logging and mining camps. All kinds of vegetables can be raised and heavy crops produced, providing a suitable soil is chosen. In some instances irrigation is resorted to with highly beneficial results. Amongst the most profitable crops to grow are early peas, beans, cabbages, cauliflowers, onions, and young potatoes, while in the autumn, celery, tomatoes, carrots and winter cabbages all fetch good prices.

LAND CLEARING AND SETTLING

The cost of clearing land ready for breaking up runs from \$45 to \$250 per acre, the quality of the soil varying, the rule being the heavier the timber the better the land, but cleared and cultivated land is valued at from \$100 to \$600 per acre. By adding to the actual cost of clearing a nominal price per acre and spreading the cost over the whole acreage, a farm of 40 acres will cost approximately \$3,000, and long terms of payment at a low rate of interest will be given.

To take up one of these farms a man should have, in addition to the first payment required on the land, from one to two thousand dollars to expend on the following lines:

Compiled from four estimates, two of them being from old reliable settlers who have cut out homes for themselves in the bush.

House	\$ 575 00
Barns and Outbuildings	240 00
Furniture	150 00
Wagon and Implements	150 00
Horses	220 00
Cattle	100 00
Pigs and Chickens	25 00
Fruit Trees and Seed	125 00
Fencing and Gates	50 00
Sundries	50 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,685 00

This estimate may be cut down slightly in some respects, while the cost of a house and furniture is open to the widest variation according to a person's means and inclinations.

It will thus be seen that persons who desire a mild and beautiful climate free from the rigors of winter, and who have a small capital to give them a start, can in a few years have a comfortable home, and by proper cultivation of fruit orchards, root crops, poultry raising, dairying, etc., produce a revenue varying only with the individual efforts.

Crown land, of which there are yet thousands of acres to be obtained, may be taken by bona fide settlers on the following conditions: Each settler may pre-empt 160 acres. After two years' occupation and having improved his land to the extent of \$2.50 per acre, a Crown grant may be obtained by paying \$1.00 an acre, which payment may extend over a period of five years from the date of the record. A number of settlers may pre-empt together and put the improvements for all the land on one-quarter section. A settler is entitled to be absent from his land two months during each year, and may obtain leave of absence for six months at a time by applying to the Land Office.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY LAND

Agricultural lands will be sold in tracts of not less than one hundred and sixty (160) acres, except where blocks of land have been cleared by the Company, and are offered in smaller parcels, or in case of smaller areas lying between parcels of land actually surveyed or sold.

Agricultural Lands—Purchase price \$5.00 per acre for the land and an additional sum of \$1.00 per thousand feet, board measure, for all timber on the land in excess of 5,000 feet per acre, which is capable of being manufactured into lumber, ties, poles or shingle bolts. The report of the Company's cruiser as to the quantity of lumber on the land applied for shall be accepted by and binding on the Company and the purchasers. The purchase price will be payable one-third cash.

Timber land will be sold in blocks of any area not less than six hundred and forty (640) acres, with increases above that area in blocks of 160 acres or multiples thereof, except in

the case of smaller areas lying between parcels of land actually surveyed or sold.

Timber Lands.—Purchase price not less than \$26.00 per acre, in three equal annual instalments, with interest at six per cent. per annum.

For further particulars as to E. & N. lands, or application for such lands, address communications to:

L. H. SOLLY, LAND AGENT,
E. & N. RAILWAY, VICTORIA, B. C.

PRICES OF GOVERNMENT LAND

A Pre-emption—160 acres—costs \$1.00 per acre after two years' residence.

First-class agricultural land, uncleared, \$5.00 per acre.

Fruit lands return from \$100 to \$500 per acre.

For further particulars address:—

BUREAU OF PROVINCIAL INFORMATION, VICTORIA, B. C.

Fruit Growing and Horticulture

WHEN the old, improperly cultivated orchards of Vancouver Island began to be replaced by newer and better stock and methods of fruit growing, very few realized the importance the industry would reach in a short time.

