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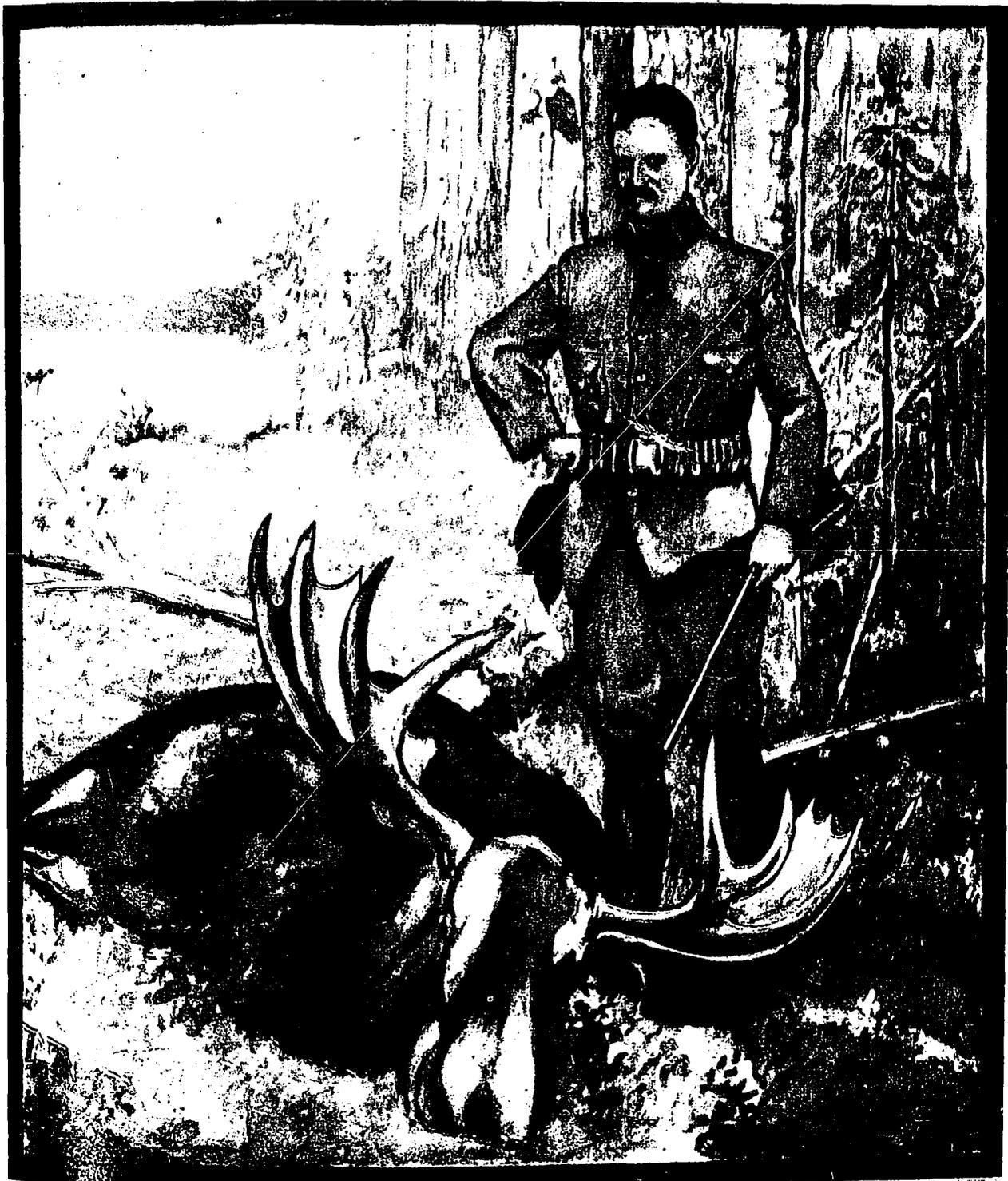
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15 CENTS

# MAN TO MAN

AN INDEX TO OPPORTUNITY



OCTOBER

# HENRY BIRKS SONS AND CO. LTD

## *Diamonds*

*Again we speak of diamonds; those scintillating jewels in which all the world is interested and which are fast proving to the financial world their real worth as an investment. For years we have held the position as the largest importers of diamonds in Canada, and year by year sees our importations growing larger, while the standard of perfection of the gems we handle rises higher and higher. This latter is because the demand for perfection is on the increase with the country's progress and prosperity.*

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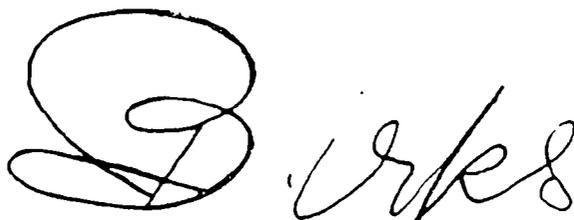
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**Write for our Catalogue**, in which are illustrations representing the leading lines of Cut Glass, Silverware, Jewellery, Cutlery, Watches, Clocks, Leather Goods and Novelties.

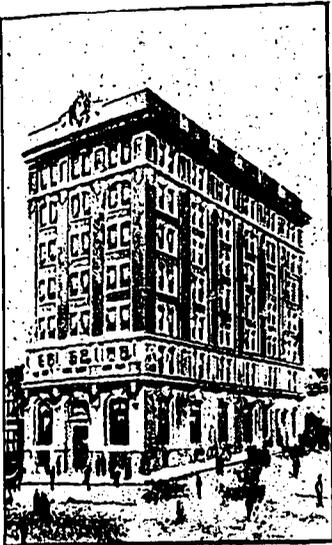
*Send a post card for our free book, "How To Set The Table."*

A large, stylized handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Birks". The letter "B" is particularly large and loops around the start of the name.

*Vancouver, British Columbia*

## THE MAN-TO-MAN FINANCIAL DIRECTORY OF VANCOUVER, BRITISH COLUMBIA, ALASKA AND THE NORTHWEST

Ⓒ This directory will be made up of reputable banking houses, trust companies, savings banks, brokers and other financial institutions. The Man-to-Man Company makes inquiry concerning the institutions advertising under this heading, and accepts none that it finds to be of questionable character.



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Ⓒ Ask us about "VIEW AVENUE," North Vancouver City Property. Building lots from \$325.00. Easy payments.

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A. V. KENAH, Secretary  
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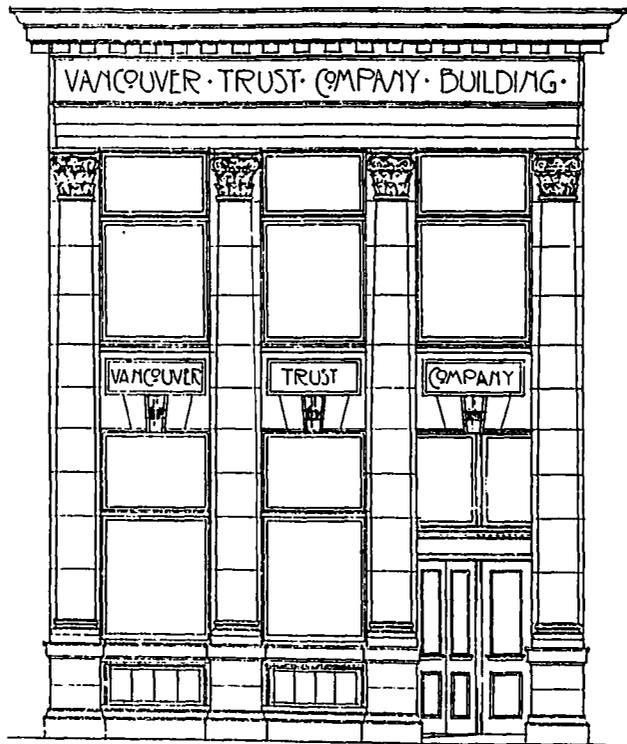
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Man-to-Man Next Month — Agriculture Number

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OF CANADA

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ESTATES MANAGED—We invest funds for non-residents and act as advisory agents on any security.

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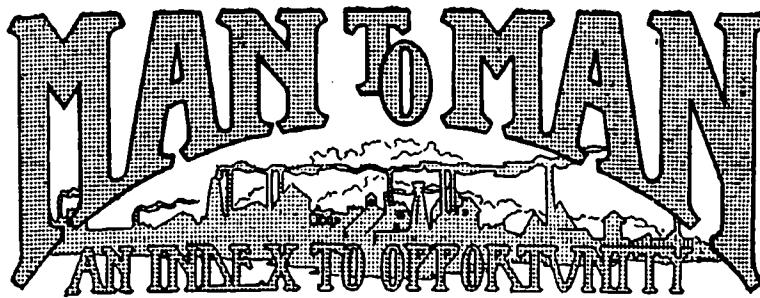
4 per cent. Interest Allowed on Deposits. Withdrawable by Cheque.

*Moderate Charges*

*Efficient Service*

Correspondence Invited

**A TRUST COMPANY CANNOT DIE OR ABSCOND**



FORMERLY WESTWARD HO!

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that buying Real Estate in Vancouver is not a speculation but a safe investment. What you want is a good reliable firm to guide and advise you in making your investment. We are here at your service, our facilities and organization are at your disposal. Our experience is yours, too, if you want to take advantage of it.

We are incorporated under the laws of British Columbia, and we will gladly furnish references if you desire. We have a very complete list of inside property, but we specialize selling suburban property on installments on terms which are within the reach of everyone.

Write us to-day for our illustrated booklet on Vancouver; it contains statistics which are interesting as well as educational. We will also mail you a list of desirable investments for your selection.

Don't delay, write us to-day and make our acquaintance.

Yours for business,

## The INTERNATIONAL FINANCIERS, Limited

Suite 30-31-32 Exchange Building,

Phone 5544  
P.O. Box 795

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COMPANY ORGANIZATION

HEAD OFFICE

208-215 CARTER-COTTON BUILDING  
Vancouver, B.C.

Ⓒ A man is known by the SHOES HE WEARS. LOOK AROUND YOU. There's the man who lives in the third floor hall room. He figures that everybody LOOKS UP and that nobody LOOKS DOWN. So he spends \$2.00 for his shoes and \$2.50 for his necktie. And when you look at him YOU DON'T SEE ANYTHING BUT NECKTIE. IT DESTROYS HIS INDIVIDUALITY; IT MATCHES HIS EGO. He is the kind of a man who NEVER GETS ANYWHERE. The VENEER OF ELEGANCE was put on badly. He is like the table that has a SHINY VENEER OF MAHOGANY ON THE TOP OF IT AND CHEAP PINE BOARDS UNDERNEATH IT. Let him meet a REAL MAN. And let the real man LOOK HIM OVER. He sees cheap store clothes that rains have shrunk and suns have bleached. He sees shoes on which a month's wear has PINNED THE TAG THAT TELLS THEIR COST. He sees nothing of quality about the man except his necktie. And a man has to be of quality ALL THROUGH to win out. This VENEERED MAN with a flashy necktie thinks he is saving money by buying \$2.00 shoes. He doesn't stop to figure that he wears out three or four pairs of them while the REAL MAN is wearing one pair of GOOD SHOES. He doesn't stop to think that the REAL MAN with his GOOD SHOES looks better EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR than he looked in the FOUR DAYS that he strutted along the street in his BRAND NEW SHOES. He doesn't know that people can tell the difference. He believes the shoe clerk who tells him that his \$2.00 shoes will wear "JUST AS WELL" and then sells him a shoe that looks shabby in a week. The MAN WHO GETS THERE is the man who buys REAL THINGS because he is the man WHO USES HIS BRAINS, the man who knows that QUALITY means ECONOMY. This is the man who buys the LECKIE BOOT. He won't take "no" for an answer. He knows how LECKIE STREET SHOES are made. He knows they will increase his ABILITY TO WORK by increasing his COMFORT. He knows that LECKIE BOOTS make him LOOK LIKE A MAN WITH A JINGLE IN HIS POCKET. He knows that full dress evening shoes, like all LECKIE SHOES, combine comfort and beauty. He knows that all LECKIE BOOTS are made to FIT THE FOOT. That the SEAMS are as SMOOTH as the LEATHER. That EVERY ONE of the FOURTEEN PARTS in that shoe are of the FINEST, CAREFULLY SELECTED MATERIAL. He knows that the WORKMANSHIP IS UNSURPASSED. He knows that the LECKIE BOOTS are just as good as LECKIE says they are, for he KNOWS the REPUTATION of the HOUSE OF LECKIE. He insists on getting LECKIE BOOTS because he doesn't want it said of him that he is not REAL from the GROUND UP.

BE A QUALITY MAN. BUY LECKIE BOOTS. THAT'S  
THE FIRST STEP.

<b>\$3</b>	per Acre <b>CASH</b>	the balance in <b>5 yearly payments</b>	per Acre <b>CASH</b>	<b>\$3</b>
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These are our terms for Fort George Farm Lands, and remember, our lands are the pick of the district. Experts who have travelled all over the country in the vicinity of Fort George say that we have the best in that region. The soil is rich brown loam with a clay sub-soil. There being sufficient rain for all crops throughout the growing season, you are not obliged to pay enormous royalties for irrigation privileges. The climate is delightful. No prolonged periods of excessive heat or cold, no destructive wind storms.

The Grand Trunk Pacific Railway will open up this district, and bring in thousands of settlers.

If you cannot spare the time to go and see the land this year our re-selection clause gives you two years in which to examine your purchase. That's fair, isn't it?

For further particulars write and we will send you booklets containing illustrations and statistics of the district and its opportunities, or if convenient come to our office and let us talk it over with you.

## North Coast Land Company, Limited

London office:

6 Old Jewry  
Paid-up Capital, \$700,000.00

General offices:

410-11-12 Winch Building,  
Vancouver, B. C.

## Vancouver Mail Order House

122 CORDOVA STREET WEST

Ladies' Costumes Made to Order

Perfect Fit Guaranteed

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Manager

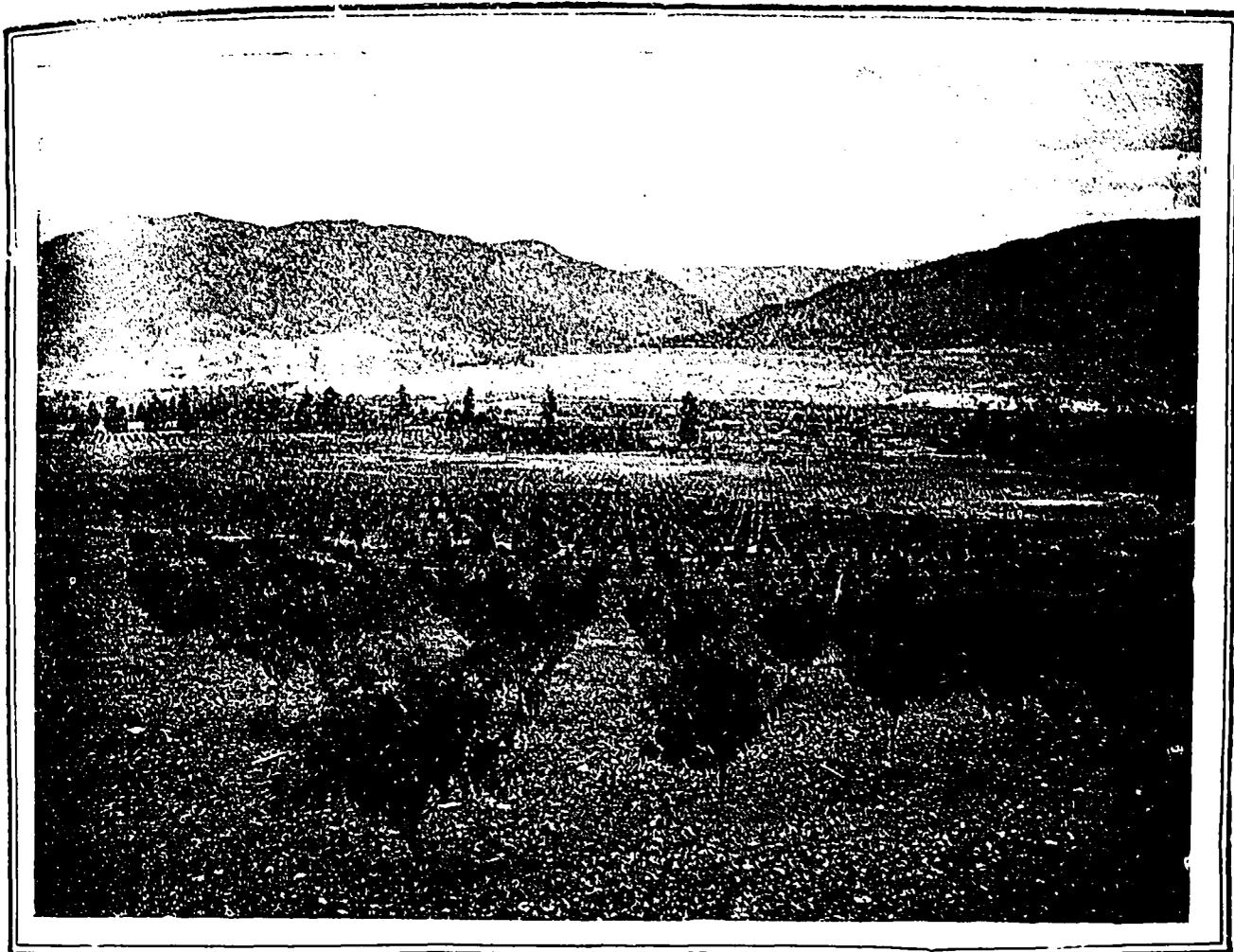
*Modern Rooms*

*French Grill*

*Buffet*

*320 Abbott Street*

*Phone 7862*



AN OKANAGAN ORCHARD IN THE BEARING STAGE

## Grand Prairie Orchards in the Okanagan

In the heart of the great Okanagan Fruit Belt lies our wonderful rich Grand Prairie Valley. Grand Prairie Valley has been known for 46 years as the one spot famous for fine cattle, hogs, horses, fruit, and big grain yields, having open, smooth, almost perfectly level lands—the brown loam “shot” soil lands known in Oregon as the king of apple soils. Think of several thousand acres of perfectly uniform prairie fruit land in a solid, compact tract, with nearly half of it in “mellow” stubble, timothy and clover land—the rawness worked out of it, the irrigation laterals all on it—all ready to plow and plant and produce bearing orchards of pears, apples, plums and field crops right away—in a word, square miles of “90 feet of fertile richness” ready to be tapped.

This little valley has been held intact for 40 years by ranchers and rich farmers raising fat hogs and cattle and splendid horses. At last the spell has been broken and this unique tract of high-class fruit land is made available to the people seeking ideal homes, highly profitable fruit holdings, and the chance to build **fat bank accounts**.

**A BANK ACCOUNT OFFER FOR 30 DAYS.**—For good reasons, to open up the sale of these lands and advertise widely our enterprise, we will offer 1,000 acres in the centre of the Valley, the very cream of it, in 5, 10 and 20-acre parcels at a special price. Our price, for 30 days only, \$200 an acre, one-quarter cash, balance in four equal annuals, 5 per cent discount for all cash.

This offer only holds good for 30 days, and if the 1,000 acres are sold in less than that time the price will be advanced to \$250 an acre. On December 1st, 1910, all these lands will be advanced to \$250 an acre. If you buy now you make \$50 an acre in 30 days or less. One word here—the same class of lands in other Okanagan districts: Similkameen, Thompson Valleys, Chilliwack—are held at \$300 to \$400 an acre; that is, for smooth plowed and farmed land, with ample water for irrigation and domestic use—every foot choice loam.

On a bunch grass ranges surround the valley—free to all, where cattle can range the year round.

Soft timber in abundance on the upper slopes of the mountains which surround, hem in and protect the Valley.

Free timber for all time free for the cutting.

The only offer of its kind in British Columbia.

Apple land of the highest quality sold under an absolute guarantee by a reputable.

When writing to Advertisers please mention Man-to-Man Magazine



OKANAGAN PRODUCES FINE FRUIT, ALSO FINE WHEAT, OATS, PEAS, ETC.  
NOTE THIS LAND IS READY TO PLANT

responsible company, each member of which is a well-known business man, whose financial position and integrity stand behind this guarantee.

#### GUARANTEE.

1. Soil—brown erosive loam, 4 to 90 feet deep, resting on a warm, sweet, open loam subsoil, especially adapted to producing high-priced fancy fruit, apples, pears, plums, cherries, and clover, timothy, all cereals and roots.
2. That every 5 or 10-acre parcel offered is smooth land, entirely free from stone, timber, stumps, light or sandy parts, alkali and wet portions, with just enough slope for easy irrigation and perfect drainage.
3. That each parcel faces on a road and is provided today with ample water for irrigation at all seasons whenever needed.
4. That you buy the land supplied with water, ready any time you need it.
5. That the location of the land, altitude, climate and drainage, and other contingent conditions are perfect for the production of all cereals, hardy fruits, tame grasses, alfalfa, vegetables and root crops, and as a hog and cattle district it is unsurpassed in British Columbia.
6. That the purchaser can buy the land, and we will select his parcel for him to the best of our ability, and give him 30 days in which to inspect the land; if the land is found unsatisfactory, the privilege of selecting another parcel out of our total acreage at same price and terms will be given, or money refunded at 5 per cent. interest on demand.
7. That we guarantee our lands to be equal to the lands shown in the above illustrations—ideal fruit and farm land.

Where can you duplicate such a guarantee? Why do we make it? Because we know that in all British Columbia the exceptional quality and general merits of our proposition cannot be touched by competitors or other districts.

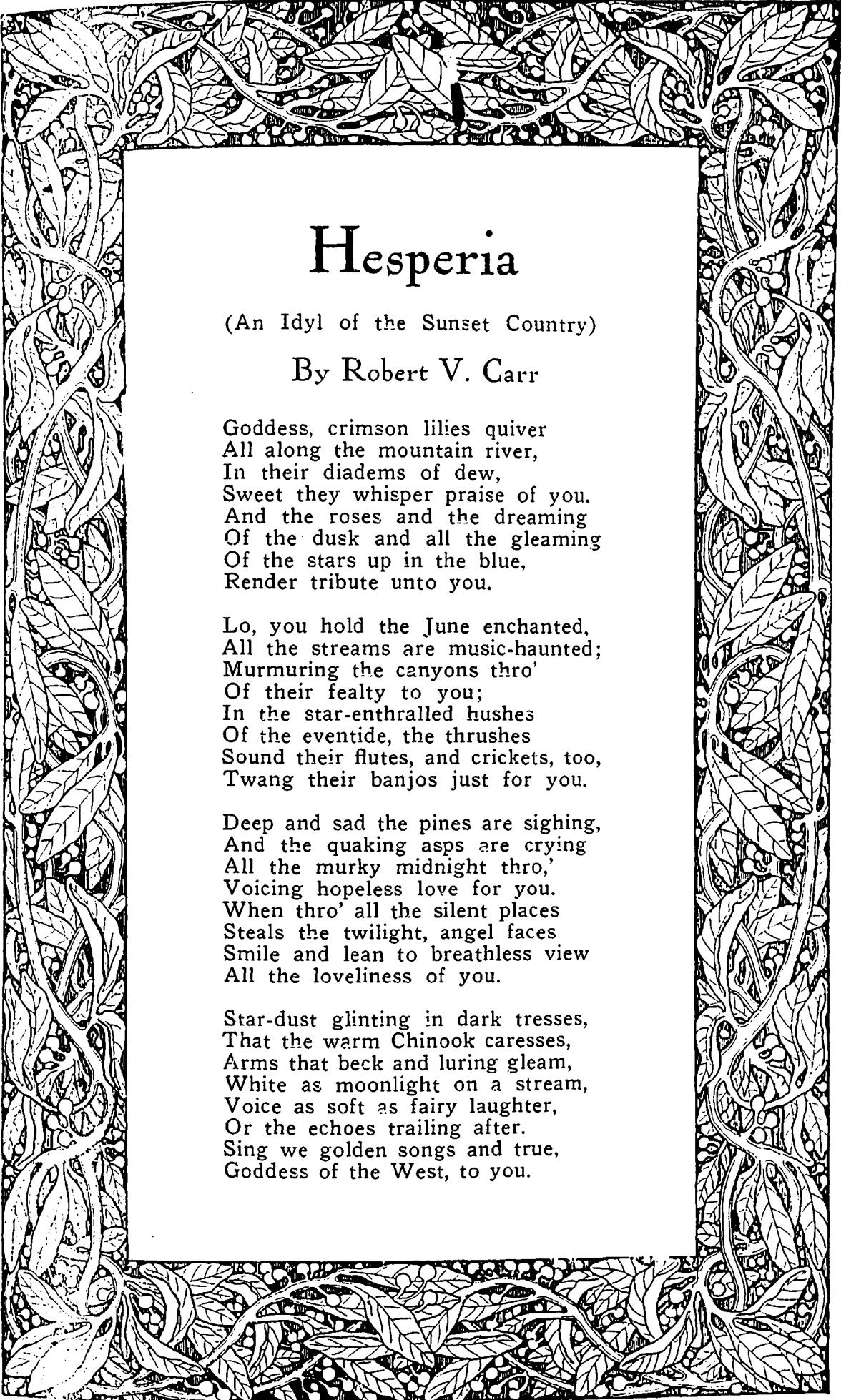
Our references as to our standing and ability to live up to our guarantee are available to you. You are coming to the Apple Show; while in Vancouver keep your eye open for our window displays and big photo scenes of the Valley. Without delay call at one of our offices in the city and see fruit samples, soil, and get the facts. Don't buy any fruit land until you have "picked our proposition to pieces." Write for booklet and tell us exactly what you want to do.

## GRAND PRAIRIE ORCHARDS

Suite 3, 336 Hastings Street West,

De Beck Block, Vancouver, B. C.

When writing to Advertisers please mention Man-to-Man Magazine



# Hesperia

(An Idyl of the Sunset Country)

By Robert V. Carr

Goddess, crimson lilies quiver  
All along the mountain river,  
In their diadems of dew,  
Sweet they whisper praise of you.  
And the roses and the dreaming  
Of the dusk and all the gleaming  
Of the stars up in the blue,  
Render tribute unto you.

Lo, you hold the June enchanted,  
All the streams are music-haunted;  
Murmuring the canyons thro'  
Of their fealty to you;  
In the star-enthralled hushes  
Of the eventide, the thrushes  
Sound their flutes, and crickets, too,  
Twang their banjos just for you.

Deep and sad the pines are sighing,  
And the quaking asps are crying  
All the murky midnight thro',  
Voicing hopeless love for you.  
When thro' all the silent places  
Steals the twilight, angel faces  
Smile and lean to breathless view  
All the loveliness of you.

Star-dust glinting in dark tresses,  
That the warm Chinook caresses,  
Arms that beck and luring gleam,  
White as moonlight on a stream,  
Voice as soft as fairy laughter,  
Or the echoes trailing after.  
Sing we golden songs and true,  
Goddess of the West, to you.



THE CALL OF THE WAPITI NO LONGER THRILLS THE BRITISH COLUMBIA HUNTERS AS THE  
GAME LAWS OF 1920 PROHIBIT THE KILLING OF WAPITI THROUGHOUT THE PROVINCE

# Sportsmen's Number

VOL. V

## MAN-TO-MAN MAGAZINE

NO. 9

EDITED BY DAVID SWING RICKER

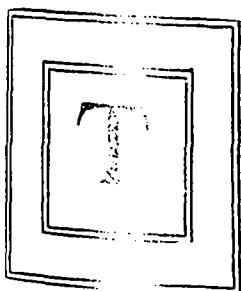
OCTOBER, 1910

### Hunting Big Game in British Columbia

By Frank I. Clarke

*Secretary of the Bureau of Provincial Information*

EDITOR'S NOTE—In the East and in the old country the week ends are spent at the country clubs where transplanted trees and man-built walls and hedges add a touch of nature—a suggestion of the wilderness, and an element of peril to the picturesque fox hunt. And men in pink coats and women in smart habits ride to the hounds as they yelp along on a carefully laid out trail marked by the aromatic scent of the aniseed. That's as near as they get to nature in the East. At the end of the chase a bag is hurled into the air, the frantic hounds pounce on it and tear it to pieces. The hunt is over. There are no trophies to be taken back home. The hunt breakfast is served. The week-end party is over. How vastly different in British Columbia! Saturday morning as the sun tints the mountain tops you climb on to a train. A real gun is strapped over your shoulder and you are dressed in boots and khaki. In a few hours you are making your way through a God-made wilderness. In the afternoon you bag a bear or a deer. On Sunday you bring down a mountain goat. You are back at your desk Monday morning ready for a hard week's work, full of the spirit of the woods, ready for another week-end tramp among the mountains. In the East the opportunities offered the hunter and the sportsman in British Columbia little are understood. That is why we are calling the October number of Man-to-Man, "The Sportsmen's Number." The following article describes in detail the game that may be hunted in the Province. It is carefully written by a man thoroughly equipped to tell a straightforward, unvarnished story of hunting in British Columbia. The bulk of the material was prepared by the Provincial Game Warden, and anything contained in the following article may be regarded as authoritative.



THE Province of British Columbia has an area, roughly speaking, 700 miles long by 400 miles wide. It is bounded on the west by the Pacific Ocean and Alaska,

on the north by Yukon, on the east by the Province of Alberta, and on the south by

the United States. It is traversed by several ranges of mountains, all running from north to south, the principal being the Coast, Selkirk, and Rocky mountains. These mountains form watersheds for a large number of rivers and lakes, the largest of which are the Fraser, Columbia, Thompson, Kootenay, Skeena, and Stikine rivers.

The climate varies considerably, the



Killed on the Nantuxin River. One of a spread of moose spread out by the number of points.

coast being more humid, with little snow or frost. To the east of the Coast range there is a dry belt, the rain and snowfall being light, and in winter, while considerably colder than on the coast, never severe. After the Selkirks are entered the snowfall gets heavier and the cold in winter increases. The climate is healthy everywhere; in fact, British Columbia is one vast health resort, and in the fall is especially delightful.

There are practically no poisonous insects or reptiles, and mosquitoes or flies disappear before the opening of the hunting season, and last, but by no means least, good water can be got even in the driest parts. Apart from the sporting attractions, a few weeks in the invigorating air of our mountains will prove one of the best tonics in the world to the tired and weary business man, and also to the invalid, especially those with lung troubles. Women can, and frequently do, enjoy going out into the wilds, and, what is more to the point, frequently return with trophies to show, including even grizzly bear.

Transportation in the interior is almost entirely by horses or canoe. On the coast horses cannot be used to any extent; launches on the sea and canoes on the river and streams are generally needed, and in some place supplies have to be carried on men's backs.

Vancouver Island and the coast to the west of the Coast mountains are more or less densely timbered, and the mountains rough and hard to climb. To the east of the Coast Range, in the dry belt, while the mountains are high they are nothing like so rough, and horses can generally be taken up to their summits. The principal hunting grounds are generally sparsely timbered.

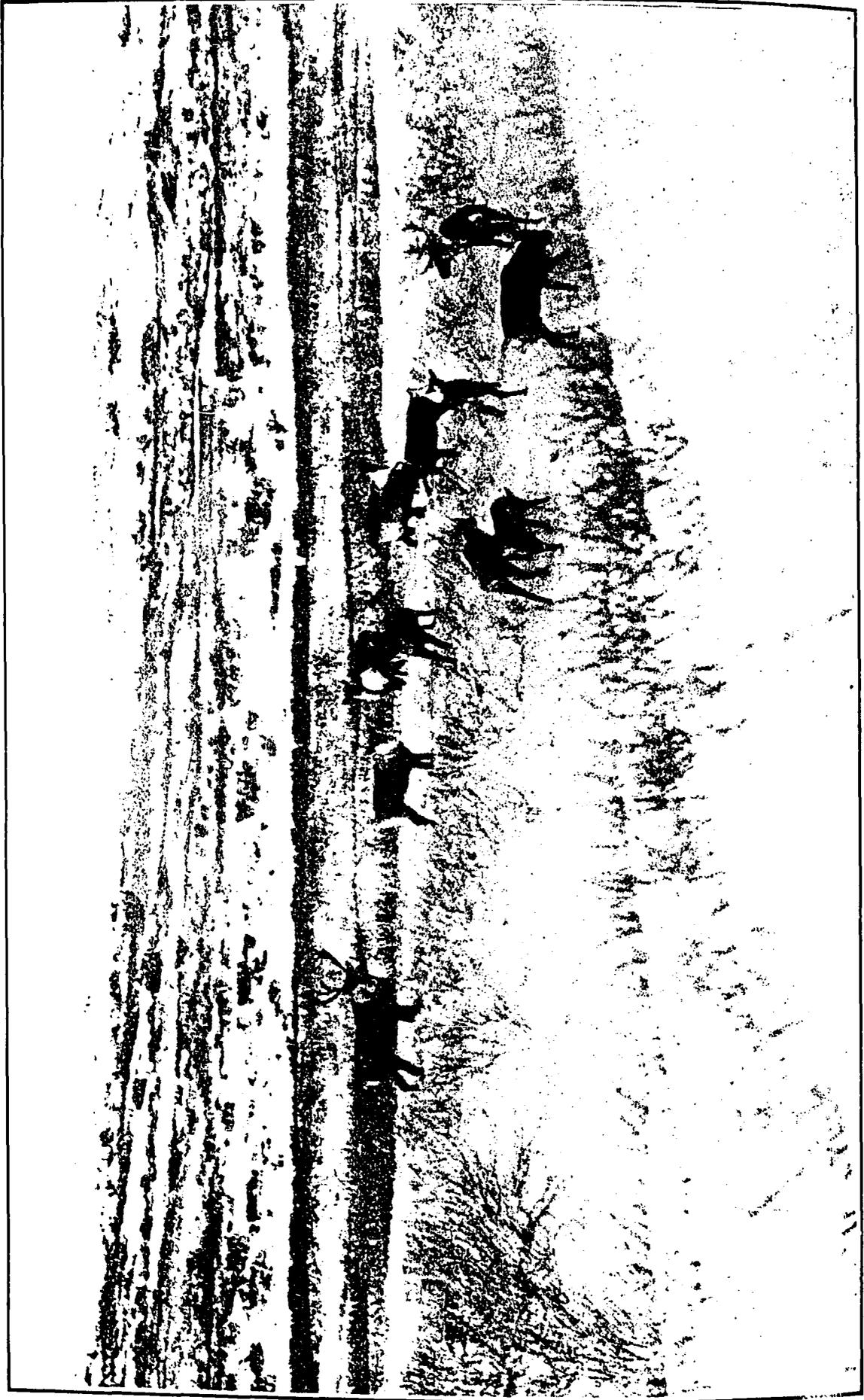
When the Selkirks are reached the mountains again become more rugged and the timber more dense, but as there are always hunting trails to be found, horses usually can be taken.

The majority of this vast country still is unsettled, some of it even unexplored, and in consequence in many places game is as plentiful as it ever was, and some species, notably those, are in greater numbers than they were twenty years ago. Even in

the more settled districts careful preservation during the past few years has had a wonderful result, so that even close to Vancouver, a city of over 100,000 inhabitants, deer and bear are frequently killed, while mountain goats still frequent the neighboring mountains. There is no part of the Province where good sport of some kind cannot be obtained; in fact, it is one great game reserve. With the exception of antelope and musk ox, we have every species of big game that exists on this continent, even the rarest of them, in fair quantities; and in addition there are wild fowl and game birds of various species, some native and others acclimatized, that furnish sport, while the waters afford the finest trout and salmon fishing in the world; in fact, the sporting possibilities are so many and so varied that it would be impossible to exhaust them in an ordinary lifetime.

It must be noted, however, that game does not exist in such vast quantities that one can see herds of game of a dozen different species out in the open, as in Africa. It is not a country for a man wishing to travel at his ease with a host of servants and make big bags at his leisure without exertion; but it is a country where the true sportsman, one who prizes his trophies on account of their rarity and the skill and endurance required to get them, can thoroughly enjoy his favorite pastime. While he may always hope to secure record specimens, he can generally be assured of getting a number of trophies of which he may well be proud.

During the past few years it has been the policy of the government to preserve the game, and for this purpose a stringent game law has been enacted and is being rigidly enforced. Visitors are required to take out shooting and fishing licenses, and the number of head of game per gun is limited. It is therefore advisable that the intending hunter should obtain reliable information as to what he may and may not do before starting out, and thus avoid mistakes. Such information, as well as advice and assistance, can always be obtained by either calling on or writing to the Provincial Game Warden, Vancouver, B. C.



CARBON TELEGRAPH CREEK, CASSIAR. (On the alert)

Cassiar is, without doubt, the best game district in the Province; it is also the most inaccessible and expensive. The game comprises Stone's mountain sheep and caribou in numbers; moose fairly plentiful and increasing in number; goats in abundance; black and grizzly bears, wolves and beaver. To get into this country you must be in Vancouver or Victoria not later than the end of the first week in August. From these cities by C. P. R. (steamer leaves every ten days) to Wrangel; from there by the Hudson's Bay company's river steamer up the Stikine river to Telegraph creek (about 160 miles). At Telegraph creek you can outfit and obtain guides and pack-horses. It takes from six to eight days to get into the heart of the best game country. If you are not in time to catch the river steamer you will have to charter a canoe and Indian crew at Wrangel, which will cost from \$150 to \$200. From Vancouver or Victoria to Wrangel the fare is about \$22; from Wrangel to Telegraph creek, \$15; baggage free, but meals extra on river boats.

On the coast of the mainland and Vancouver island the principal game consists of wapiti on the island and goat and bear up the big inlets on the mainland. Black-tailed deer can be got almost anywhere, but have better heads up the inlets. Ducks, geese, snipe and both willow and blue grouse are extremely plentiful in many places. You can outfit at either Vancouver or Victoria.

Savonas, on the main line of the C. P. R., is a good place to go for blue grouse; also, within a few miles, there is splendid wild fowl shooting and a fair quantity of mule deer. There is a very fair hotel there, and it is a good place for a man with limited time, or who does not feel equal to making the more arduous journeys.

Bridge River and Chilcotin are favorite hunting grounds, as the country is suitable for horses, the climate splendid, and the mountains not too thickly timbered. The game consists of the *Ovis Montana*, or bighorn, goat, grizzly and black bear, mule deer, and in parts of Chilcotin caribou are plentiful. To get there, you can go to Lytton on the C. P. R., and from there by stage to Lillooet, where guides and horses can be ob-

tained. This place is the handiest for the Bridge river country. For Chilcotin, get off at Ashcroft, and from there go by stage to Clinton, where you can obtain everything you want; or, if you choose, you can outfit at Ashcroft and ride all the way. J. Russell, Deputy Game Warden for the Lillooet district, reports having counted, during a six days' trip in April of 1907, 844 head of deer and 242 head of sheep, making a total of 1,086 head of game. It must, however, be remembered that this was in the spring after an extremely hard winter, when the game had congregated on their winter range.

Okanagan, in the northern portion of this district, still has a good many caribou, and in places goat, deer and bear are easily obtained. On Okanagan lake there is still a small band of sheep, a few deer, and very good wild fowl and prairie chicken shooting. To get to the caribou grounds, go to Sicamous, on the C. P. R., and from there to Mara, on the Vernon branch, or even right in to Vernon.

In East Kootenay district is the greatest variety of game in any district of the Province; to the east of the Columbia river there are moose, wapiti (still a close season), big-horn sheep, mountain goat, mule deer, white-tailed deer, also both black and grizzly bear. To the west of the Columbia river caribou are to be found in fair numbers.

Travelling is done almost entirely on horseback, and owing to the valleys being densely timbered the trails have to be followed.

Moose are now allowed to be shot, and in places are quite plentiful. Sheep are found in fair numbers, but owing to the big rams living on the rough, broken mountains (in great contrast to the Lillooet and northern sheep), hunting them is arduous work. It is a magnificent grizzly bear district, more especially in the spring.

The outfitting places are Golden, on the main line of the C. P. R.; Windermere, on Windermere lake; Michel, Fernie and Cranbrook, on the Crow's Nest branch of the C. P. R.

In West Kootenay is Nelson, a picturesque and thriving town, and a most



attractive sporting centre. In close proximity to the town some fine trout fishing can be obtained, and a short distance away the big, land-locked steelhead, running in weight from 10 pounds to 25 pounds, gives splendid sport to those who care for trolling.

Deer and bear may be obtained within a few minutes of town, and goat and caribou within a few days' travel.

