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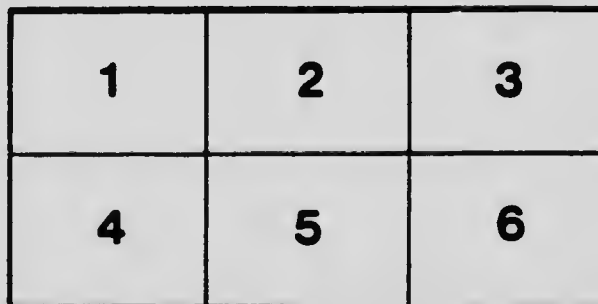
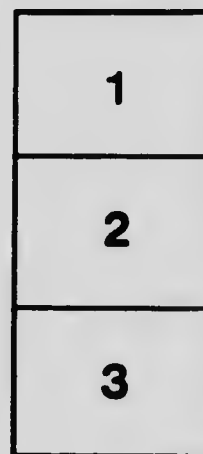
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INTRODUCTION



THE OBJECT of this publication is to advertise the wonderful scenic attractions of British Columbia to the Tourist, and at the same time bring to the notice of financial men and investors the numerous fields covered by the natural resources of the Province awaiting capital to develop them. All prosperity depends upon the development of natural resources, and there is no country in the world that has them in greater abundance, or offers better opportunities for the investment of capital, particularly in mining, lumbering, and shipbuilding than the Province of British Columbia. While from the standpoint of the tourist, the scenery cannot be duplicated anywhere in the world.

This publication is made possible by the support of the leading business firms and transportation companies in the Province, who are represented herein. They are the most up-to-date and progressive firms in their respective lines and are worthy of the fullest confidence.

This booklet was published after several months of careful preparation, and contains in condensed form, the information embodied in Government pamphlets, and reports issued by Boards of Trade and allied associations. The reader is assured that the information contained herein is authentic and reliable.

*Compiled and published by BOLAM & BAKER, Timber Merchants
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Archives
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The Province of Boundless Resources

BRITISH COLUMBIA, the logical terminus of Aryan evolution, and Canada's "Farthest West," possesses every important resource of the temperate zone. Its coast waters swarm with the finest food fishes. The fame of its immense coal measures has spread throughout the world. It abounds with iron and copper, while gold and silver are found in many parts. It has several millions of acres of potential agricultural land, and the fertile areas already under cultivation produce large yields of practically every agricultural product known to the British Isles and Northern Europe. The immense timber trees bear impressive testimony to the inherent wealth of the soil, and constitute one of the chief assets of this wonderfully resourceful area.

In so large a territory the climate naturally varies, but speaking of the coast and Vancouver Island, it is comparable to that of the South of England, while that of the interior is a moderated compendium of the Prairie and Eastern Provinces. The Japan Current and moist winds from the Pacific Ocean modify the climate generally, and together with a series of parallel mountain ranges at varying distances apart, tend to set up a set of wet and dry belts. In the former vast areas of merchantable timber and almost inexhaustible water powers are nurtured and conserved. In the latter, on great table lands and plateaux, or broad bench lands in wide mountain valleys, many thousands of acres of grazing and farm lands are awaiting development.

The Province owns the lands, the timber, the fisheries, a quarter interest in each townsite, the minerals—all the natural resources—instead of the Federal Government, and proceeds of the sale and leasing of these provide ample funds for public expenditure usually provided by general taxation.

British Columbia is indebted to its geographical position for being the economic point of contact between two great civilizations, with all the possibilities of commercial intercourse and development this implies, while the curvature of the earth places its ports several hundred miles nearer the Orient than most of its competitors. This alone is of inestimable value, for in the evolution of modern commerce, direct and immediate transportation will assume ever greater proportions.

British Columbia holds out to all the opportunities afforded by a new land, complete educational facilities, just laws and recreation facilities that are unsurpassed. For every industry there is abundance of raw material, immense power resources and convenient transportation to all markets.

These facts, in conjunction with the new trade route through the Panama Canal, giving access to the Atlantic Seaboard and European markets, provide satisfactory evidence of the advantages British Columbia possesses by virtue of its natural resources and geographical position in a world seeking channels for industry, investment, or pleasure.



British Columbia, the Province of Boundless Resources

Victoria, the Pacific Gateway to Canada



ICTORIA, the seat of government and Capital of British Columbia, is charmingly situated on the southeast of Vancouver Island, and for climate and surroundings is unsurpassed. It is the oldest town in the province, being founded by the Hudson's Bay Company in 1842, and from the date of its founding the city has kept pace with the development of its hinterland. This is the result of the large influx of capital for the development of the fish, timber and mineral resources of Vancouver Island; more settlement for the development of agriculture, a more general knowledge abroad of the city's attractions as a place of residence, and probably most important of all, the added transportation facilities of recent years by land and water.

The city is substantially built, there being many fine stone and brick blocks in the business portion, while the private houses surrounded by beautiful lawns, gardens and shrubberies, are picturesque and comfortable in appearance. The Parliament Buildings overlooking James Bay is one of the finest examples of architecture in America.

While Victoria is not yet an industrial city, its manufactures are varied and considerable. These include ships, machinery (boilers, engines, etc.), paint, soap, chemicals, canned fish and fish by-products, clothing, pottery, brick, lumber, cement, confectionery and cereal food products. The number and variety of the present industries, however, are insignificant when compared with the possibilities. Right at the city's threshold there is an abounding supply of the chief raw materials of industry—coal, iron, copper and timber. Ferry rail connection with the great railways provide for ready and advantageous distribution of the products. Climatic conditions are so favorable that work of every kind can be carried on throughout the year, and an abundance of electric power is already available.

The city has an electric street railway system and gas and electric light services. The business streets are paved and well kept and cement sidewalks obtain everywhere. The waterworks and sewerage systems are extensive and modern. There is telephone connection with all the principal points on the Island and lower Mainland, and with Seattle.

Victoria is one of the principal ports of the Pacific seaboard, being the first port of call for the trans-pacific liners and northern steamers, as well as all the big freighters which come through the Panama Canal for Puget Sound points. It is the home port for the Victoria whaling fleet, the Canadian Pacific Railway Coast Service, and of many coasting vessels. The car ferries of the transcontinental railway systems make Victoria the farthest terminus, linking it up in a vital and intimate way with the whole of the great wheat belt lying east of the Rocky Mountains. Thus with its commanding position as a port, it seems certain to be one of the chief points of export for the products of this immense region, and a prominent port of entry for the goods which this territory requires from other lands.



IMPRESSIONS OF VICTORIA
James Bay Embankment—Parliament Buildings—Inner Harbor

Vancouver, the Commercial Capital of Western Canada



VANCOUVER was incorporated in May, 1886. In June the young city was destroyed by fire. Only two buildings remained. Actually therefore the city is but 30 years old. In that time it has become a metropolis, the mecca of discriminating tourists, and a railway terminus of the first magnitude.

Up to comparatively recent times only one transcontinental railway, the Canadian Pacific, has linked the city to its hinterland. If therefore in spite of inadequate transportation facilities Vancouver could attain to its present metropolitan proportions, consider the development resulting from the operation of the Canadian Northern Railway, the new Canadian Pacific Railway's trunk line through Southern British Columbia under the name of the Kettle Valley Railway, the Great Northern Railway passing through the same part of the province, and the Pacific Great Eastern Railway (now nearing completion), of necessity making the city its Pacific terminus, and linking it with the northern interior.

Vancouver is one of the most important ports of the Pacific seaboard, the registered net tonnage at the port for the year 1916 being 10,604,918 tons. It has a perfectly sheltered harbor, having more than 28 miles of waterfrontage, open for shipping throughout the year. It is on the most direct line from Liverpool through Montreal or New York to the ports of the Orient and the South Sea Islands and Australia. It is also in immediate touch with the grain fields and natural resources of Western Canada, and affords not only the shortest rail haulage for shipments, but also a minimum distance by sea to the great markets of the world, such as Europe and Eastern America via the Panama Canal, to South America, Mexico, Australia, and the large cities of the Orient.

Vancouver's financial progress is indicated by the number of chartered banks that have established themselves here, numbering with their branches 54 in all. The clearings for 1916 being \$321,585,736, an increase over 1915 of \$40,000,000. While aside from the banking a number of strong financial institutions have developed with the city's growth, practically all of the institutions of Eastern Canada and some of the largest of Great Britain and the United States having representation.

Elsewhere the various natural resources and scenic attractions tributary to Vancouver are referred to. As well as its vast lumber and increasing manufacturing interests, the city is growing in importance as a shipbuilding centre, and also is distributing point for an extensive fishing industry.

Vancouver is essentially interested in the development of the mineral resources of the province, the value of the trade brought to the city by this one agency alone being estimated at \$30,000,000 annually.

It is clearly recognized that the potential business awaiting Vancouver in the development of the agricultural resources of its hinterland are matters of supreme importance. The grain trade, fruit growing and general farming naturally being the principal factors.



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SCENES IN VANCOUVER

Driveway in Stanley Park—A Corner of the Harbor—A Section of Hastings Street

The Premier Industry of British Columbia



THE greatest forest region in the world is the Pacific slope of North America. It extends along the continent north and south for 2,000 miles, and from the Pacific Ocean eastward to the Rocky Mountains. Of this area British Columbia occupies the north central portion.