The new orchards and fruit gardens have a high commercial value that is rapidly increasing. They are planted with the best varieties; cultivated and cared for by men who know the business, and accordingly bring large profits to their fortunate owners. It may here be said that there is ample opportunity for hundreds more to engage in this profitable industry. Within a radius of ten miles of Victoria there are splendid locations available. It is only a question of a few years before nearly all the suburbs of Victoria will be planted with orchards, making it the fruit growing centre of the coast.

Generally speaking, the best varieties to plant are as follows, given by a recognized authority. For apples, Duchess, Wealthy, King, and Alexandra; for pears, Bartletts and Louise Bonnee; for plums, Pond's seedling, and the Italian variety of prunes.



34 POUNDS NO. 1 APPLES FROM 3-YEAR-OLD TREE.
GLEN LEA FARM, G. HEATHERBELL, COLWOOD, B. C., VANCOUVER ISLAND

Strawberries are almost in a class by themselves. Gordon Head and Cadboro Bay make a speciality of early varieties, the crop being on the market before the middle of May, and reaching profusion about a month later. Bonnie Brac is also coming to the front as a strawberry growing centre, and has some fine orchards.

THE AVERAGE COST

per acre to bring an orchard to bearing is about \$150.00, outside the value of the land, but it must not be forgotten that previous to an orchard coming to full fruition some part of the income, at least, may be derived from its cultivation. The majority of capable horticulturists grow small fruits between the rows for the first three or four years, and realize a considerable sum thereby, but this crop must cease as soon as its growth endangers the adequate nourishment of the orchard.

ACTUAL RESULTS

In the suburbs of Victoria the following results are authenticated: Four acres of strawberries produced 28,126 pounds of fruit, which sold for \$2,598 net, or \$650 per acre; half an acre produced 2,826 pounds, giving a net return of \$301; another grower raised 12,556 pounds of berries on one and one-half acres, which sold for \$1,228.60 net, or over \$800 per acre. Rockside Orchard, Victoria, produced marketable plums and cherries from ten-year-old trees as follows: Plums—35 trees Grand Duke, 442 crates, averaging 22 pounds; 18 Hungarian prunes, 216 crates; 27 Engelbert, 290 crates; 10 Tragedy, 142 crates—1,070 crates, a total of 20,416 pounds from 90 trees. Cherries—Twenty-five Olivet trees yielded 230 crates of 24 pounds, or a total of 5,520 pounds.

These cases are by no means exceptional or confined to any single district; similar ones could be cited from almost any part of the Island. Apples and pears produce from 8 to 15 tons of fruit per acre, according to variety, and the average price is \$26 to \$30 per ton, respectively. Plums, prunes, cherries and peaches invariably bear largely, and the prices are always satisfactory, if the fruit has been properly picked and packed.

Fruit-packing has been brought to a fine art on Vancouver Island, the methods used being considered perfect by experts,

and other countries are following her lead in this most important matter. Careless or dishonest packing is not tolerated, offenders being severely punished.

The following figures show the net profits to fruit growers during the years 1907 and 1908 for fruit handled in Victoria:

1907

Apples, per 40-lb. box	\$1 50
Plums, per 20-lb. box	0 60
Prunes, per 20-lb. box	0 60
Peaches, per 20-lb. box	1 50
Quinces, per 40-lb. box	1 50
Pears, per 30-lb. box	1 25
Cherries (sweet), per 10-lb. box	1 00
Cherries (sour), per 24-lb. box	2 50

1908

Apples, per 40-lb. box	\$1.75
Plums, per 20-lb. box	0 70
Prunes, per 20-lb. box	0 70
Peaches, per 20-lb. box	1 50
Quinces, per 40-lb. box	1 50
Pears, per 30-lb. box	1 25
Cherries (sweet), per 10-lb. box	1 00
Cherries (sour), per 24-lb. box	2 50

1909

Strawberries, per crate of 24 lbs.	\$2 25
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THE FRUIT GROWERS' EXCHANGE, LIMITED

Since the district tributary to Victoria has fruit growing among its most important assets, the Victoria Fruit Growers' Exchange, Ltd., the aim of which is to make the fruit growing industry produce the best results for both the producers of Vancouver Island and the consumers in British Columbia and the Northwest, is one of the institutions of prime importance here.