In Cariboo district, from Quesnel up to Fort George, on the Fraser river, game is not very plentiful, though close to the river a few bear and deer may be found, and in some places a few miles away there are caribou. However, some 70 miles up the river from Fort George the "Grand Canyon" is passed, and then a magnificent moose country is reached and extends as far as the Little Smoky river. From reliable reports received, it is probable that there are more moose to the square mile than in any other part of the continent, and every year their numbers seem to increase. So far the country has never been hunted except by a few prospectors. Whether the horns attain the large size of the Cassiar moose has yet to be determined, but some very fine heads have been seen. In this district caribou are very plentiful on the higher plateaux, and in places both grizzly and black bear are numerous.

At the present time all travelling would be done by canoe, and a great deal of the moose hunting in like manner. The lower levels are heavily timbered and hard to hunt in, but on the higher plateaux there are big stretches of meadow and sparsely-timbered country.

There are several ways of getting into this district. One is from Kamloops by pack-train; another is from Donald, down the Columbia river, and then up Canoe river; and a third from Ashcroft by stage to Quesnel, then by water up the river, or on to Barkerville, and then by pack-horse across to the Fraser river.

Kamloops is, at the present time, most famous for the splendid trout fishing that is to be obtained in its vicinity, Lish lake being especially favored by one of the gamest trout in the province. It is also well worthy of note as a big game centre, as

mule deer are found in close proximity, while by a longer journey to the Clear-water river caribou and bear can be got. There is also at times fair wild-fowl shooting in the neighborhood.

It is absolutely necessary to have a guide, and not only must you have a guide, but he must be a really good man. I strongly advise anybody preparing for a hunting trip in this country to make an effort to secure the very best man that can be got, and not to hesitate to pay a good price to a good man. All the success met with will depend absolutely on the guide. There is a large quantity of game in the country, but as the most highly-prized, such as mountain sheep, moose, etc., have their favorite haunts, unless your guide is thoroughly up to his work you might hunt for weeks and not see an animal, yet all the time be within easy distance of them.

Guides should be engaged some time beforehand, as the best men are always in demand. Indian guides are always to be had, and there are some very good men amongst them, but others are by no means reliable, and are easily offended by a man who does not know how to deal with them. In Cassiar most of the guides are Indians, and it would be well for anybody going there to get the man who outfits him to engage a guide for him.

On no account engage a guide without making inquiries about him. Our best guides are a superior class of men, and it is always a pleasure to be out with them; but there are many so-called guides who will take anybody out who will engage them at any price, and who have no knowledge of their business. Such men as these will go for \$2 a day, or whatever you may choose to pay them. The best men generally have complete outfits, and prefer to contract by the day or trip. They will supply everything except rifles, ammunition and liquor. This is really the cheapest way, as it saves the cost of tents, cooking outfit, etc., which is not likely to be used after the trip is over. The cost of contracting for a party would vary considerably, according to the district, number of the party, kind of game required, and length of time out.



LONE CABIN CREEK  
Cassiar Sheep-Gov's Station. A typical sheep-ranch

Cassiar is the most expensive, unless you go on an out-of-the-way trip, as horse-hire is \$2 a day per animal, and wages and provisions are also high.

The following is a rough estimate of what it would cost for a six weeks' trip in Cassiar, from the time you leave Telegraph creek till you return to the coast: For one man, \$1,300 to \$1,400; for two men, about \$1,200 each; for three men, about \$1,100 each. These figures should include a guide for each member of the party, and for more than one man there would be a camp cook.

In Lillooet and Chilcotin the cost would be a great deal less. For a party of two or three the cost per man a day would be from \$12.50 to \$15. In these two districts pack-horses are cheap, and can be obtained for 50 cents a day; saddle-horses, 75 cents a day.

In Kootenay expenses will be higher, as horses are hard to get, and expensive.

For hunting deer and goats on the coast the cost of a trip amounts to very little, as all the travelling is done in boats, from which lengthy trips are not often necessary.

Hunting wapiti on Vancouver Island will not be expensive, but Indians to paddle a canoe and then act as packers will have to be engaged.

A few words about clothes may not be out of place. Do not, on any account, bring an extensive stock; nearly everything that is purchased here will be found more suitable to the country than if bought elsewhere. About all you want to bring with you is a couple of suits of khaki, or some such material. Have the jacket, with plenty of pockets, made very loose so as to allow a sweater to be worn underneath. Knickerbockers are recommended; they should be made very loose and not laced or buttoned at the knee, as you require perfect freedom to climb in comfort. Do not bring field-boots, but low boots, preferably oil-tanned, of medium weight, but with broad soles capable of carrying a few big nails. Putties or stockings can be worn. A couple of sweaters will be a great comfort, and a couple of pairs of rubber-soled boots for stalking is a necessity for those who are

unable to wear moccasins, as nailed boots make too much noise. On the coast you will require oilskins and gum-boots or thigh-waders, and plenty of woollen underclothing. Nearly every kind of rifle, gun and ammunition can be purchased here, and as cheap, or cheaper, than elsewhere.

The information given is necessarily curtailed, but anybody coming here can get all the detailed information he requires about every sort of sport and the best place to obtain it, by calling on or writing to the Provincial Game Warden, Fairfield Block, Vancouver.

Very few people actually realize what a splendid game country British Columbia is, and that from year's end to year's end either gun, rifle or rod can be used, so that a man who is fond of both fishing and shooting can always find something to tax his skill. Of course, the amount of success will, to a certain extent, depend on the man himself; and even with the best of men there will be blank days, but the average for the whole year round will be found to compare favorably with the best countries in the world. Where else could you go and find such a variety of game for both rifle and gun, combined with such trout and salmon fishing? It would take a good-sized book to describe each branch of the sport to be obtained, and the best places to obtain it. I will, however, give an idea of how an all-round sportsman, with a year to spare, can occupy his time in this country.

It does not matter at what time of the year you come; but, presuming you are going to start on big game, it would be as well to be here early in August. This would enable you to make your preparations and get into the Cassiar country by the Hudson's Bay Company's boat, which generally leaves Wrangel between the 10th and 25th August. Cassiar is undoubtedly the best game district that is at all easy of access in the Province. You will not get any wapiti or deer there, but if you can do a good day's walk and are even a moderate shot, I think you could hardly fail to get good specimens of moose, caribou, mountain sheep, goats, and even bear, both black and grizzly. I should not,



CRIZZLY BEAR, KILLED NEAR BELLA COOLA  
This bear was one of the largest crizzly bears shot last season. There is no sport so glorious as hunting through thick forests to capture a bear of a finer type than the one shown here.

however, advise your spending any of your time after bear while in the interior. If you wish to hunt them, do so while returning down to the Stikine river (which will have to be by canoe or boat, as the water is too low for steamers), as the bear will then be feeding on the salmon on the higher reaches of the rivers. It is, however, not advisable to do much bear-hunting at this time of the year, as the fur is not as good as in the spring, when there is nothing in season but bear, cougars and wolves.

With any sort of luck you should reach the heart of the hunting grounds as soon as the season opens. When you are there go for the sheep first of all. You are allowed to kill three of these animals, but only two of any one species. It would be better, however, not to kill more than two in the Cassiar, and be content with stone sheep; or if you are far enough north, one stone sheep and one saddle-back, as you may have a chance later on at the big-horn. Stick to the sheep till you have all you want, then try for the goats; these animals are very easily shot, and should not take up much of your time. Then move off to the caribou grounds, which, with reasonable luck, should be reached by the end of the month at the latest. Caribou and moose have now entirely freed their horns of velvet and are in their prime. Unless you are set upon getting very fine heads, you should have specimens of caribou by the end of the first week in October. Then put in a good ten days after moose.

By this time it would be only reasonable to expect that you would have bagged two sheep, two goats, two caribou and most probably a moose. The chances are you would also have run across a bear or two while travelling.

Parties aggregating twenty-one men hunted in Cassiar in 1906, and killed 17 moose, 63 sheep, 29 caribou, 17 goats, 6 grizzly bears, 11 black bears and several foxes, including one black and one cross fox—an average of nearly seven head of big game to each gun.

In 1907 twenty-six men hunted in Cassiar. Of these, two returned through ill-health, and the heads of a third were not

counted; the remaining twenty-four killed the following total head of game: Moose, 18; caribou, 62; sheep, 55; goats, 35; grizzly bear, 6; and black bear, 6—an average of  $7\frac{1}{2}$  head to each gun. This total includes a  $65\frac{1}{2}$ -inch moose, a  $62\frac{1}{2}$ -inch moose, and a 55-inch moose, the latter a perfect beauty. The best caribou were a 41-pointer, a 39-pointer, and a 37-pointer.

In 1908, the average head of game killed was seven to the gun, and this year, 1909, a little better. Among the principal trophies taken away may be mentioned Mr. Millais's caribou of 53 points; Baron von Brockhausen's record stone sheep, with a length of  $44\frac{1}{2}$  inches, which just beat that of Mr. Fleischmann of 44 inches. Mr. P. N. Graham had the best moose with  $61\frac{3}{4}$  inches spread. There were three others with a spread of 60 inches, and Mr. Allin's goat with a length of 11 inches.

The beginning of November should find you back at Wrangel, and if you have not secured a moose, and very much desire one, you might go north to Skagway, and from there to Atlin—an excellent country, where you should get your moose, and very likely a bear or two.

If you do not go north after you get back to Wrangel, take the first boat back to Victoria or Vancouver, and thence by the Canadian Pacific railway to Lytton, stage of Lillooet, and be off up Bridge river. You will not have a great deal of time to spare, but should manage to get in ten days' hunting, and in that time you ought to have no difficulty in getting a common big-horn, and some good heads of mule deer. Should you have taken too long in getting down from the north you will have to content yourself with mule deer alone.

When you have finished this hunt it will be well on to the end of November, and then is the time to go after wapiti on Vancouver Island. The season for these animals does not end until December 15th, so you will have plenty of time to get back to the coast and up to Alert Bay. From this place take a canoe and go up to Nimpkish river or cross over to Quatsino sound by the trail. You will have to decide on which way you go according to what guides you can get at Alert Bay. It will take from two to three days to get into the best wapiti



AN UNEXPECTED MEETING

grounds, but when once you get there, if you have the luck to get a small fall of snow, you should meet with success.

At the end of December about the only big game left to hunt will be the cougar and wolves; bears will have denned up. Cougars are numerous all over the Island. About the best place for you to hunt them would be Salmon river or Campbell river (south of Alert Bay), where you will also get some splendid duck and goose shooting. I should, however, advise you to leave the wild fowl alone till you have had a good try for cougar. To get these animals you must engage a man who has a hound or dog of some kind that has plenty of grit, and will hunt them. You will also have a chance to get a timber wolf while you are after cougar. At the end of January, if you are tired of being out in the woods, and want a little more comfort, you might go to Campbell river; there is a very fair hotel there, and any amount of ducks and geese within a short distance of the hotel.

Trolling for spring salmon will have been on, more or less, from December, but from March until May it is about at its best. The best place I know of for spring fishing is in the vicinity of Port Simpson; you will catch a good many fish right in the harbor, within half a mile of the hotel, but the best water is in Work Channel, about five miles off. The fish in this vicinity run from 20 to 60 lbs., and as they are in the pink of condition you will find the sport well worth going for. If you do not feel like going so far north, you will get fair fishing at many places on the coast. At Sechelt, which is close to Vancouver, there is a comfortable hotel and fair fishing; or even in Vancouver Narrows you will get some sport.

Trout fishing commences on March 25th, and at the very beginning of the season the famous steelhead (*Salmo gairdneri*), running from 10 to 15 lbs. in weight, and one of the gamest fish that swims, can be caught by spinning, but as a rule they will not rise to the fly until July. One of the best streams I know of for this fish is the Coquihalla, close to Hope; the Che-ak-anus, up the Squamish valley, is also good. Both these places are easily reached from Vancouver, and a few days could thus be pleasantly spent, as sometimes, in addition to the

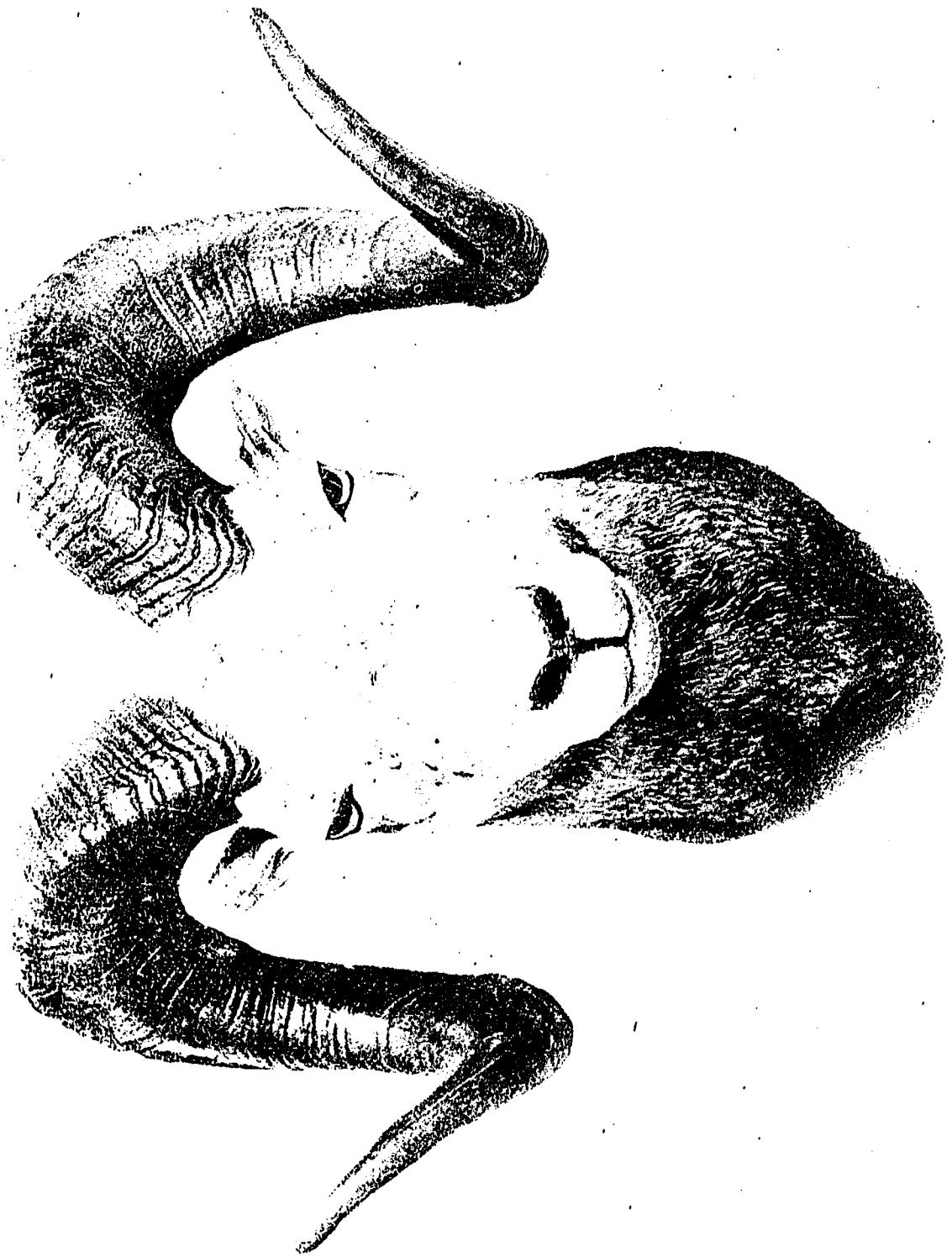
steelhead, good sport may be had with the cut-throat and Dolly Varden trout.

From the middle to the end of April, according to whether it is an early or late spring, you must be ready for bear. At this time of the year there is generally snow in the dense forests, but it leaves the old "slides" (places where there have been avalanches, or, as they are locally called, "snow-slides"), and the bears having just come out of their dens with their pelts in prime condition, spend a good deal of their time feeding on these slides, the black bear on the coast coming right down to the beach to feed on the young grass growing just above high-water mark. There is also about this time a run of small fish called oolachans, which attract the black bear. The best time to hunt is early in the morning and late in the evening, though one may chance to see them at any time of the day. Good binoculars are essential, as you must examine all the slides and grassy places from a distance; above all, watch the wind as the bear's power of scent is as good, if not better, than the sheep's.

As to the best place to go, there are thousands of black bear all along the coast, and their pelts are finer than those of the interior. Up the inlets there are plenty of grizzlies; their fur, on the other hand, is inferior to those of the interior, unless you go very far north.

For grizzly alone I recommend Kootenay, or the head-waters of Bridge river, in the Lillooet country; but for a man who wishes to get first-rate black bear and not such good grizzly, and do some salmon fishing as well, any of the large inlets north of Queen Charlotte sound would do.

After the end of June you will have to content yourself with trout fishing for a month or six weeks. There are many splendid streams, but possibly the Oyster River, on Vancouver Island, is about as good and handy as any, and you might put in a month there. In July the salmon fishing will be on at Campbell river, and you certainly ought to go there. The time of the arrival of the fish varies a good deal, but there are generally cohos running easily in July, and the huge tye salmon about a fortnight to three weeks later. The salmon fishing will keep you going till it is time to prepare for the opening of the shooting season.

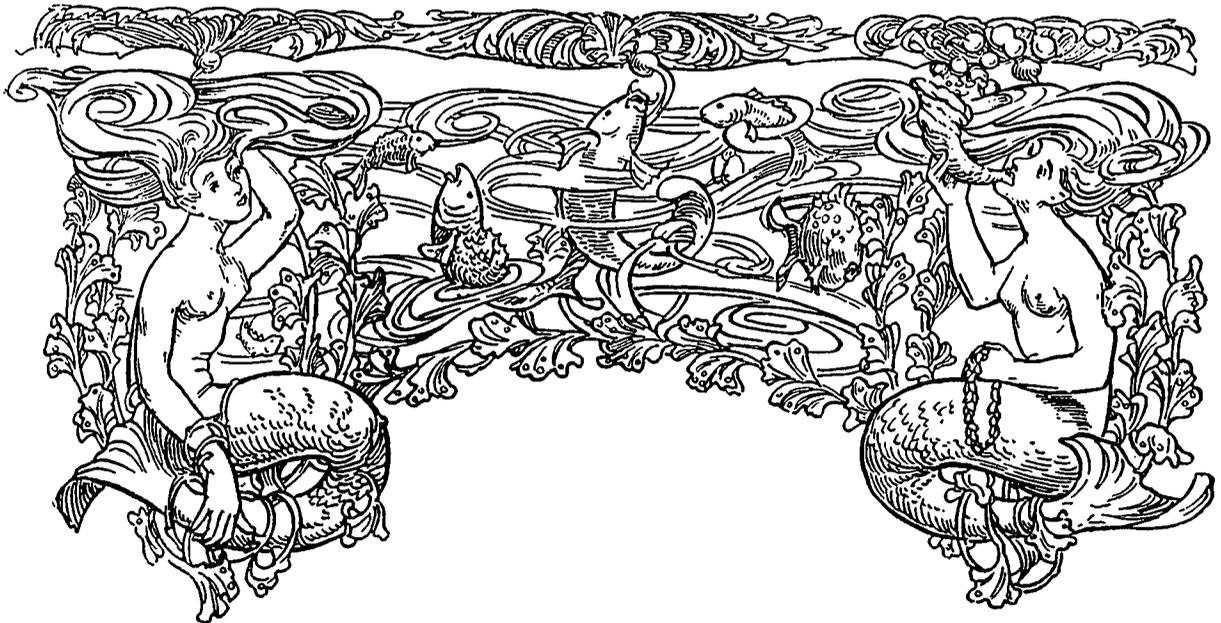


ALCANTARA, THE RAM OF THE MOUNTAINS

This sketch of how a man might spend a year here could, of course, be varied a great deal according to individual taste. For instance, some men might not care about so much big-game shooting; they could then exercise their skill on snipe, pheasant, prairie chicken, grouse or other varieties; others might get tired of fishing, then they might try their

hand at mountaineering in the Rockies or Selkirks, or take a yacht and go for a cruise among the islands.

There are a thousand-and-one ways of spending the time, so that a man, whatever his tastes, is sure to find some sort of sport or pleasure to suit him, and make his visit a most enjoyable one.





# A Guide for Hunters

COMPILED BY THE PROVINCIAL GAME WARDEN



**F**OLLOWING is a list of the game and fur-bearing animals which may be hunted in British Columbia, together with their haunts:

## MOOSE.

Moose (*Alces gigas*).—Moose are very plentiful throughout the northern interior, but the biggest and best heads are obtained in Cassiar District. In the neighborhood of Atlin there is excellent hunting, as also near Telegraph Creek, on the Stikine. An excellent moose country can be easily reached from Fort George, on the Fraser River, by a week's canoe trip. This district is not so pleasant to hunt in as the Cassiar country, owing to the amount of timber, but it probably has more moose to the square mile than any other part of the continent.

Twenty years ago moose were comparatively scarce in both the above-mentioned districts, but they have rapidly increased in numbers and every year better sport can be obtained.

In North-East Kootenay there have always been a few moose, but until recently they were so scarce that their existence was doubtful. For the past four years there has been a close season, but this year, owing to the rapid increase, an open season was declared, though only one bull was allowed to each man. As trophies they are not to be compared to the northern moose, but they compare favorably with those in the eastern part of Canada.

## WAPITI.

Wapiti (*Cervus canadensis*).—At one time this magnificent animal existed in large numbers throughout the whole of the southern part of the province; even where the city of Vancouver stands today old antlers are frequently picked up. Owing to a severe epidemic, followed by a hard winter, they were almost exterminated. Since then they have, in a great measure, been

replaced by mule deer, which, during the reign of the wapiti, were very scarce.

On Vancouver Island there are still a good many left, and every year some fine heads are obtained. Any one who can stand a rough trip in the dense forests can be reasonably sure of securing a good head. Owing, however, to a big decrease in numbers, it is highly probable a close season will be declared after 1910. East Kootenay district also was not affected by the epidemic, but owing to wholesale slaughter by the Indians they were thought at one time to have disappeared. In 1905 a close season for wapiti was declared, and every effort made to protect them, with the result that they increased to such an extent that a short open season will probably be allowed in 1911, when good sport will be a certainty. The East Kootenay wapiti is the equal of any on the continent.

## CARIBOU.

Black or Mountain Caribou (*Rangifer montanus*).—The mountain caribou is fairly plentiful in parts of the Selkirks, from the United States boundary line to probably as far north as 54 degrees. In Chilcotin there are a good many, but probably the best grounds can be reached from Quesnel or Fort George. For those who cannot take such lengthy trips, Revelstoke, on the C. P. R. main line, is within a day's journey of a fair caribou range; also from Mara, on the branch line to Vernon, and from Wilmer, on the Columbia River, caribou are to be got in a few days' journey. They are, however, nothing like so plentiful as in the two first-named districts.

Osborn's Caribou (*Rangifer osborni*).—This caribou is very easily found in the Cassiar District, where big bands are still frequently seen. It is claimed that the Cassiar caribou are the finest on the continent. Telegraph Creek, on the Stikine River, is the best starting point, but Atlin is good.

## DEER.

Mule Deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*).—They are more or less plentiful all through the southern part of the province to the east of the Coast Range. Lillooet, Chilcotin, and parts of East Kootenay are the best places to hunt them. They are not often seen north of 54 degrees, but seem to be gradually working farther north.

White-tailed Deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*).—Chiefly found in the bottom lands to the east of the Coast Range, and south of the main line of the C. P. R. There are also some in the Babine Range, and a few on the Fraser River, between Quesnel and Fort George. At one time fairly plentiful, but owing to the advance of settlement they are less numerous. There are probably more in South-East Kootenay than anywhere else. They are also to be found in the Okanagan and Yale Districts.

Columbian or Coast Deer (*Odocoileus columbianus*).—This deer is extremely numerous all along the coast and Vancouver Island, and, in fact, on all the islands except the Queen Charlotte group. Not often found to the east of the Coast Range. The best heads are obtained on the mainland.

## MOUNTAIN SHEEP.

Big-horn (*Ovis canadensis*).—The big-horn reaches its highest stage of development in the Rocky Mountains, and in South-East Kootenay is still quite plentiful. There used to be a good number in parts of the Gold Range in the Okanagan, and on the eastern slope of the Coast Range, in the Ashnola Mountains. In both these districts they have been so decimated that they have been protected for some years. In Ashnola District there has been a large increase, and an open season may be allowed in a year or two.

In the Lillooet District, also, on the eastern slope of the Coast Range, there is a fine big sheep range, and they are found there in large numbers. In this district, owing to their range being a beautiful open and generally rolling country, sheep-stalking is one of the finest of sports. During 1909 nearly everybody hunting in that district got good rams.

While the Lillooet sheep are said to be the same as those in the Rockies, they, and also the Okanagan and Ashnola sheep, in a

minor degree, differ in size and the shape of their horns, having a much greater spread and finer points with smaller base measurements, almost similar to the stone sheep, whereas the Rocky Mountain sheep's horns are more massive and compact; the latter have their habitat on more rugged mountains, and are often found on the same range as the mountain goat.

*Ovis stonci*.—This northern variety of sheep is probably the most abundant of all our sheep, and is very easily obtained in Cassiar. From Telegraph Creek there is a fair sheep range a few miles away, but the best sheep grounds are some little distance off. In this district there are still sheep ranges practically unhunted.

*Ovis fannini* (saddle-back).—Plentiful in the neighborhood of Atlin. The south end of Atlin Lake is as good a place as any.

*Ovis dalli*, or Yukon Sheep.—This sheep is found in numbers from the south end of Teslin Lake all through the country away to the MacMillan River. Teslin Lake can be reached either from Telegraph Creek or Atlin, the latter recommended.

The two above-mentioned sheep are closely related, and sometimes all three varieties are found in the same band. Their horns are not so massive as the common big-horn, but for spread and fine points cannot be beaten.

## GOATS.

Mountain Goat (*Oreamus montana*).—Goats are very numerous all over the province, wherever there are high mountains. On the coast they are in even greater numbers than in the interior. They can be found on the mountains close to Vancouver. At the head of Jervis Inlet, or almost anywhere on Bute Inlet, they can be seen from the sea with a good pair of field-glasses. They are not found on the islands except in exceptional places, such as Pitt Island, which is only a short distance from the mainland.

## BEARS.

Grizzly Bear (*Ursus horribilis*).—Found all over the mainland, but not on Vancouver Island. Very plentiful in parts of the interior, especially so in Lillooet, East Kootenay and Cariboo Districts. They are most plentiful in the northern portion

of the province. The Naas, the Stikine, and the Skeena Rivers are all very good, as also are most of the long inlets.

The best time to hunt bear is in the spring, just as soon as the snow has gone off the old slides on the mountains, and a little remains in the timber. Northern Coast bears come out between the middle and the end of April, according to the weather; in the interior generally a week or ten days later.

Black Bear (*Ursus americanus*).—The so-called black bear, which frequently varies in color from a light brown to glossy black, is to be found everywhere. They are most plentiful on Vancouver Island and the coast. When the salmon are running up the small streams they live almost entirely on these fish, and are easily found by watching the streams in the evening or the early morning.

White Bear (*Ursus kermodei*).—Most of the specimens have come from Gribble Island and that vicinity, but an odd white bear (whether distinct specimens or merely freaks) has been obtained in many localities.

### WOLVES.

Timber Wolf (*Canis occidentalis*).—Found more or less all over the province, but particularly numerous on Vancouver Island and along the northern coast. They are enormous animals, probably the biggest of the wolf family, and vary greatly in color from almost entire black to grizzly grey, and from brindled brown to yellow.

Coyote (*Canis latrans*).—More or less plentiful throughout the interior.

### THE CAT FAMILY.

Cougar, Mountain Lion, Panther (*Felis concolor*).—Extremely plentiful on Vancouver Island and some parts of the mainland; notably so in the Okanagan and Boundary Districts. They have been killed as far north as 54 degrees, but are not plentiful.

Lynx (*Lynx canadensis*).—May be found anywhere on the mainland, but most numerous in the interior.

Wild Cat (*Lynx faciatus*).—Fairly common on the mainland in the vicinity of the coast. A few are to be found in the interior, even so far north as Yukon.

### FOXES.

Black Fox, Silver Fox, Cross Fox (*Vulpes decussata*), Common Fox.—All the species of fox are confined to the northern interior. The common fox is very numerous.

### OTHER FUR-BEARING ANIMALS.

Beaver (*Castor fiber*).—Found everywhere in the province, both on the mainland and the islands. Are not allowed to be taken.

Musk Rat (*Fiber zibethicus*).—Found almost everywhere, but most numerous at the mouth of the Fraser River.

Sea Otter (*Enhydris lutris*).—Very scarce. A few specimens are taken nearly every year by the Haida Indians in Hecate Straits, and occasionally one or two on the west coast of Vancouver Island and Queen Charlotte Sound.

Land Otter (*Lutra canadensis*).—Found more or less everywhere, but only in a few places in the north can they be considered as plentiful.

Raccoon (*Procyon lotor*).—There are quantities of these animals all along the coast and for some distance up the rivers.

Marten (*Mustela caurina*).—Found on both the mainland and the islands. The best skins are obtained in the north.

Mink (*Lutreola vison*).—Most plentiful on the coast, but are found more or less throughout the province.

Wolverine (*Gudo luscus*).—Principally confined to the mainland, but a few specimens are taken on Vancouver Island.

Badger (*Tanidea americana*).—Found throughout the interior.

Porcupine (*Erethizon epixanthus*).—Found everywhere on the mainland.

Northern Hare (*Lepus americanus*).—Extremely plentiful in the north and more or less so everywhere.

Jack Rabbit (*Lepus texianus*).—Not plentiful; have been taken in the Okanagan District.

Baird's Hare (*Lepus bairdii*).—Not plentiful; have been taken in the Okanagan District.

Little Chief Hare (*Lagomys*).—Found on the mainland; plentiful in East Kootenay.

Polecat, Little Striped Skunk (*Spilogala*

*phenax latrions*).—Common on the mainland.

Skunk (*Mephitis spissigrada*).—Common on the mainland.

Weasel (*Putoris steatori*).—Found throughout the province.

Fur Seal (*Callorhinus ursinus*).—Occasionally taken in Hecate Strait.

Hair Seal (*Phoca vitulina*).—Very plentiful all along the coast and for some distance up the large rivers.

Sea Lion (*Eumetopias stelleri*).—Fairly plentiful on the coast north of 51 degrees.

## WILD FOWL

### DUCKS AND GEESE.

At the right time and at the right place magnificent shooting may be had, and there is no part of the province where a few birds cannot be bagged during the season. Until the end of October the shooting is generally better in the country to the east of the Coast Range, when the frost usually drives the birds down to the coast. In the upper country, about the choicest ground is some hundred miles or so up the Cariboo Road from Ashcroft. The summer range, near Sayonas, usually affords good sport, and good shooting can usually be had from any of the following places: Sicamous, Salmon Arm, Shuswap, or Okanagan Landing. After October you can get good shooting almost anywhere on the coast, provided you go some little distance away from the settled districts. On the mainland, the head of Bute Inlet is as good a place as any; almost all the inlets furnish shooting. At Sechart there is fair shooting. On Vancouver Island there are numerous spots where good wild fowl shooting may be had; amongst them may be mentioned the Campbell and Salmon Rivers.

### SNIPE.

There is splendid snipe shooting every year, though some years are better than others. As many as 37½ brace have been bagged by one gun in a short day's shooting; bags of from 15 to 20 brace are about the average for the best part of the season. These bags might be easily doubled, but I never heard of anybody taking out sufficient cartridges to shoot much more than a day.

The best snipe grounds are close to Vancouver. Lulu Island can be reached in less than an hour by the electric cars, which run every hour. Pitt Meadows is an hour's ride by train. Ladner's Landing takes an hour and a half to reach, and Hatzic and Sumas about two hours. All these places afford good sport. There is also some fair snipe shooting within easy reach of Victoria.

### GROUSE.

Prairie Chicken (Columbia sharp-tailed grouse).—These birds are only found in the dry belt to the east of the Coast Range. They are fairly numerous in certain spots, and, except in the first few days of the season, when they are apt to be too tame, give splendid sport. About the best place for them is some seventy miles up the Cariboo road. Good shooting can also be obtained in the Nicola and Okanagan districts.

Willow Grouse.—The willow grouse is more or less plentiful all over the southern part of the Province, more especially on some of the islands in the Gulf, and in the crab-apple bottoms in the Lower Fraser Valley. It is not generally considered to be a very sporting bird, as, at the beginning of the season, it often flies into the nearest tree and gives a pot shot. However, if you go after them in the latter part of the season, when they have become a bit wild, you will find, even with birds very plentiful, that they are by no means easy to shoot.

Blue Grouse.—Two varieties are well worthy of a great deal of attention. During October they find their way to the tops of the ranges, and when flushed on a hillside nearly always fly downhill at a tremendous pace, giving one of the hardest kinds of shots. They are found all over the Province, and are especially numerous in the Nicola and Okanagan districts. They are also plentiful on Vancouver Island and adjoining islands.

Ptarmigan.—These birds are not found in any great numbers in the southern part of the Province, though a few may always be seen on the tops of very high mountains. In the neighbourhood of Atlin they arrive in numbers about the end of September, and some splendid shooting can be had, and anybody going to the north after them ought to be prepared to stay

out a day or two. There are two or three varieties of these birds; the one that is found in the greatest number is the rock ptarmigan, a very small bird that often goes in flocks of a hundred or more. They are found high up on the mountains, and are generally too tame to afford much sport.

The black-tailed ptarmigan is, however, a bird for the sportsman; he is a little larger than the above-mentioned variety, and is found lower down the mountains. He inhabits the scrub-willow bottoms, and wherever there is a little water these birds will be found. They are not so numerous as the other species, but are wilder, and on a stormy day fly well, and will tax the skill of the best of shots.

All the ptarmigan frequent certain places, and it is necessary to have a man acquainted with their haunts, as otherwise you might spend several days and not see a bird, unless you had great luck. Bags will vary from 10 to 25 brace per gun a day.

#### PHEASANTS.

These birds are protected, but there is always an open season proclaimed by Order-in-Council for about two months during October and November. Very good shooting can be had close to Vancouver and Victoria, but as the best of it is preserved by owners of land, it would be as well to make arrangements before starting.

#### CAPERCAILZIE AND BLACK GAME.

In September, 1906, forty-six black game and thirty capercailzie were imported from Denmark by a committee of resident sportsmen, assisted by contributions of game-lovers in Great Britain and the United States. Only two birds were lost on the voyage, but seventeen more died shortly after arrival; the surviving fifty-seven were distributed as follows:—

Quamichan Lake, Vancouver Island.—Three cock and six hen black game.

Saturna Island.—Four cock and six hen black game.

Nicomen, fifty miles east of Vancouver.—Four cock and twelve hen black game.

Cowichan Lake, Vancouver Island.—Five cock and nine hen capercailzie.

Lake Buntzen, near Vancouver.—Three cock and five hen capercailzie.

Of the black game turned out at Quamichan Lake, two of the cocks died and one was accidentally killed, but they were replaced by three others imported from Denmark in the spring of 1907.

From all available information the birds are thriving in the new surroundings, and in time their progeny will, it is hoped, prove an important addition to the game birds of British Columbia.

#### EUROPEAN PARTRIDGES.

European partridges have been introduced in the valley of the Lower Fraser and are increasing rapidly. Last spring a number of these birds were turned out on Vancouver Island in the vicinity of Victoria.

#### QUAIL.

Both California and mountain quail have been acclimatized on Vancouver Island and the Mainland. On the Island both species have done remarkably well, and now furnish excellent sport.

On the Mainland "Bob White" quail have been tried, but neither they nor the other species have increased sufficiently to warrant their being shot.

#### GAME BIRDS

##### MERGANSERS, DUCKS, GEESE AND SWANS.

American Merganser (*Merganser americanus*).—Found throughout the Province.

Red-breasted Merganser (*Merganser serrator*).—Found distributed throughout the Province.

Hooded Merganser (*Lophodytes cucullatus*).—Common throughout the Province and on the Pacific Coast.

Mallard (*Amas boschas*).—An abundant resident throughout the Province; breeds in suitable localities throughout its range.

Gadwall—Grey Duck (*Chamuleasmus strepera*).—Not common; a few have been taken near Victoria.

European Widgeon (*Merca penelope*).—Rare.

American Widgeon—Baldpate (*Mareca americana*).—A common winter resident on the coast.

Green-winged Teal (*Nettion carolinensis*).—An abundant resident. Breeds in the interior of the Mainland. Common on the coast throughout the winter. Rare on Queen Charlotte Islands.

Blue-winged Teal (*Querquedula discors*).—Not common on the coast; a few are taken every year.

Cinnamon Teal (*Querquedula cyanoptera*).—A summer visitor in the interior of the Province.

Shoveller Spoon-bill (*Spatula clypeata*).—A common resident on the mainland; rarely met with on Vancouver Island.

Pintail—Sprigtail (*Dafila cauta*).—An abundant winter resident on the coast. Breeds in the interior of the Mainland.

Wood Duck (*Aix sponsa*).—Not common. A summer resident on Island and Mainland.

Red-head—Pochard (*Aythya americana*).—A winter resident on the coast, but nowhere common; a few are taken every season.

Canvas-back Duck (*Aythya vallisneria*).—A winter resident on the Coast.

American Scaup Duck—Blue-bill (*Aythya marila*).—An abundant winter resident on the coast. Breeds in the interior of Mainland.

Lesser Scaup Duck (*Aythya affinis*).—Not common on the coast.

Ring-neck Duck (*Aythya collaris*).—Not common. A few have been taken on Vancouver Island.

American Golden-eye—Whistler (*Clangula clangula americana*).—A common resident on the coast.

Barrow's Golden-eye (*Clangula islandica*).—Not common. It winters on the coast; a few have been taken on Vancouver Island.

Buffle-head—Butter-ball (*Charitonetta albeola*).—An abundant winter resident on the coast; breeds in the interior of the Mainland.

Long-tailed Duck—Old Squaw (*Harelda hyemalis*).—Common; the coasts of Vancouver Island and Mainland.

Harlequin Duck (*Histrionicus histrionicus*).—A common resident on the coast.

American Black Scoter (*Oidemia ameri-*

*cana*).—Not common; has been taken at Victoria and Port Simpson.

White-winged Scoter (*Oidemia deglandi*).—An abundant resident, and is found on the coast throughout the year.

Surf Scoter—Sea Coot (*Oidemia perspicillata*).—Abundant resident along the coasts of Vancouver Island and Mainland.

Ruddy Duck (*Erismatura jamaicensis*).—Not common on the coast; a few are taken in the winter.

Lesser Snow Goose (*Chen hyperborea*).—A winter resident on the coast.

Ross's Snow Goose (*Chen rossii*).—This is a rare bird in British Columbia.

American White-fronted Goose (*Anser albifrons gambeli*).—Abundant on the coast in the winter. Breeds both on Island and Mainland.

Canada Goose (*Branta canadensis*).—An abundant winter resident on the coast. Breeds in the interior of the Mainland.

Hutchin's Goose (*Branta canadensis hutchinsii*).—Abundant in the spring and fall migrations, and winters on the coast.

White-cheeked Goose (*Branta canadensis occidentalis*).—Rare.

Cackling Goose (*Branta canadensis minima*).—Winter resident on the coast.

Brant (*Branta bernicla glaucogastra*).—Rare.

Black Brant (*Branta nigricans*).—An abundant winter resident on the coast.

Emperor Goose (*Philacate canagica*).—Rare.

Whistling Swan (*Olor columbianus*).—A winter resident on Vancouver Island and southern Mainland.

Trumpeter Swan (*Olor buccinator*).—Rare.

## CRANES, RAILS, ETC.

Little Brown Crane (*Grus canadensis*).—Common, during migrations, throughout the Province.

Sandhill Crane (*Grus mexicana*).—Common throughout the Province; it breeds in the interior of Mainland.

Virginia Rail (*Rallus virginianus*).—Tolerably common on Island and Mainland.

Carolina Rail (*Porzana carolina*).—Found on Vancouver Island and Mainland.

## SHORE BIRDS.

Red Phalarope (*Crymophilus fulicarius*).—Rare.

Northern Phalarope (*Phalaropus lobatus*).—Abundant along the coast of Island and Mainland in the spring and autumn.