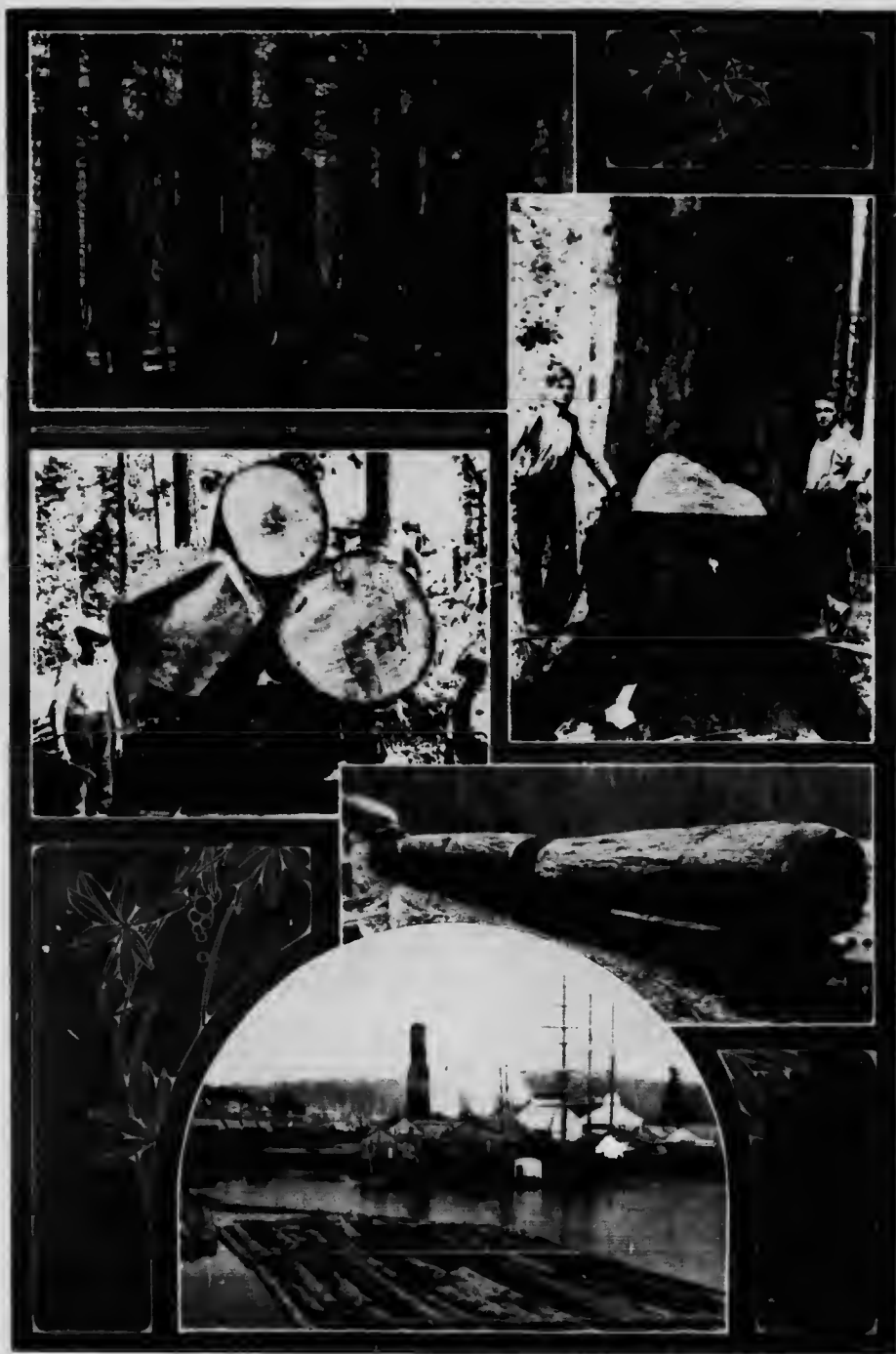
The biggest and finest timber grows in the coast forests, from which, because of their accessibility, all of the material for water transport is obtained. The celebrated Douglas fir comprises about 80 per cent of the lumber that passes through the mills. It is known and used throughout the world, being admirably suited for all purposes where strength, elasticity and even quality are at a premium. The spruce and cedar even excel all others in girth and picturesque grandeur. The cedar is readily and easily turned to a great variety of uses by the settler, while in commerce it is utilized, not merely for the production of finely dressed lumber, but also the celebrated British Columbia shingles, while the beautiful veining makes it especially desirable for interior work. Hemlock, spruce, maple, cotton wood, alder and yellow cedar also are numbered among the commercial trees of British Columbia.

The stand of merchantable timber in the forests of the coast and those on the headwaters of the Upper Columbia and Fraser Rivers (the largest rivers on the Pacific slope) is estimated to reach the enormous total of 400,000,000,000 feet board measure, which is over half the total for all Canada. The annual cut is in the neighborhood of one billion feet. It is therefore impossible to exaggerate the importance of this immense store of raw material, and difficult to estimate the profits which accrue from its exploitation.

The timber resources are vested in the province, and careful and systematic conservation should ensure an adequate reserve in perpetuity. Prior to 1907, all timber lands were held under lease from the government, this was supplanted at that time by a special license system placing a tax of \$1.15 to \$1.40 per square mile on all lands acquired after that date. In 1907 all alienated lands were reserved by the Government, so that no more timber lands can be obtained from this source. These annually renewable licenses give the province a revenue of nearly \$2,000,000.

The capital invested in the lumber industry is estimated at \$200,000,000, and the opportunities for further profitable investment are unsurpassed. The stumpage values are lower than in any other part of North America, varying from 50 cents to \$1, to which must be added license fees and royalty, amounting to about 50 cents, a total not exceeding \$1.65 per thousand feet. It is not only the size of the forest trees that is remarkable but also the number and quality of them that occupy a given space. Where 20,000 to 30,000 feet per acre, board measure, would be a large yield in forests farther east, yields of 50,000 to 100,000 feet per acre are not unusual in British Columbia.

The Provincial Government has established a forestry branch of the department of lands, and has organized in conjunction with a system of forest reconnaissance, patrols for the prevention and extinction of forest fires. It has also stationed at Toronto, Ontario, and Regina, Saskatchewan, lumber commission-



Typical Lumbering Scenes in British Columbia

The Premier Industry of British Columbia

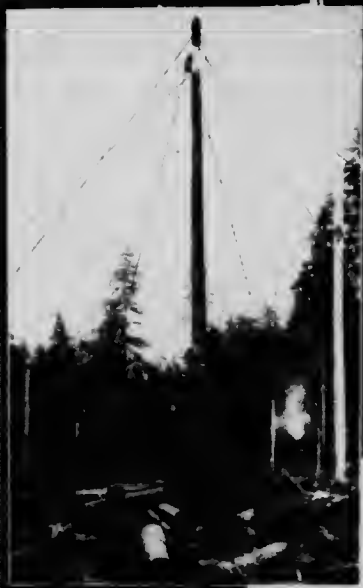
ers who attend to the general publicity of the industry and marketing the products.

Investigation has shown that before the European market can be entered on any scale by the British Columbia manufacturers, a great deal of preliminary work must be done in explaining to buyers the qualities and methods of manufacturing British Columbia woods. With this end in view the Provincial Government dispatched a business representative of the industry to London, England, who will be of considerable assistance in preparing the way for future developments.

The field covered by the lumber industry of the province is, in common with practically all its other economic activities, broadly divisible into two areas, namely the coast and the interior. The coast mills, officially represented by the British Columbia Manufacturers' Association, with head offices at Vancouver, in addition to manufacturing for the Prairie and Eastern markets, cater to an export trade—in considerable need of enlargement. The interior mills, officially represented by the Mountain Lumbermen's Association, with head offices at Nelson in the Kootenay, supply almost exclusively the Prairie and Eastern markets.

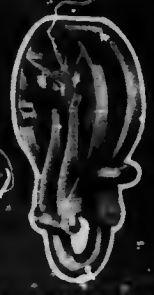
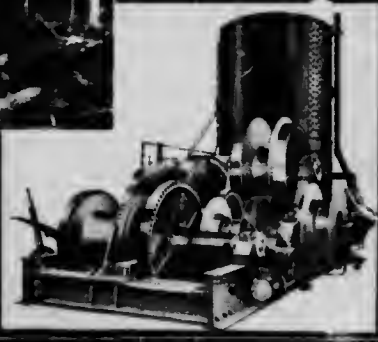
The production from all sources of 1916, although less than a billion feet, realized a total value of \$35,528,000, being an advance of 20 per cent over the prices realized for 1915, and overtopping the last record year by nearly \$2,000,000. In the year 1916 the coast mills led with a cut of 630,000 feet. Of this 330,000,000 feet were consigned to other points in the Dominion, while 110,000,000 feet were exported, the United States taking 76,000,000 feet, Great Britain taking some 20,000,000 feet and the balance going to Australia, South Africa and Oriental ports. The Mountain mills produced 260,000,000 feet, and shipped 330,000,000 feet, thus depleting their stocks satisfactorily some 74,000,000 feet. British Columbia red cedar shingles are well known for their quality and strength, and are a great favorite in the markets of the Eastern and Middle Western states. The value of the output for 1916 reached the satisfactory total of \$4,500,000, an increase of \$1,000,000 over the year previous, indicating the satisfactory position this branch of the lumber industry maintains in the United States market.