That is distinctly the aim of the Fruit Growers' Exchange—to make fruit-growing a leading industry, and to help the farmers of Vancouver Island to reap a fair return for their labor and their investment. The efforts of the Exchange have resulted in the past in doing much good in this direction, but it may safely be said that no more than a start has yet been made. Plans are on foot to enlarge the scope and usefulness of the organization, and it would be impossible to predict here

how great an influence the Victoria Fruit Growers' Exchange will in the future yield to one of the greatest and richest fruit-growing areas on the Continent.

To define the scope and meaning of the movement, the Victoria Fruit Growers' Exchange is an organization of fruit growers residing in Vancouver Island districts tributary to the city of Victoria. The membership at present writing consists of about two hundred and fifty active shippers, and from time to time other influential fruit growers are casting in their lot with the organization.

Some idea of the work done in the past season by the Association may be gleaned from the following list of the fruit handled by it. It includes:

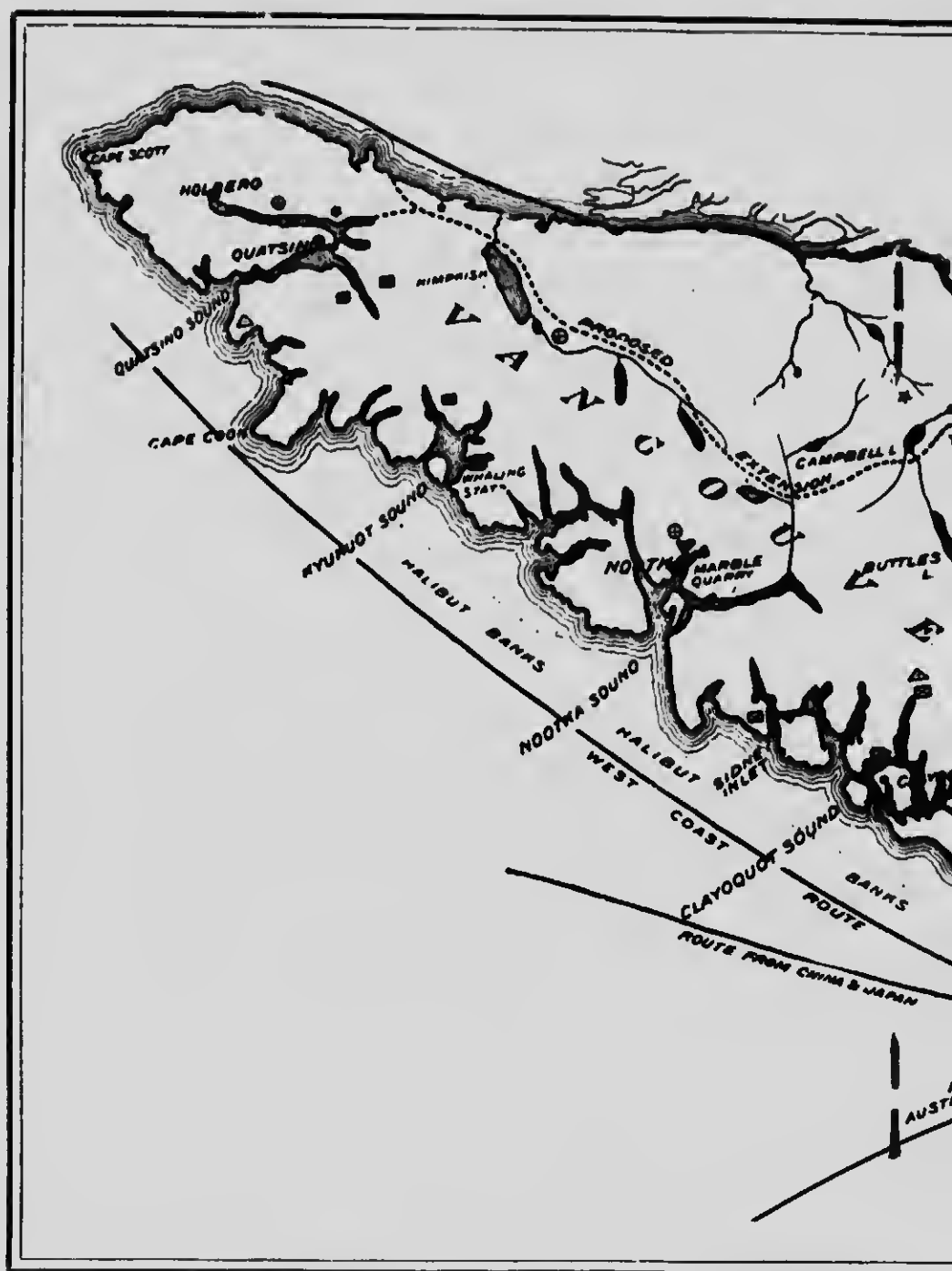
Strawberries —20,000 crates. (24 boxes per crate—480,000 boxes).	Loganberries —1,000 crates. (24 boxes per crate—24,000 boxes).
Currants —1,000 crates. (24 boxes per crate—24,000 boxes).	Gooseberries —600 crates. (24 boxes per crate—14,400 boxes).
Cherries —2,000 crates.	Plums —3,000 crates.
Prunes —4,500 crates.	Apples —20,000 boxes.
Tomatoes —1,000 boxes.	Rhubarb —1,000 crates.
Peas —200 boxes.	Potatoes —1,000 sacks.
Local Fresh Eggs —100 cases.	Pears —1,000 boxes.