Wilson's Phalarope (*Steganopus tricolor*).—Rare.

## SNIPES, SANDPIPERS, ETC.

Wilson's Snipe (*Gallinago delicata*).—Common throughout the Province, on Island, and Mainland; breeds in the interior.

Long-billed Dowitcher — Red-breasted Snipe (*Marorhamphus scolopaceus*).—Tolerably abundant throughout the Province.

Stilt Sandpiper (*Micropalama himantopus*).—Rare.

Knot—Robin Snipe (*Tringa canutus*).—Abundant during migrations, chiefly along the coast.

Sharp-tailed Sandpiper (*Actodromas acuminata*).—Not common.

Pectoral Sandpiper (*Actodromas maculata*).—Not common; taken along the coast during migrations.

Baird's Sandpiper (*Actodromas bairdii*).—Distributed along the coast of Island and Mainland.

Red-backed Sandpiper (*Actodromas minutilla*).—Common along the coast of Island and Mainland.

Semipalmated Sandpiper (*Ereunetes pusillus*).—Not uncommon in migration along the coast.

Western Semipalmated Sandpiper (*Ereunetes pusillus occidentalis*).—Abundant in the fall along the coast.

Sanderling (*Calidris arenaria*).—Not uncommon.

Marbled Godwit (*Limosa fedoa*).—The whole of British Columbia; breeds east of Cascades.

Greater Yellow-legs (*Totanus melanoleucus*).—Common along the coast in winter.

Lesser Yellow-legs (*Totanus flavipes*).—Tolerably common throughout the Province; winters on the coast.

Solitary Sandpiper (*Helodromas solitarius*).—Found throughout the Province.

Western Solitary Sandpiper (*Helodromas solitarius cinnamomeus*).—Rare.

Western Willet (*Symphemia semipalmata inornata*).—Rare.

Wandering Tattler (*Heteracitis incanus*).—Tolerably common along the coast of Island and Mainland

Bertramian Sandpiper (*Bertramia longicauda*).—Rare.

Buff-breasted Sandpiper (*Tryngites subru ficollis*).—Not common.

Spotted Sandpiper (*Acitis macularia*).—This bird is found along the entire coast.

Long-billed Curlew (*Numenius longirostris*).—Not common.

Hudsonian Curlew (*Numenius hudsonicus*).—Not common, but distributed along the coast of Island and Mainland.

Black-bellied Plover (*Charadrius squatarola*).—Abundant during migrations along the coast.

American Golden Plover (*Charadrius dominicus*).—Common on the coast during migrations.

Killdeer Plover (*Ægialitis vocifera*).—Found throughout the Province; occasionally on the coast in winter.

Semipalmated Plover (*Ægialitis semipalmata*).—Not common.

## SURF-BIRDS AND TURNSTONES.

Surf-bird (*Aphria virgata*).—Not uncommon along the entire coast line of the Province.

Turnstone (*Arenaria interpres*).—Along the entire coast line, but not common.

Black Turnstone (*Arenaria melanocephala*).—Common along the entire coast of the Province.

## GROUSE, PARTRIDGES, ETC.

Mountain Partridge (*Oreortyx pictus*).—Common on Vancouver Island; introduced from California.

California Partridge (*Lophortyx californicus*).—Common on Vancouver Island; introduced from California.

Sooty Grouse (*Dendragapus obscurus fuliginosus*).—Abundant west of Cascade Mountains, including Vancouver Island, Queen Charlotte Islands, and all the larger islands along the coast.

Richardson's Grouse (*Dendragapus obscurus richardsonii*).—An abundant resident east of Cascade Mountains to Rocky Mountains.

Franklin's Grouse (*Canachites franklinii*).—An abundant resident throughout the wooded portion of the interior east of the Cascade Mountains, from Okanagan to Cassiar.

Canadian Ruffed Grouse (*Bonasa umbellus togata*).—An abundant resident east of and including the Cascade Mountains.

Grey Ruffed Grouse (*Bonasa umbellus umbelloides*).—Rocky Mountain district, Soda Creek, and Beaver Pass.

Oregon Ruffed Grouse (*Bonasa umbellus subini*).—An abundant resident on Vancouver Island and all the larger islands on the coast, and on the Mainland west of Cascade Mountains.

Willow Ptarmigan (*Lagopus rupestris*).—Northern portion of British Columbia, Dease Lake, Cassiar, and Atlin.

Rock Ptarmigan (*Lagopus rupestris*).—Common on the summits of most of the mountains on the mainland and Vancouver Island. Quite common at Atlin.

White-tailed Ptarmigan (*Lagopus leucurus*).—Found on the summits of most mountains on the mainland, except the Coast Range.

Columbian Sharp-tailed Grouse—Prairie Chicken (*Pedioecetes phasianellus columbianus*).—An abundant resident east of the Cascade Range throughout the southern portions of the Province.

Sage Grouse (*Centrocercus urophasianus*).—Rare.

#### PHEASANTS.

Ring-necked Pheasant (*Phasianus torquatus*).—Abundant on Vancouver Island and in the Lower Fraser River Valley and other portions of the Mainland. Introduced from China; now thoroughly naturalized.

#### PIGEONS.

Band-tailed Pigeon (*Columba fasciata*).—A common summer resident in the southwestern portions of the Province, including Vancouver Island.

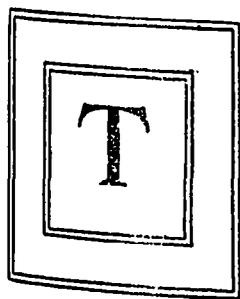
Passenger Pigeon (*Ectopistes migratorius*).—Mentioned in John Keast Lord's "Naturalist in British Columbia" (1866). If it ever did occur here it is now, without doubt, extinct. (*Fannin.*)

Mourning Dove (*Zenaidura macroura*).—Not common.



# Blue Grouse Shooting on Vancouver Island

By Ernest McGaffey



THE lover of wing-shooting there can be no greater delight than in blue-grouse shooting on the mountains and foothills of Vancouver Island. The season can be depended on for almost cloudless days; the scenery cannot be duplicated for variety and charm; the birds are deceptive enough to keep the keenest sportsman

climbing, will test the sturdiest endurance.

One of the chief requisites for success in this sport (which is in reality a dual exercise in mountain-climbing and wing-shooting) is a sincere and trustworthy pair of legs. No amount of skill in the use of the shot-gun, or excellence in the dogs you bring along, will compensate if you cannot depend absolutely on your "underpinning."

About the most level ground you will

find in a good blue-grouse country is your shanty floor where you "camp out." The rest of it is a succession of slopes and benches, side-hills and even cliffs. You may hunt over a fairly steep bit of country carefully while a covey of birds are sunning themselves on the summit of the mountain a few hundred feet higher up. The youth "Who bore 'mid snow and ice a banner with a strange device, Excelsior," must have been a grouse-shooter, since his tracks always led upwards.

Your way will often lead through tall ferns, alder thickets (where the willow-grouse hide), tough patches of salal, cedar swamps, burned tracts, and likely stretches of fallen logs. The walking here is sometimes a literal mashing your way along, and bumps, falls, bruises, and contributions of cuticle to the cause, are extremely common. It has never been explained by scientists why a stub on a log will always impale you like a Saracen's javelin if you fall on it, and will invariably break rottenly in your hand if you take hold of it to steady yourself, catapulting you into the debris below, to the infinite agony of shins and kneecaps.

However, these little interludes do not in the least detract from the fascination of the sport. After much toil and travail and blank spaces drawn, there is nothing to compare with the growing excitement of the dogs pottering back and forth, sniffing and twisting back and forwards over rock and ledge, log and covert, to finally stiffen into a point; and then the wild scramble to get into position and wait for the rise of the birds.

The blue grouse prefer to fly down the mountains, and when well under way they are not easy marks for the fowler's aim. When flushed close at hand they are not difficult to shoot, but high up and crossing, when driven by other hunters, they offer a test to the marksmanship of even the "crack" shot.

There were three men in our party, and two dogs, not to mention the boy, who was taking his first hunt with the "grown-ups," and who demonstrated his staying qualities in first-class style. He carried a single-barreled gun, and when the blue grouse took wing to the tops of the cloud-

towering firs, he induced some of them to come down to the invitation of a charge of "sixes." He shot at them on the wing, also, and bid fair to become a thoroughbred hunter when he had more practice.

As for Fleming, Smith and myself, we combed the mountains carefully, execrated the tough going, and steered cabin-ward as we got either hungry or tired. We did not go out after any "records." Sometimes we made good shots, and sometimes poor ones. The man who kills them all is a tiresome companion; the man who kills them all "before breakfast" is another bore of the same species. A half-dozen grouse in a day is a "god's plenty." Even better is a total of four birds. Why men slave over hard-going country from dawn to dusk, eating their lunches with their guns in their hands, is a mystery to the well-regulated sportsman. Why men count success by the numbers killed is the same curious craze that measures greatness by dollars.

Blue grouse go in the covies of from five to eight and even twenty-five birds. They are somewhat larger, usually, than an average-sized prairie chicken. They favor the more open ground, where there is an abundance of rock and the timber is scattered; and yet they are as fickle (as I was going to say) as the ladies. They sometimes dive right into the alder thickets, and when your dog wheels into a point and you say to yourself "Willows," up will jump a lone blue grouse, and go sailing away into even deeper cover. You will be told that they must have water, and to hunt the lower benches. Maybe you will find that they have gone to the very summit, rock-bare and dry as a powder-mill. Or they may squat in the trees as the hunters go by, with the dogs chasing frantically on the scent where they have left the ground for their lofty perches.

It is this uncertainty which adds an additional charm to the shooting. There is also the possibility of running across a covey of willow grouse (the true ruffed grouse), which will burst away with a speed that discounts the heavier rise of the blue grouse. These "willows" you will invariably find in the alders, or the thick cover alongside the little streams which

trickle towards the bottom of the mountain; or along the skirts of the forest on the lower edges of the hills.

We got three of these fine birds among us on our return trips to camp, one of them cut almost in two by the charge as he topped a steep bank close to the shooter. We averaged about three birds a day to the gun, and we sometimes hunted in the morning, sometimes in the evening, or a couple of hours morning and evening. Everybody chipped in and helped in the camp work. To thoroughly test a man as to selfishness, "camp out" with him. If he is right he will do his share of the work; if he is wrong, he will let the rest do it.

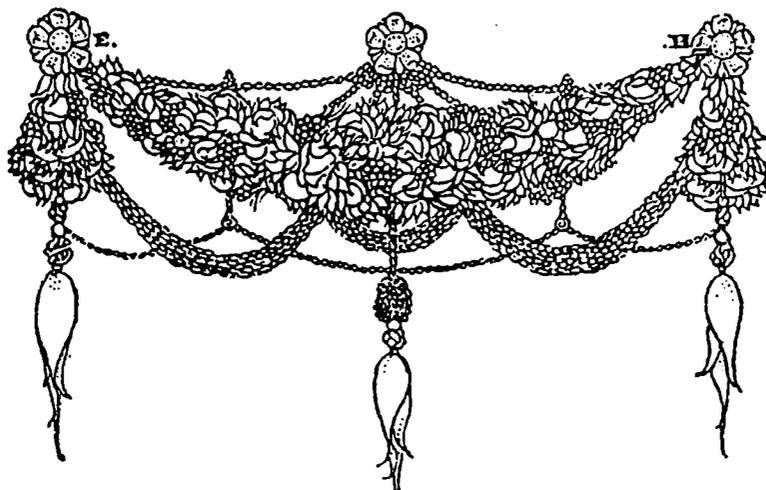
At night there was the lake to jump into and ease the "whips and scorns of time," and the welts, scratches and contusions of the day. The nights were dreamless, unruffled hardly by the lapping of tiny waves or the far-heard hoot of complaining owls. All around us rose the hills, clothed in ever-living green, washed by the waters of the lake, drenched in the sunshine all day long.

In grouse-shooting the best costume is an "all-white" one. A waiter's coat, with pockets sewed in the back part to carry the birds, a white tennis hat, hob-nailed shoes, a pair of plasterer's overalls, lily-white, together with white underclothing and a white handkerchief around the neck, completes the sensible "rig." It is extremely light, and can readily be seen in the "bush" at any distance. No one would

shoot at you, unless for a ghost or an angel. Ninety-five per cent. of *all* shooting accidents are simply modified murder. There is no need of their happening. No sane hunter would shoot at moving brush, grass, ferns or undergrowth. Neither would he take any chance whatever at firing at a bird unless he saw the coast was clear of human targets. He takes his shells out of his gun when climbing a fence, walking a log, or pushing his way through thick cover. He can invariably point to a long course of years' immunity from accident, to his rigid and never-ending precautions, and to his utter refusal to go with men who insist on your sharing the view from their gun-barrels with them.

Blue grouse-shooting on Vancouver Island is delightful sport. It brings into play all the muscles, and a few more. It develops skill in field-craft, walking, mountain-climbing, wing-shooting, and patience. The camp induces courses in cookery, and an intimate knowledge of dish-washing. I am perhaps the swiftest and safest dish-washer now in captivity, although an indifferent cook. Fleming is the greatest male cook in Canada, while Smith can wield a broom in a manner which would excite the envy of the most confirmed house-wife.

We had the time of our lives in the woods and along the mountain sides, and at night we sat and smoked the pipe of peace (at least, Fleming and Smith did), and wished that all seasons were autumn, and all days holidays.



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# Regulations Made Under the Game Act for the Open and Close Seasons During 1910

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NON-RESIDENT SPORTSMEN ARE REQUIRED TO PAY A LICENSE FEE OF \$100.00

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COCK PHEASANTS may be shot in the Cowichan electoral district between 1st October and 31st December, both days inclusive.

In the Islands electoral district, *except* the municipality of North Saanich, between 1st October and 31st October, both days inclusive.

No pheasant shooting is allowed in any other part of the province.

GROUSE of all kinds may be shot on Vancouver island, the islands adjacent thereto, and the Islands electoral district, between 15th September and 31st December, both days inclusive, *with the exception of willow grouse in the Cowichan electoral district.*

Blue and willow grouse in the Richmond, Dewdney, Delta, Chilliwack and in that portion of the Comox electoral districts, on the mainland, and islands adjacent thereto, on Texada island and in that portion of Kent municipality situated in Yale electoral district, between the 15th October and 31st December, both days inclusive.

Of all kinds in the Fernie and Cranbrook electoral districts may be shot *only during the month of October.*

Blue and willow grouse and ptarmigan may be shot throughout the remainder of the mainland between 1st September and 31st December, both days inclusive.

QUAIL may be shot in the Cowichan, Esquimalt, Saanich and Islands electoral districts, between 1st October and 31st December, both days inclusive.

PRAIRIE CHICKEN may be shot throughout the province during the month of October.

DUCKS, GEESE AND SNIPE may be shot throughout the mainland and the islands adjacent thereto, between 1st September and 28th February, both days inclusive.

Ducks of all kinds and snipe may be shot on Vancouver island and islands adjacent thereto and in the Islands electoral district, between 15th September, 1910, and 28th February, 1911, both days inclusive, and geese at any time.

COLUMBIAN OR COAST DEER may be shot on Vancouver island, the islands adjacent thereto, and the Islands electoral districts, between September 15th and December 15th, both days inclusive. Throughout the remainder of the province, except the Queen Charlotte islands, they must be shot between September 1st and December 15th, both days inclusive.

GOAT AND SHEEP may be shot between September 1st and November 15th, both days inclusive.

WAPITI are not allowed to be shot anywhere in the province.

SALE OF GAME.—Columbia or coast deer may be sold on the *Mainland only* between September 1st and November 15th, both days inclusive.

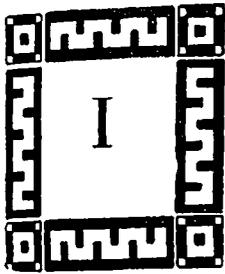
DUCKS, GEESE AND SNIPE may be sold throughout the province during the months of *October and November only.*

NOTE—Nothing contained in above regulations affects Kaien Island, the Yalakom Game Reserve in the Lillooet district, or the Elk River Game Reserve in the East Kootenay district.

# The Practical Side of Mountaineering

SOME OF THE RULES AND REQUIREMENTS OF THE CLIMBER'S CRAFT

By Basil S. Darling



It is not the intention of this article to dwell upon the glory and sublimity of mountain scenery, but to give some idea of the knowledge required before the aspiring mountaineer is fitted to enter, with safety, the well-guarded strongholds of the upper world.

The essence of the sport lies in the contest between the climber and the mountain. His skill, perseverance and experience are pitted against the manifold obstructions of forest, rock, ice and weather, which make every high peak more or less difficult of ascent. Such variety, fascination, and excitement, such "delight of battle," as this struggle between man and mountain affords, no other pastime has to offer in a like degree; but to enter the lists without knowledge or training is to court disaster, as the long roll of Alpine fatalities so terribly brings home.

Below the snowline the novice is comparatively safe, but above it he comes upon a very different world—a region of treacherously crevassed glacier and fantastic ice-fall, of jagged rock ridges and gaunt precipices. To penetrate this strange and formidable country he must adopt the methods of the mountaineer, or, in all probability, he will end his days at the bottom of a crevasse.

His first care must be given to equipment. The wearing apparel should consist of a suit of woollen cloth, not too heavy, but strong enough to withstand the wear and tear of forest and rocks. It is as well to choose a color that will not show dust. Knickerbockers are preferable to trousers, as they give freer play to the

knees. Some out-door men, notably Stewart Edward White, pour contempt on the coat, and discard it entirely, in favor of the sweater; but to the climber the coat is a necessity. No sweater can protect the body from the strong cold winds that so often howl across the high ridges. Have *all* linings of flannel. When everything—stockings, underclothes, shirts and outer garments—is of wool, there is small danger from cold and wet. The pockets in coat and waistcoat should be as wide and deep as possible, and all supplied with flaps that will button down. If this precaution is not taken many a small essential will escape, especially when the coat is being carried over the arm or tied across the pack.

As to boots, they cannot be too carefully chosen. If badly-fitting or of poor leather they are worse than useless. To be foot-sore will take the pleasure from the most delightful climb, and wet feet are cold feet on high snowfields. The soles should extend well beyond the uppers, and it is an additional protection if the heels also project. The eyelets for the laces should be extra large, and where in the ordinary boots hooks are used, eyelets should be substituted. The uppers should be an inch or an inch and a half higher than in the ordinary boot—no more. To have the uppers higher still is only to add unnecessary weight. The tags should be of leather, sewn as securely as possible, and should extend the full depth of the upper. It takes a good strong pull, to say nothing of the language, to get the foot into a frozen boot.

Unless the soles are well protected by nails the best of boots will not last long on rocks, though the use of nails is principally to give security of footing. The

most satisfactory are those of wrought iron which are made in Switzerland. The edgenails have a long point, which is driven completely through the sole and then bent over and clinched. This nail is also used for the edge of the heel. Lighter nails are dispersed across the rest of the sole.

Inside the boot it is advisable to wear at least two pairs of socks, the pair next the foot being soft and light. In brush and snow puttees, wound over the outer stocking, are an invaluable protection, and are almost universally used. It is well to provide a pair of moccasins or larrigans for use about camp.

Thick woollen mitts are absolutely necessary for high ascents, and snow-glasses must never be left behind. The best glasses are those of an amber tint with a large lens.

Get shirts of good flannel, a hat with a wide enough brim to shed rain and shade the eyes, a silk handkerchief for the neck, and the list of apparel is complete. On high ascents, where great cold is anticipated, it is as well to carry an extra flannel shirt or a sweater.

Now that the clothing is disposed of there are still some very necessary articles of equipment to be considered. The pockets will be receptacles for compass, match-box, extra boot-laces, knife, collapsible cup, etc.; but very often while actually climbing the coat and sweater will not be required, and a knapsack will have to be procured to carry them until needed. Room in it must also be found for provisions, camera, binoculars, and any other things that may be required. By far the most satisfactory and useful variety of knapsack is the Swiss rucksack, which rides more comfortably and with less drag on the shoulders than any substitute. They are rather difficult to procure in Canada, and the surest way of obtaining one is to order direct from some sporting goods firm in Switzerland, who will also be able to supply the folding candle lanterns so often required at the beginning and end of a long climb. A very good substitute for a lantern is a tin can with a hole, large enough for a candle, punched half-way down one side. It will take a strong wind to blow out the light when protected in

this way, and the interior of the can makes a good reflector. Another hole cut just above the flame will allow the escape of heat and prolong the life of the candle.

An eiderdown sleeping-bag is greatly to be recommended, because of its extreme lightness, which in our mountains, where the climber has generally to carry his own pack, is the main consideration. It is also very warm, and if wet does not take much longer to dry out than a heavy blanket.

As for tents, lightness again must be considered. Those of water-proofed silk are the best, and will be found most serviceable. The wedge shape, fitted with a rope instead of a ridge pole, is the most satisfactory, and as in our mountains there is little necessity to camp above timberline, poles and pegs can always be cut at each camping place. In England they make a small tent, named after Mr. A. F. Mummery, which is very portable. It is 6 feet long and 4 feet wide. Ice-axes take the place of poles.

Of course, it is essential to possess an ice-axe, and for the ordinary amateur a Swiss axe of medium weight is what is required. This part of his equipment is as necessary to the climber as his boots, and some of its uses will be described later on, together with those of the rope, which on difficult ascents is the most important article of all. The most generally used, and perhaps the best, is the "Alpine Club" rope, manufactured by Messrs. Beale, of London. It is a light three-strand rope of pure Manila hemp, with a red thread running through the strands. It weighs one pound per 20 feet, and will stand a tension weight of 2,000 pounds, although, of course, its strength at the knot is much less. A 60-foot length is required for a party of three, and it is well to carry an extra 40 feet for emergencies.

This enumeration of outfit covers everything most necessary, and if so equipped the novice would be ready to take his place in a climbing party and learn his first lessons in the craft. Solitary climbing is a most dangerous indulgence, even for the most experienced, and two on a rope is not the safest combination, unless they have taken the precaution to use a doubled

length. If this is done, and one man falls into a crevasse, his companion drives his axe securely into the snow, attaches to it one length of the rope, and then hauls up the victim by the other. The ropes cut deep into the lip of the crevasse, but, supported by one, the fallen man can jerk the other loose, and by degrees work himself out. It would be impossible to escape on one rope alone. So our novice must find two companions of experience. Three is a safe number on a rope, and can make good time. Each additional man detracts from speed.

The party of three having been got together, our best plan is to watch them at work. Their camp is at timber line below a peak, which towers 6,000 feet above them and offers opportunity for the exercise of both snow and rockcraft. They have each carried up their own outfit, so there is nothing superfluous in the way of cooking utensils or food. One frying-pan, three cups, plates, knives and spoons, and two kettles comprise the cooking outfit. The grub consists of bacon, beans, compressed soups, flour, baking powder, rice, dried fruits, hardtack, tea, cocoa, sugar, and salt. Toilet articles are limited to a tooth-brush and a towel. On this variety they can exist for weeks, and carry enough on their backs to let them stay away from their base of supplies for eight to ten days without great hardship.

As the climb is to be a long one the start is made very early. There is a stretch of meadow land and easy snow to cross before the difficulties begin, so it is decided to set out at 3 a. m. The rucksacks are packed and everything made ready overnight, so that no time shall be lost in the morning. Breakfast is cooked and eaten by lantern light, and before the stars show any signs of paling the trio are on their way. The novice experiences a delightful sensation of excitement and not a little awe as he looks up at the dim outlines of the great silent peak, with its snow-filled couloirs shining like silver in the starlight. Never before has he felt so powerfully the mystic, indefinable appeal of the mountains.

About 4 a. m. the coming of the dawn overpowers the faint glow from the lanterns, and the blaze of the sunrise is soon flaming on the upper snows, though the

valleys below are still misty and dark. Even the most passionate enthusiast will hardly deny the discomfort of turning out of warm blankets in the chill middle of the night and rustling an uncomfortable breakfast; but to see the day come up over the snowfields, with its "red rose of morn" is immeasurable reward.

The first ice reached by the climbers is what is known as "dry" glacier; that is, free from snow; and as the crevasses are narrow and apparent, the rope is not put on until the snow-covered glacier higher up is reached. In places where the ice rises steeply the axe comes into play, and with the sharp pick several steps are hewn in the slope. As soon as the snow-covered glacier is reached the rope is put on, for the crevasses, hidden now by a thin roofing of snow, are as numerous and much wider than below. Where their presence is suspected the leader keeps probing with his axe before stepping forward. As the rocks to be climbed later on look difficult they use the whole 60-foot rope, which, allowing  $4\frac{1}{2}$  feet for each loop, gives an interval of something over 20 feet between each man. The novice is instructed to keep the rope taut and prevent its dragging in the snow. Now, if one man does go through a crevasse, no harm will come to him, except a jerk round his ribs and the unpleasant sensation of searching for foothold in space.

The novice is probably surprised at the slow pace set by the leader, but later he will learn that

"To climb steep hills  
Requires slow pace at first,"

and realize the value of a deliberate start. To set out with a spurt is to tire soon and return dog-weary. To start slowly, swinging along with the rhythm acquired by practice, is the means of getting the body into a mechanical action which will carry a man all day without undue fatigue, and keep plenty of sprint in him for emergencies. The whole foot should be placed on the ground wherever possible, even on a steep slope, and any springing upward from the toes should be avoided.

In spite of the seemingly slow pace, the

climbers mount rapidly over the hard-frozen snow, which is not steep enough to require much step-cutting, and by seven o'clock they have travelled two miles from their camp, and are 3,500 feet above it. They have now reached a point where they are forced to leave the snow for the rocks, which are separated from them by an enormous crevasse. Crevasses of this kind are generally met with in summer, where a glacier shrinks away from its rock walls, and, among mountaineers, are known as *bergschrunds*. They very often take much time and trouble to cross. The leader follows the lip of this great moat until he comes upon a bridge of snow and ice, which solves the problem. Finding it will hold, he crosses, while the other two prepare for the possibility of his breaking through by paying out the rope belayed around an axe driven into the snow. Finding secure footing on the other side, the leader in turn attends to the safety of the others. Scrambling up some easy rocks they reach a ledge, where they eat a second breakfast. It is well to eat every four hours. A hungry man soon tires.

They have still 2,500 feet to go, and the cliffs above are very steep. On rocks the rope is not the absolute safeguard that it is on snow, and requires much greater care and patience in handling, but only in exceptional cases should its use be discarded. A slip on steep rocks is, as a rule, much more apt to result fatally than on snow, and in difficult places the moral support of the rope is invaluable. Of course, if a man fell so that his full weight came upon the rope after a drop of 10 feet or more, it would probably break; but such chances are few. The leader, and sometimes the anchor-man, are the only ones who would be in a position to fall so far, and they from experience should know how to overcome and when to avoid such risks. It is seldom, however, that a slip results in an immediate drop, and if the leader slipped on even a very steep slope his fall would not be rapid enough to break the rope.

The novice learns all this as he goes along, together with the extreme care necessary to prevent the dislodgment of loose rock which may fall on the third man, the necessity of testing the security

of every hand and foothold, and to belay the rope over available projections when the leader is moving over difficult places ahead. He is clumsy at first, allows the rope to catch between rocks, and exerts a great deal more strength than is necessary in getting over the awkward bits; but he finds out something new about the game with every difficulty surmounted, and begins to realize how very much there is to learn. As they climb up beside a couloir in the rock face a volley of stones, thawed from their frozen setting by the mounting sun, hurtles down in such vicious fashion that his companions' fear of falling rock is amply justified. This danger is one of the greatest and most unnerving on the mountainside, and a death-trap to the ignorant and rash.

After climbing slowly and carefully for three hours, they arrive at a place on the rock rib they are following, which bars further progress. The only alternative is a steep snow couloir on their left, which affords a pathway of about 400 feet to the summit ridge of the mountain. To the novice it seems impossibly steep, but he has yet much to learn, and in nothing is the tyro so often at fault as his judgment of slopes. The leader's examination finds the gully free from falling stones, so he works down into it and begins cutting steps upward. For the first hundred feet he finds ice under a thin covering of snow. The average amateur rarely becomes a good step-cutter in ice, and many guides do not excel at it. Nothing is so hard to do quickly and well, and unless the proper swing is mastered a man tires very quickly. Steps should be cut with the floor sloping slightly inward, and never too far apart, or it will be impossible to descend them with safety.

Our party takes over an hour to get up the first hundred feet of this ice, and the novice is instructed to stand upright in his steps, and not to lean toward the slope, as it is his irresistible desire to do. The long ribbon of snow that falls so steeply below them makes him dig his axe into the hard slope with most scrupulous care, and when, higher up, they strike deeper snow well frozen to the ice, and are soon upon the ridge, he feels considerably more secure.

The peak is now in sight, but separated from them by a long, narrow ridge, from which project great cornices of snow. These graceful, but treacherous, formations have been responsible for many an Alpine accident, and their presence is generally unsuspected by the inexperienced. They often break and fall without warning, and should always be treated with the utmost caution. Our party gives them as wide a berth as their narrow ridge allows, and at 12 o'clock are on the summit, nine hours gone from camp.

The awkwardness of the novice and the necessity of cutting steps up the hard ice in the couloir have made them slow, but, thanks to the early start, they have time for an hour or two on top. There, under the "infinite blue of the blue noon," they reap their exceeding great reward, while the short hours flash by all too soon.

The leader decides that the return must be made by a new way, as the snow on the ice slope ascended in the morning, having since been exposed to the strong sun, will be in too unsafe a condition to attempt. This power to judge the condition of snow is one of the most important qualifications in a climber, and only to be acquired by long experience.

On their return the party therefore passes by the head of the couloir, and continues down the ridge to a long and fairly steep snow slope, which slants for a thousand feet to the ripple-marked neve below. This slope had been examined by the leader in the morning and found free from crevasses and ice-patches; but the hard condition of the snow at the time would have occasioned so much step-cutting that he discarded it as a means of ascent. Now, in the afternoon, it affords a magnificent slope for glissading, the most exhilarating mode of progress known to the mountaineer. The feet are kept together, one slightly in advance of the other, and the axe-head held closely to the body, with the shaft slanting behind. The speed is regulated by the pressure thrown upon the shaft, and also by the inclination of the feet. It takes practice to do it well, so the novice, deciding to run no risks, sits down with his rucksack under him and his legs through the straps, and goes down in less spectacu-

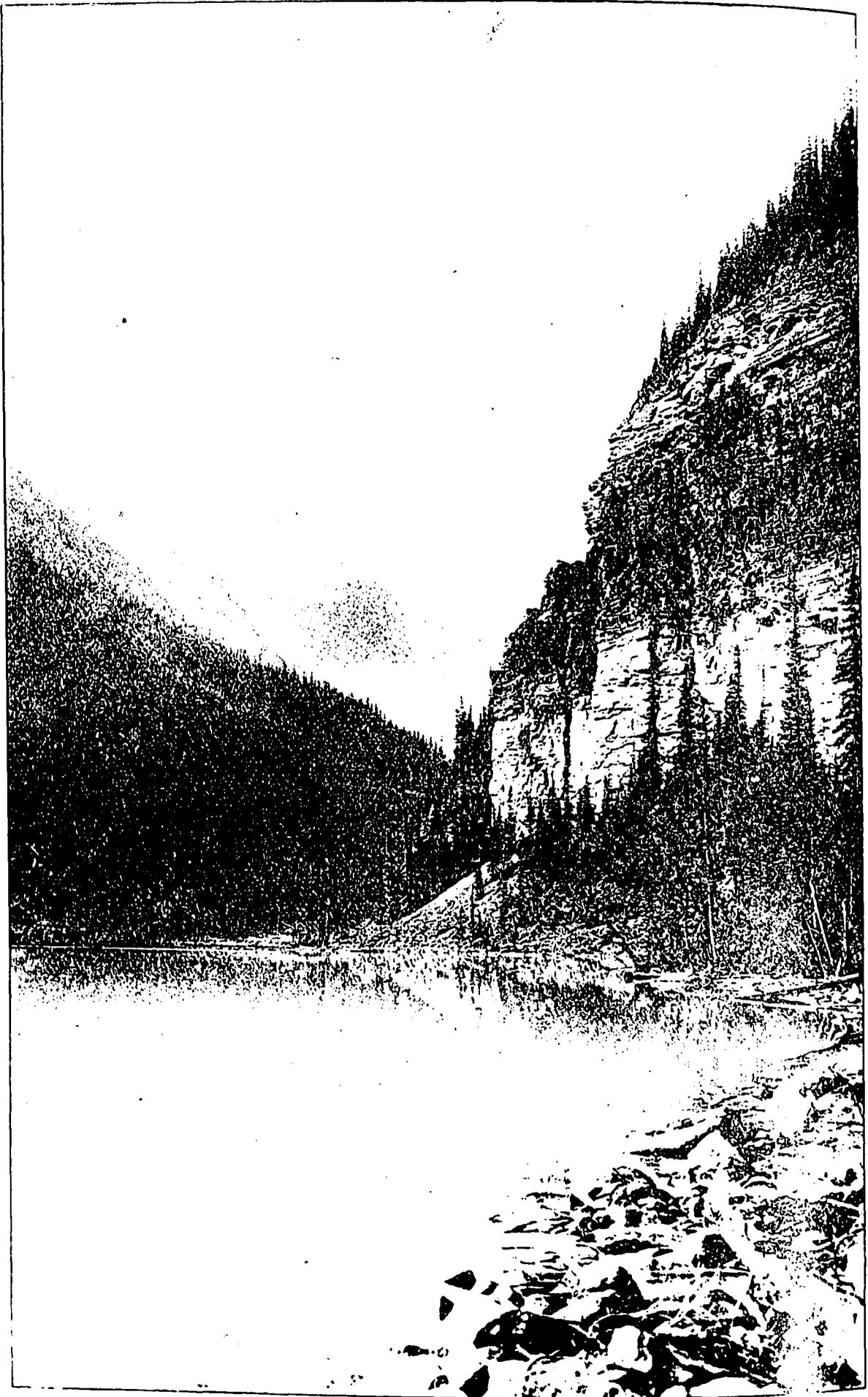
lar fashion than his comrades. The thousand feet is descended in a little under five minutes.

After the novice has cleared the snow from his eyes and pockets they work round below the cliffs, join their morning tracks, and reach camp as the delicate shades of dusk are stealing up over the meadows.

This hurried sketch of a possible expedition leaves unmentioned a hundred essential matters that must be learnt by the climber before he is fitted to take the first or the last place on a rope. Only after long experience and careful practice is a man capable of choosing the proper line of ascent on a difficult mountain, and then leading along it through complicated ice-falls and up difficult rocks till the peak is won.

The supreme test, however, is the day of bad weather and mischance, when the mountain suddenly becomes wrapped in mist or driving snow. The position of any party caught far up on a high mountain in such weather becomes badly complicated, and unless the leader can keep his head, his courage and his cheerfulness, he at once becomes a source of danger to his companions.

Yet the danger of the sport is much exaggerated. Examine the facts of Alpine accidents, and the cause of by far the most will be found in the ignorance or rashness of the victims. Some risk must of necessity be run; yet, on the other hand, the climber gains—I quote the words of that master climber who lies buried beneath the snows of Nanga—"A knowledge of himself, a love of all that is most beautiful in Nature, and an outlet such as no other sport affords for the stirring energies of youth; gains for which no price is, perhaps, too high. It is true the great ridges sometimes demand their sacrifice, but the mountaineer would hardly forego his worship, though he knew himself to be the destined victim. But, happily to most of us, the great brown slabs bending over into immeasurable space, the lines and curves of the wind-moulded cornice, the delicate undulations of the fissured snow, are old and trusted friends, ever luring us to health and fun and laughter, and enabling us to bid a sturdy defiance to all the ills that time and life oppose."

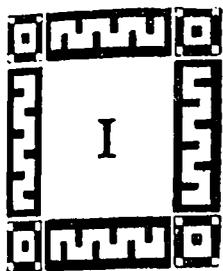


ADDED TO THE SPORT OF ANGLING IS THE DELIGHT OF BEING AMONG  
THE MOUNTAINS

# The Game Fishes of British Columbia

By John Pease Babcock

*Formerly Deputy Commissioner of Fisheries for the Province*



It is the purpose of this short paper to tell of the game fishes of the Province of British Columbia. It is not intended to be exhaustive. Fishermen seeking any more detail than is contained herein, or maps of the province, are requested to write to the Bureau of Information of the Provincial Government, Victoria, B. C.

British Columbia, having a coast line of over 7,000 miles, being the source of the Columbia, Fraser, Thompson, Kootenay, Skeena, and many other large but less known rivers, containing fresh water lakes of great extent, like the Kootenay, Okanagan, Quesnel, Shuswap and the Harrison, besides thousands of lesser lakes, it is not surprising that she should stand at the head of the provinces of Canada in the wealth of her game fishes. The salmon products of the province alone amount to from \$3,000,000 to \$5,000,000 per year. Upwards of 33,000,000 of salmon that were bred in her waters were captured in 1905. Two of her five species of salmon may be taken with troll or fly. The fresh waters of the interior of British Columbia teem with the only true trout indigenous to the waters of Canada. Her game fishes comprise two species of salmon, several species of trout, and two charr, one of which is not indigenous to eastern Canada. Of the salmon, only two—the "Spring" and the "Coho"—are of particular interest to anglers, because the other three species cannot be taken with any lure. The Spring or Tyee salmon of the province is the largest and finest of the salmon family.

It is the one known in Oregon as the "Chinook" or the "Columbia," in California as the "Quinnat," and in Alaska as the "King" or "Tyee." It freely takes the troll in fresh or salt water, and occasionally rises to an artificial fly. Sir William Musgrave killed a specimen with rod and line at the mouth of Campbell river in September, 1897, that weighed 70 pounds, and measured 4 feet 3 inches in length. A plaster cast of this magnificent fish may be seen in the Provincial Museum in Victoria.

A great many of these powerful salmon, weighing from a few pounds to sixty odd, are taken every year by anglers in the salt water reaches from Victoria to the waters at the extreme northern end of Vancouver island and all along the coast of the mainland. More are taken in the vicinity of Victoria, Vancouver, Cowichan bay and the mouth of Campbell river, because they are more fished for. At some seasons of the year they may be taken in every estuary and at the mouth of almost every river in the province. The best months are from July to November. At many points on the coast of Vancouver island they are taken as early as February. The Indians of the west coast, during the early spring, keep the markets of Victoria and Vancouver well supplied with these big fish, which they catch with hook and line. During the greater portion of the year the fresh fish trade of the two cities named is supplied with both Spring and Coho salmon caught with hook and line. The latter are more numerous than the former, and while of smaller size generally, are just as game. Indeed, many anglers consider the Coho more game than the Spring salmon.

It is often stated that the Pacific salmon do not take a fly, but having caught both the spring and coho salmon in the province with a fly, the writer feels justified in denying this statement. Trolling with rod and line in fresh and salt waters is, however, the favorite method in use amongst anglers for catching salmon in the province. Few anglers appear to have sufficient patience to try for salmon with a fly, possibly because trolling produces many more fish with much less effort. I have no doubt that the same amount of energy and persistence one sees displayed on eastern Canadian, English and Scotch salmon rivers, by anglers who have to depend upon the fly to take the fish, would raise an equal number of salmon in the estuaries and rivers of British Columbia. One familiar with bait-casting methods wonders that it is not more practised in the waters of the province, as it is an easy matter to place one's boat or canoe in waters where the salmon are breaching with great frequency, and where a spoon can easily be placed within their sight.

The water best known and frequented for the capture of large Spring or "Tyee" salmon is at the mouth of Campbell river, on the eastern coast of Vancouver island, just south of Seymour narrows and north of Cape Mudge, where, in July and August, one may see anglers from every clime hunting for record fish. Like most other coast points, one may reach this place by steamers either from Vancouver or Victoria, though many go there and to other points along the coast in their own yachts. Campbell river holds the record for big fish, but for numbers one may do as well at many other points along the coast. That large expanse of water which lies to the north of Vancouver island is seldom fished by anglers, though rivers that there empty into the sea are all salmon rivers, some of which produce as many Spring and Coho salmon as the mighty Fraser itself. On the mainland, the Harrison river, above the city of Vancouver, is the most accessible and productive water for those who desire to take salmon with a fly. Very few Spring salmon are there taken by that method, but one may take a

good many Coho in October and even as late as November.