The output of pulp and paper has increased materially of recent years, some five large plants being now in operation. Cheap and accessible water power, unlimited timber supply, in conjunction with deep sea harbors open the year round to world markets, being economic factors essentially encouraging to the future of the industry. The production for the year 1915 reached the large total of 13,000 tons of sulphide pulp and 50,000 tons of paper, valued at \$3,200,000. The markets that can, with facility, be supplied from British Columbia are Japan, China, New Zealand, Hawaii and the Phillipines, and Asiatic Russia. An important point in favor of the industries of the sea coast of the province is the mildness of the winters, which admits of operations being carried on throughout the year.



The Old Method

and
the
New



UNDER EXISTING LOGGING CONDITIONS, the best is none too good, therefore in making your selection be sure and obtain that which has, consequent upon years of successful experimentation, attained a maximum of efficiency and reliability.

For strength and toughness, our "GORILLA" Wire Ropes and Chains satisfy as far as is humanly possible the exacting requirements of modern logging methods, while "Tacoma" Donkey Engines and "Mallory" Blocks handled by us need no introduction to the experienced lumberman.

The real proof of the worth of our equipment is found in the results being daily obtained from it by progressive operators, and upon these, coupled with prompt and courteous service, depends the expansion of our business.

GIBSON'S LIMITED

110 WAVER STREET

VANCOUVER, B. C.

Page Eleven

The Mineral Wealth of British Columbia

BRITISH COLUMBIA may be said to comprise the northern part of the great American Cordillera, which extends practically unbroken from the Gulf of Mexico to the Arctic regions. For centuries this mountainous belt has been a source of untold wealth in Mexico. The part of the Western United States traversed by it was practically unexplored sixty years ago. By the adoption of a vigorous policy of exploration and development in that comparatively short period, wonderful results have been obtained.

At the present time the annual value of the mineral production from that cordilleran belt in the United States exceeds \$500,000,000, and its potentialities are incalculable. In its passage through British Columbia, where explored, it promises to yield equal if not better results.

The greater part of this Province, heretofore almost inaccessible, is now traversed by trans-continental railway systems, which, coupled with the great improvements in recent years of exploration, mining and metallurgical methods, make it reasonable to predict that progress in the immediate future will be more rapid than anything hitherto recorded. Although laboring under a great handicap in the past, mining in British Columbia has made great progress in the last decade, and has reached the proud position of a higher per capita value of production than any other province of Canada.

Ratio of B. C. Mineral Production to Canada:

	1916 B. C. Values	Percentage of Production Canada
Gold	\$ 5,580,220	27.6
Silver	2,000,883	12.5
Lead	3,080,773	99.0
Copper	18,420,924	56.6
Zinc	3,648,520	94.6
Coal and Coke	8,746,202	22.4
Buildig Material	1,500,000	9.0

Lack of convenient smelting facilities, and freight charges over long distances, have prevented in the past the development of many promising mineral properties; only the very rich ones, or the e favorably located near smelters, are developed to any large extent. Those difficulties are gradually being solved. The Provincial Government introduced legislation in the present session for a complete mineral survey of the Province, dividing it into six sections, each under the supervision of a competent Resident Engineer and staff, intending to prove by boring or otherwise as determined many of the large known deposits, and assist in a practical way the establishment of reduction plants at suitable points.

Gold is found in nearly every part of the Province, both lode and placer. A considerable amount is recovered from the copper and other ores at the smelters. The most noted districts for gold bearing quartz are Atlin and Lillooet, the mispickel ores of Hedley in the Osoyoos district, and Surf Inlet mine, Princess Royal Island.

The gold values of the placers of the Caribou, although not yet determined, are known to be great. Over \$100,000,000 was taken out with the sluice and rocker



A FEW OF THE MINING ACTIVITIES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA
Exterior of a Copper Mine and a Coal Mine—A Cement Plant

The Mineral Wealth of British Columbia

of early days, and considerable annual returns are made by hydraulicizing the various benches. The gravels of the Fraser River in the vicinity of Quesnel are known to contain a large amount of gold. Over two billion cubic yards have been proved with the drill in that immediate neighborhood, and is estimated to contain \$300,000,000. A rich discovery of gold-cobalt-molybdenite, associated with arsenical iron, was made in the vicinity of Hazelton, Omineca District, two years ago, and development has proved its continuity, lode size and values to a depth of 600 ft. This combination is unique in a single lode, and seldom if ever before found in the history of metalliferous mining.

Copper is found in nearly every part of the Province, and in greater abundance than any other metallic ore. Silver, lead and zinc are abundant, and there are many known deposits of antimony, arsenic, molybdenite, pyrites, feldspar, clays for all purposes, and an abundance of every kind of building materials.

Coal of every quality, from lignites to anthracite, and suitable for every commercial purpose, is plentifully distributed throughout the Province. Mr. Dowling, on behalf of the Geological Survey of Canada, estimates the coal in actual reserve in British Columbia at nearly 24 billion metric tons, of which less than one half of one per cent. is lignite, and estimates a probable reserve of 76 billion metric tons.

A considerable percentage of the bituminous coal make an excellent metallurgical coke, and supply the smelters of the Province and those of the adjoining State of Washington.

Good iron ores are found in many districts of the Province. Because of pluvial disturbances in this region in late geological times, many of them are magnetites, and contain a very high metallic iron content. Hematites are found in several districts, and in ample quantity to make a mixture with the magnetites suitable for the manufacture of iron and steel. If electric smelting is decided upon, there are abundant water powers available for generating electricity, and if located in the vicinity of any of the large cities, developed electrical power may be obtained at moderate rates.

There is a splendid opportunity on the southern seaboard of British Columbia for the profitable establishment of an iron and steel industry. There is at hand the iron ores, limestones and coke, and a considerable and fast growing market for the finished products. Renewals for three transcontinental railway systems is a large item, rolled plates for ship building, an industry showing great activity on this coast at the present time, and that bids fair to become in the near future a very large and permanent industry. A large tonnage of structural and many other varieties of iron and steel are imported annually to meet market needs. There is a probability of building up a large export trade. All the above iron and steel is now imported from the East, and its selling price here must be the Eastern selling price plus about \$12.00 a ton freight.

The industry is officially represented by the Vancouver Chamber of Mines, and reliable and authentic information on mining and kindred industrial opportunities can be obtained without fee or charge from the secretary.

MINING SUPPLIES

BRATTLE CLOTH
PARKS SHOVELS
AERIAL SYSTEMS
SUSPENSION BRIDGES
AERIAL TRAMWAYS

LOGGING SUPPLIES

SALMON STRAND
LOGGING ROPES
STEWART LOGGING BLOCKS
PINK'S PEAVIES
AXES, SAWS, HANDLES
WEIGES

George Cradock & Co. Ltd.

WIRE ROPE MANUFACTURERS

Our Double Strand Logging Ropes are Strong and Tough, and are specially built to withstand the hard grind in Logging Camps.

Original Makers Lang's Lays

Head Office: Wakefield, England

THE BUSINESS OF GEORGE CRADOCK & CO. LTD., was originally commenced in Darlington by the Grandfather of the present Directors, and in 1853 was transferred to Wakefield by his son, George Cradock.

The manufacture of Wire Ropes was commenced in 1851, and was made in conjunction with Hemp Ropes, which at that time was the principal industry. In consequence of the growth of the Wire Rope trade, the company abandoned the manufacture of Hemp Ropes in 1881, except they continued to make Hemp Cores from best Russian Hemp for the centre of their Steel Wire Ropes, and made a speciality of Wire Ropes of every description.

In 1885 plant was installed for the drawing of their own wire. An extensive steel works was erected in 1899 for the manufacture of their own Steel, and actual manufacture was commenced in January, 1900.

These works manufacture Wire Ropes from the raw material to the finished article, and are the only works in Great Britain that have this unique distinction.

Branches are established in the following principal overseas Dominions:

AUSTRALIA	-	-	-	-	SYDNEY, N. S. W.
SOUTH AFRICA	-	-	-	-	JOHANNESBURG
INDIA	-	-	-	-	CALCUTTA
BRITISH COLUMBIA	-	-	-	-	VANCOUVER

At all the branches large stocks of Wire Ropes and other mining requisites are held, so that orders can be executed promptly.

In addition, the company has its own representatives in all the important trade centres, and agents where mining is carried on all over the world.

CANADIAN BRANCH:

169 CORDOVA STREET WEST

VANCOUVER, B. C.

THE M. O. OLSON IRONWORKS operate a blacksmithing and machine works, equipped with a plant of the most approved type. The activities of the firm are occupied in the main with a general **HIGH CLASS BLACKSMITHING**, and special attention is given to the making of **TOOLS FOR THE FABRICATION OF LOGGING EQUIPMENT**.

There is a **MODERN MACHINE SHOP** in connection with the works, equipped with lathes, boring mills, etc., etc.

Office and Works: 303 ALEXANDER STREET, Vancouver. Phone: Sey. 2587

THE PACIFIC PORTABLE GASOLINE DRAG SAW is the result of several years of experimenting with a view of developing a practical machine for sawing logs into cordwood, shingle bolts, fuel for logging engines, clearing land, etc., a machine that would be strong and durable, yet light enough for two men to carry.

THE ENGINE is the two-cycle type, jump spark, water cooled; cylinder is $3\frac{1}{4}$ in. bore, 3 in. stroke. Piston rings are made on automatic machines and are exact fit. Connecting rod bronze with renewable half-bit crank bearing. Engine is equipped with free engine clutch (patent applied for) so that the saw can be stopped and started without stopping Engine.