In addition to these the Association handled large quantities of asparagus, carrots, squash, corn, turnips, citrons, cucumbers, beans, radish, lettuce, onions, etc.

The Cultivation of Bulbs and Flowers

THE very large average of daily sunshine, the small yearly average rainfall and the almost total absence of frost have made Victoria an ideal location for the cultivation of bulbs and flowers. During the past few years this business has grown very rapidly, although it is undoubtedly true that even these successes can only be looked upon as preliminary experiments, so large and important will the future achievements be in this delightful industry.

The same success has been met with in the cultivation and sale of cut flowers under glass. Last year almost all florists in the city, notwithstanding that they have been steadily enlarging their premises in every way, were sold out entirely, and found it impossible to keep up with their orders that



MAP VANCOUVER ISLAND

MAP AND BOOKLET

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THE VICTORIA BRANCH OF VANCOUVER ISLAND
DEVELOPMENT LEAGUE

VICTORIA, B. C.

1909



poured in from all parts of the Pacific Coast and Western Canada. Tomatoes and lettuce grown under glass for winter consumption are also important factors in the success achieved in this business. Tomatoes, cucumbers and lettuce are sent from Victoria as far north as Fairbanks, in Alaska, and Dawson, in the Yukon. The prairies also provide a market as far east as Winnipeg.

Although several of the growers measure their glass houses by the acre, it is true that this year all the local lettuce was sold out by the beginning of May, and that the Southern product had to be imported at prohibitive prices.

There is no question that the phenomenal success of this industry is due to the fact that so much more sunshine is experienced in Victoria than in any other part of the North Pacific Coast.

Bee-keeping and the raising of honey on the Island is an industry which has been successful in different localities, some districts having made a high reputation for their products in that line. There is always a good local market for honey, wherever it is obtained. The mild and open winters prevent the possibility of loss by freezing, and the steady spread of agriculture and cleared fields makes this branch of farming one of solid promise. Clover grows luxuriously all over the island farming country, wherever planted, and apiculture will come to be a recognized phase of agriculture on the Island.

Poultry Raising on Vancouver Island

THE climate of Vancouver Island is, for the most part, better suited to the successful carrying on of this industry than almost any part of the United States or Canada. Vancouver Island offering the exceptional advantage of a continuous supply of green food out-of-doors all the year round, places the Island at a great advantage when compared with that famous poultry country, California, for it has all California's advantages and has not the dry, intense heat to contend with that is prevalent in the summer in that country.

It is then established that Vancouver Island is, in so far as the climate is concerned, a suitable and desirable country for poultry-raising. Never have the prospects been brighter

for the poultry industry than at present. The high prices will, no doubt, continue, and the man who uses common sense in taking care of his stock will have a good investment on his hens. We believe that the poultry industry is one of the best fields for a young man to enter who is not afraid to work, and who is willing to learn the business from the bottom up. The man who starts from a small beginning, with one breed, and works his way to the top, is the man who is bound to succeed.