The trout of British Columbia comprise most of the recognized varieties of the Pacific coast, though varying greatly in coloring and markings; and because of these and other slight modifications, present many difficulties to the ichthyologist, so that it is not surprising that the fisherman finds it difficult to determine just which variety of trout he is catching; but, notwithstanding the doubts he may have upon that score, he will never be in doubt as to the game qualities of whatever variety of trout he may be engaged with in the waters of the province.

The steel-head trout of the province more closely resembles in habit, form and color the salmon of Europe than any other fish found in the Pacific. By a few writers the steel-head in many sections is still classed as the Pacific salmon. It, like the Pacific salmon, is generally anadromous, and spawns only in fresh water; but, unlike the Pacific salmon, it survives spawning and returns to the sea, where it remains until it again comes into fresh water to spawn. In the Kootenay and Okanagan lakes the steel-head variety is very common, and does not go to salt water at all. Specimens of the steel-head taken from salt water are commonly seen in the markets of Vancouver and Victoria during the winter and spring months. They run from four to twenty pounds in weight, though occasional specimens weighing as high as thirty-two pounds have been taken. As a game fish, many anglers, including the writer, consider the steel-head the gamest fish taken in fresh waters.

The numerous varieties of trout found in the upper tributaries of the Fraser and Thompson rivers, and in the great lakes and streams that belong to the Columbia watershed, within the province, are not easily distinguished one from another. As already stated, the large specimens taken from the great lakes, in technical character, follow very closely the sea-run of the steel-head; yet one also finds specimens with the well-known markings of the cut-throat and rainbow varieties. Because of the many differences in color, form and habit, they are given many names and often

a productive field for the student who delights in fine differentiations.

In addition to the salmon and trout which abound in our waters, there are two species of the charr that afford both sport and food. Of these the most common is the "Dolly Varden" or "Bull Trout" (*Salvelinus malma*). It is found in most streams and lakes on the mainland, and also in tidewater, and ranges in weight from a few ounces up to thirty pounds. Specimens in excess of two pounds in weight are seldom taken with a fly. The adults freely take any style of spoon. The other charr (*Namay cush*), the trout of Lakes Superior and Michigan, is not common south of the fifty-second parallel, and, so far, has not been found in any waters on Vancouver island or in salt water. Only the very young are taken with a fly. They are plentiful in Quesnel and other northern lakes, are not such fierce fighters as the steel-head and other trout, but are one of the best, if not the best, fresh water table fish in the province.

Returning to the trout of the province, the writer does not know of any lake or stream within its boundaries from which the angler may not at some season of the year fill the largest of creels in a day's fishing. In many of the smaller coast rivers and streams the season is limited to a few weeks in the spring, and again in the fall after the first heavy rains, though an expert angler may succeed at any time in taking a few big ones from any of the large streams. On the larger rivers and lakes of the interior the seasons vary somewhat, depending chiefly upon the spring and early summer freshets. Either just before or just after high-water is considered the best season for angling the streams; very few of the lake-feeding streams can be successfully fished during high-water. In the big lakes, like the Kootenay, the best trolling is to be had in June and July. The great Okanagan lake often affords rare sport during the winter months to the angler who wants big fish.

Fly-fishing in the big lakes, at the mouths of tributary streams, is usually at its best during the period of high-water and as soon as the warm weather brings the flies

out in the early spring. Nothing easier than fishing from a boat at the mouths of the tributary streams of Kootenay lake—such as Fry creek, near Kaslo—can be imagined. As one writer expressed it, "It's a fat man's game and too easy." Considering the sport to be had at the mouths of the tributary streams of the Kootenay, Okanagan and Shuswap lakes, it is to be wondered at that so few anglers are to be found there during the fishing season.

Most of the fishing waters of the province are easily accessible by steamer, rail or stage. The wagon roads and trails of the province are exceptionally good. Even the practically unfished waters of the Cassiar and Cariboo districts are within easy distance to the man of leisure who wishes first-class sport on the unfrequented waterways of the healthy and wonderfully beautiful country.

Along the coast line, and on its streams, the Indians with their wonderful canoes, hewn from great cedar and spruce trees, are always available. Boats of every description are obtainable on the main waterways and large lakes. Even most of the small lakes that are so numerous in the hills and mountains in every section have boats or craft of some description suitable for fishing. One intending to make an extended trip through the northern waters of the province should be provided with a canvas boat. In most districts of the province anglers will find good hotel accommodation accessible to the fishing waters.

To the canoeist, the rivers of the province, with their chains of great and small lakes and connecting channels, afford the best and most attractive opportunities for sport of any part of the west. From Cowichan lake down the twenty odd miles of the Cowichan river to tide-water, as well as the hundreds of miles of the Fraser, Skeena, Kootenay and Columbia rivers, the most cautious as well as the most daring boatmen will find rivers to their taste, upon which they may journey for days amidst scenery unsurpassed, and where fish and game abound. Since Simon Fraser, a century ago, made his famous canoe journey of discovery through the mighty canyons of that great river which

now bears his name, adventurers, woodsmen and prospectors have traversed most of the waterways of British Columbia, but to a man with a rod, a camera, or a pencil and paper, these rugged highways are, many of them, unknown. Many of the coast rivers, such as the Cowichan and the Ninkish, afford safe and delightful waterways, where one may journey through forests and canyons where Nature is yet seen in her pristine beauty for much of the way; where the fish rise eagerly to the flies; where deer look down from the high rocks on the banks; and where neither troublesome flies, snakes nor poisonous plants are found. The Cowichan in April, May and June is the most beautifully wooded, flower and fern-bedecked water-road known to the writer. The famous and beautiful Nipigon river in Ontario, of which so much has been written, may afford more fish for a longer period of the year than the Cowichan or the Ninkish, but it is not comparable with either, from a scenic point of view, and the trout of the Cowichan are more game, and there are no flies to distract the sportsmen. Unlike the Cowichan, the Ninkish affords better fishing in the autumn.

From the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway company in eastern British Columbia three most attractive long canoe journeys are offered—the Kootenay, the Columbia and the Okanagan rivers. One may start upon the glacier-fed streams and journey hundreds of miles upon comparatively placid waters through the gigantic mountains of the Rockies, Selkirks and Cascade ranges, now into the wilds, now over bottomless lakes, over and around cascades and falls, past beautifully situated villages, productive fields and orchards, thence out of the province into the states of Washington and Oregon, and on, if one wishes, to the waters of the Pacific that wash the beach at Astoria. Camping along the provincial part of these waters in August, September and October, there are no flies or other insects to bother one; little or no rain, and the waters are cool and clear and the fishing is excellent. There are no preserves for trout or birds or deer, though shooting is not permitted by law previ-

ous to September 1st, and mountain sheep and wapiti cannot be killed at any time. To run the last-mentioned rivers, one needs to bring his own canoe or boat. In running the coast rivers and the rivers of the north it is customary to engage the Indians, who supply their own canoes. Men who have travelled in the wilds tell us that the coast Indians of British Columbia and south-eastern Alaska have no equals in the management of a canoe up stream, that with the aid of their unshod canoe poles they can go anywhere. A great pleasure awaits the fisherman on his first canoe trip in British Columbia, and not all his excitement and joy will come from his rod, though the fish are large and game.

In fishing for salmon in British Columbia strong rods are necessary. Many use the English and Scotch two-hand rods. The medium length rods are better suited to fishing from boat or canoe. When fishing near a convenient beach like that at Campbell river, where landings are easily made, the long rods are better, as one can go ashore to land the fish, but where landings are not convenient, as at Cowichan, Oak bay and most of the reaches where trolling is done, short rods are much more serviceable in bringing the salmon alongside for the gaff. American anglers generally use the short, heavy, two-jointed tarpon rods, since they bring the fish to gaff quicker than the longer English rods; but it is questionable whether there is as much sport in the play. Reels for salmon fishing should have a capacity of from 150 to 200 yards of 24-thread American or No. F. English linen line. Heavy fish are caught sometimes with lines 100 yards long, but in most such cases much more of the credit is due to the clever handling of the boat or canoe. If one's boatman is an Indian it may be necessary to direct his movements in the playing of the first fish, but once he understands what is expected of him—and most of them do not have to be told—he is very keen to follow or pull away from your fish if the necessity arises. In pattern and size, the spoons used to take salmon are of equal variety and number the artificial flies used by trout fishermen. At Campbell river during the past season, a large number of

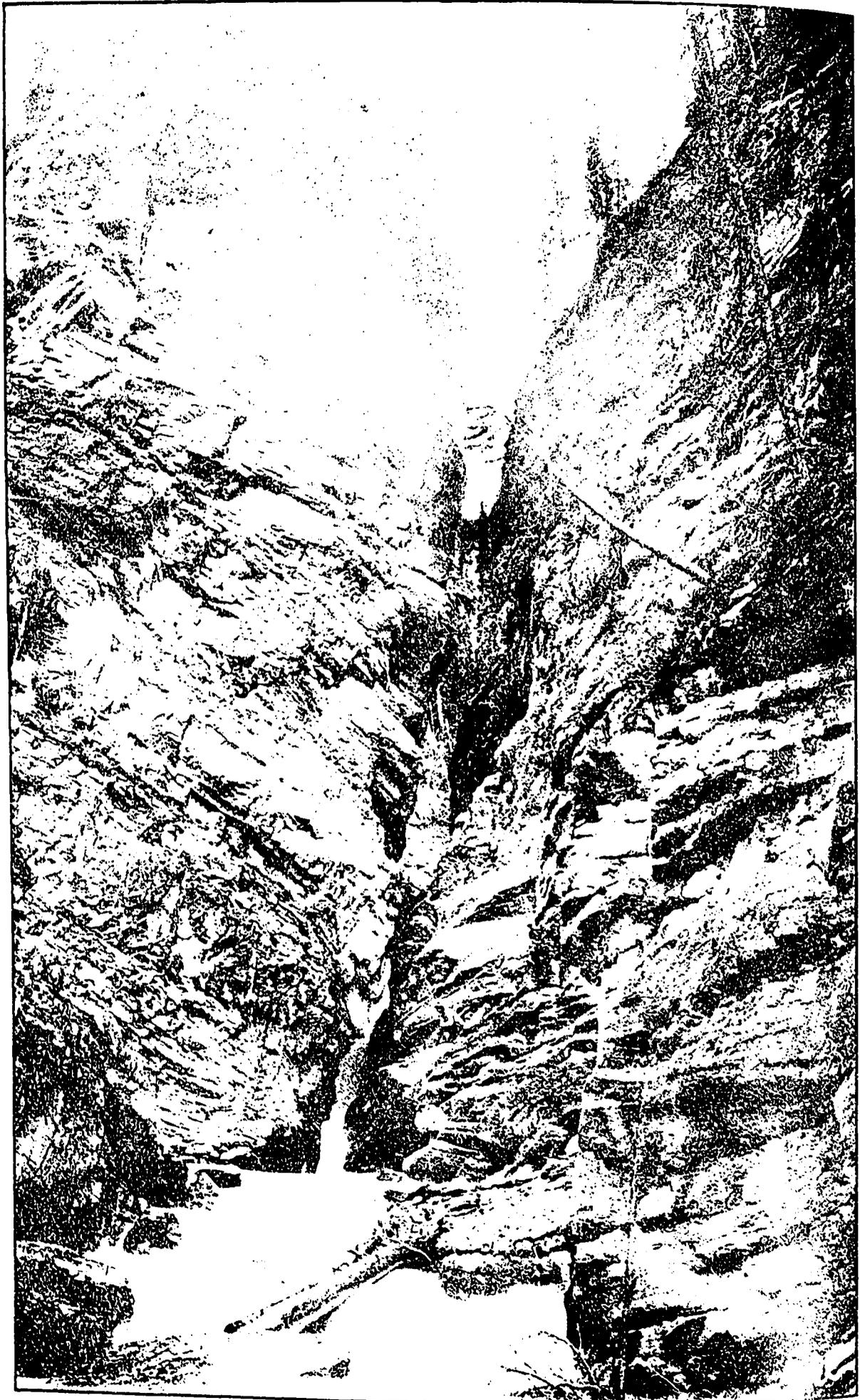
lead spoon, with closely intersecting lines scratched upon the dull-colored surface every day or so, was in much demand, and is said to have been the most killing. The regulation shapes in nickel and copper spoons of from four to six inches in length are, however, more commonly used in trolling for salmon in the province. In fly fishing for Pacific salmon, the writer has found the medium-size Scotch flies of bright colors and silver bodies most serviceable.

For trout fishing, the standard ten and one-half to eleven-foot split cane or bamboo rod, from seven to nine ounces in weight, is generally conceded to be the best for such rivers as the Thompson and Kootenay; but for streams less rough and swift and the "fish lakes" of the mountains, lighter rods will afford more sport and pleasure. Reels for trout-fishing should carry 100 yards of line for the big

stream-fishing; yet on many of the lakes shorter lines add something to the occasional anxious moments in the play of a big fish. Trout flies of small size are generally used on interior waters, though flies of medium and large size are oftentimes serviceable, according to the condition of the water. For the Coast and Vancouver island streams larger and more gaudy patterns are in greater demand. Anglers will find that tackle dealers at Vancouver and Victoria carry full stocks, and all through the interior one can obtain the popular flies used on neighboring waters.

The Provincial Government requires non-residents to take out a Provincial license for angling after January 1st, 1909. One license will cover the entire province. Applications for angling licenses should be made to the Provincial Fisheries Department, Victoria, B. C.

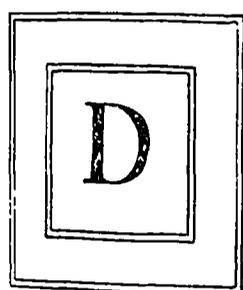
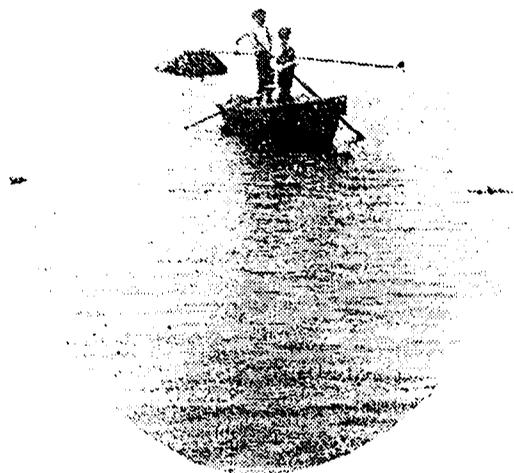




ONE MAY START ON THE GLACIER-FED STREAMS, AND JOURNEY HUNDREDS OF MILES UPON COMPARATIVELY PLACID AND CONTINUALLY WIDENING WATER

# How Young Hunters and Fishers are Reared

By  
Bonnycastle  
Dale



**D**URING a year's natural history work on the shores of the Pacific, while my assistant Fritz and I did a thousand-mile pedestrian trip in the slowest time on record, we

came across many an isolated little home in cove or inlet, on the banks of some tiny river, or on some almost barren, desolate island. Here in these human "nests"—sometimes mere huts of "beachcombers" work—we found the young of this always interesting family—Man—being reared to make a living from the ocean and the forest.

It will interest the boy readers to know that some of these little chaps could teach many a wise man when the subject on hand was the birds and beasts and fishes that inhabit the climate-blessed region. Fritz and I were paddling—we do part of our pedestrian trips in a canoe—along the tidelats formed by the estuary of a small mountain stream; on all sides rose the red trap rock, the white, a copper-bearing rock, hemming a range of high, rough hills, rude

in form, but magnificent in their coloring—bright green firs on copper and iron-stained red rocks. The sea water in this inlet was discolored to almost a milky white by the tiny innumerable millions of lately-born atoms, too small to be observed by the magnifying glasses we carried. All about us rose the snow-capped mountain ranges of Washington and British Columbia. Outside this sheltered inlet ran the great Straits of Juan de Fuca. Here all was silence and peace—"Bang"—"Bang"—the echoes of those two gunshots poured forth in two steady roars from an opposite bay, and were caught and torn by the hills and valleys; until a volley re-echoed from all sides. Instantly Fritz's paddle was stuck angling ahead—slanting out from the bow—the canoe followed its guidance, and away we darted across the now silent inlet.

Ahead in a little bay, where the sun had not yet dispelled the shadows of this hilly country, were two young lads struggling with a large bald-headed eagle. The elder boy, in his eagerness to secure the big bird, got too close and had his hand badly torn by the sharp claws of this bird of prey.

"He just killed a brant; it couldn't dive

nor fly fast enough an' he caught it," said the younger of the pair, a lad of twelve. No wonder the eagle wanted the brant, for of all the web-footed game birds that fly this smallest bird of the goose family is the best eating; its very inability to dive prevents it getting at the shell fish and lower orders of marine zoology, and saves its flesh from that awful taste, half-fowl, half-fish, that so many of the ocean wild fowl are spoiled by. The elder lad told us how these bald-headed eagles preyed on the ospreys, diving at the great fish hawk as soon as it rose with a freshly caught salmon, and with crest erect and big yellow eyes flashing, great hooked bill and sharp claws threatening, "bluffed" the osprey into dropping its prey. We had several times been witness of these one-sided fights, and had greatly admired the dexterity with which the eagle scooped up the fish from the water without wetting even its tibia—the feathered covering of the legs. We also saw one of these excellent flying birds leave the half-finished circle it was leisurely floating in, dart from it as an arrow from the bow, and with a rushing sound—as though a great spurt of flame was leaping through the air—fall twice the height of the great fir trees, its wings now screeching with the speed of its plunge—and catch in expert claw a truly beautiful cock pheasant that had vainly tried to cross the inlet.

Later in the fall we saw the elder of these lads step ashore from the canoe with many a dead pier griebe; so when you see those neat little turbans, and those dressy white feather muffs and hat crowns and sets of glistening griebe "furs," you can remember that the young hunters of the Pacific coast have their share in the forming.

Once while toiling afoot along Puget sound, where there was water enough, goodness knows, "but not a drop to drink," we came upon a "beachcomber's" shanty. It was roofed with the cabin top of some ill-fated steamer; its windows were port-holes, its door was half a hatchway, and while we noted the splintered bulwark that formed the doorstep, the owner—a big yellow-whiskered Swede—showed us an unbroken electric light bulb that came floating ashore uninjured, with even the incandescent filmy wire intact, during the same



THE TWO LADS, WITHOUT AID, CAPTURED A LARGE BALD-HEADED EAGLE

storm that splintered the heavy oak bulwark. Wrestling a precarious living from old ocean, this hardy northman also educated his two lads to a like uncertain livelihood. Alas, the little yellow-haired mother had not weathered the first winter in this shack of divers winds and drafts, and even her grave spot was now lost under the shifting sands that swept up from beach to lagoon! We watched the two little chaps, miniature northmen both of them, deftly catching crabs at low tide. While the younger lad propelled the big unwieldy, flat-bottomed fishing boat, the big boy dipped up edible blue crabs that in the coast city markets sold for twenty-five cents apiece. All the boys got as their share was five cents a crab; and noting the weight of the boat and the size of the wee lads—one was seven and the other eleven—and comparing it all with the strength of the surf and the force of the heavy tide rips that run on these coasts, we wondered if the education of the lads would ever be completed. However, we entered the shack



MANY A BOY OF THE NORTH CONTRIBUTES GENEROUSLY TO THE SUPPORT OF HIS HOME THROUGH HIS SKILL, AS A FISHERMAN

and had a very welcome drink of pure spring water—water taken from a spring that ebbed on the shore and could not be procured at low tide, as it actually rose fresh into the sea. On the table was the dirtiest and greasiest pack of cards it had ever been my misfortune to see. Neither the lad nor I nor the Gordon setter, Daisy, had eaten a bite since sunrise—and would not for ten miles yet if we could not buy some sort of food from this lonely cabin. While the Swede was showing us a wonderful heap of flotsam and jetsam he had piled up on the sands I suddenly missed the dog, and running back to the cabin, I found she had eaten the best part of that lamentable pack of cards; there she sat, with a foolish smile on her black face and the half-eaten ace of hearts protruding from her mouth. We procured better food for the setter and some for ourselves, and later were able to replace the cards with a new and cleaner lot. "Oh, I miss dot solitary so much," the Swede told me. Poor man, it was superfluous to play solitaire there.

Now, millions of salmon seek this long Pacific coast to spawn and die, for remember that every salmon of this family reaches its four-year-old maturity only, unless caught by Indian or white man

in their many contrivances. It starves itself for three months or more, so that the bodily cavity is filled with the six thousand eggs of the female and the two big milt bags of the male, and then, after swimming as much as fifteen hundred miles up some fresh water river, until it is torn and ragged and sore, it deposits the eggs and milt and then dies. Fritz and I saw so many on the bank of the river that we fled from the awful place, as the odor was unbearable.

These salmon provide great sport and make some money for these little chaps in these isolated places. We sat and watched a little Indian lad, a dusky boy of not more than ten, cleverly spearing big salmon out of one of the pools above a riffle in a mountain river; he threw the long cedar pole—tipped with a rude barbed point, usually a great fish-hook straightened out—with much skill, throwing it ahead of a darting fish much as we shoot ahead of a flying bird; he steadily drew out plunging dog salmon and coho salmon, fish weighing from six to twelve pounds, until he had as many as he thought his younger brother and he could "la-pesh ne wah," that is the way he said it in Chinook; he means "carry on his fishing stick." The way he did it was to pass the end of his cedar pole



SOME OF THESE CHAPS COULD TEACH MANY A WISE MAN  
HOW TO FISH

through the gills of the salmon and half-drag, half-float them up the stream to the little fir pole-sided, cedar shake-covered structure they called home.

You must not think I quoted the genuine coast Indians' native tongue in those two Chinook words, for Chinook is a jargon of English, French and Spanish words, oft mispronounced and mis-spelled, mingled with a few of the native words of the tribes. They use this jargon speaking with the white man and with other tribes, but each tribe has its own language full of strange clicking sounds.

Well, those little lads could gather in fifty pounds of half-spent, half-spawned salmon every day—they call them "sammon," so closely does the Chinook copy the intruders' tongues. These fish were split down the belly—not much time was spent in cleaning them—then they were smoked and hung away for future use. No doubt this is one of the causes of the heavy death-rate of the Indians; fully half of the people have died off in the last fifty years, and whole tribes have disappeared, leaving not a trace or tale behind. These starved salmon, after struggling up these rivers, are slime-covered, fungus-covered, with tails stripped of flesh and skin, and the very bones exposed from contact with the rocks.

They are unhealthy food, imperfectly cleaned, often not smoked sufficiently to in part manner cook them, often eaten thus half-raw. Also the exposure consequent on catching them would kill a whole village of white boys. Day after day we studied the salmon for three months on this stream. We saw these little brown lads wet to the hips; they waded in boots and stockings and knee pants unheeded, and were wet all day and all week. Often I have urged them to dry themselves at our lunch fire; they seemed to think this a very needless thing, and sat steaming and sweating there in their soaking clothes. Poor chaps, if they do live to grow up, and then follow the usual calling, the seal-hunting, they meet a speedy end when some day the schooner disappears in the thick fog, or else, as one young lad just returned from Behring sea told me, "Sol-liko-chuck, kee; a-pie, cosho Siwash," literally, rough sea, upset—then he graphically turned his finger down, meaning that the Siwash went to join cosho, the seal.

The little white boys on these rivers are expert in catching and landing a salmon. In fact, their lives are so intermingled with the birds and beasts and fishes that, later, when they grow up, they make the

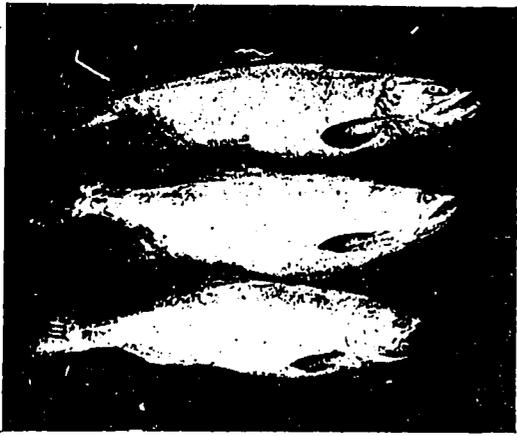
best men obtainable for the great fish trap industries, timber "cruisers," and guides for tourists when in search of big game.

They are little adepts with the steel traps, and as the mink and marten, the coon and land otter are plentiful, they have plenty of field practice until the time they are big enough to set the larger traps for bear, lynx, beaver and that universal, but harmless to man, animal, the puma, commonly called the panther. This island of Vancouver has plenty of them, as well as many wolves. The boys have myriad attractions; alas, many of them have no chance to get schooling. Remember, I am speaking of the most lonely, isolated cases, for in all settlements we find excellent schools. So the deer and the bear tempt their rifles; the trout are waiting in every

deep pool beside the bank for the worm-baited hook so miraculously dropping from the alders above; the big edible crabs are waiting on the sands at the river's mouth; the ring-necked pheasants are crowing in the woods as if a whole barnyard of game cocks had escaped; the quail are feeding on every trail; the willow grouse, our old friend the ruffed grouse, whirr from many a cover; the wild ducks and geese and brant, the plover and snipe and turnstones cover bay and pebbly beach and spit, and the little lad grows into a big, healthy hunter or fisher, untroubled by the ills and worries some of the city-bred, well-educated lads must of necessity meet in this life, where brotherly love and self-sacrifice are better than mere animal enjoyment.

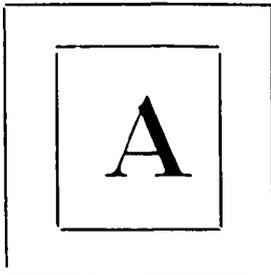


STEP ASHORE FROM THE CANOE WITH MANY  
A DEAD PIED GRIEBE.



*Photographs by Mr. A. Bailey and the Author*

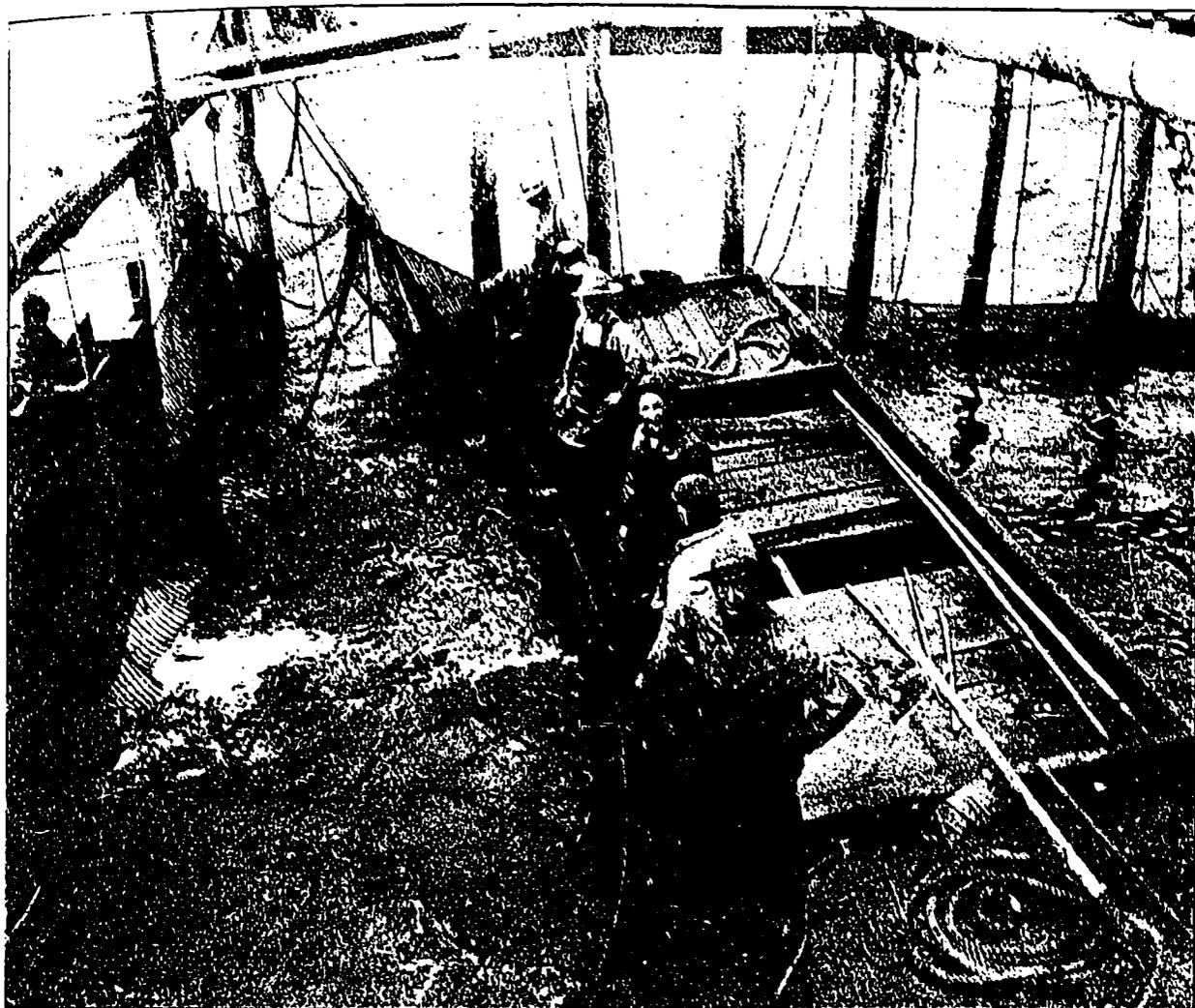
# Bonnycastle Dale Tells About the Salmon that "Run" in the Fall



**A**FTER we had watched the three varieties of salmon that "run" in the spring and early summer—the Spring — also known as the King or Chinook — the Sockeye (Blueback) and the handsome Steelhead, enumerated by the U. S. authorities as a sea trout, and by Prof. Prince of Ottawa as a salmon, we noticed that the other three varieties were beginning to appear in the Straits of Juan de Fuca. In the mighty hosts gathered in the great fish traps that line the southern coast of the island of Vancouver, silver salmon, locally the Coho, Humpback salmon and Dog salmon, were starting to "run" in the early days of August. To give you a correct idea of these we photographed the three, a male Dog salmon at the top. Note the great hooked jaw and large teeth of this ferocious-looking salmon, ageing now to the spawning season, his maturity showing the hook of the jaw and the development of the organs. Thus early this variety was colored a light pink, and not as soft in flesh as they become later, when they enter the fresh-water streams. When this breed is laid in the sun a few moments stripes appear well defined all over the body. The second in the plate, the Humpback, can always be told by the fine scales and the hump on the back. It, too, was a fully developed adult, four years old, seeking the fresh water to spawn; its flesh was fairly pink and firm, being taken in the salt water. It seems a pity that this big fish, that later runs in millions up the straits, should not have a larger commer-

cial value; but as the public have been educated to eat only a red salmon these big fish sell for one cent apiece from the fish traps. The third salmon is the Coho, a good, clean, handsome fish, flesh of a fair red, firm in comparison with the other fall fish, a good sporty fish on the rod, and likewise runs in large schools.

It was extremely interesting to stand on the deck of the tug at the deep-water end of the fish trap, half a mile from shore, and gaze down into the circling mass of big salmon imprisoned in the Spiller net. Great Spring salmon, a very rare Sockeye or a square-tailed handsome Steelhead were swimming amid a mass of silvery Humpbacks, big fat Dog salmon and clean-cut Cohoes, around and around the forty-foot square-netted prison, where some five thousand fish were swimming—and this is only a fair catch-dodging. Amid the mass was a school of young salmon not more than six inches long. We dissected these and decided they were young Spring salmon. Deeper down we could see the huge bulk of a blackfish or porpoise. Edging in and out, their shark-like fins and tails ever fanning, were scores of dogfish—not Dog salmon—and many a sore and jagged rip on the sides of the imprisoned salmon showed where these members of the shark family had been feeding. In the swirling mass tapering ratfish with wonderfully clear sea-green eyes could be seen, their rich chocolate coloring adding a new tint to the blues and green and browns and silvers of the crowded net. Deep down a great white spotted, sharp-spined sturgeon glided in the darker places. Huge skates slowly fanned by their brown leathery fins working as a bird's wings. Black bass, codfish of five



SCOW INSIDE SPILLER NET OF FISH TRAP

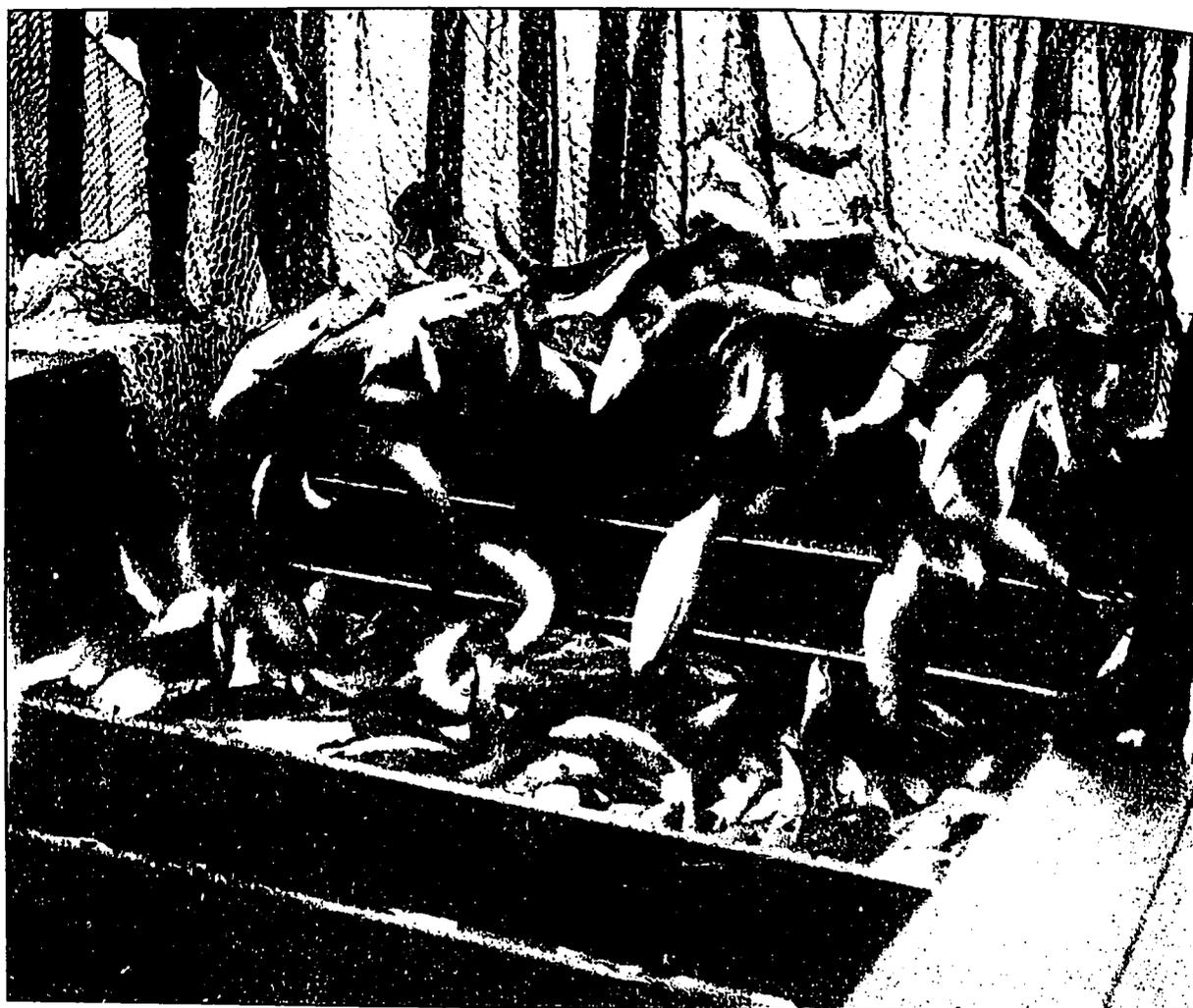
varieties, squid, herring, horse mackerel, darted and plunged—a very kaleidoscope of fish.

The scow was passed in over the edge of the Spiller net, the net itself was gathered in under; the steam brailer was set to work and soon a splashing, rattling, leaping mass of silvery salmon and various fishes was falling into the scow. At another place the hand brailer was used and we pictured it coming up out of the spiller full of Humpbacks. Within two or four minutes all of the salmon were dead in the scow; later they were sorted at the trap wharf and soon were en route to market.

Now, in September or October, the trap fishing has ceased, and the salmon are swimming in the sheltered arms and harbors of the sea, waiting for the rains to swell the fresh water streams that they may ascend and spawn and die. Strange provision of Nature, that no sooner has this handsome fish lived its four full years in the unknown places of the ocean, that it must seek a place to deposit its spawn or milt and perish to perpetuate the species.

Early in September we followed the Dog salmon up the streams—the Cohoes were still leaping in the estuary; over shallows and riffles they worked with every tide, tearing and scarring themselves and growing great patches of fungus on their sides. Some were turning to a deep red, in fact we have seen some that were actually red salmon. Although they leaped and rose not one of them would take a bait. In places we saw two males following one female; in others we watched the male salmon following after flounders—for what reason we do not know. Poor things: they were marked and torn and fungus covered until we wondered that even the bears eat the remains. But they do, as the trails at the water's edge and the half-eaten fish in the woods bear witness—and our web-footed friend the mallard likewise feeds on this awful fare. The gulls were so stuffed with decayed fish that they were inert. Later the polluted air makes this part of our study anything but pleasant.

Summing up all the opinions that we have heard in a thousand-mile pedestrian



SALMON FALLING FROM BRAILES INTO SCOW

trip along this ruggedly beautiful Pacific coast; noting the fact that the run of good salmon this year was lamentably small, while the poorer fish were plentiful; remembering the fact that the Indians at the head waters of the rivers—who have for years fed on the spawning salmon—are face to face with starvation on account of the absence of the Sockeye from its old-time spawning grounds; seeing everywhere in the U. S. great numbers of traps and nets of all kinds, while here in Canada the traps are not as plentiful the nets are ever in the way of the

good salmon seeking to enter the rivers—one must be led to the conclusion that the salmon is passing out. True that on the Sacramento the hatcheries have regained a lead, but every place we go to the one tale is, less good salmon, as many poor salmon. more firms and men engaged and an ever-decreasing pack. Shall we kill the fish until a live Spring, Sockeye or Coho will be a rarity? or shall we have, both in the U. S. and Canada, a series of close seasons, until we find the Sockeye once more plentiful far up that great spawning river—the Fraser?





MRS. A. D. MCRAE WITH HER STRING OF HORSES

# Where Women Share the Sports of Men

By E. McClughan

"S

SPORT for sport's sake" is the unconscious motto of the Vancouver woman who, whether in the realm of shooting, yachting, fishing, riding, motoring, mountaineering, or in the many other departments of outdoor life, has earned for herself the title of sportswoman. She does not commercialize her outdoor pastimes, nor strain her nerves in the effort to make records for the mere glory of having her fame noised abroad. Hers is rather the good old English ideal of the activity which gives precision to eye and hand, and instils energy and strength alike into brain and muscle.

In a land unsurpassed in the beauty of its sea, lake and mountain scenery, where almost every district claims, with some reason, the title of "the sportsman's paradise," it is not strange that even the so-called "weaker" sex should appropriate some portion of this natural birthright.

The proportion of British Columbia women who participate in sports probably

is small in comparison with that found in other colonies, such as India, the West Indies, and Cape Colony. The inferiority in numbers of the British Columbia sportswoman is no doubt to be explained by the fact that life in a new country bears heavily upon the women in cases where there is no native population to perform the drudgery of housework. In India the women-folk, even of the lower classes of civil servants, lead a comparatively idle life; in the West Indies it is disgraceful even to superintend one's own marketing; while in South Africa the white women go shooting, riding or golfing, leaving a host of black servants to attend to the commoner duties of life.

Since the powers that be have wisely decreed that British Columbia shall be "a white man's country," there may be a lurking doubt in the minds of some house-owners as to whether the word "man" in this case really denotes the genus *Homo* at large, or whether it is applicable only to persons of the male sex. However, the women of British Columbia have accepted the situation with all due meekness, and it is only fair to say that the class of British Columbia women who go in for sports



MISS HAZEL KELLY AND MISS RUTH DOUGLAS, TWO OF THE BEST HORSEWOMEN OF THE YOUNGER SET

includes, not merely those to whom wealth has given a life of idleness, but also many whose time is claimed by numerous domestic and social duties.