POWER is transmitted through friction clutch to small sprocket on Engine shaft, then to large sprocket on crank shaft by roller chain.

ALL PARTS of Engine and Machine are made on jigs, and are interchangeable. The speed of the engine should be about 600 R.P.M., which runs the saw about 125 strokes per minute.

THE CAPACITY of the machine varies according to size of timber and location, but an average of from 15 to 20 cords of 4 foot wood can be cut a day.

Logs to six feet in diameter can be sawed on this machine.

Each machine is **THOROUGHLY TESTED** at the factory before shipment and is fully guaranteed.

For prices and further information, write.

J. S. BURTWELL, 104 Main Street, Vancouver, B. C.

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SPECIALTY is our motto in everything made from Asbestos, and no matter how large or how small your order is, we will endeavour to sustain your confidence by giving our customers the best service in British Columbia.

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The Agricultural Resources of British Columbia



AMONG the splendid resources that have been reviewed, one of the province's chief assets will be found in its lands. Speaking generally of the climate, there are no great extremes of summer heat nor of winter cold. In most parts the rainfall is ample, but not excessive, while in the dry belt, irrigation and dry farming are successfully employed. There are no bad storms, insect pests or crop failures. The varied resources necessitate varied industries, and these in turn provide the finest market to be found anywhere in the world. And with these favorable conditions the agricultural districts furnish a soil that has few rivals for productiveness.

By way of illustration it is interesting to notice that the average yield of wheat throughout Vancouver Island is 35 bushels per acre. This compares favorably with the average yield of about 20 bushels in the great grain growing provinces of the Northwest. But the soil and climate are much too favorable to other lines of production to allow grain farming to flourish. Dairying, mixed farming, poultry raising, and the growing of vegetables and fruits chiefly occupy attention, and on small areas yield profits that are seldom obtained from 640 acre farms in less favored regions.

Elsewhere the flourishing fruit industry of the province is referred to. In addition to the southern areas of the province which are especially adapted to this branch of horticulture, the immense central and northern regions provide arable land estimated at 10,000,000 acres in extent. The arable soil for the most part is a rich loam, which produces wheat yields averaging, according to government returns, 22 bushels per acre. The Peace River district and all the great central plateau of the province have millions of acres of land that is known to be suitable for grain raising, stock raising and general agriculture.

Agricultural production is so far valuable as it indicates possibilities. Much has been accomplished, but so small is the area actually under cultivation compared with that which may be cultivated, that it seems that only a beginning has been made. The climate favors every branch of the art of husbandry known to the temperate zone. The "beautiful art," the growing of fruits of every kind, flourishes wonderfully, and the tiller of the soil in British Columbia reaps greater returns from his labors on a small farm than the owner of a huge estate in less favored territory.

The total value of British Columbia's agricultural products in the year 1915 was \$31,127,801. The proceeds from the various activities being: livestock, \$11,852,782; dairy products \$6,387,400; fruits and vegetables, \$5,492,154; fodders and grain, \$4,097,716; meats, \$4,600,349; poultry products, \$2,434,317; and miscellaneous and Indian production, \$1,770,003. The returns just to hand giving the total production only, for 1916 as \$32,259,157 is indicative of a noteworthy increase in this branch of the province's activities.



Roots, Live Stock and Grain Flourish in British Columbia

Brown Bros. & Company Limited

FLORISTS AND SEEDSMEN

THE FIRM OF BROWN BROTHERS & COMPANY, LIMITED, was established in the year 1901 and incorporated in the year 1908. The Head Office is in Vancouver, with branches at Victoria and Hammond.

The various Nurseries are always open to inspection, and a journey out to Hammond, in the Fraser Valley, is a trip well worth while to the lover of floriculture.

The Nurseries are in charge of men with wide experience, who are experts in all matters pertaining to the growing of *flowering plants, bulbs, seeds, etc.*; while in the Retail Department skilled attendants serve the public with discretion and courtesy.

In addition to the Store at 618 VIEW STREET, VICTORIA, the firm has extensive Nurseries at Hammond and two stores in Vancouver, the Head Offices being at 418 HASTINGS STREET, Phone: Seymour 988, and a branch at 728 GRANVILLE STREET, Phone: Seymour 9513.

As well as being specialists in FLORAL DESIGNS, CUT FLOWERS and WEDDING BOUQUETS, the firm handle a large and varied line of Bulbs, Seeds, Plants, Shrubs, Shade and Ornamental Trees, Vines, Rose Bushes, Dahlia Bulbs, Hardy and Herbaceous Plants, Flower Pots, Bedding Plants, Palms, Ferns, and all kinds of Pot Plants, and are also agents for CARTER'S TESTED SEEDS of England.



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AT 373 GRANVILLE ST.



Gordon Drysdale Limited, Granville Street, Vancouver, B. C.

The Fruit Growing Industry of British Columbia



ALTHOUGH THE FRUIT INDUSTRY of British Columbia is in its infancy, yet it has been clearly demonstrated that all branches of fruit culture pay handsomely if properly understood, and looked after. There is a large local market for all fruits, and satisfactory prices are obtained by selling by the crate to the dealers, or on contract price for the whole crop.

Apples, plums, pears, cherries, peaches, and apricots grow and produce well, and every year sees large areas of land put out in orchards. Of the total of some 1,500,000 acres of land in the Province suitable for fruit raising, but 40,000 acres have up to the present been cultivated for that purpose.

The climate and soil of British Columbia render it well adapted to fruit culture, and a well selected apple orchard at the end of five years should begin to pay and gradually increase until it pays a net annual profit of \$125 to \$150 per acre. Peaches are successfully grown in many parts. Four acres of straw berries have produced 28,126 pounds of fruit, which sold for the net amount of \$2,598, or about \$650 per acre. Ninety ten year old plum trees have given 20,406 pounds of fruit in a season, and twenty-five cherry trees of the same age 5,520 pounds of fruit. While these are selected examples of what it is possible to accomplish, they are not isolated examples, nor are they confined to any particular section.

In marketing it has been found that a co-operative system of selling and shipping fruit from and to different points is the best, the industry being represented by the Fruit Growers' Association of British Columbia, which deals with the important matter of marketing, packing and transporting the product. The rapidly growing number of fruit canning factories, combined with the improved cold storage facilities on railway cars and steamers, ensures a ready market for all the more perishable kinds of fruit.

The industry is of importance not only as a domestic asset, but also in the larger field provided by the export trade. In 1916 some 70,000 boxes of apples, always the most important factor in the crop, were shipped out of the Province to Australia, bringing to the exporters a return of \$96,000, while Great Britain, New Zealand and China are quite extensive buyers. Of the fruit crop of 1915 20% was consumed in the Province, 70% was consigned to other points in the Dominion, and 10% was exported.

A striking instance of the interest that has been taken of recent years in the industry consequent upon the economic advantages to be derived from its pursuit, is the increase of production for the year 1916 over the year previous of nearly half a million dollars, the value of production for 1916 being \$2,000,000. Of this the famous Okanagan Valley contributed from its southern district alone, produce and fruit valued at \$1,280,000.



If for no other reason, British Columbia is celebrated for its Fruit

RENNIE'S SEEDS

THE FIRM OF WM. RENNIE CO. LTD., was established in Vancouver in the year 1906, and from that date onward has kept pace with the development of the Province.

All who have taken an active interest in the welfare of Canada must be aware how potent a personality has been that of the late Wm. Rennie, Sr., in the furtherance of the highest agriculture in the Dominion. The leading governing authorities on many occasions called for and followed his counsels on matters of serious import to Canadian agriculture, thus publicly recognizing him as an expert agriculturist of wide experience. Such a reputation, in a land of agriculturists, could only be gained by actual merit, and those who were acquainted with this pioneer of good farming are unanimous in their opinion that he was fully worthy of the position he held.

The book, "**SUCCESSFUL FARMING**" and the revised edition, "**RENNIE'S AGRICULTURE**," are tributes to his knowledge of all branches of the horticultural arts.

In addition to an extensive distributing department, the firm publish an **ANNUAL SEED CATALOGUE** dealing with **EVERY PHASE OF VEGETABLE AND FLORAL CULTURE**.

The headquarters of the Company are in Toronto, while in addition to Vancouver branches are established at Montreal and Winnipeg.

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THE HOME OF THE "PIONEER" AND "CANVAS" GOODS, VANCOUVER, B. C.

The Harvest of the Sea

NO LESS INTERESTING are the fishery resources of the long picturesque shore line of the Province of British Columbia. The value of the fishery products of Canada for the year 1915 totalled \$31,264,631. Of that amount British Columbia produced \$11,615,086, or 38%. British Columbia products exceeded those of Nova Scotia by \$3,784,805, and exceeded the combined fishery products of New Brunswick, Ontario, Quebec and Prince Edward Island by \$633,616.

The possibilities of the industry may not, however, be judged from the record of production thus far, since only one species of fish, the celebrated salmon, provides more than half the total catch. It is true that the waters of the Pacific seaboard are probably the finest salmon grounds in the world, their superiority over other celebrated fields being now demonstrated.

Notwithstanding that the catch of salmon on the Fraser River in 1915 was a small one, the total salmon pack of the Province totalled 1,133,381 cases, of a total value of \$8,015,835, and while the pack for 1916 only totalled 695,065 cases, somewhat less than the pack of the last three years, good prices were obtained for the product. The figures in detail from the various canneries for the year 1916, being in their order of precedence: 106,440 for the Fraser River; 223,158 for the Skeena River; 85,383 for Rivers Inlet; 126,686 for the Naas River; 145,763 for Vancouver Island, and 307,635 for outlying districts.