The poultry industry has passed the point of being looked down upon, and is now regarded with favour by even the wealthier class, who have taken up the industry as a hobby. We need never fear that the market for poultry will be glutted, but, on the contrary, do not believe that the present generation will see the supply meet the demand.

We are often asked by those unacquainted with poultry-raising, or by the ambitious beginner, whether or not there is money in poultry. To such our experience gives a direct yes, but attaches one essential condition, namely, that poultry-raising be managed with the same care and knowledge that is needed to make a success of any other legitimate business.

The following reasons are given why poultry should be taken up by farmers:—

- 1st—Because the farmer ought, by their means, to convert a great deal of the waste of his farm into money in the shape of eggs and chickens for market.
- 2nd—Because, with intelligent management, they ought to be all-year revenue producers, with the exception of perhaps two months during the moulting season.
- 3rd—Because poultry will yield him a quicker return for the capital invested than any of the other departments of agriculture.
- 4th—Because the manure from the poultry house will make a valuable compost for use in either vegetable garden or orchard. The birds themselves, if allowed to run in plum or apple orchards, will destroy all injurious insect life.
- 5th—Because, while cereals and fruit can only be successfully grown in certain sections, poultry can be raised for table use or layers of eggs in all parts of the country.



PORTAGE INLET RANCH POULTRY FARM OF A. H. PEASE.
STRAWBERRY VALE, NEAR VICTORIA, B.C., VANCOUVER ISLAND

- 6th—Because poultry-raising is an employment in which the farmer's wife and daughters can engage, and leave him free to attend to other departments.
- 7th—Because it will bring him the best results in the shape of new-laid eggs during the winter season, when the farmer has the most time on his hands.
- 8th—Because to start poultry-raising on the farm requires but little capital. By good management poultry can be made, with little cost, a valuable adjunct to his farm.

COST OF KEEPING FOWLS ON VANCOUVER ISLAND

It has been proven, after many experiments, the outside cost for one hen per week when food is highest, and during the most productive and energy-demanding period, to be $2\frac{3}{4}$ cents per week of seven days. Supposing, then, a bird to only lay three eggs per week for the year, which is a very low average, and supposing the average market price to be 35 cents per dozen, which is also a low average, there is a clear minimum profit of, say, 6 cents on each bird per week. Many have estimated that there is good money in chickens if each bird would return a profit of \$2 per annum. According to the above estimate, which is a most moderate one, over \$3 per annum would be realized from each hen.

A farmer who lives on Vancouver Island gives the following results from 150 hens for one year:

RECEIPTS

From sale of eggs	\$375 00
From sale of chicks	50 00
From increase of flock	25 00
	<hr/> \$450 00

EXPENSES

100 bushels wheat at \$1.05 per bushel ..	\$105 00
50 bushels barley at 60 cents per bushel.....	30 00
Sundries	10 00
	<hr/> \$145 00
Net profit	<hr/> \$305 00

This shows a net profit of \$2 for each hen, not including labor, which yields a handsome return for the money invested.

The home market is nowhere nearly supplied either with eggs or poultry, large quantities being imported from Manitoba, Ontario, California, Washington and Oregon. In 1904

the value of eggs and poultry imported amounted to over \$400,000, and good prices prevail at all seasons, the average wholesale prices for eggs on the Coast being:—Fresh eggs, 30 cents per dozen; case eggs, 22 cents per dozen; while the retail price for fresh eggs averaged 37½ cents per dozen, ranging from 25 cents to 70 cents. Fowls bring from \$9 to \$12 per dozen; chickens, \$4 to \$7; ducks, \$5 to \$11; geese, \$1 to \$1.50 each, and turkeys, from 22 to 30 cents per pound.

SUMMARY OF ADVANTAGES TO FARMER AND FRUIT-GROWER

All the cereals grow to perfection. Apples, cherries, pears, plums and prunes thrive especially well.

Berries of all kinds attain large size and excellent flavor.

Hops grow luxuriantly and yield from 7½ to 9 tons per acre.

Flax of fine quality can be grown, of long, fine and silky fibre.