Any possible disadvantages of life in a new country are more than compensated for by the wonderful accessibility of facilities for all kinds of sport. The beautiful open valleys of the interior are unsurpassed for horseback riding, and many a winner of ribbons at horse shows and exhibitions owes some of her equestrian skill to practice gained upon the open space of the Similkameen and the Okanagan.

Trout and other fish of many varieties abound everywhere in the fresh water of British Columbia, from the well-known resorts of the island and lower mainland

to the most remote streams of the Rockies and Selkirks, which are seldom visited, except by Indians. Deep-sea fishing for cod, flounder, and especially for salmon, is unsurpassed.

The great mountain masses, irreverently supposed by some to represent the weariness of the Creator on the eve of the seventh day, afford unlimited prospects to the daring mountaineer. Not only are there precipitous cliffs and peaks to defy his skill—there is also the grand scenery in the world to delight his eye at the end of the arduous climb.

An enthusiastic sportswoman is Mrs. C. G. Henshaw, of Vancouver, who, in company with Mr. Henshaw, has managed to penetrate to mountain streams and woods

where probably no white man, and certainly no white woman, had ever before set foot. Mrs. Henshaw is a born explorer, one who knows the charm of camp life, the call of the "Red Gods," and the strange, irresistible lure of the lone trail. Everywhere this accomplished woman has carried with her the keen interest of the naturalist, who finds so many objects for study in the rocks and mountains, as well as in the flora and fauna of this, from a scientific standpoint, unexplored country. Mrs. Henshaw has devoted her attention particularly to the flora of the Rocky mountains, and her popular book upon that subject, entitled "Wild Flowers of the Rocky Mountains," is a work of considerable value, dealing, as it does, with a subject upon which very little has yet been written, and indeed concerning which only a fraction has yet been discovered. In connection with her work this skilled naturalist has been able to stock an extensive herbarium, only a part of the contents of which is dealt with in her writings. During her botanical work Mrs. Henshaw has come much in contact with Prof. John Marcoun, whom she regards as a very wonderful naturalist, the type of a class which appears to her to be passing away.

Mrs. Henshaw was also the first British Columbian member of the Canadian Alpine club, organized about five years ago. Her devotion to botanical work has, however, kept her below the altitude of the last vegetation, that is, under 8,000 feet, so that, according to her own statement, she has neither broken nor attempted to break records in Alpine work.

Mrs. Henshaw numbers with her other accomplishments an unusual skill in the use of the rifle and shot-gun, and is most enthusiastic over the profusion of game to be found everywhere throughout the province. "If you fail to get plenty of game," Mrs. Henshaw is wont to say, "one of two things is wrong. Either you are no sportsman, or you haven't a good guide. If you know your business and secure the services of a competent guide, you will get an abundance of game every time you go out."

Having seen the awful ravages of fire in destroying millions of dollars' worth of valuable timber throughout the province,



MRS. JOHN P. MCCONNELL, MOUNTED ON HER THOROUGHBRED, "BLAMELESS"

Mrs. Henshaw is a staunch upholder of all laws for the protection of forests, and strong in her denunciation of those campers to whose wanton carelessness is due this frightful waste of property. Moreover, she not only preaches, but practises, having with her own hands fought forest fires in the mountains.

Mrs. Henshaw also has a strong sense of the necessity for observing the closed seasons prescribed by the game act, and never fails in exhorting transgressors in this respect to follow her own good example. In short, Mrs. Henshaw is an exemplary sports-woman in every sense of the term.

Another adept in the use of rod and line is Mrs. Thomas H. White, Glencoe Lodge, Vancouver, whose husband is chief engineer of the C. N. R. During the past two summers Mrs. White has made fishing excursions to Campbell river, that famous resort of the British Columbia sportsman. Mrs. White's records in trolling are among the best, her heaviest catches of last season being spring salmon 20 pounds, and tye salmon 42½ pounds.

Unfortunately, Mrs. White was unable this season to await the arrival of the "king of fish," who appears toward the end of July; but during a couple of weeks in the earlier part of that month she managed to make a catch of fifty-five coho salmon ranging from 8 to 20 pounds in

weight. Mrs. White is most enthusiastic over the catching of the tye salmon, which are taken by trolling in the deep salt water at the mouth of the Campbell river, where these great fish feed previous to the long fast of their up-river journey to the spawning grounds. As trolling is done either during the ebb or the flow of the tide, a spice of danger is added to the sport, for the tide rushes in between Valdez island and Vancouver island with a force which imperils the lives of those unacquainted with the waters. The custom is to engage an experienced boatman, who also gaffs the fish and kills them.

The fishing for speckled trout in the streams and lakes of this vicinity this experienced sportswoman found also to be very good. Mrs. White is not merely an adept in the art of catching fish. She also takes an active interest in the lives and habits of both sea and land creatures, and finds the ways of the salmon upon its jour-

ney to the spawning grounds a study of especial interest.

Mrs. White considers the scenery of the coast-line, sea, lake and wood particularly beautiful in this vicinity, and reports the Campbell river sunset as a scene of most exquisite loveliness.

This intrepid sportswoman hopes that next summer she may be able to visit Campbell river during the tye season, at the end of July and the beginning of August, when she anticipates making a record catch.

Mrs. R. Marpole, another prominent Vancouver woman, has handled both rod and gun since her early girlhood days in Victoria, when she was accustomed, with her parents, to make shooting and fishing excursions into the Duncans and Cowichan lake regions. For a number of years past Mrs. Marpole has regularly accompanied her husband on his shooting expeditions into Alberta. Mr. and Mrs. Marpole are accustomed in the fall of the year to make up a party of friends, who journey with them in their private car to the prairie country, where duck and prairie chicken abound. Some of the Vancouver sportswomen who have been members of their party at various times are Mrs. Gardiner Johnson, Mrs. Hinde-Bowker, and Mrs. Enthoven. Besides using the rifle and shot-gun, Mrs. Marpole is also an accomplished horsewomen.

Mrs. Brougham is another Vancouver woman who has proven her skill with the shot-gun in duck-shooting in the vicinity of "70-Mile House," on the Cariboo road.

A strenuous sport in which many Vancouver women indulge is that of mountaineering. Eight years ago, when a few ladies first timidly attached themselves to parties going up Grouse mountain, this climb was considered by the sterner sex as one difficult and well-nigh impossible for a woman. Indeed, even some members of the aforesaid sterner sex were overheard to declare that they themselves would be many years older before they attempted another ascent of the kind.

This attitude, however, has passed rapidly away with the advent of many expert climbers of both sexes. The climbing of Grouse mountain nowadays is nothing to



MISS MABEL SMITH, MOUNTED ON HER  
CUP-WINNING THOROUGHBRED



MRS. C. G. HENSHAW MAKING A PERILOUS ASCENT OVER A  
ROCKY MOUNTAIN GLACIER

at a subject to be passed over lightly  
trifling memory of one's "salad days"  
mountaineering. Luxury, too, has crept  
the case of Grouse mountain. One  
a new club cabin in the vicinity  
ag heights, and another abode of  
an comfort on the "Perpendicular  
things unheard of in the old days,  
sleeping out under the roof of heaven  
the order of the night, and when one  
led to awake in time for sun-  
the morning.

But even if Vancouver's nearest peak  
has been marred by the footprints of  
civilization, the hardy mountaineers have  
pushed on to new conquest of the wilds.  
Intrepid lady Alpinists now swarm fear-  
lessly and unweariedly over the billowing  
sea of mountains to the north of Burrard  
inlet. Seymour, Goat, Dam, Crown, and  
Dickens have no terrors for them; Bishop,  
Jarrett and Garibaldi to them mean but  
the outing of a summer's day; they have  
scaled the guardian Lions of Vancouver,



AT THE SUMMIT OF MOUNT DICKENS—  
ELEVATION 5250 FEET

and even set foot upon the apex of the perilous western peak.

Out of the stray parties which seven or eight years ago were wont to make ascents from time to time has grown up the Vancouver Mountaineering club, which was organized some four years ago. One of the most enthusiastic lady climbers of the early days was Miss L. Laverock, who has done good work, not only in the vicinity of Vancouver, but also on Vancouver island and in the state of Washington.

Mrs. Green, of Vancouver, was the first woman to climb the western peak of the Lions, a feat in which she has been emulated by Miss L. De Beck and Miss Hanafin.

Other prominent lady members of the club are Miss A. C. Laird, Miss M. Wickwire, and Miss E. B. Fowler. Miss Wickwire and Miss Fowler have also to their credit the climbing of Cheam, an 8,000-foot peak in the Hope mountains, some miles north-east of Chilliwack.

Since Vancouver is pre-eminently the "horse" city of the Pacific coast, it follows naturally that it should also be noted for the numbers of its women who are skilled in the arts of riding and driving. The capacious new horse show building gives

every opportunity for displays of horse-womanship, and here during the past two years women from Calgary, Victoria, Seattle, Tacoma, Portland, Spokane, and other northwestern cities have vied with the Vancouver women in trials of equestrian skill. This annual show, under the auspices of the Vancouver Horse Show association, has not only given a wonderful impetus to the breeding and importation of all classes of horseflesh, but has also quickened the interest of Vancouver women in all sports and competitions associated with the horse. Every year shows new hackneys and hunters in the show ring with newcomers for honors in the ladies' saddle and driving classes.

Of late the circle of Vancouver horsewomen has received many welcome acquisitions to its numbers, notable amongst them being Mrs. John P. McConnell, a Portland horsewoman, and Mrs. A. D. McRae, late of Winnipeg.

Mrs. McConnell's first appearance in Vancouver was at the first horse show, which was held in the Drill hall over two years ago. On this occasion she handled all the entries of Dr. A. C. From and Mr. A. G. Brown, of Portland, and was the first to receive a blue ribbon in a Vancouver horse show. In the combination saddle and driving class with Mr. Brown's "Lady Gay," Mrs. McConnell was first in the ring, first unhitched and first saddled and mounted, having ridden twice round the ring before any of her gentlemen competitors were even mounted. By her expertness on this occasion Mrs. McConnell won for Mr. Brown the splendid Considine cup. In this horse show Mrs. McConnell was also first in the ladies' saddle class, with Dr. From's Hazel winning D. Spencer & Co.'s handsome cup over the renowned champion, Highland Gaines.

Last year in Victoria Mrs. McConnell rode the Moor, owned by Mr. Farrell, of Seattle, taking four firsts and three seconds in the various classes. In Seattle she has also won over Miss Bak on Highland Gaines, and Miss Laidlaw on Searchlight.

Mrs. McConnell is a veteran horsewoman, having owned and ridden her own thoroughbreds ever since her earliest

girlhood days in Portland. She belonged to the Portland Hunt club, and was an exhibitor at the first horse show ever held in Portland, where she won two blues, two reds and a white with two of her own horses.

At present Mrs. McConnell is the owner of a fine black standard-bred combination mare, Lauzanne, which in the small size has beaten everything of its class in Vancouver. She also rides a horse which until the fall meeting of 1910 held a record on the Minoru race track.

Although an admirer of the splendid side-saddle work done by women riders, Mrs. McConnell is an advocate of the cross-saddle for members of her own sex, and, along with Miss Berenice Baker in 1908, was the first to give in Vancouver a

This expert horsewoman's feats of rough-riding must not be forgotten. In the summer of 1909 she rode with Mr. McConnell to Nicola via the Hope trail, a journey which entailed many nights spent under the open sky, and which was accomplished without either tent or pack-horse. Mrs. McConnell is still looking for greater worlds to conquer in the domain of rough-riding, and hopes at some time to cover in this way the entire distance between Vancouver and Fort George.

Mrs. A. D. McRae, who since her arrival has taken part in one Vancouver horse show, is the possessor of what is probably the most complete stables on the coast. Her hackney standard-bred team, Mimi and Musette; her heavy carriage



"THE TRUNKS OF FALLEN TREES FORM NATURAL RESTING PLACES"

demonstration of cross-saddle riding when done by an accomplished horsewoman.

Besides being a skilled rider and driver, Mrs. McConnell is also a brilliant and interesting writer on the subject of horse-flesh. She has always advocated the long, flowing tail and mane as essential features of beauty in horses, and is strong in her denunciation of the inhuman practice of docking. The horse, Mrs. McConnell says, uses his tail, not only in warding off the attacks of flies, but also, as it were, like the rudder of a boat. To deprive him of this appendage is not only to disfigure him, but also to do him an act of inexcusable cruelty which, unluckily, does not end with the torture of the operation itself.

team, Cock Robin and Robin Hood; and her three hunters, Gold Dust, Broker, and Killarney, all won blue ribbons at the horse show of 1910, gaining for their mistress twenty-nine prizes in all, including the stable prize for the greatest number of points.

Mrs. McRae is considered one of the most accomplished horsewomen on the coast. She is an excellent whip, noted for her handling of the four-in-hand, and particularly for the skill and dash which she displays in managing the difficult sporting tandem. In the driving section last April she won blues in the ladies' single, the ladies' pairs, the four-in-hand and the sporting tandem.

She also rides her hunters in the saddle

and jumping classes, her skill and fearlessness being the envy and admiration of all who have enjoyed the privilege of seeing her work.

Mrs. McRae is also a prominent member of the Vancouver Hunt club, and on May 24 last won the first hunt club cup.

Mrs. Cecil Smith and Mrs. C. J. Loewen, for many years residents of Vancouver, are unexcelled in saddle work, particularly in hurdling. These ladies have ridden since childhood, having practised horsemanship on four continents.

Mrs. Cecil Smith is well known for her fearless handling of the most spirited horses, and has won many trophies, not only with Don Pedro, which was formerly her property, but also with many well-known horses belonging to others. Amongst these are Mr. M. C. Hamilton's White Hose, Mr. T. S. Smith's saddle mare, Cannie Campbell, as well as Mr. Smith's

Credential, the champion jumper of the coast. Mrs. Smith has also won many handsome cups with Mr. J. A. Russell's champion heavy-weight hunter, Golden Crest. This expert horsewoman has ridden in Seattle, Victoria, and New Westminster, as well as in Vancouver.

Mrs. Smith is also one of the finest whips in British Columbia, her driving of Mr. McGregor's spirited hackney team, Warwick Dora and Warwick Graceful, having been one of the features of the second Vancouver horse show.

This intrepid horsewoman has also done some notable rough-riding, having crossed the Hope trail to Princeton five times during the past eight years. Mrs. Smith at one time lived in the Similkameen district, and now owns a fine farm at Agassiz, where her favorite pastime is the care of a number of handsome horses.

Mrs. Smith's sister, Mrs. C. T. Loewen, has during the past three years won fifteen cups and many other prizes with her fine hunter, St. Louis. Mrs. Loewen has ridden at shows in many of the coast cities, and is considered probably the best lady hurdler in the northwest.

Mrs. George E. Macdonald, one of the most charming hostesses of the Vancouver horse show, is also renowned for her victories in the ladies' hunter and saddle classes, in which she has won some twenty trophies with her hunter Don Pedro. Mrs. Macdonald has also ridden at horse shows and exhibitions in Victoria, Seattle and New Westminster. She is as expert in motoring as in riding, and was the first woman in Vancouver to drive a motor car. This was some years ago, before motoring for women became so general, and Mrs. Macdonald was at that time the recipient of many complimentary press notices for her daring and intrepidity in managing her own car. At present Mrs. Macdonald drives a 50 horse-power Peerless car. Two winters ago she drove her car from Los Angeles to San Francisco in heavy roads and bad weather, an achievement which should qualify this ardent motorist to enter hopefully into one of the famous Glidden contests.

Miss Mabel Smith, sister of Mr. T. J. Smith, of Vancouver, has distinguished



MRS. J. J. FORSTER, A BRITISH COLUMBIA ARCHER MAKING A RECORD SCORE ON MRS. M. F. HILL'S PRIVATE ARCHERY GROUNDS, FOREST GROVE



MRS. C. G. HENSHAW. ONE OF THE BEST SHOTS AMONG BRITISH COLUMBIA WOMEN



MRS. HENSHAW ALSO IS DEVOTED TO ANGLING, AND HAS MADE MANY A CREDITABLE CATCH

herself in the ladies' saddle classes, not only in Vancouver and New Westminster, but in Victoria, Seattle and Portland. During the past few years Miss Smith has won eight cups, including the splendid "Gold Seal" challenge cup, to be won two years in succession by ladies riding their own hunters. This cup was first won by Miss Smith with Summerland at the first Vancouver horse show, held in the Drill hall, and again the following year with Schweitzer. Miss Smith has also ridden her brother's thoroughbred saddle mare, Cannie Campbell, as well as the renowned Credential.

Mrs. Waterman, formerly of Princeton, now of Okanagan Falls, a sister of Mrs. Loewen and Mrs. Smith, of Vancouver, has taken up the work of horsebreeding in her district. The horses being produced are crosses of the thoroughbred with the native, a combination which gives a handsome, hardy and useful animal. The profession assumed by Mrs. Waterman is one for which there is much scope in British Columbia, and one which meets with remarkable success, as horses

bred in the interior have the reputation of being invariably sound, both in wind and limb.

Mrs. D. C. McGregor, of "Glen Lyon," Fraser river road, owner of the stylish hackney team Warwick Dora and Warwick Graceful, was one of the drivers at Vancouver's first agricultural exhibition, and on this and other occasions has won many trophies.

Mrs. S. L. Howe, whose husband is president of the Vancouver horse show association, has also made a name for herself as a handler of spirited hackneys.

Miss Lillian Holland, one of the youngest horsewomen in the show ring, is accustomed to manage her father's entries with such an able hand that they have been the winners of many blue ribbons. Miss Holland won with Sweet Briar in the ladies' phaeton class at the Vancouver agricultural exhibition, and has also captured Mr. Ricketts' prize for the best lady's turnout owned in British Columbia. In Victoria last year she successfully drove the ponies of Mrs. S. R. O'Neill.

Another successful young horsewoman

is Miss Hazel Kelly, daughter of Mr. Robert Kelly, who at the Vancouver agricultural exhibition won for herself a reputation in saddle work. Miss Ruth Douglas, daughter of Mr. E. Douglas, is also an accomplished rider and driver.

Miss Flora Russell, daughter of Mr. J. A. Russell, drove her pony team of hackneys in many classes at the recent Vancouver exhibition, winning a goodly number of prizes.

Amongst women riders of Vancouver there is a unanimous opinion that a bridle path alongside the Stanley park roads would be a decided improvement upon that famous pleasure ground. Such bridle paths are the rule in the parks of all the great cities of Europe, and the Vancouver ladies feel that amongst the many schemes for the improvement of Stanley park this one for the accommodation of equestrians ought to obtain a prominent place.

Amongst the more gentle field sports is that of archery—in the old English days not merely a sport, but a serious factor in the national defence. When modern explosives took the place of muscular energy for the purpose of discharging projectiles at the enemy, the practice of archery fell into disuse until recent years, during which it has undergone a wonderful revival. Modern sportsmen and sportswomen still desire the strength of arm, the keenness of eye, and sureness of hand which once made the English yeomanry the pride of England, and won for her more battlefields than did all the mailed knights of chivalry.

An expert archer and an enthusiast over that sport is Mrs. J. J. Forster, of Vancouver, who has spent much time in Forest Grove, Oregon, and there practised archery under Captain F. Barnes, one of the best archers in America. Mrs. Forster declares that there is no sport equal to archery, and her enthusiasm may be understood from the fact that her health, which some time ago was very poor, has been almost completely restored by this salutary exercise. Since the strength of the body is found to be in direct ratio to the lung capacity, any exercise, like archery, which expands the chest must be a most beneficial one. To quote Mrs. For-

ster's words, it is a "good, clean, all-round 'A No. 1' sport!"

Mrs. Forster's brother-in-law, Mr. M. F. Hill, of Forest Grove, Oregon, said to be the second best archer in America, along with his wife, also an expert archer, will shortly take up residence in Vancouver, and it is hoped that an archery club may then be organized. Captain Barnes, who will also visit Vancouver, is not only a famous archer, but a well-known manufacturer of bows. These he made from the time-honored English yew, until he discovered in a certain part of Oregon a yew tree the wood of which equals, if not surpasses, the English variety. Now all Captain Barnes' bows are made from the Oregon yew, and so excellent have they proved to be that he receives orders for them, not only from all parts of America, but also from England.

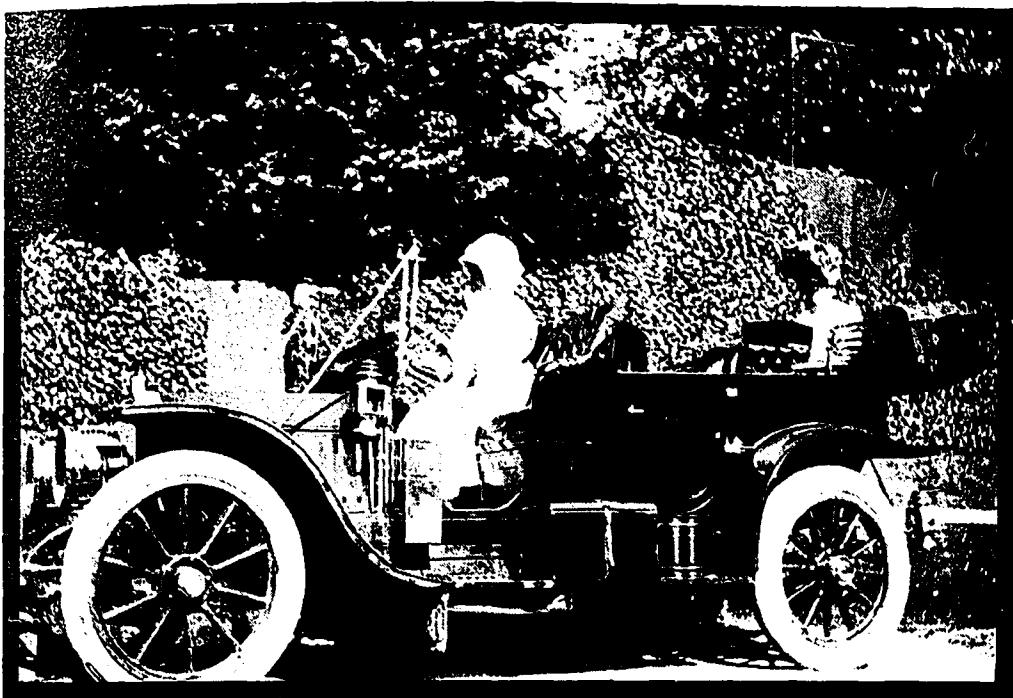
Both Mrs. Forster and Mrs. M. F. Hill have made enviable records in archery. The day on which the photograph of the accompanying engraving was taken Mr. Forster made three golds, with a total score of forty-nine at a distance of sixty paces, in the course of a couple of hours' practice. Mrs. Hill on the same occasion succeeded in making four golds. Considering the difficulty of taking aim, as well as of reckoning with every stray breeze that blows, even those unacquainted with archery must recognize these scores as remarkable ones.

Other Vancouver people who practise archery are the family of Mr. T. S. Calland, who frequently indulge in this sport at their home on the Point Grey road.

The equipment shown in the engraving is an attractive one. Bows are of various weights and sizes, suitable for each archer in proportion to the strength of his arm, as in the far-off days of Ulysses.

The dress is of hunter's green, sacred to the memory of Robin Hood, while the quiver of six arrows has a tassel of the same color, on which the arrows may be wiped.

Because of all its romantic associa-



MRS. GEORGE E. MACDONALD, DRIVING HER FIFTY HORSE-POWER CAR

tions with the people of many nations from the very earliest dawn of history, as well as because of its more important health-giving attributes, the practice of archery ought to become immensely popular amongst all lovers of high-class sport.

The sport of yachting has become a favorite one amongst women who love the clear sunlight and invigorating salt breezes of the Pacific. Though to the ordinary landsman the terms "yachting girl" and "fair skipper" may denote only the frontispiece of some August periodical, yet to the Vancouver man these terms have more than an artificial meaning. In this city the "yachting girl," as she appears in connection with the Royal Vancouver Yacht club, is an admitted reality, and has been such for the past five years.

The first man to recognize the ability of a number of Vancouver ladies in handling a boat was Mr. Charles Otis Julian, who accordingly offered a perpetual cup to be competed for each year by lady skippers. The idea was at first laughed at, word pictures being drawn of the chaos and confusion which would possess the inlet under such circumstances. Mr. Julian, however, maintained his ground, and the first race proved his wisdom. From that time the

ladies' race has been a feature of the regatta, and has been held under every sort of weather condition, from a thirty-mile breeze to a dead calm. It has afforded to spectators the pleasure of witnessing some of the prettiest starts and most exciting finishes in the history of the Royal Vancouver Yacht club, and, contrary to the expectations of the "arm-chair" critics, the ladies' race has been marred by no accident.

In the first ladies' race the Julian cup was won by Miss Marion McKeachie, who in Mr. Lucas' eighteen-foot "Chemaun" defeated Miss Sophie Deans in "Wide-awake" by a few seconds.

The following year Miss McKeachie yielded the cup to Miss McLennan, daughter of Mr. R. P. McLennan, of Vancouver. Twice in two different boats has Miss McLennan succeeded in capturing the cup. The first time she outsailed the fleet, winning handily in "Onaway," owned by Mr. MacDougal. Two years later she again won the cup in Mr. MacDougal's "Asthere," defeating Miss Viola Thicke in "Madeline" by one minute and forty-five seconds. By these two victories in two different boats Miss McLennan has won for herself the reputation of being one of the most able lady navigators on the Pacific coast.

Another young lady who has demonstrated

her ability with the tiller is Miss Sophie Deane. Miss Deane has both the fortune and the misfortune of racing in so famous a yacht as the "Wideawake"—a misfortune since the record built up for this boat by "Jimmie" Deane has caused it to be heavily handicapped in all races in which it has been entered. Because of this unfortunate handicap the fair skipper of the "Wideawake" has been obliged to content herself with a number of second prizes, a very creditable showing under the circumstances.

Miss Marion Shaw is one of the several young ladies who can dispute with Miss McLennan and Miss Deane the claim to honors in yacht racing. She is the holder of the cup for 1910, and the skill she showed in piloting "Tillicum" to victory was a revelation to the critics. Indeed, it is casting no reflection on Mr. Lucas' skill to say that "Tillicum" was never better sailed.

Miss Johnson in "Aloha," Miss Thicke in "Madeline," and Miss Orme in "Adanac," together with many others, have won distinction in this rarest of sports, and are

looked upon as dexterous skippers and likely winners. Indeed, so numerous have become the young ladies who are versed in the fine points of sailing, that the men of the Royal Vancouver Yacht club have perceived the necessity for looking to their laurels, and yachting, like many other branches of sport in Vancouver, has received a fresh impetus from the enthusiasm of the fair sex.

Foremost amongst dog-breeders in Vancouver is Mrs. J. W. Macfarland, who at various times has had some very fine specimens of the rough-coated Scotch collie. Heather Maid Perfection, C. K. C. 9635, has carried off honors in the Vancouver dog show, having at the age of six months won first in the puppy class, first in the novice, first in the limit, and second in the open, yielding first in the last-named class only to Mrs. Colin Jackson's champion. This beautiful animal is the daughter of Laird of the Glen and Oswegatchie Maid Perfection.

Another fine dog belonging to Mrs. Macfarland is Coila Clinker, whose grandsire was J. P. Morgan's Wishaw



THE MARPOLE SHOOTING PARTY AT THEIR HUNTING LODGE

Clinker, an animal which sold for \$3,400. The sire of Coila Clinker was Newton Abbot Clinker, also at one time the property of J. P. Morgan. Mrs. Macfarland is so great a lover of her collies that she rarely sells them, but prefers to make presents of them to her friends.

Miss R. Leigh Spencer, although undoubtedly the busiest woman in Vancouver, finds time, amongst her many duties, to interest herself in some very fine collies and French bulldogs, for which she is justly noted.

Amongst the many other lady owners of fine dogs are Mrs. McAuliffe, with her beautiful Pomeranians, and Mrs. Kerr Houlgate, of Cedar Cottage, who is the owner of a magnificent bulldog.

The foregoing professes to be the result of but a cursory glance over the ranks of Vancouver sportswomen, including, as it does, but a few of the various classes of sports and a limited number of the more prominent women in each class. It is a record of outdoor life which has helped to bring health, strength and happiness to those who have participated in it.



ASCENDING MOUNT CHEAM. IN THIS PARTY ARE MEMBERS OF THE VANCOUVER MOUNTAINEERING CLUB AND A NUMBER OF CHILLIWACK ENTHUSIASTS

# Progress of the West in Pictures

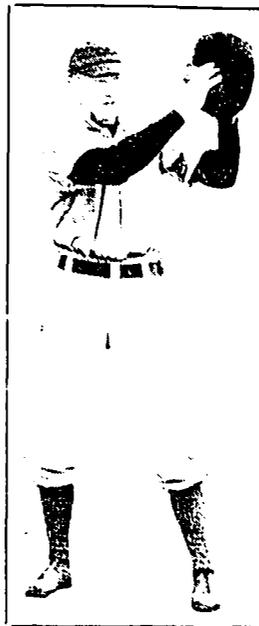


Lacrosse is Canada's National Game, and New Westminster holds the World's Championship. Eastern teams and one Western aggregation have failed to take away from them this season. We were taken during one of the World's Championship contests, and if the game is not popular in the West is because it is not known or because none but a Canadian has nerve enough to play it.

which to  
see pictures  
of Canada.



Max Taylor of Vancouver pitching the first ball of the season of 1910



I. Loihil



Seaton pitching for Seattle



Erickson pitching



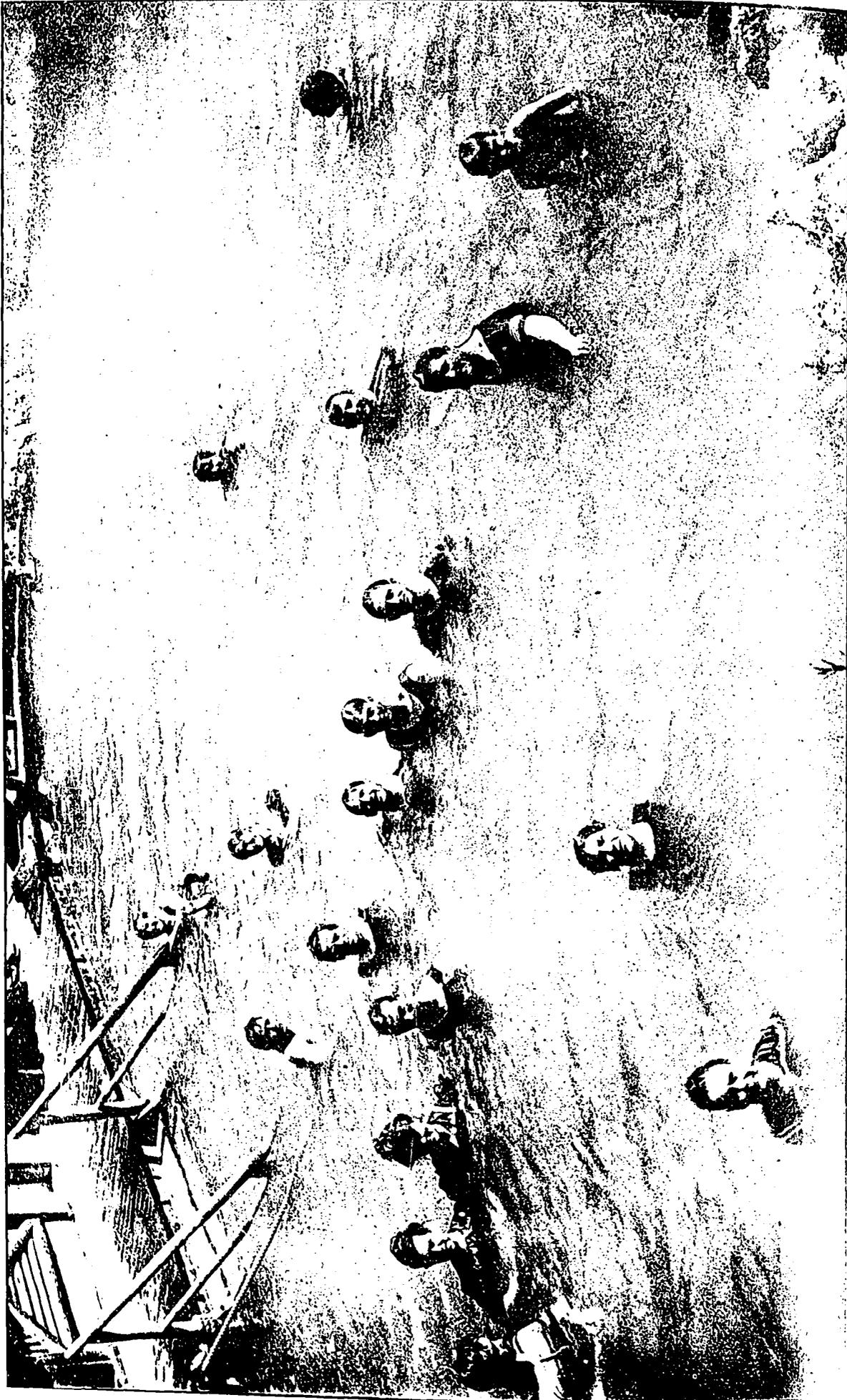
Harry Gardiner pitching for Vancouver



Joe Snyder, Vancouver's catcher, thrown out on an infield hit



st they think baseball is unknown in the Last West, yet three players have been drafted into the big Vancouver during the last year. Thousands go to the games and they witness baseball at its best



NO SPORT AFFORDS MORE ENJOYMENT TO PEOPLE OF ALL CLASSES AND AGES THAN THE DELICIOUSLY SALT WATER BATHING AT FINGERSHILL BAY. WHERE IS FOUND THE FINEST BEACH IN BRITISH COLUMBIA. A PUBLIC BEACH THAT MAY BE REACHED IN TEN MINUTES FROM NEARLY EVERY PART OF VANCOUVER.



Sweeney winning the one-mile British Columbia championship



Bell winning hurdle race at high school sports

**N**OWHERE is the love of sport quite so universal as in the Last West. In Vancouver men and women, boys and girls and little children go in for all the sports that develop muscle and brain. Every afternoon Stanley park's pathways are lined with women mounted on nervous thoroughbreds, and with young lads, too, with grooms riding at their sides—grooms or intrepid young chaps in boots. They play tennis, golf and croquet. They sail yachts—hundreds sail yachts and find anchorage in the little inlet off Stanley park, within sight of their homes. They hunt and fish. They go to the lacrosse and the baseball games and shout themselves hoarse—all of them, men, women and children. They go to the races and watch the harnesses and the running horses struggling to win. They cheer them on. Everywhere the true spirit is manifest. They go to all the high school and college sports and they know what it means to run a hundred yards in ten flat or in ten-fifths, and they know what it means to get over a bar that's five feet ten inches high, or to pole vault eleven feet six. There is nothing backward about the men and the sportswomen of British Columbia. They go in for anything that spells "fun."



Bell winning the high jump—high school sports



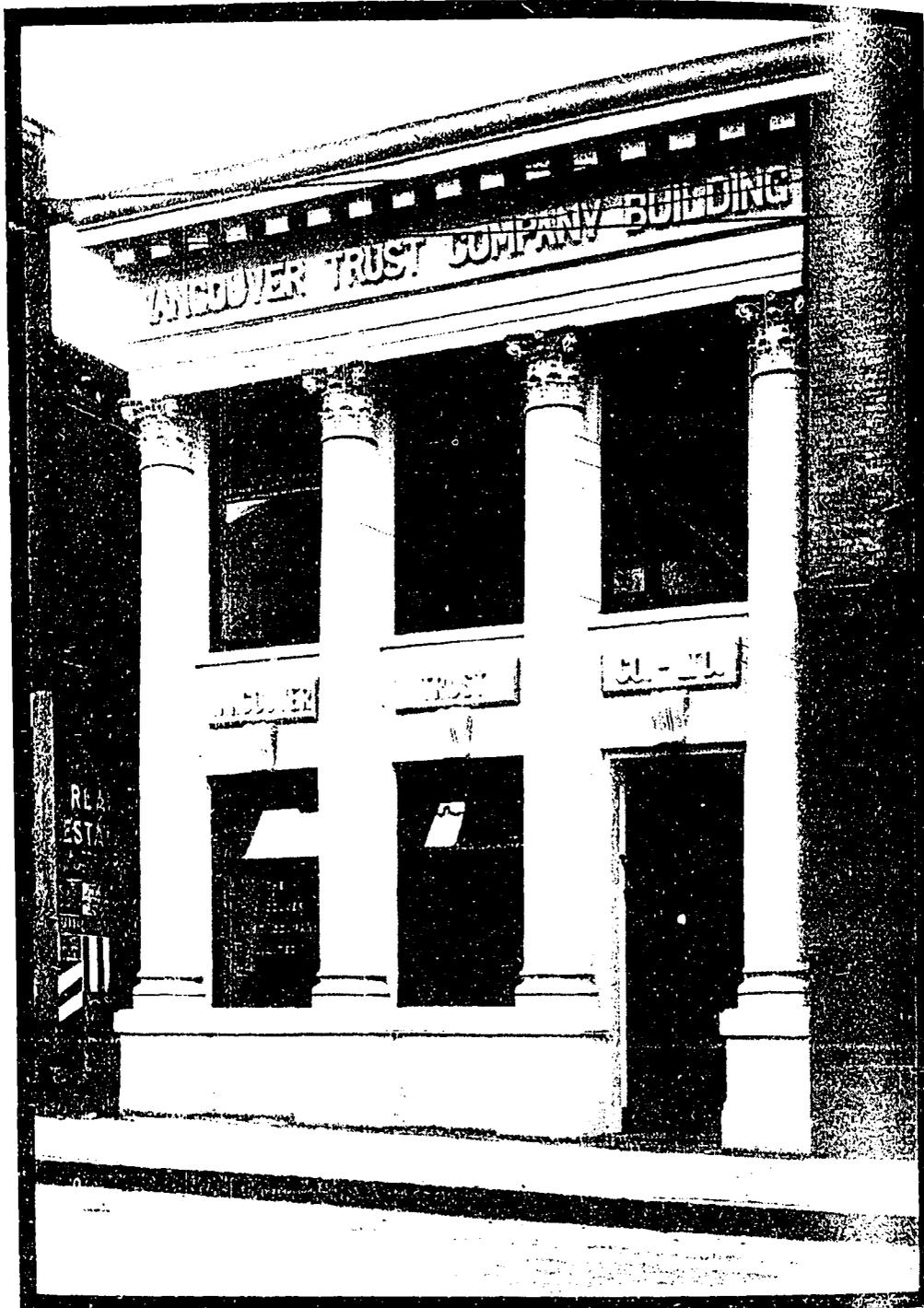
Bell winning the pole vault—high school sports

The pictures on these two pages explain themselves. They were taken at a high school athletic meet last spring. Hundreds turned out to witness them, and they were not disappointed, for a number of British Columbia records were

broken at the meet, and



**T**HIS window in itself tells a wonderful story of the rapid progress of the west, of its opportunities and of the support given to every deserving business venture by the people who spend their money in the west. Both *Man to Man* and the Gaskell, Odium, Stabler Company, comparatively speaking, are newcomers to the business world of British Columbia, although the influx of population is so great from month to month that men who came to Vancouver a year ago are looked upon as old residents. *Man to Man*, Ltd., purchased the *Westward Ho!* magazine last May. Since that time it has been rapidly enlarged, until today it contains more pages of reading matter and more illustrations than any other monthly magazine published in Canada. More rapid than this has been the rise of the Gaskell, Odium, Stabler corporation. These three men in January, 1909, purchased outright the Thomson Stationery Company. Two years previous to this purchase Mr. Gaskell had been called from Toronto to the Thomson company to take charge of their business, which had been established over twenty years. Among the heads of the different departments of the Thomson business were Edward Odium and Albert Stabler. When these three men learned Mr. Thomson was going to sell his business they formed a partnership and took it over. In the new company Mr. Gaskell became president, Mr. Stabler was made vice president and superintendent of manufacturing, and Mr. Odium became secretary and treasurer. At once the business was completely reorganized. New methods and systems were introduced. New lines were added. Steadily the business has grown. In January, 1910, the large Granville street branch was established, and does business under the name of Gaskell, Odium, Stabler, Ltd. Last February the New Westminster branch was opened, and another flat was added to the Granville street branch. The main business on Hastings street now occupies nine stories. And since the young men took over the business a year and ten months ago the volume of business has been increased 40 per cent. annually. Gaskell, Odium, Stabler have sold more copies of *Man to Man* in the last four months than any other stationery business selling the magazine.