Second in importance comes the mighty halibut, contributing to the riches of the Province for the year 1915, \$1,561,626, and in the catch of the year 1916, 20,629,395 pounds, of which 18,629,395 pounds passed through the port of Prince Rupert, the terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, a city which, owing to the extension of bonding and buying privileges, has become the centre of the halibut trade, both for the United States and Canadian fleets.

Other fish of commercial value are the Herring, Cod, Oolachans, Flounders, Smelts, Sturgeon, Soles, Oysters, Clams, Crabs; while the picturesque whale is an asset of importance to these waters, and he is pursued vigorously and profitably with the latest appliances, his parts being treated for commercial purposes in strictly modern plants.

It will readily be seen that a great variety of food fishes of a high commercial value swarm in the waters of the 7,000-mile coast line of the Province and which have been taken in a commercial way only to the smallest extent. The taking of food fishes other than salmon is on the eve of remarkable development. The Asiatic demand for fish is growing; the completion of the new transcontinental railway lines is giving readier access to the established markets of Canada and the United States, and the operation of the Panama Canal provides rapid and reasonable transportation for frozen fish to Atlantic and European cities, and capital is becoming available for general exploitation of the fishery resources.



The Fishery Resources of British Columbia are Varied and Extensive

BUSINESS EDUCATION

NO INSTITUTION OF LEARNING has occupied a more important position in the educational field than has the Business College. Equipped with the most up-to-date office devices; offering courses of Training from which has been eliminated everything not of practical value in business life; and employing a staff, the members of which are not teachers alone, but men and women of practical business experience as well, the Business College has been able to meet the demand for a short, practical and inexpensive course of training, and at the same time provide Business Houses with well-trained and competent office help.

British Columbia is fortunate in having located at Vancouver a branch of the "Success" Chain of Schools, Canada's longest and strongest chain of Business Schools. This progressive institution trains over three thousand students annually in Western Canada, and in all the leading commercial and industrial centres of the West "Success-trained" students are in demand by business and professional men, who recognize their superior training. The Vancouver School is located on the ground floor of the new Belvedere Court Building, at the corner of Tenth Avenue and Main Street, Vancouver, and we are pleased to be able to show opposite, portraits of its officers and a few of its spacious class rooms. We would suggest that persons interested in securing a practical education communicate with the

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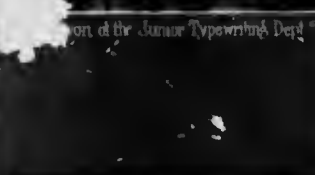
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A section of the Junior Typewriting Dept.



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The Success Business College Limited, Vancouver, B. C.

The Manufactures of British Columbia



MANUFACTURING has not yet attained the importance it is destined to reach in British Columbia. Yet some of the cities are becoming important manufacturing centres. Of these Vancouver, Victoria and New Westminster are the greatest in prominence, Vancouver leading with 350 establishments, having a total capital of \$52,000,000; employees 14,000; wages \$8,000,000; annual production \$18,000,000. Lumber is the greatest of the manufactured products, followed by the usual variety of industries common to a sea port and a city of metropolitan proportions.

Excellent openings for the prospective manufacturer are to be had in the woollen industry, the climate being satisfactory, the production of raw material from the prairie provinces assured, and likewise an enormous domestic market.

The manufacture of binder twine offers another opportunity for development, consequent upon manila being cheaply obtainable from the Orient, and the market provided by the great grain growing provinces being constant and capable of tremendous expansion. The certainty of a reduced freight rate on west bound grain makes for the advantageous milling of flour, which is also further assured by cheap water haul to the Atlantic via the Panama Canal. Corn starch works present a favorable opening for profitable investment, the by-products from grain in conjunction with corn from China, being essentially favorable factors. The rates charged for electrical energy for power purposes are considerably below the average rates in Canada and the United States. Power rates for blocks of over 100 active horse power are worked out according to the monthly consumption per active horse power or maximum demand, from a maximum of 2 cents per kilowatt hour to as low as .6 cents per kilowatt hour.

Victoria as a manufacturing city possesses advantages which are coming to be more clearly recognized. Water transportation makes it easy to supply not only Vancouver Island but also the whole coast of British Columbia. It is a manufacturing centre where new industries are wanted, and where they can be carried on under conditions superior, possibly, to those in any city in the West.

The total number of manufacturing establishments in the city according to the last census was 51; total capital \$10,246,340; employees 2,160; wages \$887,748; annual production \$4,244,034. These figures have been considerably augmented since, the payroll from shipbuilding alone being \$16,000 a month.

New Westminster also is a city ranking among those prominent in the manufacturing industry of the Province, while Prince Rupert, a town of growing industries and the terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, and numerous smaller towns are assuming greater importance as manufacturing units. British Columbia's expectation of industrial growth is based on the abundance of available and potential hydro-electric power; upon immense deposits of coal and iron; upon its great mineral and timber resources; upon excellent transportation systems both by rail and water, and upon the certainty of a great consuming as well as producing population, and likewise in the possibilities of trade with countries across the Pacific.

Shipbuilding as a permanent industry has become established during the year 1916. At Vancouver there are in contemplation and in progress of building six 8,800-ton steel vessels, and six wooden auxiliary schooners, while at Victoria there are several vessels on the stocks and more contemplated.



A FEW OF THE MANUFACTORIES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA
Interior of an Engineering Works—Shipbuilding on Burrard Inlet—Interior of a 24-machine Shingle Mill.



COMMERS, Great Britain's Premier Motor Trucks, are carried in stock in Vancouver by the **COMMER TRUCK SALES AGENCY**, a factory branch of the manufacturers, Messrs. Commercial Cars Ltd., Luton, England. Thousands of these trucks are in use by the War Office, and they are to be found in large numbers in all the British Dominions and in most foreign countries.

A large percentage of the heavy motor trucks running in British Columbia are **COMMERS**, and in spite of the War Office demands, the manufacturers maintain here **SERVICE** for customers, a large stock of spare parts being always carried in Vancouver for service purposes, and a staff of mechanics, skilled in truck repairing, are at the disposal of users.

COMMER MOTOR TRUCKS combine the very latest improvements in motor truck practice with British workmanship and materials. They are durable, economical in price and in running costs, and intending purchasers can be referred to users in British Columbia and the other Canadian Provinces, some of whom have been operating **COMMERS** for years.



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The Company maintains a highly developed power system with numerous sub-stations and duplicate transmission lines serving all parts of its territory.

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Radiate from Vancouver and Victoria, including interurban freight and passenger lines.

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The Switzerland of America



TO TOURISTS and lovers of the beautiful in natural scenery the Canadian Rockies, the greater part of which are in British Columbia, hold out unsurpassed opportunities for the satisfaction of their desires. Probably the most impressive thing about these mountains is their massive ruggedness. They are in general tremendous uplifts of stratified rock of the Devonian and Carboniferous ages, which have been broken out of the crust of the earth and slowly heaved aloft.

The first point of interest on entering their rocky defiles from the East by way of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is Banff at an altitude of 4,521 feet, situated in the Canadian National Park. This park is a national reservation of 5732 square miles, and is the largest in the world, being nearly one half as large again as the Yellowstone Park of the United States. This part of the Rockies exhibits a great variety of sublime scenery, and nowhere are good points of view and features of interest so accessible, since many excellent roads and bridle paths have been recently constructed.

The Sulphur Springs at Banff are noted for their curative properties and each year are the gathering places for tourists from all parts of the world.

At Lake Louise, as at Banff, there are hotels for the accommodation of travellers. Swiss guides specially imported are ready to lead tourists through any part of the mountains. Lake Louise is the station for the Lakes in the Clouds, which are perched on the mountain sides amidst the most romantic environment. They are rare gems whose loveliness and charm surpass all description.

Lake Louise is 5,070 feet above the sea level. From the Chateau built on the lake, there is a bridle path to Mirror Lake, 6,065 feet up the mountain, and a still further ascent to Lake Agnes, from which a magnificent view of the Bow Valley and surrounding mountains is obtained. Both the lakes lie literally above the clouds, nestled in the rocky cirques among the peaks of the Beehive, Saint Piran, Niblock and White. Innumerable bridle paths and excellent roads lead to beauty spots of surpassing charm in this district.

Further West is Mount Stephen, named in honour of the first President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, Lord Mount Stephen. Here is the Great Divide, where the newly born stream separates into two, the waters of one flowing to the Pacific and those of the other to Hudson Bay.

At the base of the mountain is the village of Field, giving access to a valley of forests and waterfalls, glaciers and alpine meadows, justly named Yoho, after the Indian word "beautiful." Pre eminent among its glories is the wonderful Takkakaw Falls, debouching from a glacier 1200 feet above the valley floor.

At Glacier as at Field there is an excellent hotel. The Great Glacier with an area of 10 square miles, together with Mount Sir Donald, occupies the entire landscape at the head of the valley. Of greater intrinsic beauty, although less in magnitude, is the Asulkan Glacier at the summit of the lovely valley of the same name. Other points of interest are the amphitheatre at Rogers Pass and the Cougar Valley, where are the Nakinn Caves of mysterious origin.

Between Glacier and Vancouver, a matter of some 400 miles, there are numerous points of interest and beauty which space alone forbids individual mention.