Cattle do well the year round on account of the mild winters.

Sheep-raising is followed with substantial profits.

The raising of horses offers unusually good inducements.

Hogs do well and the market for them is always good.

Dairying is a leading industry on the Island.

Poultry raising is carried on with the greatest of success.

M i n e r a l s

GOLD and silver are very generally distributed throughout Vancouver Island. There are few places where colors of gold cannot be found, and gold and silver quartz veins are plentiful. Placer gold is found in nearly every stream, notably in Leech river, China creek, Nauaimo river, Bear river, Clayoquot, Shaw's creek and Cowichan lake. It is also found in the black sand deposits at many places on the coast.

Copper outcroppings may be said to be universal in the form of yellow pyrites, and large deposits exist at many points. Some of the principal places where the existence of copper ore

in paying quantities has been established, are: Sooke, Mount Skirt, Mount Sicker, Mount Brenton, Malahat, Mount Richards, Quatsino, Sidney Inlet, Barkley Sound, Alberni Canal, Cameron Lake and San Juan.

Iron is very widely distributed. Extensive deposits of magnetite and limonite exist in the San Juan district, and magnetite in immense quantities is also found on Barkley Sound, Quatsino, Quinsam lake and other points. The big deposits on the San Juan river give assays of 62.92 per cent. of metallic iron, 4.68 per cent. silica, no phosphorus, only traces of sulphur, and no titanium.

The principal coal measures extend from Saanich to Seymour Narrows, fringing the coast, and again from Fort McNeil to Fort Rupert and extending through to Coal Harbor on Quatsino Sound. Coal is also found in Alberni and San Juan districts.

The principal mines of the Island are those of the Wellington Colliery Company, Limited, situated at Extension, near Ladysmith, and at Comox District, near Cumberland, and those of the Western Fuel Company, Limited, of Nanaimo, which have a large output from the coal measures at Nanaimo. These mines are of the greatest importance to the Province, and to Vancouver Island in particular, affording as they do employment to a large population, and providing a market to the farming community, who find a ready sale in the mining towns for all their produce. A large smelter is in operation at Ladysmith, treating ores from Alaska to Mexico, in conjunction with the ores of Vancouver Island.

Hunting and Fishing

THERE are few, if any, countries of its extent that offer such a variety of attractions to the hunter and angler as Vancouver Island. Its game birds include blue and ruffed grouse, English pheasant, ptarmigan, snipe, plover, swan, brant, Carolina and Virginia rail, quail, sandhill crane, pelican, and numerous varieties of ducks and geese.

Of beasts there are elk or wapiti, black tailed deer, black bear, wolf, wolverine, panther, lynx, raccoon, beaver, otter, mink, marten and other fur-bearing animals.

The numerous lakes and streams swarm with gamey trout that run from a few ounces as high as eleven pounds, Dolly Varden and silver char, while in the Straits and the Pacific are found myriads of fish in endless variety, from the 300-pound halibut to the tiny smelt. All the salmonidae afford good sport for trolling, and those generally known as trout, differing in size and color according to locality, but inhabiting both fresh and salt water, will rise to the fly and exercise the skill of the most expert angler. In deep-sea fishing the halibut, cod, sturgeon, skil and dog fish afford good sport, which may be varied by a shot at a sea otter, hair seal, porpoisc, or even a sea lion if one goes far enough north.

T i m b e r

ON VANCOUVER ISLAND and the islands immediately adjacent to it there is standing today sufficient merchantable timber to supply one billion feet annually for the next hundred years for shipment over railways.

One of the oldest, yet still one of the most progressive industries on Vancouver Island and in British Columbia generally, is the manufacture of lumber. This island possesses the most valuable and largest area of merchantable timber in the world. The Douglas fir, sometimes called the Oregon pine, is the staple of commerce, and it is here found of the largest dimensions and in the greatest profusion.

It attains its greatest size on Vancouver Island. Trees 300 feet in height are not rare, the average height of those felled for lumber being 150 feet. Trees of a greater diameter than seven feet are rarely cut, those of eight, ten or even eleven feet in diameter are not rare. The fact that the largest trees are found near the coast greatly facilitates the transport of logs from the woods to the mill, and as the majority of the mills are so situated that the largest ships may load within a few yards of the saws, the cost per 1,000 feet of handling Douglas fir and other West coast lumber is small.