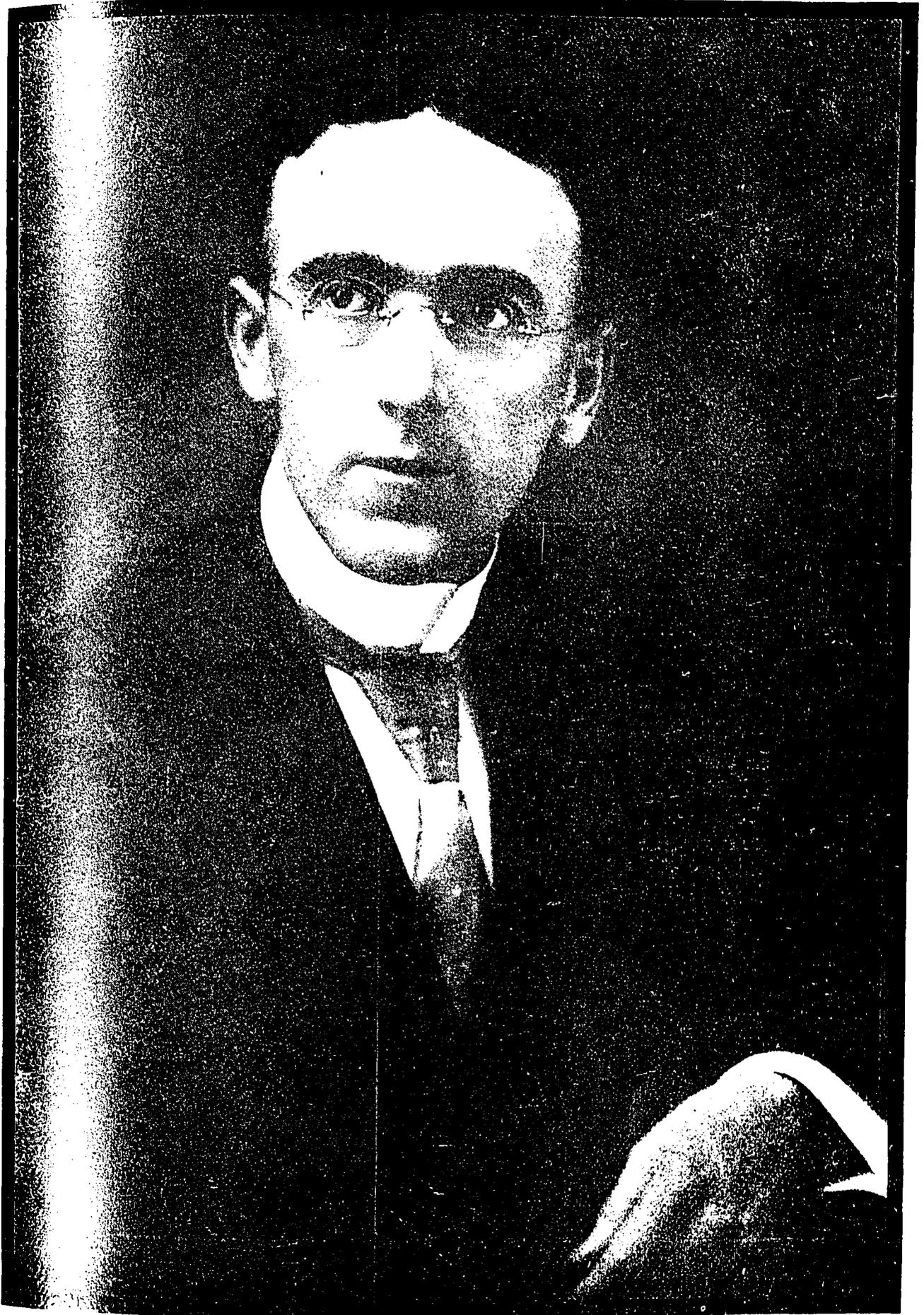


**T**HE removal of the Vancouver Trust Company, Limited, into its new home at 614 Pender street, marks an epoch in the career of this remarkably successful financial institution.

Ever since its establishment, the business of the company has continued at such a pace that it has been found necessary to frequently enlarge the premises in order to adequately cope with the situation. Under the able and experienced management of its managing director, Mr. D. von Cramer, actively supported by a strong and progressive board of directors, every department has been brought to the highest state of efficiency.

The officers of the company are all well known and successful business men. The president, Mr. H. L. Jenkins, is also president of the Vancouver Timber Co., Ltd., president of the H. L. Jenkins Lumber Co., of Seattle, V. I., and one of the largest individual owners of timber and farm lands in the province. The vice-president, Mr. J. N. Henderson, was president of Henderson Bros., Ltd., and is also a large property owner. The directors are: Mr. L. A. Lewis, managing director of the Brunette Sawmill, Westminister; Mr. J. S. Rankin, vice-president of the Stock Exchange, Cory, M. D.; Mr. F. J. Deacon, Mr. A. H. Wallbridge, Mr. G. A. ...

# PEOPLE YOU HEAR ABOUT



**M**RS. FRED J. GASKELL'S rapid rise in Vancouver's business world is attributable to that untailing combination—ability and energy. He is president of the Thomson Stationery Company, Limited, and also of Gaskell, Habler, Limited. In the two years Mr. Gaskell and his associates have been directors of the Thomson Stationery Company, they have increased its annual sales nearly forty per cent, although they are all comparatively young men.



**D**ON CRAIGER, managing director of the Vancouver Trust Co., is one of those men whose success is an inspiration to young men. He was born in 1870 and after spending some time in the Yukon carrying on business connected with the Royal Bank of Canada, returned to Vancouver in 1895 to engage in the insurance and general brokerage business. A year later he organized the Trust Co., which, on the first day of the year, moved into new and enlarged quarters. Mr. von Cramer is a prominent member of the Canadian Club and is deeply interested in the work of that organization. He is one of the counsellors of that organization.

By  
J. H. B.



( BARNARD, M. P., who represents the city of Vinton, is a member of the council.



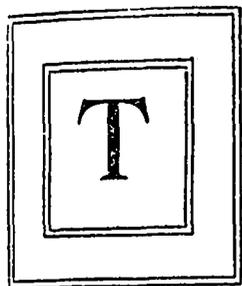
A. S. GOODEVE, of the city of Rossland, member for Kootenay in the Dominion Parliament.

# British Columbia Tomorrow

A LOOK INTO THE FUTURE

By Richard McBride

*Premier of British Columbia*



THE distance between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts is steadily diminishing with the development of transportation, and so also is the distance which separates the motherland from British Columbia. Only a few days ago the Victoria press told of the mail being delivered in Victoria from the old country in a little over nine days. I can remember, and I am not a very old man, when it took thirty-nine days.

No province of the Dominion possesses in itself such a wealth and diversity of natural resources as British Columbia, and all in the initial stages of development. (1) Our fisheries account for over 30 per cent. of the total catch of Canada; (2) our mines have produced since their inception \$347,800,000, and 300,000 square miles of mineralized ground are not yet prospected; (3) our timber brings in over \$12,000,000 a year, and (4) our agricultural and fruit lands, hardly scratched, over \$8,000,000.

While our population is still small, our accomplishments are large. We have created a trade totalling close to \$50,000,000 annually; established manufactures and industries yielding over eighty million dollars a year—and, remember, we are still at the beginning of things.

British Columbia, with its area of 395,000 square miles, is the largest province in the Dominion, and could contain within its borders Ontario, Manitoba, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edward Island, with some 10,000 square miles to spare. Her coast-line, from

Juan de Fuca straits to the head of Portland canal, measures 7,000 miles, while an estimate of the extent of inland navigable waters totals 2,500 miles.

The fisheries of our coast employ about 12,000 men. British Columbia stands first in the production of salmon; nine-tenths of her annual output may be credited to that fish, while her catch of halibut is ten times more than that of the Atlantic. In Nanaimo harbor from 22,500 tons of herring (45,000,000 pounds) were caught last year. Deep-sea fishing for cod and halibut, oyster culture, the manufacture of fish oils and fertilizers, the canning of crabs, clams and other shell fish, the exportation of fresh fish in cold storage, and the preserving of sardines, anchovies and other small fry, are industries which might well attract the attention of capital. The European countries bordering the North Atlantic give employment to over a million fisher folk. Experiments have established the fact that half-an-hour's trawling on the Atlantic coast of Canada will bring up more fish than can be captured in six hours in the North Sea fishing grounds, and, as it is conceded by the best authorities on the subject that British Columbia's fisheries are immensely more productive than those of the Atlantic, it follows that our fisheries would support a million people without taxing them to an appreciable extent.

The timber of Vancouver island and the coast is remarkable for its size and its unsurpassed quality as lumber. The Douglas fir grows to a height of 300 feet—the average tree, most prized by the lumbermen, averaging 125 to 150 feet. Cedar, pine and hemlock also attain larger growth than in eastern Canada. In the

interior the size of the trees is smaller, but they make excellent lumber, suited to every purpose. Roughly, British Columbia's forest and woodland estate consists of 182,000,000 acres, but figures are not now available to show what quantity might be classed as merchantable timber. Various estimates have been made as to the available quantity of commercial timber, and these differ materially. The less optimistic of our timber experts, however, agree that about one-fifth—or 36,000,000 acres—of the whole may be so classed, which would yield, on the extremely modest basis of 10,000 feet to the acre, three hundred and sixty billion feet annually for 100 years, or at the present rate of cutting for four centuries.

There are thousands of miles of pulp and paper-making woods which are still practically undisturbed. Enough has been done to convince those interested that the manufacture of paper-pulp and paper is destined to become one of our leading and most profitable industries. The paper makers of the United States are clamoring for raw material, and, so far as British Columbia is concerned, they can have it on one condition, and that is that they shall set up their plants within our borders and manufacture the raw product into paper. The province will supply the wood and the water power to grind it, but it must be exported in its perfected form.

It is difficult to estimate with exactness the extent of our agricultural lands. Roughly speaking, it is estimated that forty-six million acres of arable and pasture land are in what may be called the southern belt. A large portion of this is covered with timber too valuable to sacrifice even in the promotion of agriculture. This does not include the most southerly district of southern British Columbia, where there are about three million acres occupied and immediately available for cultivation.

In the central belt, lying between the fifty-second and fifty-sixth parallels, the country to be served by the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, the arable and pasture land is estimated at eleven million acres; while the northern belt, between the fifty-sixth and sixtieth parallels, including the great plateaux of

Cariboo, Cassiar and Omineca, may be credited with at least an equal quantity of cultivatable land. Dr. G. M. Dawson, whose estimates have invariably been found correct, considered six million four hundred thousand acres of that country fitted to wheat-growing, and as it is in the same latitude as Vermilion, Alberta, where the best wheat in the world is grown, we may accept his opinion without question.

The progress made so far in agriculture has been principally confined to the southern belt. The advancement made, particularly in fruit-growing, is wonderful. Ten years ago the total orchard area was 7,460 acres. Today the fruit acreage has increased to over 100,000 acres. The quality of our fruit is unsurpassed. Year after year it has taken the gold medal at the Royal Horticultural Society's exhibition in London, and the highest awards at other exhibitions in England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales. At the international apple shows held in Spokane, British Columbia apples have been awarded numerous prizes—in one instance taking 13 prizes out of 14 entries—in competition with twenty-two states. Fruit culture is mainly confined to the southern districts, but apples, pears, plums, cherries and small fruits are grown as far north as Hazelton, on the Skeena river, and it is expected that experiment will show that successful orchards may be raised in many parts of the central belt.

A striking proof of the great importance of the fruit industry is the enterprise of Vancouver in instituting the First Canadian National Apple show, to be opened in this city October 31st, which Maxwell Smith has worked so strenuously to secure for Vancouver, and at which there will be exhibits from all parts of the continent.

Dairying is another great industry, still in its initial stages. The number of creameries has doubled in ten years, and the production of butter has increased 2,500 per cent., yet we imported \$3,000,000 worth of butter and cheese last year. There is no country under the sun better suited to dairying, and this branch of agriculture affords opportunity to thousands; and the same remark applies to poultry-

raising. We import over \$2,000,000 worth of poultry and eggs annually, and the prices on the local market place them in the class of luxuries. It is interesting to note that the value of poultry and eggs annually produced in the United States exceeds that of lumber, coal and iron.

We have easily ten times as much agricultural land as Japan, with her fifty million, producing over 22,000,000 bushels of wheat in 1909; double that of Sweden, with over 5,000,000 people, over half of whom are engaged in agriculture, and producing over 6,000,000 bushels of wheat in 1908—and the greater part of Sweden lies north of the sixtieth parallel—north of the northern boundary of British Columbia.

The mineral output of the province for 1909 was \$24,443,025. The gross output of coal in long tons, 2,400,600.

The greatest coal field of British Columbia, or of Canada, is the Rocky mountain coal field, of which 80 per cent. is in British Columbia, and 20 per cent. in Alberta. The present British Columbia (1909) gross output of coal for the whole province is 2,400,600 tons, and at this rate of production east Kootenay coalfields can keep up this supply for 15,000 years.

Dr. Henry S. Poule, of Nova Scotia, in the employ of the geological survey, says in his report, made in 1903, as to coal still remaining in the ground: "The quantity of coal exceeding two feet in thickness within a vertical depth of 4,000 feet, an estimate of 600,000,000 tons would seem conservative. This does not include other promising fields in east Kootenay, northern British Columbia, and Peace River.

The Rocky mountain coalfields, lying on either flank of the main range of the Rocky mountains, respectively in the provinces of British Columbia and Alberta, are undoubtedly the most extensive deposits in Canada, and, what is more important from a commercial point of view, are the only large coalfields of first-class coal at present known on the Pacific slope between Alaska and Mexico.

While it has been a matter of common knowledge in British Columbia that these deposits were large, it is questioned if more than a few people recognized their wonderful extent or the enormous influence

which they must have on the future of the country. What this influence must be can best be demonstrated by the illustration of what the coal deposits of Pennsylvania have done for that state—they have made it probably the greatest manufacturing state of the union—and the condition of Western Canada today is that of the eastern United States fifty years ago, except that we may look forward to a more rapid development due to the more general progress of the rest of the continent, and the improved transportation and other facilities now available.

It seems, therefore, that eastern British Columbia is destined to be, from the possession of its coalfields alone, the Pennsylvania of the Pacific slope, and that at no distant date.

The estimated coal in the Rocky mountain coalfields is no less than 44,130,000,000 tons, of which some 36,000,000,000, or 81 per cent. of the whole, is in British Columbia, practically all of it available from the valley of the Elk river.

The tonnage of ore, exclusive of coal, was 2,057,713 tons.

The value of the output of the lode mines for the year was \$13,719,141, practically all of which is smelted in the province.

The value of the output of our placer mines is estimated at \$477,000.

The output of the smelters of the province is approximately \$13,800,000, and it is worthy of note that one of the smelters in the tonnage of ore treated is among the first three largest smelters in the world.

It must be borne in mind that the country is not yet nearly prospected, and I might mention the recent discoveries on the Portland canal—where there are already some 1,500 people at Stewart, and where Mackenzie & Mann are building a railway, and propose to treat the ore there.

No country peopled by white men surpasses British Columbia in opportunity for the hunter and angler. Our vast solitudes are the home of a great variety of wild animals and birds, and our coast and inland waters teem with fish. The grizzly and several other species of bears, elk, moose, caribou and smaller deer of many kinds, panthers, wolves, mountain sheep, goats,

lynx, wild cat, foxes and many fur-bearing animals, are plentiful, and water fowl and game birds are numerous and widely distributed. In the southern districts are pheasants, black game, and capercailzie, imported and climatized, while partridge, grouse and prairie chicken are indigenous and are found in all parts of the province. The game fishes include salmon, steelhead and several species of trout, charr, sea bass and black bass. The fame of the province as a hunting ground has spread abroad, and every year sees an increasing number of big game hunters from Europe, who are invariably delighted with their success in securing trophies. At the recent sporting exhibition in Vienna the display of British Columbia game, in charge of Mr. Warburton Pike, was one of the chief attractions, securing several first prizes.

Some of the states of the union to the south of us obtain large revenues from exploitation of their big game. The state of Maine boasts of the revenue from her protected big game, and you could put that state in the smallest district in British Columbia!

One of British Columbia's greatest assets is her climate. Our harbors are open the year round, and there is no ice to contend with in navigation. The coast climate is exceedingly mild, while as for our northern country, let me say that the Russian Province of Tobolsk, which lies north of the fifty-fourth parallel, supports a population of 1,500,000, and in the census year of 1900 produced over 21,000,000 bushels of grain, besides large quantities of dairy produce and live stock.

This province is peculiarly adapted to the comparatively cheap utilization of the power of falling water. It is safe to say that on Vancouver island 500,000 horse-power may be cheaply developed.

Within one hundred and fifty miles of the city of Vancouver it is estimated that hydro-electric development may deliver five hundred thousand horse-power, should that amount be required. At Adams river, above Kamloops, is another magnificent power site. On the Kootenay river, near Nelson, a hydro-electric power plant at Bonnington falls, installed at a cost

of over \$350,000, is, I believe, prepared to furnish power at a maximum of \$30 per horse-power per annum for manufacturing purposes. The Pend d'Oreille river, south of Nelson, is also capable of developing some fifty thousand horse-power at moderate cost. On the west flank of the Rockies are many smaller power possibilities. On Willow river, within twenty miles of Fort George, a company is even now undertaking the development up to some twenty thousand horse-power as required. Near Prince Rupert the Katahda river may be made to furnish about ten thousand horse-power. At the points already specified we have nearly one million horse-power, concerning which we have some definite information or partial development. The full extent of the province will enormously exceed this, though at present it is impossible to make an accurate estimate.

To secure population we must have convenient and cheap transportation, and this is being supplied as fast as possible. The Grand Trunk Pacific will provide a great central trunk line, with branches extending north and south, while the Canadian Northern railway will serve a large extent of territory in the valleys of the Upper Fraser and Thompson rivers and down through the fruit-growing districts of Kamloops and Nicola.

The railway mileage today approximates 1,700 miles, and there is under construction over 400 miles of railway, while the completion of the Kettle valley, C. N. R. and G. T. P. main lines will add 1,300 miles to the railways.

In manufactures the province produces about \$30,000,000 annually. The operation of the Tehuantepec railway has already permitted some fifty manufacturing firms in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick to do business with British Columbia, and the Panama canal will give still further relief; but the true solution of the problem is the establishment of factories here from which the prairies can be supplied at half or less than the present freight rates. We have the raw materials and the power to run the machinery: why not utilize them?

Trade returns for 1909 credit British Columbia with a total trade of \$43,000,000.

000, made up of \$21,000,000 of imports and \$32,000,000 exports. The bank clearings for 1909 aggregated over \$358,000,000. As an instance of the rapid growth of our business, the bank clearings for the first six months of 1910 exceeded those of the same period of 1909 by \$101,000,000—the figures being: First six months of 1910, \$249,388,888; first six months of 1909, \$147,718,030.

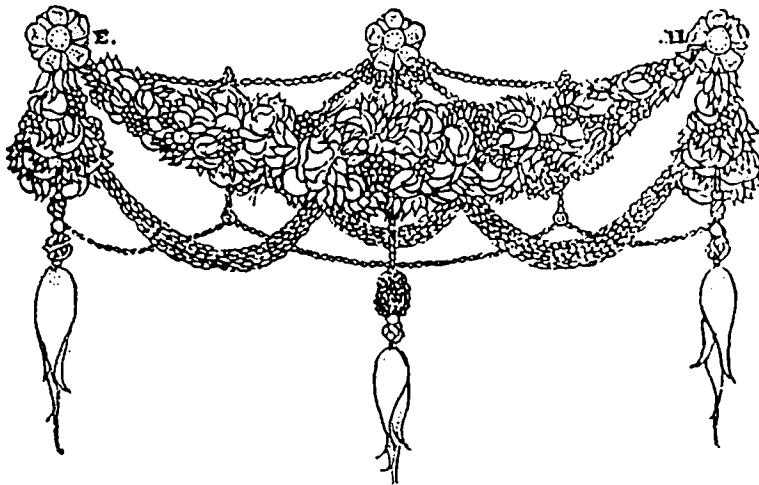
Our merchant marine is steadily increasing. The navigation returns for 1909 show that 5,000 seagoing vessels sailed from British Columbia ports in that year, while there were 20,000 vessels engaged in the coasting trade, representing in all over 9,000,000 tons of shipping.

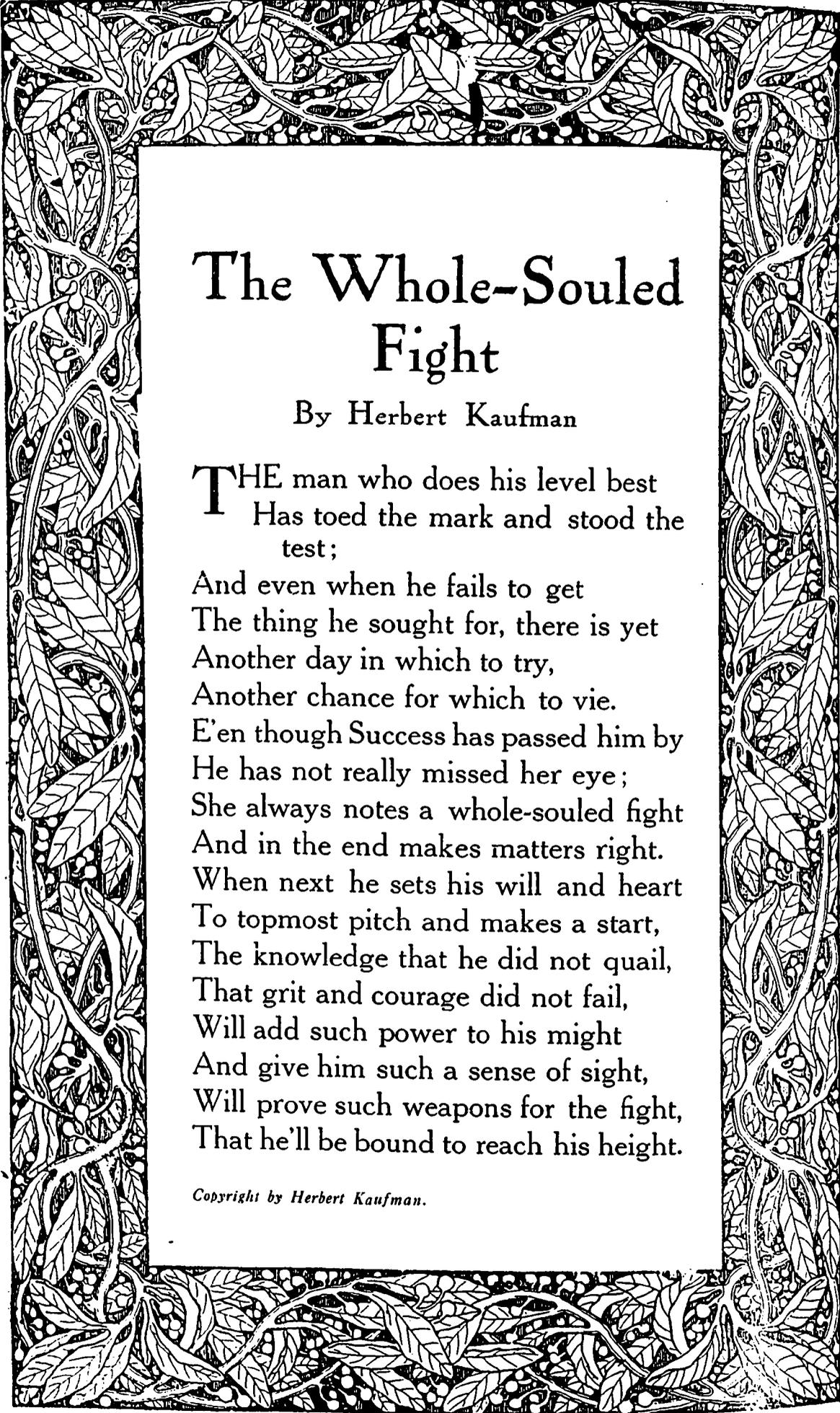
We hear talk of a certain nation wanting to come into Canada for our raw materials. Her manufacturers must have them. Well, they can come and get their raw materials if they want to—on one condition, and one only. And that one condition is that they must build their mills here and manufacture from their raw materials in this Province of British Columbia.

What does the future hold for us? It is a question that you must pardon us in

answering if we seem too optimistic. I feel satisfied, however, that we have already sufficient evidence in the past to say that we can expect in the future to count the population of British Columbia, not by thousands as we do now, but by millions. British Columbia needs no vain boasting to reassure herself.

We out here say that while eastern Canadians come to British Columbia from Ontario and Quebec, we western Canadians are just as proud of Toronto and Quebec as the people of Toronto and Quebec themselves. When we say this we mean to invite eastern Canadians to do the same toward British Columbia—to feel that when we speak of our mines and timber and our agricultural and marine resources they are every whit as much Canada's inheritance as they are ours. He would be recreant in his duty who comes West and then returns to the East feeling other than that the West is as much his as ours. We are all loyal Canadians, and with the easterners, join in the strongest support in one King, one flag, and one Empire.





# The Whole-Souled Fight

By Herbert Kaufman

**T**HE man who does his level best  
Has toed the mark and stood the  
test;

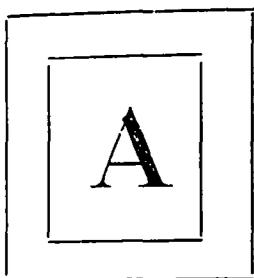
And even when he fails to get  
The thing he sought for, there is yet  
Another day in which to try,  
Another chance for which to vie.  
E'en though Success has passed him by  
He has not really missed her eye;  
She always notes a whole-souled fight  
And in the end makes matters right.  
When next he sets his will and heart  
To topmost pitch and makes a start,  
The knowledge that he did not quail,  
That grit and courage did not fail,  
Will add such power to his might  
And give him such a sense of sight,  
Will prove such weapons for the fight,  
That he'll be bound to reach his height.

*Copyright by Herbert Kaufman.*

# The Story of Regina

By L. W. Sheffield

EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the third of a series of articles dealing with the cities of British Columbia, Western Canada and the American Northwest, their natural resources, their needs, the opportunities they offer, and the attractions they hold out to the tourist. The Eastern mind has little conception of the development of the cities of the new West during the last few years, and an altogether inadequate idea of the future that has been marked out before them, because of the vast natural wealth lying around them.



PROGRESSIVE revolution is quietly taking place in Canada. So quiet is its active march to its predestined goal that many people right in our very midst are unaware of the wonderful work it is doing in the creation of the mightiest institutions of the race in this twentieth century of modern times. The sturdy races of the world are now possessing the land and the rich fields of three of the richest provinces in the world, building up three of the most powerful units of the Dominion. With all this, science, agriculture, industry, invention and social advancement are tending to make the West a mighty power for Canada and the Empire.

It is only within comparatively recent years that Canada has evolved into a manufacturing country, as its agricultural development had attracted the greatest attention. Within more recent years a striking tendency has been manifest for manufacturing to follow up settlement in the rapidly-developing provinces of the West.

No review of Regina is a complete or wholly truthful one which considers only the products of the province, the industrial development of its resources, or the remarkable prosperity of its enterprises and of its people. Consideration should be given also to the predominating spirit of the people of the whole West of Canada. Is not this spirit one of confidence and

purpose?—confidence not only in their country with respect to its wonderful material potentialities, but also in themselves, in their institutions, and the bright future of the civilization they are working out; and purpose to convert their visions of riches and high civilization into realities. Not the least remarkable thing about the spirit of the West is its work in forwarding the good understanding being brought about between Canada and the Motherland on the one hand, and the United States on the other, uniting these powers in harmony and bringing in its train goodwill and mutual respect, thus linking them in a union of common freedom for the benefit of the civilized world.

In this manner the West is doing its share in building up the nation of Canada with a joyous spirit of pride in its youthful and lusty strength. In a little over a quarter of a century the Central West has emerged triumphant from the struggles of pioneer conditions into two full-fledged provinces of Canada and the Empire, and of these the greatest in point of development and of natural resources is Saskatchewan. Its capital is the city of Regina. Here fair and just laws are enacted by its own parliament, established on the firm foundation of British traditions and ideals.

Regina has grown as the province has grown, and in the future must grow in like manner. Its future greatness is assured. A little over a quarter of a century ago it had its beginning in a town of tents, and began thus even before the advent of the railway. For a time it was

known abroad chiefly because it was the headquarters of the historical and world-renowned Royal Northwest Mounted Police. In 1910 it is a modern, well appointed, solid commercial city, its citizens, Canadian, British and American, having firm confidence in its present and future prosperity and industrial progress.

The eyes of the world are upon the West, half-conscious, yet marvelling at the unbounded wealth being taken from the rich, black land of its fertile prairies. The agricultural wealth of Saskatchewan lays the most solid foundation for its future growth. In 1909 the occupied and cultivated lands of Saskatchewan yielded wealth in cereal produce to the value of \$150,000,000, and only about one-tenth of the land of the province is under the plow. Regina is at the centre of this rich land, and offers unlimited opportunities for the progressive peoples of the world.

Regina is undoubtedly one of the beautiful cities of Canada and the Empire. This is the first impression of those who have had an opportunity for making reasonable comparisons. Its geographical position in the centre of three of the richest prairie provinces gives it the premier title of the Queen City of the West. Its provincial parliament buildings, situated on the waters of Wascona lake, command the finest setting of any government building in Canada. From here the ever-growing extensions to the city are seen to the highest advantage. Stretching east and west are many notable buildings in continuous lines of varying architecture, many of the main structures comparing favorably with the classic lines of those in cities of Great Britain ten times the

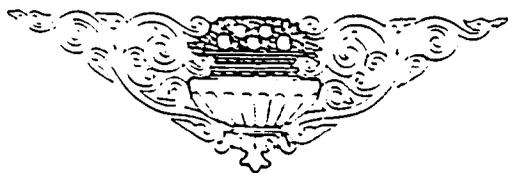
size of Regina. It is difficult to make reasonable comparisons, the conditions being so widely separated from those of older countries.

It is, however, interesting to remember that Regina is the centre of a province as large as France, and over twice the size of the British Isles. The word "Saskatchewan" means "rushing water," taken from the interpretation of the Indians. This, the greatest of Canada's rivers, rises in the Rockies, its total length being over 1,200 miles. This whole interior is governed by the constitutional laws of the old country, vested with all its power in the famous Royal Northwest Mounted Police.

Twenty-five years ago this western province was regarded by the outer world as suitable only for the pursuits of the fur trade and the struggling pioneer with very crude agricultural methods. Notwithstanding, those early settlers produced wonderful results, the crops increasing by leaps and bounds with the ever-increasing settlement by the desired class of these vast fertile plains of the West.

The last authentic figures record the total value of agricultural produce, exclusive of live stock, of the province of Saskatchewan for 1909 at over \$150,000,000—an assurance in itself of its unbounded prosperity in the future.

Thousands of acres where these yeomen previously drove their furrows have since yielded a harvest of commercial activities and kindred industries, the quietness of the surrounding country being succeeded by the mighty roar of the locomotive bringing the East to the West—creating, in the tumult, "REGINA," the metropolitan city of the mighty West.

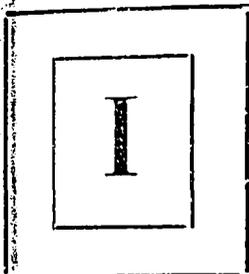


# Matildy

A STORY OF DISAPPOINTMENT

By Frank Houghton

"All his life a hand beckoned and he followed through the long years in loneliness, till upon the brink of eternity he came up with it only to find that it held nothing but the emptiness of shadow and regret."



IT was about the fifth day of June, 1907, that Smillie Jay first came to Cobalt. He loafed about the town for nearly a week, hoping that he might meet with one of his own people. But it seemed as though the hope would not be realized, that none of them had strayed into that far eastern land. Smillie Jay, lured by the Yellow God, came from far away, from a vast country where distances are big, and the cold snow, even in the middle of summer, gleams like burnished silver high in the blazing blue. His figure was lean and wiry, his face like hardened buckskin scrawled with deep wrinkles; his eyes, beneath shaggy brows, were deep, sombre, brooding, yet kindly withal—like the eyes of one who has passed through sorrow and wears its scars, but hides them under the light in his eyes. He had the bowed legs of a horseman and a horseman's way of walking with crooked knees, and when he sat upon a chair you could see him in the saddle very plainly.

At the end of a week he bought a canoe and started up the Montreal river. He worked up it slowly, prospecting as he went to the Mattawopika river, and up it into a fair-sized, but very crooked, lake; next through a chain of little ones, with a lot of portaging till he began to think that he was lost. Twice he saw bear on the shores as he paddled by, and once a great bull moose came crashing through the bush and out into the water, where it stood, hock deep, and sniffed with widened nostrils the free air. At sight of the canoe, with a startled grunt, half-roun it turned with whirling spring,

gained the wild shore and crashed through slender second growth to lonely liberty. It came, and paused, and went, like the rude spirit of that northern solitude.

About the end of June he crossed a well-known portage into a little lake, and when he came to the lower end of it he saw a bark canoe bottom upwards on the shore, and a little back from it a tent, with a very old man with a long white beard sitting before it eating his midday meal. He paddled to the shore, unloaded his canoe and pulled it up. Next he looked for a place in which to light his fire. The old man got up then and came down to him, walking with the uncertain step of age. When he came to Smillie he said in a quavering voice, but smiling pleasantly:

"Howdy, stranger, thinkin' of campin'?"

The very first word he spoke made Smillie look at him; it was not so much what he said as the way in which he said it, with a little trick of clipping his words, as it were, but at the same time drawling them.

"I was jest figurin' on grub," said Smillie, adding politely, "If y'u ain't no objection to my feedin' that near y'u?"

"Y'u're as welcome as the flowers in May," came the response: "jest bring y'ure kettle up to my fire, it'll save y'u lightin' wan."

Smillie thanked him, and filling his kettle, carried it up, hung it over the fire and sat down. He noticed at once by the withered bush in the old man's tent and other unmistakable signs that he had been camping there a little time. There was another thing that Smillie noticed: the old man who had followed him to the fire, seated himself upon a log and pulled out a package of ungummed wheat straw cigarette papers and Bull Durham tobacco.

When Smillie saw that and heard him speak again he rose abruptly to his feet and stepped up to him, his hand extended, and ill subdued excitement in his manner.

"Shake," he said, in a tense voice; his eyes were shining.

"I'm right happy," said the old man.

"Y'u're west," said Smillie, "an' yer range was?"

"The two Kootenays, Alaska, Caribou, the Yukon, why every blame camp that's ben struck in the last sixty years; ain't never had no luck neither," he laughed cheerily, with no trace of bitterness.

"Gawd!" exclaimed Smillie, "I'm right pleased to make yer 'quaintance; I come from the Wildhawse myself, East Kootenay, y'u know, an' my name's Smillie Jay."

"Pleased to meet y'u, Mr. Jay," said the old man with extreme politeness; "my name's Herbert Van Strauce." They shook hands again with enthusiasm.

"What d'y'u think of this here camp, Mr. Jay?" said he, after they had spent half an hour in discussing their beloved west.

"Dor't understand it," Smillie replied; "don't understand the people, don't understand thar langwidge, don't understand the formation, don't understand nothin' 'bout it; but look here, friend, don't Mr. me, it don't seem right with only us two white men in this here Gawd-forsaken country; I'm jest plain Smillie, that's wot my telecums all call me."

"Right y'are," said the old man with extreme earnestness; "an' mine call me jest plain Bertie, kind o' short for Herbert, y'u know; besides, Smillie, I like y'u, I'm took with yer face."

Smillie turned a quick apprehensive glance upon his new friend. Remarks on his appearance, ever since a wordy war he had had with one Hank Aller, also of the Wildhorse, who had descended to personal remarks and had compared, with a directness hardly flattering, Smillie's face with a rusty meat axe, had a tendency ever since to arouse a latent suspicion in his mind when that delicate subject was touched upon. But a single glance was sufficient to allay his faintest suspicion. The kind old face, with its pleasant smile, had

a curious, indescribable purity which, unrecognized by Smillie, influenced him; it was quite innocent of petty spite.

"Talkin' o' bad luck," Smillie remarked a few minutes later, "I don't know as mine has ben much better than wot yours has; I ain't never struck nothin' worth mentionin'."

"Oh, but y'u're young yet, Smillie," says he.

"Wot's that?" exclaimed Smillie, and again suspicion touched his mind.

"Y'u're young," he repeated, speaking very seriously.

"Young," repeated Smillie, staring, "I'm sixty-two."

"That's wot I was sayin'," said he; "y'u're terrible young. Now look at me; I'm sure gettin' on, I was eighty-one the sixth o' last March."

"Y'u're awful spry," said Smillie politely, "for a man o' your time o' life."

After his midday meal and the inevitable smoke Smillie rose to his feet and declared his intention of going. But his new friend wouldn't hear of it, and in the end persuaded him to camp where he was, hinting somewhat vaguely of a something he might be able to put him next to."

Two days later in the evening, while they chatted together, the old man showed him a very rich-looking piece of rock which he assured him came from a lead from ten inches to a foot in width, and from a fair average assay ran as high as twenty-five hundred ounces of silver to the ton.

"Where is that lead?" was Smillie's very natural question.

"I'll tell y'u, Smillie," said the old man. "'cause y'u're western an' y'u're white, an' 'cause I like yer face, an' y'u're the only wan besides myself in all this country that I'll tell. It lays not half a mile north o' where we're sittin'; that piece comes from the main lead, but thar stringers, four or five o' them from one to three inches wide, an' native silver runnin' through them all. I got five claims staked an' recorded, an' y'u can stake out an extension if y'u want to; I got enough."

"Sufferin' cats!" exclaimed Smillie; "is that so?"

"Y'u bet it is, an' tomorrow I'll show y'u the claims. Y'u mind me sayin' I never did have no luck; well, Smillie, I

lied somethin' outrageous when I said that, without meanin' to; but I never did have none till last summer 'bout the middle o' August, that's when I struck this, an' if I don't get a half-million cold dollahs for them claims y'u may use my head for a football an' I won't squeal. Yes, Smillie, I sure struck it at last, after spendin' sixty odd years lookin' for it. Now, I'll tell y'u somethin' more, Smillie; be y'u a family man?"

"Jest wot y'u see under me hat, Bertie," Smillie replied.

"Well, this is wot I want to tell y'u, Smillie; I'm goin' to be married soon as ever I put this deal through."

"Y'u're wot?" exclaimed Smillie in some astonishment, thinking that he might have misunderstood him.

"I'm goin' to get married soon's I sell the property, an' I'm makin' 'rangements to sell to a Noo York syndicate right now. Thar expert seen it last fall; I expect him an' some o' the syndicate 'long most any day, an' I don't see no reason whatever why y'u shouldn't sell y'u're extension to the same outfit."

"Where's the lady livin' wot yer goin' to marry?" enquired Smillie.

"Fort McLeod, Alberta." He told him then that he had been going to marry her for thirty-two years; "but," he added, "she'd never hitch up before, 'cause she always would say she weren't goin' to be no drag on no man. Jest go right on prospectin', Bertie, yer too old to start up a noo business, an' y'u must be foot loose at that kind o' work. I'm all right, an' some o' these days y'u'll strike it an' then we'll be rich an' influential'; an' she was sure right; now we're rich; her name's Matildy—Matildy Ryan. She ain't as old as wot I am, bein' near ten years younger."

"Have y'u seen her lately?" said Smillie.

"Oh, yes," said he; "I seen her two years ago, an' I had a letter from her last February. She always writes reg'lar 'bout once a year, bein' terrible handy with her pen; it was answerin' one wot I wrote tellin' her it was all right, we was millionaires now. She was jest tickled to death; says as how we'll go to Noo York for our honeymoon an' stay at the Waldorf Astoria. She says we can get a nice room an' board for about twenty-five dollahs a

day, an' take in the shows every night. We're sure goin' to make up for all them crampin' years, Smillie; but, hold on, I'll show y'u her picture." He went into the tent, and fumbling in his dunnage bag for a moment, drew out a number of letters, neatly tied with binder twine, and from among them, wrapped in paper, he took something which he handed to his friend.