FIELD & MT STEPHEN
Canadian Pacific Rockies

MOUNT SIR DONALD
at Glacier, B.C.

LAKE LOUISE
Canadian Pacific Rockies

Scenes along the Line of the Canadian Pacific Railway



THE
CANADIAN PACIFIC
RAILWAY CO'S
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VANCOUVER, B.C.



Hotel Vancouver, British Columbia

HOTEL EUROPE

CARRALL AND POWELL STREET,
VANCOUVER, B. C.

A. B. Caheri, Proprietor.

Phones: Office, Seymour 812
Guest, Seymour 77840

THE HOTEL EUROPE is located in the heart and centre of the city. It is close to the C. P. R. and the G. N. R. depots, the various steamboat landing stages, and the Ferries to West and North Vancouver. It is the most conveniently situated Hotel in the City for tourists, or for business men. Street cars stop at the door, the Observation car calls at the Hotel during the season, as do also the Sight seeing Autos and the Tally-Hos.

The Hotel Europe is of strictly modern construction and absolutely fire-proof. The mosaic tessellated passages and hallways are a feature of this Hotel, whilst the extensive use of marble and tiling in conjunction with elaborate brass work makes it a beautiful and bright house.

Being built on a "flat iron" site, every room is an outside one.

Rooms with private baths "single or en-suite."

Each floor has its own public bathroom and lavatory. There is a public sitting room on every floor.

The Bar is a model of what a bar should be and is stocked in a most complete manner with an excellent and varied assortment of wines, spirits and cigars in all the best and most noted brands.



Hotel Europe, Vancouver, B. C.

RATES

SINGLE ROOMS - - 50 cents per day and up
TWO PERSONS - - from 75 cents per day

SERVICE

THE HOTEL EUROPE is most elegantly furnished throughout and has the Finest Beds in the City. It is replete with every comfort and convenience and has a most able, courteous and attentive staff. Open day and night.

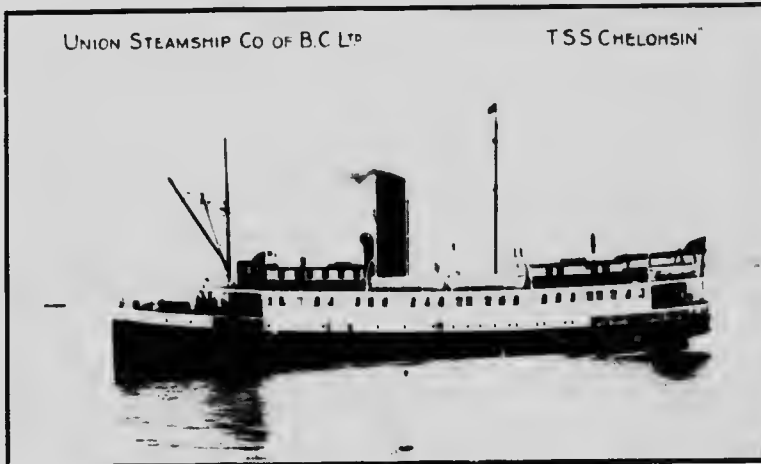
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The Union Steamship Company of British Columbia

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No visitor to Vancouver should miss a trip on one of these steamers, which call at every point of interest and afford the tourist unequalled opportunities of seeing the magnificent scenery lining the inland waterways of the Province, and of inspecting the logging and fishing industries carried on there.

The service includes bi-weekly sailings to Prince Rupert and return, occupying throughout six days, including stops at the industrial and scenic points en route, and one day at Prince Rupert, the terminus of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. The entire trip affords views of marine and mountain scenery which, according to experienced travellers, excels in grandeur the fiords of Norway and in beauty the famous Mediterranean Sea.

A Vancouver Comox service, every week, occupying throughout 18 hours, including 18 hours in the old Hudson's Bay Trading Post and modern mining city of Nanaimo, the entrance to whose harbour alone is a sight worth the journey.

A weekly service to Ocean Falls, leaving every Friday, where in process of completion is probably the largest pulp and paper plant in America.

Other departures take place daily, to Powell River, Jervis Inlet, Surge Narrows, Johnson Straits, and numerous other industrial and scenic points in the Province.

Head Office:

Company's Wharf at the Foot of Canal Street, Vancouver



Photos B. Harmon, Banff

Mt. Robson, and Scenes in the Central Canadian Rockies

SEEING VANCOUVER

By the Big Green Cars

Terminal City Motor Co. Ltd.

HAWE AN ORGANIZED SYSTEM OF SIGHT-SEEING throughout the city, offering the visitor an efficient and satisfactory method of visiting all points of interest.

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TRIP No. 2—To the Capilano Canyon. This is one of the wonders of the Continent, and its attractions are undoubted. The canyon is several miles in length and of a width of 400 feet. Throughout it the Capilano River, a glacier-fed stream, rushes to the sea. This is a most delightful vacation for the tourist, and takes about three and a half to four hours.

TRIP No. 3—Round Marine Drive. A most beautiful 25 mile drive around by the sea and the Gulf of Georgia, through beautiful wooded country; in the distance can be seen the mouth of the Fraser River, celebrated for its salmon fishing industry. The tourist is strongly advised to take this trip, which yields probably the finest scenery on the Coast in proportion to the time occupied.

The Salmon Canneries of British Columbia are the largest and most progressive in the world. We can arrange a trip by automobile which takes about three hours, in which time the visitor can see great scow loads of fish being handled in various processes preparatory to being placed in the cans.

We have the best seven passenger touring cars and limousines for hire. All information for Auto Trips around Vancouver can be had from

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Some of the Scenery Tributary to Vancouver as seen from the auto

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THE PEOPLE OF VICTORIA enjoy a climate without extremes while the inhabitants of other cities may swelter in the heat of summer, or chill with the cold of winter. The city is favored with ample but not excessive rainfall, and an unusually large amount of sunshine throughout the year.

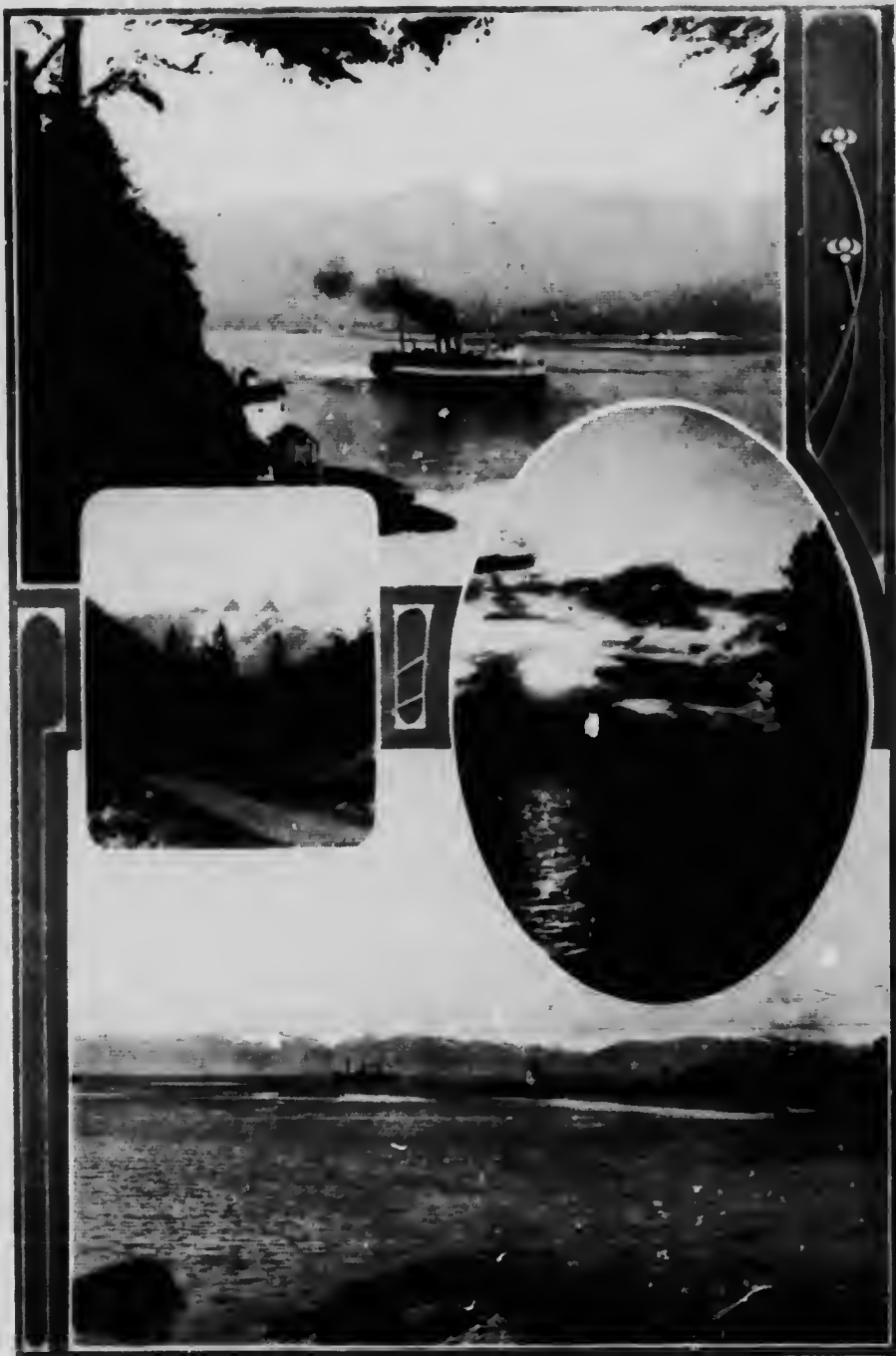
Victoria combines a residential charm that makes it the Mecca of people of means who wish to establish ideal homes in the finest environment. The far famed climate is not the least among its attractions: the warm Japan current carries with it the breath of eternal summer, while the heat of the usual Canadian summer is tempered by the presence of the snow capped Olympic mountains across the Straits of Juan de Fuca.