Next to the Douglas fir comes the giant arbor vitae, or red cedar. This extremely valuable timber also attains its greatest size on Vancouver Island. Its commercial importance

is accentuated by the fact that the forests on the other side of the international boundary, that until recently contained large bodies of red cedar, have been practically denuded, and from now on Vancouver Island will have to be depended upon for the chief, if not the sole, source of supply. The time is even now approaching when it will be considered too valuable for use in the manufacture of shingles and devoted exclusively for the production of interior furnishings of the best class.

There are at least twenty varieties of merchantable timber native to Vancouver Island. The two mentioned above, however, with spruce and hemlock, form the basis of present commercial exploitation, but others will come into the market in the near future.

It cannot be denied that the field for Vancouver Island timber as a merchantable proposition is only limited by facilities for transportation. There is a constant and growing demand from the prairie provinces, and it should not be forgotten that, as "New" British Columbia opens up, there will be an increasing demand there. Overseas opportunities will be dealt with later on. Millions of dollars have been recently invested in timber and sawmill industries, and branch railroads are being built all over the Island connecting the timber belts with the main railway lines of Canada.

BRIGHT SUNSHINE REGISTERED AT VICTORIA IN 1908

	Number of hours of Sunshine	Mean proportion for month %	Average mean %	Diff. from Ave. %
January.....	65:00	0.24	0.20	+0.04
February.....	80:42	0.27	0.27	+0.00 -0.00
March.....	128:48	0.35	0.35	+0.00 -0.00
April.....	165:48	0.40	0.41	-0.01
May.....	159:48	0.34	0.41	-0.07
June.....	247:54	0.51	0.44	+0.07
July.....	320:54	0.66	0.59	+0.07
August.....	280:30	0.63	0.58	+0.05
September.....	201:00	0.53	0.46	+0.07
October.....	109:18	0.32	0.35	-0.03
November.....	66:48	0.24	0.20	+0.04
December.....	61:48	0.24	0.15	+0.09
	1888:18	4.73	4.41	+0.32



BEACON HILL PARK, VICTORIA, B. C., VANCOUVER ISLAND

Important to Inquirers

The list of Branch Leagues on Vancouver Island, alphabetically arranged, is hereby given. Those wishing information about any one of these districts can obtain it by writing direct to the Secretaries.

NAME OF DISTRICT	ADDRESS AS FOLLOWS:
Alberni, B. C.	Secretary, Alberni Board of Trade, Alberni, B.C.
Port Alberni, B. C. .	Secretary Port Alberni Board of Trade, Port Alberni, B. C.
Clayoquot, B. C.	Secretary Clayoquot Development League, Tofino P. O., B. C.
Colwood, B. C.	Secretary Colwood and Metchosin League, Metchosin P.O., B. C.
Courtenay, B. C.	Secretary Comox Development League, Sandwick P.O., B. C.
Cumberland, B. C.	Secretary Cumberland Development League, Cumberland, B. C.
Duncan, B. C.	Secretary Duncan Board of Trade, Duncan, B. C.
East Wellington, B.C....	Secretary The Millstone River Valley Development Society, East Wellington, B. C.
Holberg, B. C.	Secretary Settler's Development League, Holberg, B. C.
Ladysmith, B. C.	Secretary Citizens' League, Ladysmith, B. C.
Nanaimo, B. C.	Secretary Citizens' League of Nanaimo, Nanaimo, B. C.
Nootka, B. C.	Secretary Nootka Development League, Nootka, B. C.
North Saanich, B. C. .	Secretary Sidney & North Saanich Development League, Sidney, B. C.
Oak Bay, B. C.	Secretary Oak Bay Development League, Oak Bay, B. C.
Port Renfrew, B. C. ...	Secretary Port Panfrew Development League, Port Renfrew, B. C.
Quatsino, B. C.	Secretary Quatsino Development League, Quatsino, B. C.
Shawnigan, B. C.	Secretary Shawnigan Development League, Shawnigan, B. C.
Sooke, B. C.	Secretary Sooke & Otter Development Association, Sooke, B. C.
Ucluelet, B. C.	Secretary Ucluelet Development League, Ucluelet, B. C.
Victoria, B. C.	Secretary Victoria Branch Vancouver Island Development League, Victoria, B. C.