It was the photograph of an old woman. Quite a beautiful face, with kind, gentle eyes and lips that smiled. Smillie looked at it in silence for a few moments, then handed it back to him.

"It's a nice picture, Bertie," he said, "an' she looks good tempered, an' I hope as how y'u'll be terrible happy."

"Thank y'u kindly for yer good wishes, Smillie," said the old man quietly as he wrapped it up again. "Them's all Matildy's letters too," said he proudly, "every blessed wan o' them; there's thirty-eight thar." He rolled himself a cigarette and lay down on his blankets and smoked it to the end in silence.

There was one thing Smillie had noticed about his friend; he never once heard him swear, not even at the flies. He would just sit there knocking them off and shaking his old white head, and the strongest language he ever heard him use was just "Dear me."

The next day they both went out to his property, and the showing was quite magnificent, and together they staked out two more claims for Smillie.

Three days later the expert with two of the New York syndicate arrived, saw the property, and to make a long story short, said that they would take it at the price of one million dollars. It would have been cheap at twice the same amount. As for Smillie's two claims, they bought them for fifty thousand.

They all then returned to Cobalt, where the necessary papers were drawn up and signed, and a cheque for the money deposited in a bank.

The next day Bertie and Smillie started back for the west, the former for McLeod to marry his Matildy, and the latter back to his old range by the Wildhorse river via the Crows' Nest Pass, as nothing would do his friend but that he must stay long

enough in McLeod to meet Matildy and see them married.

At Winnipeg they stayed over a day, as Bertie had to get a wedding and engagement ring for Matildy.

"But how'll y'u get one to fit?" enquired Smillie.

"That's dead easy," said Bertie; "wan as she wears jest comes to the first jint o' my little finger."

In due course of time they reached McLeod. Bertie was in the highest spirits; there was nothing for him to find fault with in that halcyon time, even the gale of wind that blew empty tins and clouds of sand down the street he laughed at. He declared he liked the wind, that it was bracing.

They walked up the main street together arm in arm. Bertie pointed out everything to Smillie. Everything in the little town was familiar to him, sacred because of Matildy. A weather-beaten man rode by on a stout buckskin horse. Bertie waved frantically, shouting:

"Howdy, Bill, how is the folks?" Bill merely stared, waving good-naturedly in response to the enthusiastic greeting.

"Why, lands sakes," said Bertie sorrowfully, "Bill don't seem to know me."

They turned up a narrow street.

"She lives on this here street, Smillie," he remarked excitedly.

"An' see, look thar!" He pointed an unsteady finger a moment later.

"What is it?" enquired Smillie, peering.

"Why, don't you see it, man—that little yellah house, it's her candy store. She's got the greatest line o' popcorn y'veer see; the kids say there ain't nothin' like 'em. She's sure a great business woman is Matildy.

A moment later Smillie followed him into the little store. It was empty.

"She's back in the sittin' room; we'll jest walk through an' surprise her," he laughed softly; his eyes were beaming. They tip-toed through the store and into a neat little back room. An old man occupied an easy chair while he read a paper. He laid it on his knees and stared at the entrance of the two, then rose stiffly to his feet and asked if there was anything that he could do for them.

"Why," said Bertie, extending his hand, "maybe y'u're brother Tom. Matildy often spoke to me about you."

"Yes," said the other gravely, "I'm brother Tom, an' I guess yer Bertie." He nodded laughing, then introduced his friend.

"Shake hands with Mr. Jay," he said.

"Matildy's out seein' the folks, I suppose." He seated himself as he spoke, then turned to his companion, not waiting for a reply, "Y'u know, Smillie, Matildy's the greatest gad-about y'veer see."

"Matildy," said Tom, and paused. The two looking at him waited in silence. He cleared his throat and spoke again.

"Matildy's dead," he said in a slow, colorless voice. "She died last week. The doctor said it was pneumony partly, an' partly jest old age an' skimpin' for so many years."

"Matildy dead! No, no, y'u're joshin' me, oh, say y'u're joshin', Tom," said Bertie. His voice broke in a harsh sob. His face twitched convulsively.

Smillie moved to his friend's side and stood with his hand upon his shoulder.

"Bertie," he said, "come on with me."

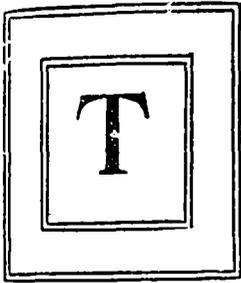
He rose slowly, unsteadily to his feet. He was a very old man, and he showed his age just then beneath that cruel blow. He staggered, his friend took his arm, and so they passed out, through the poor mean little store, into the windy street.



# British Columbia's Agricultural Resources and Conditions

By William E. Scott

*Deputy Minister of Agriculture*



THE agricultural lands of the province are so widely distributed and so intersected by mountains that it is impossible, in the range of a short article, to describe them comprehensively or in detail. They may be roughly classified into three types of localized conditions—Vancouver island and adjacent Gulf islands, the lower mainland, and the interior valleys of the province.

The natural rainfall on Vancouver island and the lower mainland is sufficient for successful farming and fruit-growing. In most of the interior valleys, however, irrigation is necessary in order to obtain the best results.

Less than fifty years ago British Columbia was shown on the maps of North America as New Caledonia, and was held as a fur preserve by the Hudson Bay company, under lease from the British Government. The opening up of the province by the advent of the C. P. R., however, discloses the fact that in addition to natural resources in minerals, timber and fish, British Columbia had a vast area of good agricultural land. Accordingly, the development of the province in the last twenty-five years has been very striking and full of interest to the observer, and what the next twenty-five years have in store very few of us realize.

There are some large cattle ranges in the interior valleys of the province, but since the introduction of the fruit industry cattle ranching in these districts has materially decreased. In the magnificent territory of northern British Columbia, however,

which is now being opened up and developed by the advent of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway, there is room for great expansion in this branch of agriculture, this part of the province being particularly well suited for the successful and profitable raising of all kinds of stock. The infinite possibilities of this country, which a few years ago was a *terra incognita*, are very great. In the near future we may look forward to seeing large herds of stock and waving fields of grain adding their quota to the revenue of our great province. The Kitsumkelum and Lakelse lake valleys on the Skeena river, the Bulkley and Nechaco valleys, the head waters of the Fraser river, and the great Peace river country, with the advent of railway construction, are attracting universal attention, and as soon as the steel rails are laid through these districts settlers in ever-increasing numbers will take up land.

Sheep are kept in most parts of the province, notably on Vancouver island and the lower mainland, and are very remunerative. There is always a ready sale for them at good prices.

The large ranges of the interior, as well as those in northern British Columbia, are well adapted to horse raising, and wherever this industry has been started with a good breed of horses, the results have been very satisfactory. There is room for large expansion along this line, and with the demand for the right class of horse which there is at present, it is to be expected that some of the range lands which at present are producing no revenue will be devoted to horse breeding.

Every dairyman keeps pigs in conjunction with his dairy herd. By-products are

of great value for feeding to pigs, and there is much profit from this class of stock. There is a large demand for pork, and prices keep steadily increasing.

There is much room for development in the dairying industry of our country, as evidenced by the fact that the total imports of butter and cheese into the province last year came to about \$3,000,000. The price of butter is steadily advancing, and the profits to be derived from a good herd of dairy cows is very considerable. There are many parts of the province where dairying is carried on very successfully.

Vancouver island is particularly well adapted for dairying and mixed farming. The lower mainland is, par excellence, a dairying country. In both of these districts there are very few days in the winter that stock cannot pasture outside. Dairying is also successfully carried on in many parts of the interior valleys of British Columbia. There are, at the present time, in operation many creameries which are turning out an excellent article. They are principally worked on the co-operative plan, and receive assistance from the government on starting.

In some parts of the province, notably the lower mainland and some of the interior valleys, a considerable quantity of grain is grown, but this is rapidly decreasing in all fruit districts, owing to the fact that the land is too valuable to devote to the production of grain. Larger returns can be made from fruit, consequently large holdings which were devoted to grain are being acquired by fruit companies who, after installing irrigation plants, are subdividing into smaller holdings and selling to fruit-growers. Notably has this been the case in the Okanagan valley, the Columbia valley, the Boundary, Kootenay and Kamloops districts.

A new industry has been started in the Okanagan valley at Kelowna. It has been proved that tobacco of the finest quality can be grown successfully. The Kelowna Tobacco company is now producing a high-grade finished article from Kelowna tobacco. It is proving a financial success, and we may look forward to an extension of this industry in suitable districts of the interior in the near future.

Last year there was imported into the province \$2,250,000 worth of eggs and poultry. This shows very conclusively that there is a good opening for practical and up-to-date poultrymen. The different sections of the province are particularly well adapted for the successful rearing of poultry. This large sum is sent out of the country each year for a product which can and ought with profit be raised at home. There is an awakening to this fact, and in different parts of the province up-to-date poultry plants are being established, and it is to be hoped that this unnatural drain on the resources of our province may in the near future be practically eliminated. Poultry and fruit go very well together, and in fruit-growing localities a flock of well-selected birds from a good laying strain should be kept by every orchardist. They help to keep down insect pests, fertilize the ground, and the profit to be derived from them is a very welcome addition to one's income.

Fruit-growing is one of the infant industries of British Columbia, but it is growing at a marvellous rate. In 1891 the total acreage in fruit was a little in excess of 6,000 acres. Whilst there are no accurate figures available as to the total amount of land planted in fruit at the present time, it cannot be far short of 125,000 acres. The value of the fruit crop of 1902 was \$391,000; that of 1908, \$1,500,000. An estimate of the value of the present year's crop would be about \$2,000,000. These figures show very forcibly the rapid extension and growth of the fruit industry of the province, and force one to the conclusion that the day is not very far distant when British Columbia will be able to justly claim the title, "Orchard of the Empire."

A tour of the principal fruit-growing sections of the province convinces one of the great future for this industry. The suitability of the soil, extraordinary productivity, health and vigor of the trees, the beautiful color, texture and quality of the fruit, will convince the most sceptical that we can grow in our glorious province the finest fruit in the world. This is no idle boast. It has been proved over and over again at exhibitions in Great Britain,

the prairie provinces, eastern Canada, and the United States, that fruit from our province can hold its own in open competition against any in the world.

A campaign of educative work is being vigorously prosecuted by the Department of Agriculture in order to encourage amongst orchardists up-to-date and scientific work in all cultural operations. Field demonstrations are given throughout the province at the times of the principal cultural operations, and they are proving very popular with the fruit-growers, while the provincial horticulturist or his assistants are always in attendance to give practical demonstrations in planting, pruning, spraying, cultivating, etc. Evening lectures also are given by experts in fruit culture procured by the department, who talk on all the problems which concern fruit-growers, and illustrate their remarks with lantern slides. Open discussions are also invited at these lectures, which prove of great benefit to those interested. A new departure was inaugurated this year, which promises to be of great value to the fruit-growers, namely, the establishment of packing schools at which, for a small entrance fee, anyone may take a week's or a fortnight's course in fruit packing. These schools are conducted by expert packers, whose services are procured by the Department of Agriculture. It is the intention of the department to fully extend this work, so that all the fruit districts of the province may be covered.

The provincial government granted an appropriation at the last session for the establishment of demonstration orchards throughout the province. These orchards will be under the direction of the provincial horticulturist, and his assistants in each district, and will, it is hoped, prove of great benefit to the incoming settler, as well as to those already established. It is hoped that they will prove to be living examples of the proper application of correct methods. Actual demonstrations will be conducted at the time of all the principal cultural operations, to which the public will be invited.

The Department of Agriculture is now classified into various branches, with an expert at the head of each branch. A provin-

cial horticulturist has been appointed, who is aided in his work by four assistant horticulturists, one for Vancouver island and the lower mainland, one for the Yale-Kamloops district, one for the Okanagan valley and Similkameen, and one for the Kootenay, Columbia valley and Boundary districts.

The live stock branch of the department is in charge of the live stock commissioner, who also acts as secretary for the B. C. Dairymen's association, the B. C. Stock Breeders' association, and the B. C. Poultrymen's association. This official has under his supervision the work of the veterinaries of the department. There are four duly qualified veterinary surgeons, appointed by the provincial government, one for Vancouver island, two for the lower mainland, and one for the interior. The work of these officials consists in enforcing and encouraging more sanitary methods amongst stockmen, and also inducing all dairymen to have their herds tested for bovine tuberculosis. The provincial government is now paying compensation for cattle slaughtered for tuberculosis, and it is to be hoped that all stockmen will co-operate with the department in having their herds tested, so that this insidious disease, which it has been proved conclusively may be conveyed to human beings through the use of affected milk, may soon be stamped out in the province. In this connection it is satisfactory to note that the percentage of reactors to the tuberculin test has been materially reduced in the last two years.

A provincial dairy instructor has also been recently appointed, whose duties are to encourage the production of the higher grade article from all the dairymen in the province, and to generally foster and encourage amongst milk producers cleanly methods and proper care of the milk in all stages, from the cow in the field to the finished product on the market.

One of the most important acts passed by the legislative assembly affecting the interests of farmers is the Farmers' Institute and Co-operation act. There are now nearly fifty farmers' institutes throughout the province, with a total membership of over 5,000.

The services of practical and expert men

in every branch of farming are secured by the Department of Agriculture, and demonstrations in field and orchard work, with evening lectures, are given at the regular spring and fall meetings of each institute throughout the province. The movement is rapidly extending, and is proving very popular and of great benefit to the farmers.

Through an arrangement made by the provincial government, every member of the farmers' institute is entitled to receive stumping powder at a greatly reduced price. This is materially assisting in the clearing of our bush lands, and is much appreciated by the farmers. The central farmers' institute meeting is held every year, at which delegates from every institute in the province attend. This convention constitutes a farmers' parliament. All topics are discussed, and suggestions submitted to the provincial government from this meeting. The farmers' institutes receive a very substantial appropriation from the government, which enables them to carry out this work. A per capita grant is given to each institute out of this appropriation, equivalent to the membership fee of every member.

Fourteen women's institutes have been recently started in the province, with a membership of nearly five hundred. It is the intention of the Department of Agriculture that these institutes be put on the same footing as the farmers' institutes. They are accomplishing very good work, and are worthy of encouragement in every way.

The B. C. Dairymen's association was formed to further the interests of the dairymen of the province by every legitimate means. An appropriation is received from the government to help in carrying out this work. A great deal of good has been done by this association in the importation of thoroughbred stock from the east, and generally in educative work amongst dairymen.

The B. C. Stock Breeders' association also receives an appropriation from the provincial government, equal to that received by the Dairymen's association. Its objects are somewhat similar to those of the B. C. Dairymen's, namely, to encourage the stock breeding industry, and also to assist

the breeders financially in the importation of thoroughbred stock.

A provincial poultry association has been recently organized, and it is anticipated that much good will result from it, and that it will do a great deal to further the interests of the poultrymen of the province. This association is also assisted by an appropriation from the provincial government.

A very generous appropriation is given by the provincial government to assist provincial fairs throughout the province. This fund is allotted to each agricultural association on the basis of the amount of money received from membership fees, and also the amount subscribed on the prize list. By this means a fair and equitable distribution of the grant is made.

The government, through the experts in the Department of Agriculture, conducts at many of the leading fairs stock and poultry demonstrations, also fruit packing demonstrations, and furnish, free of cost, the services of expert judges. It will be seen from the foregoing that the Department of Agriculture is trying to work in co-operation with and assist the farmers by every means in its power.

The provincial board of horticulture is composed of eight members, three ex-officio, viz., the minister of agriculture, the deputy minister of agriculture, who acts as secretary for the board, and the chief inspector of fruit pests; and five appointed by the lieutenant governor-in-council—one from each of the horticultural districts.

The work undertaken by the board principally deals with inspection of nursery stock and fruit coming into the province. A very rigid inspection of all nursery stock entering the country is conducted by the inspector of fruit pests, to whose constant watchfulness is due the fact that the province is comparatively free from the more injurious pests which have worked such havoc elsewhere.

The provincial fumigation station is established at Vancouver, and all nursery stock coming into the province has to go there, when every individual tree is closely examined, and when found infected with serious pests is at once cremated, and in other cases subjected to fumigation or other treatment.

Some idea of the magnitude of this work may be gathered from the fact that nearly four million trees and shrubs were inspected at Vancouver during the year 1909. All fruit coming into the province is also carefully inspected at all points of entry. Quarantine officers are stationed in all the cities, and at every point at which fruit can enter. Due notice of the arrival of each shipment has to be made by all transportation companies to the quarantine officer, and it may not be moved until inspected. In case of disease being found the fruit is either cremated or else deported to the place from whence it came. Provincial nurseries are also periodically examined and infected trees destroyed. Local fruit is also examined by the quarantine officer when exhibited for sale on the market, and when found diseased, quarantined. All nurserymen doing business in the province are required to furnish a bond to the provincial board of horticulture for the sum of \$2,000, and no nurseryman or agent can sell fruit trees without a license furnished him by the board. These provisions safeguard the purchaser of nursery stock from irresponsible tree pedlars, and anyone buying nursery stock should insist on first seeing the license of the board. He then knows that the firm from whom he is buying that stock is under bond to the board, and should he receive diseased trees or trees not true to name, or not of the variety or character as represented, has legal redress.

The B. C. Fruit-growers association receives a grant from the provincial government. This association was recently reorganized, and is now a strong body, with successful and influential fruit-growers on its directorate and executive. This association is doing very valuable work for the fruit-growers in the way of issuing crop reports from time to time, collecting and issuing information as to prices for fruit, arranging for its members to secure fruit packages, paper, spraying material, etc., at the lowest possible prices, encouraging the proper grading and packing of fruit, and furthering by all legitimate means the spirit of co-operation amongst fruit producers. A yearly convention is held, which is attended by delegates from all the fruit districts of the province at which everything

of interest to and affecting fruit-growers is discussed, and a policy outlined for the ensuing year's work.

The all-essential point is, of course, markets, and in this respect we are most favorably situated. We have in the grain-growing provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba a market close at hand which, owing to the enormous influx of home-seekers, is increasing at a very rapid rate, and will more than keep pace with the increase in agricultural production in British Columbia for very many years to come.

Owing to climatic conditions these provinces will never be able to make a commercial success of fruit-growing. British Columbia is their natural source of supply, and it is our own fault if we do not capture and keep these markets. Competition we shall always have from our cousins to the south, but with the duty in our favor we should be more than able to hold our own against our competitors.

It is a true saying that there is no market like the home market, and in this respect we are also very fortunate. We have in the rapidly growing coast cities a large and constantly increasing market. We have also our shipping trade, mining and logging camps, sawmills, canneries, etc., which all have to be supplied. The new cities which are springing up to the north of us—Prince Rupert and Stewart—will take an ever-increasing supply. The opening up of new territories which will be developed by the era of railway construction work on which we are now entering will increase our market, as well as making available new districts in which fruit will be grown to fill this demand.

Other markets which are ready and eager for our fruit as soon as we have it available in sufficient quantities are Mexico, New Zealand and Australia. In the case of the latter two countries an interchange can be effected, each supplying fruit in the off season to the other. One must also consider, with the progress of China and Japan, the great possibilities of profitable trade with these countries.

Any thinking man who has carefully studied the question must be forced to the conclusion that the market conditions prevailing in the province are indeed most

favorable, and could not be excelled anywhere in the world.

At the present time, in spite of the high cost of transportation across the continent, fruit is marketed in Great Britain at prices which have proved remunerative to the producer. What, then, may we not confidently expect when on the completion of the Panama canal the European markets are thrown open to us? I have no hesitation in making the statement that none of us will ever see the day come when the demand for a good quality of fruit will be sufficiently met.

There is room for an expansion in every form of agriculture. The province is importing far too much produce, which can and ought to be profitably raised in the country; whilst the value of agricultural products produced in the province in 1909 was about \$8,500,000, the amount of imports came to approximately \$11,000,000. What we want in British Columbia is settlers on the land, so that this unnatural drain on the country's resources may be eliminated.

In our magnificent fertile valleys of the interior, on the rich virgin soil of the lower mainland, on our beautiful, undulating timber lands of Vancouver island, and the adjacent Gulf islands, we have room for many thousands of settlers, where everything is conducive to success—a climate unexcelled, fertile, productive soil, and a good and ever-increasing demand for all farm produce.

A few words of advice to new arrivals who wish to engage in fruit-growing or mixed farming as a means of livelihood may not come amiss. To these I would say that there are, and always will be, good returns to be made out of commercial fruit-growing and farming in British Columbia. There are several points, however, which I

do wish most earnestly to bring before new settlers.

First. Do not engage in agriculture or horticulture unless you have a natural liking and love for the work.

Second. Do not acquire land in the province without spending some time in looking about you and getting familiar with the different districts, conditions, prices, etc.

Third. Do not be above asking for and taking advice from those who have already made a success of this industry.

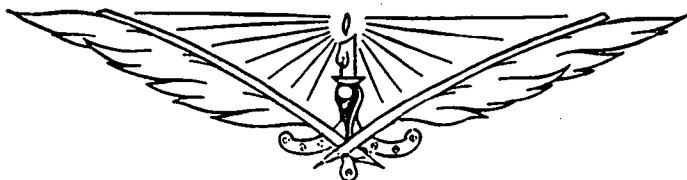
Fourth. When you do finally select your land, see that it is suitable in every way as regards situation, soil, transportation facilities, etc.

Fifth. Do not try to do too much. Better five acres thoroughly cared for than ten acres only half looked after.

Sixth. When you have finally made your selection make up your mind that you will be thorough and up-to-date in all your farming operations. Perseverance and steady application will bring their own reward.

Do not be led away by statements of phenomenal returns which have been made from farming or fruit-growing. Whilst many of these are undoubtedly true, and can be substantiated, remember that they have been made when all conditions were very favorable, but that they are misleading, inasmuch as they do not represent the average returns which may be expected.

The province is on the eve of a great expansion. New territories are being opened up by railway construction. A spirit of optimism prevails everywhere, and just as optimism has built up the west, so will it make of our great province what it is ultimately bound to become—a land of smiling homes, inhabited by a happy and contented people—the banner province of our glorious Dominion of Canada.



# The Fad for Bookplates

By Stephen Wentworth

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HERBERT SPENCER STUDY, one of the best known bookplate designers in the east, has popularized the *ex libris* in British Columbia. Not long ago he closed his New

York studio, and in response to the call of the last west came to Vancouver. His arrival was marked by quite a flutter in the world of society.

When he left New York Mr. Study thought that he had put down his drawing pen for ever. He was tired of making bookplates and pictures. He wanted to get away from Bohemia and from the studios. He longed to breathe the air of the west. But he hadn't been in Vancouver long before he was discovered. Then he was besieged. British Columbia men and women who have been collecting books for years implored him to make bookplates for them. What could he do? They pleaded with him. He succumbed. He consented to make one bookplate. And the woman who succeeded in breaking down all his good resolutions showed her bookplate to somebody else. Then he had to make another—or give offence. The fad spread. Everybody with bookcases in their homes demanded bookplates to paste in their books. Mr. Study has gone back to his pen. He has been compelled to open a studio in Vancouver.

And this little story of the arrival in the last west, where he thought no one would want a bookplate, of Herbert Spencer Study, *ex libris* expert, has caused those who appreciate everything that is beautiful to inquire as to what place the bookplate occupies in the field of art. They discovered that celebrities all over the world have been as careful about their bookplates as their diet, as particular about them as about their clothes. They discovered that volumes had been written on the subject of bookplates, and that artists have



—Drawn by Herbert Spencer Study

made fortunes designing them for collectors, for rich book lovers, for distinguished persons, for rulers of nations, for the nobility.

They found that Frank Weitenkampf had spent years studying the subject of bookplates. In a recent work of his he said:

The *ex libris*, so frequently worthy of consideration as a work of art, especially in its modern manifestations, is based primarily on the individuality of the person for whom it was made. It is the result of a natural impulse to indicate ownership in a book by more than a simple signature, or a type-printed label, by some device that shall be distinctive, that shall give some indication



—Drawn by Herbert Spencer Study

of the owner's character and tastes. In fact, this impulse, and the pleasure in its artistic expression, have led some people to have more than one bookplate. Egerton Castle has several; Count zu Leiningen-Westerburg, over twenty.

In these little art products, not only the skill and individual attitude of the artist are expressed; the personality and ideas of the one who orders the plate have had also their influence on the result, and are, in

fact, as one bookplate designer has well said, the keynote of the design. That does not alter the fact that ultimately the artist's personality is often the dominating one, and forms the main reason why particular plates are sought.

The factors in the composition of the bookplate are, therefore, the relative mental attitudes of owner and artist, and the sympathy of each for the other's standpoint. It is this combination of elements which

makes the charm of the bookplate, which results in a variety of interest that has caused the cult of the bookplate to become widespread and has occasioned a voluminous literature.

Associations and periodicals devoted to bookplates exist in various countries, and large collections of plates have been formed, such as the one in the British Museum (seventy thousand or more pieces), or private ones, such as those of Mr. W. Baillie and Mr. Henry Blackwell in this country. An extensive literature deals with the bookplate in general, in particular countries, in the work of individual artists. Bookplates for children (frequent particularly in England and the United States) and for and by women have found their recording historians.

The mass of material has led the systematic classifier to group plates into divisions, such as the Jacobean, the Ribbon and Wreath, the Allegorical, the Pictorial. The last, again, has been subdivided into the bookpile plate, the library interior (which frequently pictures the owner among his books), the portrait, the biographical, the landscape.

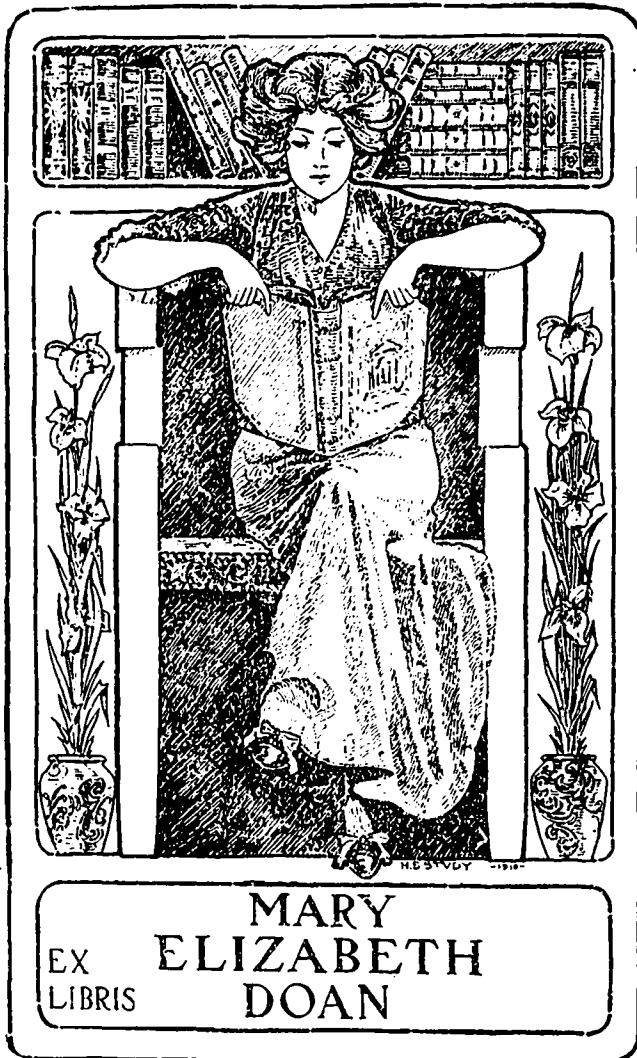
In earlier days the bookplate reflected the importance of heraldry in all the pomp of armorial bearings, and was, therefore, an emblem of family dignity rather than an expression of personal tastes. Today the pictorial plate predominates, directly or symbolically illustrating a particular individuality. That, of course, does not exclude the opportunity for an unobtrusive introduction of heraldic devices. But possibilities for a less hampered effort on the part of the artist are immeasurably increased.

Mottoes, allegorical allusions, the portrait of the owner, pictures of favorite places, the paraphernalia of sports and other hobbies, rows of books labelled with the names of preferred authors, allusions to personal achievement, wit good and poor, the downright pun (a cat and a bull on the plate of Chabœuf), such elements, with decorative setting, form material for *ex libris*. There is plenty of opportunity for the display of poor taste. An apparent anxiety to avoid running counter to the scriptural admonition regarding bushel-covered lights may result in a parade of



—Drawn by Herbert Spencer Study

self-advertisement that weighs down the designer's freedom of expression, as the Old Man of the Sea did Sinbad the Sailor. (Beraldi boldly asserts that "the worth of a bibliophile is in inverse ratio to the dimensions of his *ex libris*.") But if the owner may be too much in evidence, so, too, may the artist. An attempt to make a bookplate a compressed pictorial biography may prove fatuous, but it is equally unfortunate to make it a miniature mural decoration or poster, or to utilize it in the exploitation of super-advanced artistic idiotisms. Not stiffness, not even necessarily absolute seriousness, but a certain dignity is called for here; vagaries are out of order. The final purpose should always be kept in view.



—Drawn by Herbert Spencer Study

Appropriateness is a prime necessity, appropriateness in conception, design, and execution, the last implying a proper regard for the reproductive medium. The principles of taste which govern our judgment of any prints hold good here as well.

The bookplate indicates the owner's taste with no distinct reference to him, as when A. A. Hopkins adopts an illustration from the "Hypnerotomachia Poliphilii" (Florence, 1499), or another a figure from Botticelli's "Spring." Or the allusion may be more direct, as in Francis Wilson's plate, which represents a court-jester lost amid old volumes while time goes on unheeded. The towers of Notre Dame looming dark in Victor Hugo's plate, by Bouvenne, are sufficiently clear in meaning, as is a pair of hands on the keyboard of a piano in another instance. In Phil May's plate, by W. Nicholson, the London 'Arriet, whose rakish vulgarity May hit off so well, is decoratively utilized. And it is a dry, bibliophilic chuckle which is caused by the exultant *Je l'ai* ("I have it") entwining a volume on the plate which Bracquemond

designed for Poulet-Malassis. Certain devices frequently recur (for instance, in England, a quasi-allegorical female reader, of more or less saccharine quality), as do mottoes such as "inter folia fructus." Especially appropriate mottoes are at times encountered, as *Volour c'est pouvoir* on Gambetta's plate by Legros. Willibald Pirckheimer's *Sibi et amicis* ("his and his friends"), like the famous *Io Grolicrii et amicorum*, marks by contrast the more frequent expressions of the tenor of Prince Puckler Muskau's "Keine Leihbibliothek," or a certain Frenchman's advice, "Ite ad vendentes et emite vobis" (go to the dealer and buy it yourself). Such vigorous emphasis of non-lending ownership appears in a more elementary form in doggerel like the familiar "Don't steal this book, my honest friend, or else the gallows maybe your end," and even the curse of heaven is called down on the heads of remiss borrowers. The middle course, that of the admonitory lender, is furnished by Garrick: "La premiere chose qu'on doit faire quand on emprunte un livre c'est de le lire afin de pouvoir le rendre plus tot."

The *ex libris* remains in its totality a "document," a phase of human activity which not only cannot be overlooked, but which repays study, and is of most varied charm. It appeals through personal, historical, or literary association, it attracts as an instance of art applied, as one of the many forms in which art may be made an integral part of daily life.

Specifically the artist's province, when the basic ideas have been decided on, is the design, the co-ordination of the various elements into an orderly whole. Over-elaboration, here, is as objectionable as a slighting of essential possibilities. One of the problems always is the arrangement of name and motto; a problem similar to that of the ornamental value of lettering on medals, exemplified, say, by the work of Pisanello.

It is over four hundred years since the first known bookplate was made, and the list of artists who have since then designed bookplates either occasionally or habitually is a long one. A great variety in artistic style and mood has been enlisted in this specialty of production. Names taken almost at random from the list illustrate this: Durer, Amman, Chodowiecki, Thoma,

Greiner, Sattler, Orlik in Germany and Austria; Faithorne, Bartolozzi, Strange, Bewick, Sherborn in England; Eisen, Bouvenne, Braquemond in France. Just a few, but what an array of influences they bring to mind: nationality, schools, personality. What a variety of technical methods, of adaptation of different reproductive processes to individual style.

There are reflected the wit, fancy, and grace of the French, the decorative quality in English work such as Crane's, the contemplativeness and analysis of the German, the versatility and adaptativeness of certain of our own artists. In numerous individual variations are these movements and tendencies of nations and schools and groups expressed. The very names of Boucher, Gravelot, and Moreau *le jeune* conjure up pictures of the elegance and gayety of the eighteenth century in France, as Cheret's evokes the poster and the lithographic art. D. Y. Cameron, Sir Charles Holroyd and Frank Brangwyn repeat the distinction and character of their larger etchings. The "Little Masters," Holbein and Max Klinger give pregnant expression to German ideas and ideals, old and new. Rassenfosse, Rops, Hoytema, Carl Larsson form further rich notes in this concert of racial expression. The medium employed—the formal line-engraving on copper, the free etching, the vigorous wood-cut—has also its distinct and important part in the result. Adjustment of medium to style, giving natural expression to period and nationality, we find in the best art of any kind, and so here also.

In our own country we may trace the development of the bookplate from the heraldic magnificence and stately formality of the line-engraving period to the free expression of thought, or of passing mood or whim which is transmitted by the immediateness of the photo-mechanical processes. One turns from the earliest work by Hurd, Paul Revere, Bowen, Doolittle, Dawkins (from which Washington's plate stands out mainly through associated veneration), to that of E. D. French, who in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries perpetuated the best traditions of line-engraving on copper with signal success. He employed formalized foliage, as did Beham and other German masters, with ever-varying effect, with a dignified beauty of deco-



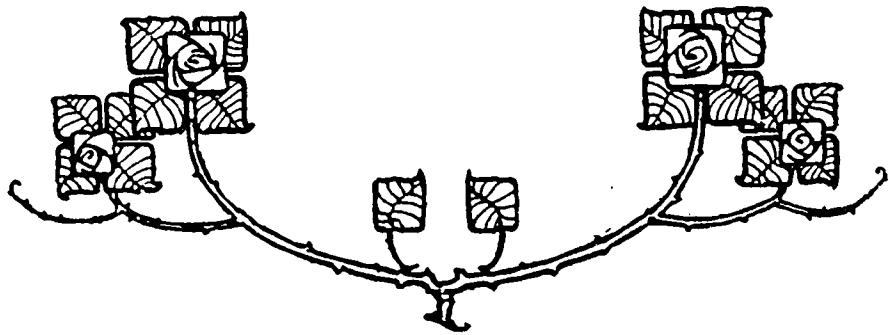
—Drawn by Herbert Spencer Study

orative line and a calm nobility of expression which give him a place apart. J. Winfred Spenceley, who did not long outlive Mr. French, also engraved on copper, with more variety in design. A happy combination of adaptativeness and individuality, of dignity and a certain free, etcher-like swing in his landscapes, marks his work. A similar note of variety is felt also in the line-engravings of Sidney L. Smith, W. F. Hopson (who sometimes adds aquatint to the pure line), J. H. Fincken, Frederick Spenceley, and A. N. Macdonald, the last-named evidently inspired by the example of French.

The combination of graver and copperplate imposes its limits and its distinction on the work of the men just named, which, while differing in style and in degree of freedom, bears in every case a certain stamp of reserve. For the artists who draw for the process plate no such limits are set; the very facility of reproduction invites free expression and tempts those who have a tendency to go beyond proper artistic

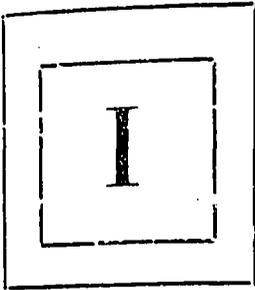
bounds. It is decidedly to the credit of these younger designers of bookplates that the whole of their work, subjected to so many influences, and with so many opportunities for going astray, is so satisfactory. L. S. Ipsen, W. M. Stone, Jay Chambers, Mrs. A. R. Wheelan and various other California artists (with their organ in the *Bookplate Booklet* of Berkeley, Cal.), William Edgar Fisher, A. A. Lewis (who engraves his designs of an archaic flavor on wood) are among those who devote themselves habitually to this specialty. E. A. Abbey, George Wharton Edwards, Elihu Vedder, E. H. Garrett, Louis Rhead, E. L. Warner have occasionally turned to it.

But while a number of able artists have devoted all or most of their energies to this form of art, fascinating to many, it is with a shade of regret that one notes the very few cases in which an American painter has turned aside from his canvas to design an occasional plate. We are still too much dominated by the idea that art, "high art," is painting or sculpture, and that most other forms can be left to artist-artizans or treated as a bit of by-play. The realization must come that art, after all, should be the general application of principles of beauty in our daily life, and that this application is not unworthy of the best talent.



# Tales of the Lifeboat Service on the Pacific Coast

By W. A. Warren



IN THE twenty-five years that this northern coast of the continent bordering on the Pacific has been settling up many an odd, many a

tragic tale of the sea has gone almost unrecorded. In the years that I have been searching hither and thither all along this magnificent wild coast-line for notes and pictures of the game, animals, birds and fishes, I have run across them.

I was sitting on this veranda one foggy morning, when I heard a strange bumping sound. "BUMP! BUMP!" it went—heavily, rasping along. In a few moments the fog lifted, and there, right within a hundred yards of this house, was a big British warship hard aground on the reef. Instantly the water was alive with boats' crews. Some were getting out cables, others were hurrying off for a big coal hulk that lay in the sound. This is just a picture—a picture that tells of a day's experience along the coast. A warship hard aground and a coal hulk nearby in distress!

Now, by way of contrast, see the Souat Kwakiutl, one of the men of one of the divisions of the coast tribes out here—nor "Siawashes," as the unlearned call them. This word "siawash" in the coast jargon, called Chinook, means Indian. Here was the means of progress before a lighthouse or a lightship or lifeboat was builded here. All along the island-guarded front, outside in the open Pacific, these true fishing tribes made their journeys in the long, shallowed-out cedar bowl canoes. One of the most harrowing sights the present-day keepers of the lights have to witness is not the swiftly-leaping, often madly-darting long dark

canoe amid the huge rollers of the Pacific. No; these fishing tribes are discarding their old-time safe log craft, and are buying at six dollars per foot of length Fraser river fishing boats from the Japanese makers. These shallow draught boats, with their huge sails, are things of wonder when a native is at the helm.

It's just dreadful to see them pass the light. They carry all sail, and the way they climb the hills and dart, fluttering, down the hollows is nerve-wrecking. I saw one boat go by here in a sou'wester with a klotchman at the helm. That boat would run up the crest of a roller, shaking her bow as a fish shakes its head to eject a hook. On the boiling crest it would cause a jockey; then, with sail and jib rattling so loudly that I could hear them above the roar of the surf—and I was away up in the lantern, mind you—down she would glide into the trough. There sat the dark-faced woman. In the net-box divisions huddled the brown-eyed children, each armed with a granite sauce pan bailing for dear life. As well as I could see through the glass, the craft was well flooded, as the biggest boy was throwing out in steady volume pailsful of clear green sea water. The boat was steadily filling, but she soon passed out of my ken in the failing light. "It is the foolish ones that we see passing—ones that are too lazy to go far enough to sea, rounding the point, that keep us in dreadful suspense." So spoke the wife of a lighthousekeeper on an exposed British Columbia island point. I knew well why the poor soul was always in terror lest the sea should claim more victims. Her own loved ones had drowned close by the light; one other was found dead near by on the shore, without doubt murdered by a bad character among the natives—for, mind you, these men are not murderers. In

fact, the missionaries give the remote villagers very fair characters.