It will naturally and rightly be inferred that Victoria is a city in which life is enjoyed to the full. It is North America's Recreation City par excellence. The splendid roads which lead out over Vancouver Island make it a veritable paradise for the automobile enthusiast. The rugged mountains, the mirrored lakes, the turbulent streams, the mighty trees and the fascinating ocean, have an irresistible charm to everyone who has the least appreciation of the splendid and the beautiful. The sportsman finds the lakes and rivers to abound with the finest fish, with all varieties of water fowl, while quail, grouse, pheasant, and other game birds are proverbially plentiful. Not far distant from the city the big game hunter can take not only deer, but also bear, cougar and other of the more fascinating trophies of the chase.

Vancouver abounds with recreation facilities. Stanley Park, famous throughout the world, provides a thousand acres of the original forest, through which wind roads, drives and paths. In an instant one can lose himself from the bustle of the city in the quiet of nature. Many other parks have been provided in different parts of the city, and these together with the well equipped beaches at English Bay and Kitsilano, are administered by a specially elected Parks Board in the interest of all the people. A few ardent lovers of Neptune indulge in sea bathing every month in the year, while the less hardy find pleasure in the surf from June to early autumn.

The quiet waters of Burrard Inlet are a veritable haven for boats, canoes, and all small craft, while the coast waters, protected as they are by the innumerable islands, invite with safety long cruises by launches and sailing vessels. The motorist finds excellent roads passing through beautiful forest and marine scenery.

Hunting and fishing, the best in the world, are available only a few hours from the city's centre. In winter, Vancouver citizens enjoy the facilities of one of the largest artificial skating rinks in the world. The horse fanciers of the city have for several years possessed a splendid building where a successful horse show is held each year. The amateur and the professional mountaineer alike find sport suited to their individual inclination in the mountains that guard the city to the north.



Entranca to Vancouver Harbor—The Lions, from North Vancouver—View from Bathing Beach, English Bay.
Entranca to Victoria Harbor

BLUE FUNNEL MOTOR LINE, LTD.

BETWEEN the Cities of Vancouver and New Westminster there runs a thoroughfare whose surface and environment throughout make it probably the finest highway in the Dominion of Canada. This celebrated connecting link, well and justly named "kingsway," is approximately thirteen miles in length and passes through two cities and the same number of municipalities. The busy city man seeking direct and immediate transport, or the more leisured desirous of a short and pleasant diversion, inevitably obtain the satisfaction they are in search of in the journey over this magnificent causeway.

THE BLUE FUNNEL MOTOR LINE LTD. with offices and waiting rooms at 110 Seymour Street, (Phone Sey 2084 and 3811) and 338 Carrall St., Vancouver, were the pioneers in this method of inter-city transportation, and surviving all competition, remain the sole medium of collective auto transportation in this field.

In addition to this service, the company have always available cars for those desirous of a journey to points in the Lower Mainland or the far-famed Fraser Valley, whose scenic and horticultural attractions rival the famous land of Goshen.

Cars leave Vancouver from the aforementioned depots, between the hours of 8 a.m. and 7.30 p.m., at the hour and each succeeding 15 minutes; after 7.30 p.m. every succeeding 20 minutes until midnight.

Cars leave New Westminster from the Company's offices and waiting rooms, 744 Columbia Street (phone Westminster 4011) between the hours of 8 a.m. and 7.30 p.m., at the hour, and each succeeding 15 minutes, and after 7.30 p.m., every succeeding 20 minutes until midnight.

The Company operates 30 large and comfortable cars, piloted by courteous and capable drivers.

The fare of 25 cents each way is probably the cheapest and best auto ride either for business or pleasure to be had anywhere on the North American Continent. Address all communications to

THOS. COLDICUTT, Manager, 110 Seymour Street, Vancouver, B. C.



HOTEL ABBOTSFORD

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF



THE ABBOTSFORD HOTEL, at 921 Pender Street West, is situated in the most central part of the city, one minute from the C. P. R. Depot and Wharf and the Post Office, and has the advantage of a magnificent panoramic view, which takes in Stanley Park, Burrard Inlet, and the surrounding mountains.

It possesses a well appointed DINING ROOM, with good cooking and efficient service.

The LADIES' PARLOUR has been furnished in the most luxurious manner, while the lounge and writing rooms are the acme of cosy comfort.

We invite the travelling public to inspect the house, which is strictly fireproof.

There are 110 Bedrooms—large, airy and furnished with every comfort, with telephone in each room.

Each floor has public bathrooms and lavatories.

There are 10 private bathrooms, each fitted with a shower and every other convenience.

All cars from C. P. Ry., G. N. Ry., and C. T. Ry. Wharfs and Depots pass the door.

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We are prepared to furnish you with a messenger to deliver your *P. ARCELS*, *P. PAPERS*, *NOTES*, with dispatch; to purchase your Railroad, Steamship or Theatre Tickets; check, carry or deliver your baggage, do private or confidential work, or act as guides throughout the City.

OUR MOTOR DELIVERIES will give your heavy baggage or trunk orders prompt service, and at prices that are attractive. We furnish cars by the hour or trip at most reasonable rates in the city.

With an ever growing **DISTRIBUTION DEPARTMENT** we can undertake the distribution of samples, circulars, pamphlets, books, catalogues, etc.; and give you the assurance of satisfaction, as proof of which we refer to our past five years' distribution of the B. C. Telephone Company's Directory.

We solicit your work in this line, as in all others, and guarantee service.

OUR OFFICE is located within a block of Post Office, C. P. R. Depot, and Wharves, and but a short distance from all other depots and wharves.

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We are equipped with up-to-date and powerful trucks, and **SPECIALIZING ON THE LONG HAUL**, are able to give the most advantageous rates between Vancouver and points on the Lower Mainland.

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NATIONAL AMUSEMENT COY.

Operating the GLOBE and COLUMBIA Theatres, Vancouver

THE LEADING MOVING PICTURE THEATRES of Vancouver are the Globe and the Columbia, both of which are controlled by the National Amusement Company. The wide connections and long experience of this concern in the moving picture world enable it to secure and offer to its patrons that class of films which are really "worth while." By such careful and competent management a steady patronage of the best class has been built up for both theatres and they are now ranked as the principal centres of attraction in the field of Vancouver's amusement resorts.

The policy of the company is to allow nothing but films of the highest grade to be shown and no pictures which are offensive or objectionable in the least degree are exhibited on the screen. As the result of strict observance of these rules the theatres are regularly patronized by the best families of Vancouver.

Both the Globe and the Columbia are in the central section of the city, convenient to the hotel and retail shopping district, and directly on the tram lines from all out-lying sections. The Globe is situated at 851 Granville Street, about a block south of the Hotel Vancouver, and the Columbia is located on Hastings Street, between Carrall and Abbott Streets, a short distance west of the B. C. Electric terminal depot.



COLLINS TAXI

334 Abbott Street
VANCOUVER

Phone Seymour 37

VISITORS SEEKING EXCURSIONS to any of the numerous points of beauty and interest surrounding the city, or the business man desirous of prompt and efficient service, **COLLINS TAXI** provides the most up-to-date and satisfactory medium. Five and seven passenger cars, managed by reliable drivers, run at all hours, both day and night.

Within an hour, the visitor in one of this firm's luxurious cars can penetrate to the heart of the wilderness and rest beside some placid bay, or gaze into the depths of some mighty canyon.

No visitor should miss taking the celebrated "MARINE DRIVE," which leads along the sea-front of the Gulf of Georgia, and overlooks the beautiful head of Howe Sound, while affording views of the giant snow-capped Mount Baker and the entrance to the mighty Fraser.



*The two best moving
picture theatres in
Vancouver*

The GLOBE

851 GRANVILLE STREET
Just South of Robson

The COLUMBIA

64 HASTINGS STREET W.
Near Abbott Street

Only the highest grade and most striking
films offered by producers are run at these
Theatres.

The Sportsman's Paradise



HERE ARE FEW if any countries of its extent that offer such a variety of attractions to the hunter and angler as British Columbia. The three great parallel ranges of the Mainland hold an immense amount of big game. In the Rockies there are big horn sheep, goat, caribou, and deer; in the Selkirks, goat and caribou; and in the Coast Range, goat and quantities of the true black tail deer. Grizzly bear is found in several districts, while black bear can be found in numbers throughout the Province.

Cassiar, reached by way of Telegraph Creek, is probably foremost among the districts where the best hunting is to be had, twenty-four hunters having killed there eighteen moose, sixty-two caribou, fifty-five sheep, thirty-five goats, six grizzly bears, six black bears—an average of seven heads per gun. Included in the above were a 55 inch moose, a 62½ inch moose, a 65½ inch moose, and a 41 pointer caribou.