Vancouver Island Offers

To the Capitalist—

The most profitable field for investment in the known world.

To the Manufacturer—

A great wealth of raw materials.

Unsurpassed shipping facilities.

Rapidly increasing markets.

To the Lumbermen—

Millions of acres of the finest timber in the world.

An ever-increasing demand for lumber at home and abroad.

To the Fishermen—

Inexhaustible quantities of salmon, halibut, cod, herring and other fish.

To the Fruit Grower—

Many thousands of acres of land producing all the hardier fruits, as well as peaches, grapes, apricots, melons, nuts, etc.

To the Dairyman—

Splendid pasture and high prices for butter, milk and cream.

To the Poultryman—

A cash home market for poultry and eggs at big prices.

To the Farmer—

Large profits from mixed farming and vegetable growing.

To the Miner—

Thousands of square miles of unprospected mineral-bearing country.

To the Workingmen—

Good wages and a reasonable working day.

To the Sportemen—

An infinite variety of game animals, big and small, game fishes and game birds.

To the Tourist—

Magnificent scenery.

Good hotels.

Well-equipped trains.

Palatial steamships.

To Everybody—

A healthful climate.

Inspiring surroundings.

Golden opportunities in all walks of life.

Just laws, well administered.

A complete modern educational system—free, undenominational primary and high schools.

All the conveniences of civilized life.

Health, peace, contentment and happiness.

OPPORTUNITIES

For the employment of capital in new or existing industries and business concerns in and around Victoria, the following is a partial list :

Ship yards and ship building.

The smelting and manufacturing of iron and steel.

The establishment of car shops.

The manufacturing of mining, lumbering and wood working machinery.

Woollen mills and especially the manufacture of blankets.

Fruit canneries.

A cooperage. This is a badly needed industry.

Apple drying factory.

A hat factory.

Piano manufactory.

Woodenware manufactory.

Pressed brick manufactory.

A watch factory.

An automobile manufactory.

Agricultural implement manufactory.

Cigar box factory.

A vinegar factory.

A tannery.

Brush and broom, nail, glass, match and can factories.

The building of modern apartment houses in the city and suburbs.

New first-class hotels of from 20 to 50 rooms at several resorts within a short radius of Victoria.

Fruit-growing, dairying, hog and sheep raising and mixed farming.

VICTORIA AND Vancouver Island

Q Victoria, Vancouver Island, known everywhere as the "City Beautiful," bids very soon to take high and deserved rank as the "City Commercial" as well. The whole world seems to have awakened to the vast possibilities of Victoria and its sea-girt island country. Railroads, manufactures, mills, mining interests, great timber corporations and business combinations from England, Canada and the United States are sending in their representatives into the City and through the Island.

Q What brings them here? Timber, coal, iron, copper, marble, gold, cement, quicksilver, salmon, herring, cod and halibut fisheries, granite, fire and brick clay, pulp woods, manufactures, railroad building, steam and electricity, cheap electric power and light--in a word, OPPORTUNITY.

Q From Canada and America's rural districts are also coming to Vancouver Island, men and women who are tired of battling through the long and dreary winters, on prairies almost treeless, amid drifts and blizzards, and the icy discomforts of interminable months. What brings THEM here? The fact that they can carry on farming, fruit-growing, poultry-raising, sheep-breeding and mixed farming generally on Vancouver Island, in a climate which has neither the extremes of heat or cold, and where life is really worth living; where markets are steady and prices good, and where crops can be depended upon.

Q From England and Canada are arriving year after year in Victoria, families who have come to know that Victoria is the ideal residence city of the North American Continent. A city of sunshine and flowers; of a climate so ordered by the decrees of nature that the rigors of winter and the sweltering heat of summer have been eliminated from the weather; where the school systems, the churches, the parks, the drives, suburbs and entire surroundings and social system approach as near as possible to a community where daily life is a joy and an inspiration.