Bridge River, in the Lillooet region, and Chlucoten, are favorite hunting grounds with tourists seeking mountain sheep and bear, the mountains being easy of access, the climate of the best, and game numerous. The biggest and best ram heads are to be found in the Kootenay, while the same region provides the sportsman good moose, caribou, goat, black and grizzly bear, and deer hunting.

The numerous lakes and streams swarm with gamey Dolly Varden and Silver Char trout, that run from five ounces to as high as eleven pounds; 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 salmonids afford good sport for trolling, and those generally known as trout, differing in size and color according to locality, but including 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, skil, sturgeon, and dogfish afford good sport, which may be varied by a shot at sea otter, hair seal, porpoise, or even a sea lion if one goes far enough north.

The game birds of the Province include blue and ruffed grouse, English pheasant, ptarmigan, snipe, plover, swan, California and Virginia rail, quail, sand-hill crane, pelican, partridge, prairie chicken and numerous varieties of ducks and geese. The marshes of the Columbia River swarm with mallard and other choice duck in the autumn; the Arrow Lakes and the Upper Valley of the Fraser form a trough much frequented by the wild geese during their migrations, and the fiords and sounds of the coast shelter great flocks of wild fowl throughout the winter.

The Province offers exceptional opportunities to those wishing to indulge in mountain climbing and kindred sports. The Alpine Club of Canada, with headquarters at Banff, in the Rockies; the Revelstoke Mountaineering Club, whose centre of operations is in the Selkirks, and the B. C. Mountaineering Club, whose activities are confined more or less to the Coast Range, being the principal organizations instrumental in maintaining the sport.



Some of the Big Game of British Columbia

The finest and best equipped dental parlors in British Columbia

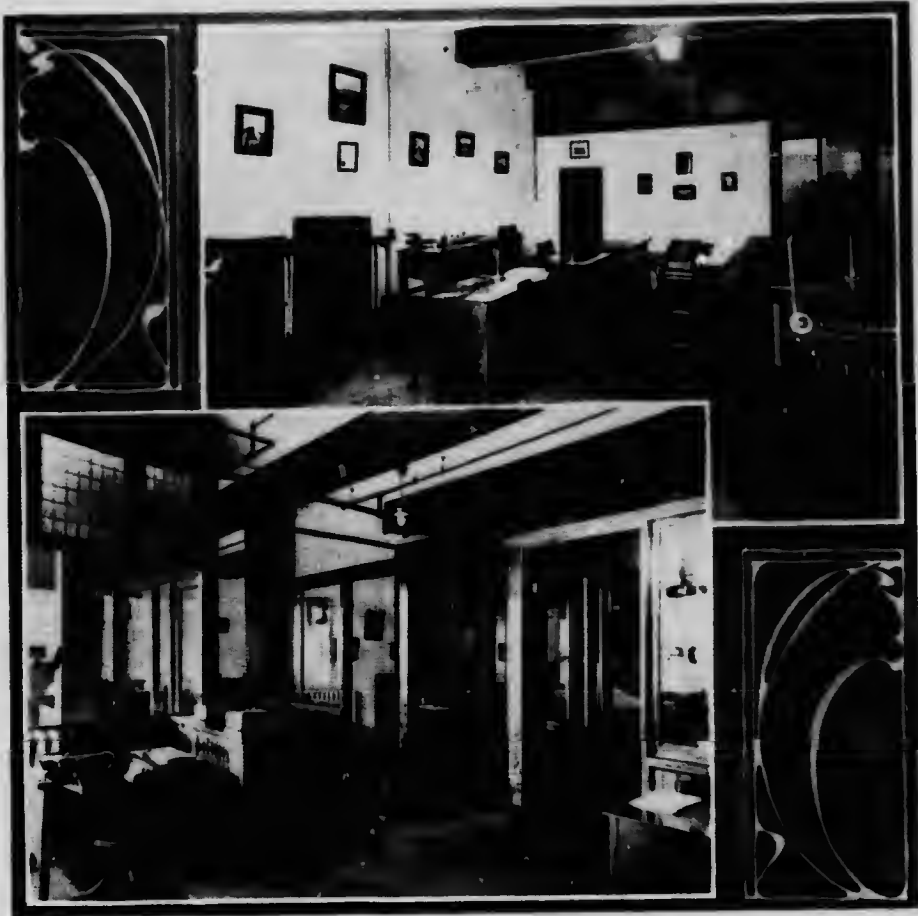
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EXAMINATION
 BY APPOINTMENT

VIEWS OF OFFICE

Top of page - General Reception Room
 Left hand, upper view - Anesthesia Room;
 lower view - One of the Operating Rooms
 Bottom of page - General view of Office,
 Ladies' Parlor to left



THE firm of J. A. TEPOORTEN & Co. was established in the year 1909 as Wholesale Druggists on Cordova Street West, Vancouver, and consequent upon progressive business methods success followed inauguration so rapidly that incorporation took place in the year 1912, since which time the firm has kept pace with the commercial activities of the Province; so much so in fact that greater space was required in the year 1917 to take care of the increasing business, and a removal was necessitated to more commodious quarters at 308 Water Street where the above photographs show a few of the numerous departments which occupy in their entirety five floors and basement.

The Company are *sole agents in B.C. for Burroughs & Wellcome's* Pharmaceutical Supplies and *Bauer & Black's* Surgical Dressings, while also representing *Mallinckerd's* Chemicals and other lines.

J. A. TEPOORTEN LIMITED
308 WATER STREET, VANCOUVER, B.C.

Page Fifty-Five



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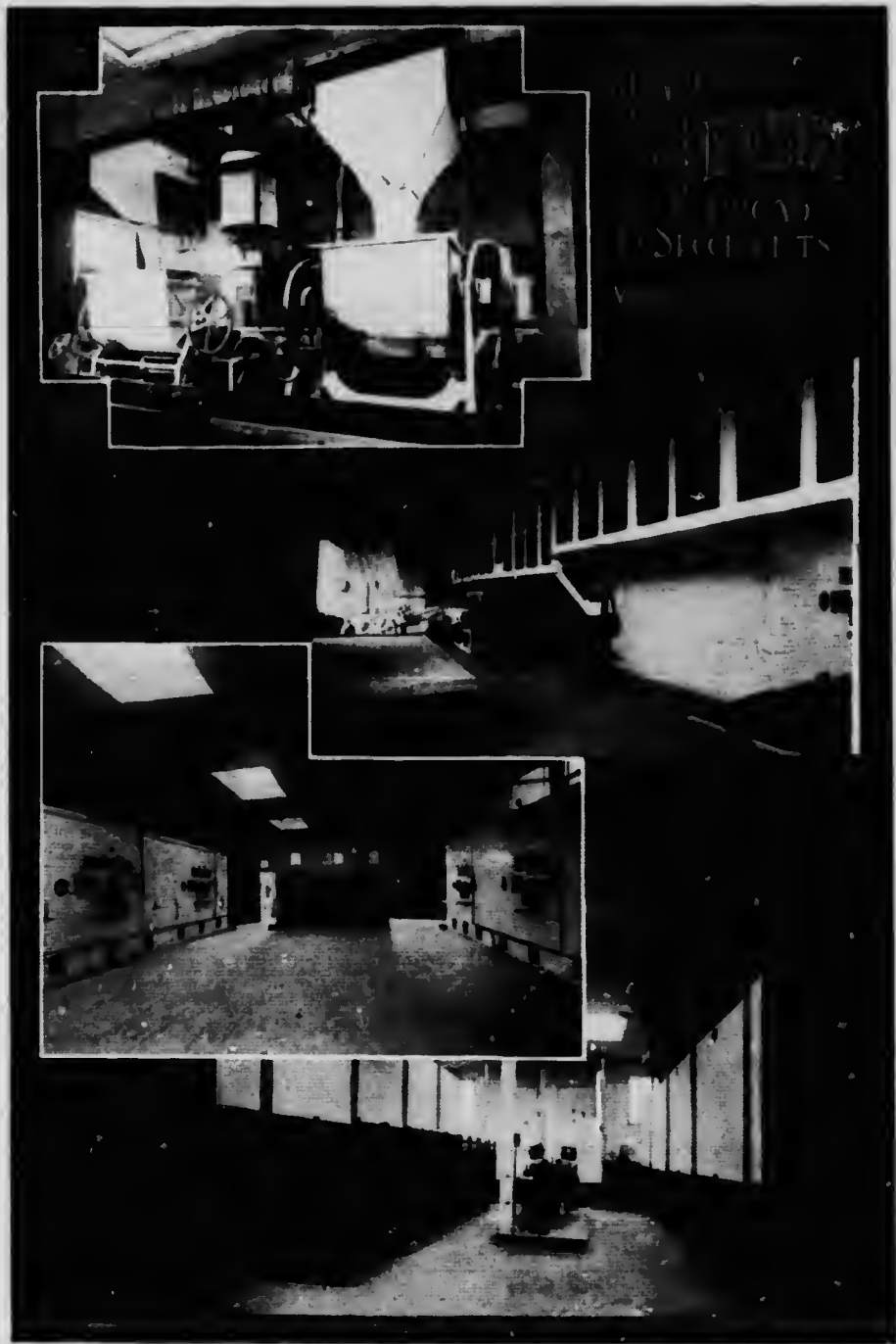
VANCOUVER BRANCH OFFICE

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Please do not feel you are not welcome, nor that you are expected to make any purchases. It is a matter of common practice with the women of our own city and we extend the invitation to those who are not familiar with us.



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