The worst of it is to hear the foghorns and whistles when the fog is on thick. You see all the boats aim for just about so far off the reef. We can tell each line, aye, each ship by its notes. But when there is only the faint reply of the sailing vessel, then silence, then a frantic whistling of a tug's siren, then that last call, "Stand by, we're sinking!" the confused noise of men's voices, the rattle of the falls, the new note caused by the bumping of the ships' boats, then the ominous silence. We read the last case exactly as it happened, although it was completely unseen by us. The schooner, with all sail drawing, with mate and captain both using horns, was heading in. The tide was with her, the wind was fair, and her speed must have been close on to ten knots. The tug, outward bound, was sheering across her course, at first full-speed, then half, when "Crash!" sounded the impact of the collision. Then the rending and splintering of wood, the cries of the men, the slopping of some heavy object in the swift tiderip, then the launching of the boats, the lookout's cry, "Hereaway!" "Altogether!" showed that it was the schooner's men that were afloat—two full crews of them. More cries for help, one last sharp series of frantic pulls of the cord, "Shriek! shriek! shriek!" sounded the whistle—then silence, for, remember, there is no dreadful boiler explosion when a steamer sinks; this big tug just belched out a mass of ashes and hot air and steam, and settled down in ninety fathoms of water. All unseen, with a thick white curtain of fog between, we read the tragedy aright. Not a splinter came on the reef to tell us the tale. When the fog lifted a few hours later the scene was clear of all craft, and it was only a few days after, when the supply boat brought the papers, that we found we had been instinctively right, although to the landsman the sounds would give but a slight clue to the tragedy occurring so close, yet unseen.

Will you kindly contrast the magnificent Minnesota of the Great Northern Steamship company, with the little cedar log canoe that only a score of years ago formed the main traffic past the points that now hold

great lighthouses? Here is the finest bottom afloat on the Pacific, as fine as anything on the Atlantic in many ways. This huge trans-Pacific passenger ship is six hundred and thirty feet long. If you stand beside the officer of the watch on the bridge deck you are as high above the sea as is the top of a good tree from the earth that bears it, almost a full ninety feet. Close to twenty-five thousand tons is this great vessel. I often watch this mighty fabric steaming up and down the Straits of Juan de Fuca, dwarfing all the craft she passes, but not passing them all, as the trim white Empresses of the Canadian Pacific railway are swift boats, that make the passage in good time, too—contrast all of these with the Indian log canoe of twenty-five years ago.

On many an exposed headland, in many a land-locked arm of the sea, perch the lighthouses or rest the lifeboats. See the hardy crew starting out of the safe harbor to thread the needle points of the barrier reefs to combat with the giant seas that break in thunder all along our coasts. These men are wisely recruited from the settlers about these isolated harbors, at once giving these hardy Canadians, Norwegians, Swedes, Icelanders, Danes and Britishers a sure annual monetary return, as well as a section of land to clear up and a bit of money, too, for road and trail building, so that in case of need the rocket gun may be rushed from point to point and a line thrown over the wreck.

I know it has made full sounding words, that "Graveyard of the Pacific" term; but the time is coming when it will be a misnomer. Remember, this coast of the misnamed Pacific will always be battered by the giant seas that sweep on to its unprotected shores, especially on the western coast of Vancouver island; but also remember that both the adjoining nations are doing their utmost to save life. Lights shine out off all the most dangerous points, lifeboats are installed. The huge life-saver, the Snohomish, lies with steam up in Neah bay, always ready to succor the needy, and nobly has done it, too. The big Banfield creek gasoline lifeboat has arrived (the new one). The old one was lost.

They were driving piles for a mole wharf near the light.

"I'm going to have something to run out on and tie up to. I want to have a chance to launch out and save life sometimes. I've got a new boat now; you can't upset her or sink her; the rocks are the only things that will fix her. So if the boys and I get her afloat we might save life, you know." And the man looked at me with that strained gaze seen among so many of the light tenders.

"The missus and I saw those poor chaps swept in and out of the 'chimney'—name for a surf-riven cove cleft right into the seashore line; in these the walls are worn perfectly smooth, and the mighty wash that daily sweeps in and out soon lines the bottom with round, smooth stones, so that even if a despairing wretch does get swept up to the inner edge of the surf he has nothing to grasp but the smooth shifting pebbles, and the next wave draws him back into the sea.

"I'm going to put a long rope cable across with trailing ends. This is good to grasp when we come in from fishing before we get the tackles on the boat. If we had had this last year two prospectors might have made land. It was that big Christmas storm, and they had lost one of the last two oars and got swept out of the bay into the sea. The storm sent them right ahead of the waves into this gap. The instant the bow touched the pebbles the next wave pitchpoled it, turning it right upside down. The poor chaps swept up the chimney three times, clutching for all they were worth; but the drag took them out to sea at last. I tell, you, sir, it gets on a fellow's nerves. We were so close to them once that we exchanged glances, but clutch them we could not, though the wife waded in knee-deep in the dangerous surf. Both my boys had broken bones by the boat overturning and falling back on them, or we'd have saved those poor chaps."

Such are the tales we daily hear up and down the coast. The mighty waters of the great deep demand a toll of human lives on all its shores. At times, amid this woven mass of tragedy runs a ribbon of comedy, all the more welcome in times of stress and peril.

"We have saved two chaps that were clinging to an overturned gasoline. These

two land-lubbers were standing on the waterfront of one of our big cities, Victoria, I think it was, listening to an auctioneer tell of the fabulous merits and values of the craft he was trying to dispose of. Finally the lubber gave a bid 'just to help things along a bit, don't you know.' Instanter the craft was knocked down to him for the 'pitiful sum of one hundred and ninety-five dollars.' A five-dollar bill bought them a case of gasoline, and off these two erstwhile lads went to seek a living from the sea. The engine was only an auxiliary; the cordage was so rotten that the mainsail often came running down to the deck or into the sea; yet they managed, more by good luck than good management, to make a hundred and fifty miles along the worst coast in British Columbia safely, but—and there is a big but here—they essayed to go about, when, alas! they should have come about, and the result was that the old relic turned turtle right off the lighthouse. Luckily, a moderate sea was on, and the lamp-trimmer and the boss started out and picked them off, like crabs off a bit of driftwood, and the very first word one of them uttered when he turned face up on the warm, pebbly shore was, 'Why, Bill, you've lost your hat.'"

We saw a comical bit of thievery. The craft we were using was bowlight, so to bring her down to sailing trim we filled four bags with nice clean white sand, all intermingled with much dried and ground-up seaweed; it held a very small amount of gold, about a dollar to the ton. After we had made the usual race-for-life through the surf and up the "chimney," we piled the bags of sand ballast above the high-tide line. In course of time along came a Fraser river boat with three prospectors in it. They espied those newly-piled sacks of flour. About came the boat, down came the sail, and they landed, and, hurriedly piling those sacks into the boat, put out to sea again.

I saw another sight that certainly was almost tragic. A couple of young Englishmen were prospecting along the coast. I suppose they expected to have their eyes dazzled by that "Mountain of Gold" the English papers have been regaling their readers with.

Well, these two would-be prospectors made camp near us, and proceeded to light the evening fire, preparatory for the boiling of the black pot. Out came a few chunks of coal from the sack, this by number one. Number two, not to be outdone in camp work, was very busily engaged tearing off pages from a magazine. On these the coal was laid. A match was struck, and then both the men wandered over to us to wait until the "billy" boiled over. Not all my frowns or winks could keep the irresponsible boy quiet. He went into such shouts at the very common tales of the men that they looked on him with suspicion; but finally, when one poor innocent said, "Let's wander back, I guess the tea is boiled by now," the lad went into such a paroxysm that he had to dart off into the woods and do a war dance all unseen by the two men, who were now on their knees trying to blow a fire into or out of those obstinate chunks of coal.

One more pair of adventurers in a direct I must tell you about—more shame to the man that sent them out. The elder, a man of forty, was totally ignorant of these waters. I guess he had been a mate on the east coast—cook's mate. Anyway, he had not a child's knowledge of these seas and currents. We met them in a tiny cove. They had anchored the make-believe of a boat in ten fathoms with an eight-fathom cable, and of course she started bravely off to sea. It was just midnight as we made our moorings, and we heard "Clack! clack! solash solash!"—just the kind of rowing a young schoolgirl does. Finally a big black shadow with a smaller one ahead drew up alongside.

"Hullo, where did you come from?" cried a voice. "We put our anchor out," it continued, in a more aggrieved tone, "and our boat went adrift."

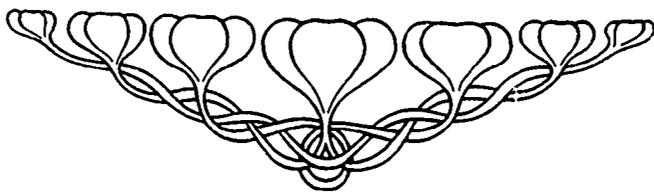
"Rattle, rattle!" went the anchor chain; "Splash!" went an unusual sound, and the rusty old chain parted at the bits. Then we

heard a boy's voice mutter inarticulately. Again the man spoke. "What's the matter with the water out there that it roars so?" They had actually been in a big tinderin and did not know it. We tried to teach them a little of their surroundings, but when the other mudhook shared the fate of the first-parted link we took hold and beached the big fishing boat.

"Let me see your compass," I asked the man.

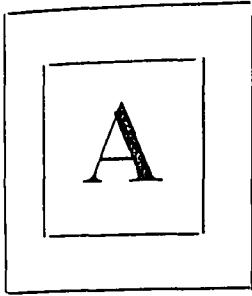
"What is the use of asking me that? We haven't got anything we should have."

We found that every rope was rotten; the old craft leaked, and by the odour from her she was anything but a desirable sleeping place. I got the name of the land-lubber—he lived in Victoria, B. C.—that sent this couple to their almost sure death. The boy was a natural idiot. All he could do in the matter of speech was to mutter in gutturals. I asked them of their catch, as they had told us that not another cent was forthcoming for supplies and none for repairs, until they brought back a load of fish. As they had no nets and depended entirely on hand lines for fish, I failed to see when they ever could go home. The poor lad made us understand that they had caught lots of fish, and after I loaned them a compass and warned them not to attempt the straits in that old wreck, but to tie her to a tug and return her to the owner. (The boy beat these instructions; he walked twenty-five miles along the trail, rather than trust his poor, but invaluable life to that sea coffin any longer.) We looked in the fishboxes. Alack and alas! What merciful Providence is it that watches over fools? These two chaps had dared all the dangers of storm and current, and had fished valiantly and had filled all the fishboxes several days ago with great soft, useless dog-fish. By now they smelled to high heaven, so we advised them to dump them—after we had hauled out.



# Point Grey—the New University Town

By Dexter Forrest



UNIVERSITY offering a curriculum that measures up to the highest pedagogical standards, and situated close to a centre of population, with fertile agricultural lands

on one hand and on the other a sheet of water offering every opportunity for aquatic recreation; plenty of open space; acre upon acre ready to receive the foundations of handsome residences and dormitories; mountains to look at and gorgeous sunsets and green water; salt air to breathe and wildernesses to roam. That is a great deal like a dream of the most advanced of modern educators come suddenly true. And that dream will come true when the university of British Columbia is built at Point Grey—the ideal site selected by far-seeing men.

The great universities of the world were built at a time when education laid down its work as soon as the students had learned what was in their books. They were built anywhere that money could be found to do the work. It was felt that students could learn their books anywhere. And as these older universities have grown they have been compelled to establish their medical schools, their law schools, their divinity schools, and their dental schools in nearby cities. The divinity students had to get nearer to the churches and the libraries and nearer to city life. The medical schools had to get nearer to the hospitals. The law schools had to get nearer to the courts. Slowly education has been given new tools. Slowly a practical age has called upon education, not only to teach but to train. Slowly pedagogy has discovered that education cannot fulfil all its promises until it has been made useful. It was once thought that education was designed for professional

men, and that the business man, the farmer and the workingman need not have much, and woman not any. It was thousands of years before it was discovered that education was for the human race. And following this discovery came the technical schools, the business colleges, the trade schools, the agricultural institutes, and after them came co-education. And the universities, harkening to the cry of modernism, of progress, began building. After they put their medical, dental, law and divinity colleges in the cities they established technical and scientific schools. Now they have gone into the country and established agricultural colleges; and agriculture and horticulture have become sciences, and the acres are doubling and tripling their annual yield. Thus has education itself been educated—educated in the demands it must meet to keep in step with the rapid march of civilization. Thus has education been made useful. Thus has a dollars and cents value been put upon it. And the moment education proved its ability to increase individual earning capacity, the demand for education likewise increased commensurately. Education now must not train only the brain, but the hand as well. It must be useful. Education no longer may build its colleges out of the reach of cities or away from the farm. The modern university, to meet all it is called upon to meet, must be established close to a centre of population or else its departments will be scattered. The modern university must prepare itself to house all classes of students making ready to enter all departments of life. And to measure up to the twentieth century conception of all that the university of today ought to be, no university at its very beginning was better qualified than the new university of British Columbia. It is a perfectly planned university that will be set down among perfect surroundings.

Within a quarter of an hour's ride from Point Grey is Vancouver, a city of 115,000 people, constantly growing, with hospitals, laboratories, libraries, museums, and with life. Adjoining Point Grey is a vast agricultural region—the low fertile lands of the valley of the Fraser; and Point Grey stretches out into the waters of the Gulf of Georgia, affording every opportunity for rowing and bathing and sailing. To put down a university in such a place is a dream that realization has made more wonderful than all the dream pictures. What if Cambridge or Oxford or Toronto or Harvard or Yale or Princeton had been set down in such a place! Long years ago all these universities began to feel the want of all that Point Grey has to give, and yet Point Grey has no more to give to the university than the university has to offer to Point Grey. Through the university Point Grey gives a site as unequalled for university purposes as any place in the world. Until the University of British Columbia is erected at Point Grey, Cornell at Ithaca, Wisconsin at Madison, the University of Washington at Seattle, and Berkeley in California will continue to call students to them from all over the world by picturing their buildings and the water and wooded lands that lie around them. After the new university is built no publicity will avail when a measure of the advantages offered by the different university sites are compared with the advantages offered at Point Grey.

A month ago the site commission completed its work. If the university is built and equipped to measure up to the standard of its site, Point Grey undoubtedly will become the educational centre of the last west. And although Point Grey has given to the university a site unsurpassed anywhere, the location of the university has given to Point Grey such a large measure in dollars and cents that it is amply compensated for all the lands it will give up to education.

Wherever a university is set down property values immediately increase. This fact has been proved everywhere. Not many years ago John D. Rockefeller presented two million dollars to the impoverished university of Chicago, and Professor Harper was appointed president. The far-seeing Harper at once moved his university to the

outskirts of the city, and at once there grew up around the university handsome residences. Before the end of a year real estate values in Woodlawn, where the university was built, had increased a hundred per cent., and a prairie, with nothing but shacks and common framed dwellings on it, had become one of the fashionable residential districts of Chicago. Cambridge, Mass., is a city of splendid homes. Millionaires have built their residences in New Haven. Princeton is a place to which distinguished citizens retire to live in comfort. Near the University of Washington there have been built in the last few years many of Seattle's most luxuriant homes. It is true that wherever a university is located that place at once becomes a city of beautiful homes. The establishment of the University of British Columbia at Point Grey will mean more to Point Grey than anything that has happened since that municipality came into life. It will greatly enhance real estate values; it will undoubtedly make Point Grey the most desirable residential district in Vancouver; and as the university grows and its influence extends, it will make the name of Point Grey known all over the educated world.

Wisdom of the university commission in selecting Point Grey as a site of the university of the last west cannot be questioned. Every institution of learning should be located near a centre of population. And at the same time, it should have all the natural resources close at hand that are so greatly needed by every university, and which to most of them the lack spells poverty—not poverty of money, but poverty of opportunity.

In its report the university commission named by authority of legislation of last session to select the site of the British Columbia university—a report which was absolutely final and decisive—said: "In accordance with the provisions of the university site commission act, 1910, your commissioners have visited and made a careful examination of several cities and rural districts suggested as suitable university sites, and has selected as the location for the university the vicinity of the city of Vancouver."

Accompanying this report-in-chief, embodying the finding of the commissioners, is an auxiliary or elaborative report, addressed to the minister of education, Hon. Dr. Young, which reads as follows:

"The university site commission are strongly of the opinion that the university should not be placed on a site which may in time be completely surrounded by a city. They respectfully suggest that not less than 250 acres be set apart for the university campus, and 700 acres for experimental purposes in agriculture and forestry. This is exclusive of the forest reserve for forestry operations on a large scale.

"The commissioners are of the opinion that the most suitable site is at Point Grey, unless the soils there and that of the delta land adjacent are found to be unsuitable for the experimental work of the college of agriculture.

"Should Point Grey prove impossible the commissioners suggest: First, a site along the shore west of North Vancouver, provided the tunnel and bridge are constructed. Second, St. Mary's Hill, overlooking the Pitt, Fraser and Coquitlam rivers, provided residences are erected for the students. Central park, although conveniently situated, will probably be surrounded by the cities of Vancouver and New Westminster, and because of this and of the absence of existing scenic advantages, is undesirable.

"While the commissioners are fully convinced that it is of the highest importance to have all the facilities of the university doing work of university grade located together, they believe that the diverse conditions of agriculture in this province make it advisable to divide the work of agricultural education between the college of agriculture at the university and schools of agriculture of secondary grade located in the different centres.

"The college of agriculture should conduct researches, provide courses leading to a degree, supervise the extension work and schools of agriculture. These schools should be established in conjunction with the demonstration farms in typical centres, and should provide short courses, extending over the winter months, of two or three years for the sons of farmers. Each school might specialize in one or more branches, such as horticulture, dairying, etc.

"Similarly, technical evening schools might be opened in the different coal-mining centres for the preparation of candidates for mining certificates, and in the

metal mining districts for the assistance of prospectors and others.

"The commissioners have been greatly impressed by the marvellous richness, variety and extent of the natural resources of this province, and by the very generous provision made for the endowment of the university, and they are of the opinion that if the university adopts a policy of offering salaries ranging from \$3,500 to \$50,000 to its professors, it will attract men of the highest ability who by their scientific investigations and outstanding reputation will not only materially aid in developing the resources of the province, but will also place the university on an equality with the best universities in America."

Since this report was made public every doubt regarding the selection of the site has been removed. It has been definitely decided to locate the university at Point Grey. It has been found that the delta land adjacent to this site is entirely suitable for the experimental work of the college of agriculture. And it has furthermore been discovered that an extensive acreage can be procured. From the time that it was definitely known that Point Grey had captured the coveted university, the residents of the municipality began to look about them for the best site in the district upon which to place the institution. Portions of the western end of the municipality have been sub-divided by the government into large residential blocks, and on account of that fact the general opinion is that the university will be placed somewhat to the south of the exact centre of the municipality facing the north arm of the Fraser and any district not yet placed on the market by the government.

That this would be the best location for the buildings is the view of Reeve Bowser. The reeve explained that the government had not yet made a decision to his knowledge, and therefore his views would largely be in the nature of speculation; but at the same time he felt that this part of the municipality was one which could not be easily overlooked from a point of desirability, and unless other important considerations appeared later, it might very possibly appeal to the authorities as the most advantageous under the circumstances.

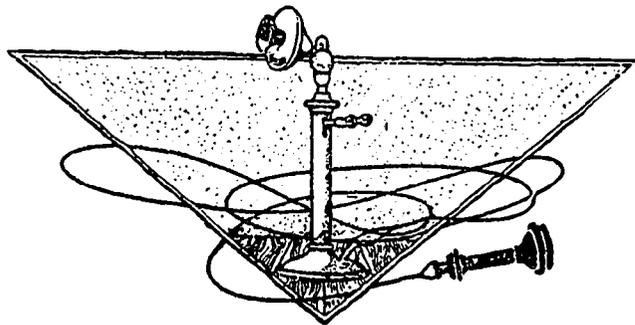
Reeve Bowser explained that there was a tract of some 700 or 800 acres there practically intact, and very suitable for university purposes, as it adjoined the rich bottom land fronting on the north arm, which was as good for agricultural purposes as the province afforded.

The district suggested as eminently desirable for site purposes roughly lies between the west line of D. L. 2027 and the eastern boundary of D. L. 540, south of Sixteenth avenue and north of the north arm. Chaldecott road, elsewhere called King Edward road and the south boulevard, is the only street gazetted through the property, although it is understood that one or two other highways will make their appearance there.

"One of the chief features of this part of the municipality which will commend itself to the government, I think," said the reeve, "is that it adjoins the Indian reserve and the other bottom land fronting on the north arm. The soil there is similar to that of Lulu and Sea islands, and is unexcelled. There are at least 1,000 acres there. I think it very likely that the university commission had this spot in mind when they suggested Point Grey, and then

went on to mention that agricultural land should also be secured. One of the points to the advantage of the district mentioned is that although it is high and commands a good view of the north arm and the gulf, at the same time it slopes very gently to the Fraser. At the extreme western end of the municipality, which has been mentioned by many as a favorable spot, the land is very precipitous at the shore line, making it unsuitable for the swimming and rowing activities of the students, as well as being a difficult landing place for boats. On the other hand, on the uninhabited blocks described, there is a nice easy slope down to the bottom lands and to the north arm, making it very desirable from the water recreation point of view. Near the old Indian reserve there is also a good bathing beach.

"Take all these points together—the large area of undivided land, its nearness to the best of agricultural soil, its height and at the same time easy slope, its accessibility from the city of Vancouver—you have very strong considerations influencing the government to choose not less than 500 acres for the university there."





This picture was taken less than three months ago. Since that date the street has been graded, and the B. C. Electric Company promises to have the car line, which is now under construction, ready for traffic before the first of the year

## Become Independent

**W**ITH a small amount of capital you can do it. Others have done it with a much less bright prospect than you have before you. You need no philosopher's stone to turn things into gold when you buy property in Point Grey. Every person who knows anything about Vancouver knows Point Grey is the high class residential district, and now that the University site has been selected there, and the millions the council is spending in roads, parks, waterworks, sewers, etc., the future of this district is guaranteed. We sold by public auction on November 15th, 16th and 17th, 1909, six hundred and sixty odd acres in Point Grey for the Provincial Government for two million, six hundred and fourteen thousand dollars. Since that time hundreds of thousands of dollars have been spent in improvements. We have a large portion of this property listed with us again for sale, and have a most exclusive and up to date list of magnificent home sites. We are handling large subdivisions and are doing a mail order business for people who cannot see the property in person.

Write for our illustrated booklet. Don't delay if you want to get in on the ground floor. We are selling lots as low as \$450 each, on the remarkable terms of \$50 down, and \$50 every three months at 6 per cent interest. This property will double in value within two years.

References: Bank of Nova Scotia, Royal Bank of Canada, R. G. Dun & Co.

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**F. N. TRITES & CO.**

659 Granville Street

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Vancouver, B. C.

# POINT GREY

We beg to announce to the public that we are about to start an advertising campaign in this and other magazines, in which we are going to set forth the advantages of Point Grey Municipality over any other *outside* district of the city of Vancouver.

We control a million dollars worth of property in this growing district and we have decided to place lots on the market to the aggregate value of \$500,000. The average price of these lots will be \$950, that is to say from \$650 up to \$1400.

The prices have been determined upon after a careful consideration of the location of each lot. We have allowed for the view, the proximity to car lines, the proximity to the future university site, etc., etc., and we feel certain that if you yourself had visited the whole of this property and had marked the prices of the different lots, taking into consideration the manifold information which is available to us, that you would not be able to conscientiously change the price of a single lot.

If lots are on less prominent streets we allowed for this and marked them down in price. If they had less view, heavier clearing, or if they were further from the future car lines, we did likewise.

If on the other hand some of the lots were situated on streets which must later on develop into semi-business streets, or if by reason of a particularly superb view and closer proximity to the future university and to the Country Club, they appeared to be more desirable residential lots, we marked them higher.

But, in either case, we have marked prices which we consider fair to the public, and our knowledge of values in and around Vancouver guarantees that the price of each single lot represents good value.

We have decided to offer this property, not only to Vancouver citizens, but also, through this magazine and other mediums, to the outside investor, as we know that there are thousands of people outside of our city who believe in the future destiny of Vancouver as one of the large cities of the Pacific Coast and who would therefore want to have a certain amount of money invested here.

To the man who has big capital to invest, a trip to our city is only an incident. He will be able to stay here long enough to select his own property and the chances are that he selects it in the very centre of the city. But, for a man of smaller means, both the trip and the large investment are practically impossible, for he can ill-afford to spend money or time to visit Vancouver and for the same reason can hardly buy inside property.

Our Point Grey lots should appeal to the man who wants to invest from \$600 to \$2,000 or \$3,000, and who wants to pay a small amount down (one-fourth cash), and the balance in terms over two years.

We know that the demand will be very great and we fully expect to sell every one of 500 lots between now and the first of February.

We have folders which give prices and terms and also show the exact locality of the property in question, by means of a key map. Our next advertisement will quote prices and terms and will be illustrated by a cut showing the exact location.

If you want to have first choice out of 500 lots situated in the best residential district of Vancouver, we would suggest that you write at once asking for map and price list.

It is certain that some lots will be applied for many times over, and it is therefore important that you should try to be first for we can show no special favors to anybody, but will have to sell as applications are received and filed.

All correspondence should be addressed to

POINT GREY DEPARTMENT

**ALVO von ALVENSLEBEN LIMITED**  
405 Hastings Street Vancouver, B. C.

When writing to Advertisers please mention Man-to-Man Magazine

**H**AVE you ever looked into copper? Do you understand copper? Do you know how much money there is in copper? Do you know how much copper sells for in the markets? Do you know how much profit there is in copper?

It will take us a long time to give you all the information you must have before you will be anxious to buy.

We cannot give you this information in a five by eight page of advertising.

We do not intend to try to. We simply want to have a talk with you. We want to tell you a lot of things—where our copper mines are, how much copper they yield a year, how much copper is worth to YOU, how much it is worth to the man who BUYS FROM YOU, how much MONEY YOU CAN MAKE OUT OF EVERY DOLLAR EVERY YEAR.

We don't intend to tell you all about our copper holdings until we see you. When we see you we can tell you more in ten minutes than we can write in ten hours. And the advertising cost of talk is a thousand per cent less than the advertising cost of magazine pages. But we print here two convincing statements. Read them! Then wake up and come and talk with us!

**LEDOUX & COMPANY**

ENGINEERS, METALLURGISTS AND ASSAYERS

99 JOHN STREET

NEW YORK

CERTIFICATE OF ASSAY.

No. 97,429

New York, December 30, 1906

The sample of copper ore from Dr. W. C. Rothkranz, marked "Yellow," and submitted to us for assay contains:

Moisture at 212° F -----  $\frac{\quad}{100}$  per cent.

After drying contains:

Copper by Electrolytic Assay ----- Ten  $\frac{69}{100}$  per cent.

Silver -----  $\frac{\quad}{100}$  ozs. per ton of 2000 lbs.

Gold -----  $\frac{\quad}{100}$  ozs. per ton of 2000 lbs.

Your obedient servants,

LEDOUX & CO.

To Dr. W. C. Rothkranz,  
New York.

**RICKETTS & BANKS**

CHEMISTS, ASSAYERS AND MINING ENGINEERS

104 JOHN STREET

PIERRE DE P. RICKETTS, E.M., PH.D.

JOHN H. BANKS, E.M., PH.D.

CABLE ADDRESS, "RICKETTS," NEW YORK

CERTIFICATE OF ANALYSIS.

No. 29,168

New York, January 23, 1907

Sample of ore from Manhattan Claim, marked "Copper Bearing Ore," submitted for analysis contains:

Copper ..... 13.64%

Sulphur ..... 23.74%

Iron ..... 30.35%

Gold, per 2,000 lbs. .... Trace

Silver, per 2,000 lbs. .... 3.60 oz.

Yours respectfully,

RICKETTS & BANKS

To The Knights Island Mining and Development Company.

For further particulars address G. W. Bullen, 100 Loo Block, Vancouver, B. C.

## Man-to-Man Next Month

¶ The Valley of the Fraser river is one of the most fertile valleys on earth. And for every foot of its length from the salmon fishing grounds at its mouth to the industries that are rapidly being built up along its banks in New Westminster, this remarkable valley has a story to tell—a story of fortunes made out of the richness of the lands, a story of some of the largest industries in the world that have grown big from little beginnings. The story is only a typical story of British Columbia growth.

¶ In the November Man-to-Man this interesting story will be told from end to end. Order YOUR Copy now. It will be a number well worth sending away.

# LEADING CITIES AND TOWNS

of BRITISH COLUMBIA and the NORTHWEST  
*The Opportunities They Offer and The Industries They Desire*

Complete information regarding these places and their special advantages for certain industries are on file at the Bureau of Opportunity, conducted by the Man-to-Man Magazine, or may be obtained by writing direct to the secretary of the local organization

## Figures Tell the Story of Vancouver, British Columbia

The B. C. E. Railway Company pays to the City certain percentages of the receipts on its tram lines. The growth of Vancouver is indicated by the amount of these payments:

1901-5 .....	\$20,626.69	Average per month.....\$	343.77
1906 .....	10,163.38	“ “ .....	846.94
1907 .....	16,366.96	“ “ .....	1,363.90
1908 .....	23,182.43	“ “ .....	1,931.86
1909 .....	33,694.80	“ “ .....	2,807.90
1910 (8 months).....	26,759.60	“ “ .....	3,344.95

### Bank Clearings—

	JUNE	JULY	AUG.
1910.....	\$37,092.464	\$37,630,303	\$36,533.143
1909.....	22,073,266	22,973,715	24,969.077
1908.....	14,725,316	15,690,197	15,483.153

### Land Registry—

	JUNE	JULY	AUG.
1910.....	\$17,407.74	\$14,752.94	\$15,024.00
1909.....	11,529.20	11,843.70	11,037.65

### Customs—

	Duty	Other Revenue	Total
August, 1909.....	\$333,360.71	\$24,105	\$357,465.71
“ 1910.....	465,894.00	91,106	557,000.00

### Building Permits—

	1909	1910
First 5 months.....	\$2,836,165	\$5,722,940
“ 6 “ .....	3,493,185	6,885,800
“ 7 “ .....	4,042,292	7,425,410
“ 8 “ .....	4,883,430	8,270,645

12 months, 1909-----	\$7,258,565
8 " 1910-----	8,270,645
Increase-----	\$1,012,080

All Government and Committee Publications sent free upon request. We have on hand copies of the following minutes and publications, which we will send upon application to Department D, Vancouver Information Bureau, Vancouver, B.C.

The Annual Reports of Vancouver Board of Trade and Board of School Trustees. Vancouver "Province," "World," "News-Advertiser" (dailies), "Saturday Sunset" (weekly), "Man-to-Man," "Fruit Magazine" (monthlies).

**GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS**—New British Columbia, describing the Northern Interior (Bulletin No. 22), Agriculture in British Columbia (Bulletin No. 10), Hand Book of British Columbia (Bulletin No. 23), Game of British Columbia (Bulletin No. 17), Budget Speech, 1910. The Mineral Province, Report Minister of Mines for 1908, B.C. Medical Register, Report on Northeastern part of Graham Island, Annual Report of the Public Schools of British Columbia.

**GOVERNMENT MAPS**—British Columbia, Northern Interior of British Columbia, Southwest Portion of British Columbia, Southeast Portion of Vancouver Island, East and West Kootenay District, Portion of Coast District, R. I. and Prince Rupert District, Western Portion of Vancouver Island, New Westminster District and adjacent Islands, Alberni District, Vancouver Island, Bella Coola District, Hazelton, Summerland, Burnaby, Nechaco Valley, Great Central Lake, Vancouver Island, Yale District.

**COMMUNITY PUBLICATIONS**—North Vancouver, Victoria and Vancouver Island, New Westminster, Prince Rupert, Similkameen, Kamloops, Ashcroft, Chilliwack, Penticton, Naramata, Vernon, Port Moody and surrounding Districts, Railway folders and pamphlets.

## Firms Represented by Members of the Vancouver Tourists' Association

Members will kindly advise the Secretary regarding any errors in addresses, classification of business, etc., that may occur in this list.

### ARCHITECTS.

Bayly, G. M., 614 Dominion Trust Building.  
Dodd, W. M., Bank of Commerce Building.  
Donnellan & Donnellan, 319 Pender Street.  
Fee, T. A., Fee Block.  
Gamble & Knapp, 66 Davis Chambers.  
Grant & Henderson, 413 Granville Street.  
Griffith, H. S., 912 Dominion Trust Building.  
Hooper, Thos., 527 Winch Building.  
Hope & Barker, 603 Hastings Street W.  
Keagey, James W., 1156 Bute Street.  
Macaulay, D., Cotton Building.  
Marbury-Somervell, W., 43 Exchange Building.  
Stevens, W. C., 172 Hastings Street W.  
Thornton & Jones, 563 Hastings Street.  
Whiteway, W. T., Molsons Bank Building.  
Wright, Rushford & Cahill, 709 Dunsmuir Street.

### ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, ETC.

Brooks, James, 337 Carrall Street.  
Buttar & Chiene, 536 Hastings Street W.  
Chambers & Wilson, 347 Pender Street.  
Clarkson, Cross & Helliwell, Molsons Bank Bldg.  
Crehan, Mouat & Co., 615 Pender Street  
Devlin, E. E., 29 Flack Block.  
Fisher, Wm., 10 Winch Building.  
Winter, George E., 508 Dominion Trust Bldg.

### ARTISTS

S. P. Judge, 8 Court House Block.

### AUCTIONEERS.

Miller, J. J., 44 Hastings Street.

### ADVERTISING AGENCIES.

Ads, Limited, 1210 Dominion Trust Building.  
Noble Advertising Agency, 543 Hastings Street.

### BOOT AND SHOE DEALERS.

Stark, Edward, 623 Hastings Street.

### ART SUPPLIES

Art Emporium, 901 Georgia Street.  
S. J. Thompson, 610 Granville Street.

### BUTCHERS.

Burns & Company, P., 18 Hastings Street.  
Vancouver-Prince Rupert Meat Co., Ltd., 150 Hastings Street.

### BUILDERS' SUPPLIES.

Anvil Island Brick Co., 324 Seymour Street.  
B. C. Supply Co., 903 Dominion Trust Bldg.  
O'Neil, Wm. & Co., 623 Pender Street.

### BANKS.

Bank of British North America, Hastings Street.  
Bank of Hamilton, Hamilton and Hastings Sts.  
Bank of Toronto, 446 Hastings Street W.  
Bank of Vancouver, Cambie and Hastings Sts.  
Eastern Townships Bank, Cambie & Hastings Sts.  
Royal Bank of Canada, Hastings & Homer Sts.  
Royal Bank, East End Branch, Westminster Ave. and Hastings Street.  
Traders Bank of Canada, 346 Hastings Street.

### BARRISTERS.

Cassidy, R., K.C., Crown Building.  
Jenns, E. S., 633 Hastings.  
Shoebottom, Thos. B., Cotton Building.  
Williams, A., K.C., Molsons Bank Chambers.

### BOOKSELLERS AND STATIONERS.

Bailey Bros., Ltd., 540 Granville.  
Forsyth, G. S. & Co., Cor. Homer & Hastings Sts.  
Thomson Stationery Co., Hastings Street.

Vancouver Book Co., 932 Granville Street.  
White & Bindon, 113 Hastings Street.

**BUSINESS COLLEGES**

Central Business College, Pender and Richards.  
**BROKERS.**

Bedlington, R. G. & Co., Cotton Building.  
Bowell, Albert J., 300 Loo Building.  
Brown, Reginald C., Ltd., 301 Dom. Trust Bldg.  
Canadian Development Co., Ltd., 336 Hastings.  
Coudis, Ltd., 47-49 Exchange Building.  
Faulkner, S. G., 555 Granville Street.  
Gibbs, G. M., 555 Granville Street.  
Grey & Gray, 207 Cotton Building.  
Grossman Trust & Loan Co., Cotton Building.  
Hanley, J. J., Bower Building.  
Mather & Noble, 629 Hastings Street.  
MacMillan & Oliphant, Bank of Commerce Bldg.  
McTavish Bros., 421 Pender St.  
Smith, F. J., 414 Seymour Street.  
Edward S. Weeks.  
Wolverton & Co., Ltd., 704 Dominion Trust Bldg.

**BAKERS.**

Hampton Bros., 581 Granville Street.  
Vancouver Bakery, 850 Granville Street.

**BREWERIES.**

Vancouver Breweries, Ltd.,

**CABINET MAKERS**

Davidson & Labsik, 610 Seymour Street.

**CASH REGISTERS.**

National Cash Register Co., 301 Cordova Street.

**CITY DIRECTORIES.**

Henderson Publishing Co., Flack Block.

**CIVIL ENGINEERS.**

Cartwright, C. E., Cotton Building.  
Tracy, Thos. H., 411 Howe Street.

**CONTRACTORS.**

Armstrong, Morrison & Co., 151 Alexander St.  
Cotton, M. P., 103 Cotton Building.  
Dissette, J. J., 436 Hastings Street.  
Hepburn, Walter, Crown Building.  
Irwin, Carver & Co., 319 Pender Street.  
McLean Bros., Molsons Bank Building.  
McLean, Robt. & Co., 532 Granville Street.  
McLuckie, J. M., Cordova and Carrall Streets.  
Prudential Builders, Ltd., Manitoba & Front Sts.  
Weeks, W. C., 30 Burns Building.  
Wells Construction Co., Exchange Building.  
West Coast Bridge & Dredging Co., Exch. Bldg.  
Y. Aoki, 313 Alexander Street.

**COMMISSION BROKERS.**

Des Brisay, M. & Co., Fairfield Building.  
Evans, F. G., 139 Water Street.

**CONFECTIONERS**

R. C. Purdy, 750 Robson Street.

**DRUGGISTS**

Henry Ferguson, 1201 Granville Street.

**ELECTRICAL FIXTURES.**

Hinton Electric Company, 606 Granville Street.  
Northern Electric & Mfg. Co., Ltd., 918 Pender.

**ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER.**

B. C. Electric Railway Co., Ltd.

**ELECTRICAL WORKS**

R. Hoffmesiter, 1271 Granville Street.

**ENGRAVERS.**

Dominion Illustrating Co., 605 Hastings Street.

**FEED AND GRAIN.**

Brown & Howey, 129 Cordova Street W.

**FISH DEALERS.**

Tyson, A. M., 112 Cordova Street.

**FLORISTS.**

England & Cox, 401 Granville Street.

**FURNITURE.**

City Furniture Company, 866 Granville Street.  
Smith, D. A., Ltd., 601 Granville Street.  
Standard Furniture Co., 507 Hastings Street.

**GROCERS, RETAIL.**

A. & C. Grocery Co., 637 Granville Street.  
Filion, F., 204 Carrall Street.  
William Houston, 716 Robson Street.  
McDowell, T. F., 704 Granville Street.  
McTaggart, Joseph, 789 Granville Street  
Mr. W. H. Walsh, 1200 Seymour Street.  
Wagg, George, 116 Hastings Street.

**DRY GOODS, RETAIL.**

Hills, Charles W., Ltd., 940 Granville Street.  
Hills, Charles W., Ltd., 542 Hastings Street.  
More & Wilson, 556 Granville Street.

**GAS APPLIANCES**

The Burnside Gas Appliance Co., 1037 Granville Street.

**GENTS' FURNISHINGS.**

Clubb & Stewart, 315 Hastings Street W.  
DesBrisay, S., 613 Granville Street.  
Kilby, E. C., 627 Hastings Street.  
Sweeney, H. & Co., 605 Hastings Street.

**HEATING AND COOKING APPARATUS.**

Gurney Foundry Co., The, 566-570 Beatty Street.

**HOTELS.**

Blackburn, 318 Westminster Avenue.  
Dominion, Victoria, B. C.  
Grand, 24 Water Street.  
Metropole, Abbott and Cordova Streets.  
North Vancouver, North Vancouver, B. C.  
St. Alice, Harrison Hot Springs, B. C.  
Strand, 626 Hastings Street.  
Willows, Campbell River, B. C.

**HAY, GRAIN AND CEREALS.**

Brackman-Ker Milling Co., The, 25 Pender St.

**HARDWARE.**

Cunningham-Sanderson, Ltd., 823 Granville St.  
Forbes & Van Horn, Ltd., 52 Hastings Street W.  
J. A. Flett, 111 Hastings Street.  
MacLachlan Bros., 131 Hastings Street W.  
McTaggart & Moscrop, 7 Hastings Street W.

**INSURANCE.**

British Empire Insurance Co., Johnson-Howe Blk.  
Elkins, Mitchell F., 442 Richards Street.  
Evans, J. G., Davis Chambers.  
Evans, A. K. & Co., Loo Building.  
Hobson & Co., 436 Hastings Street.  
McGregor & Co., D. C., 633 Hastings Street.  
Monarch Life Insurance Co., 30 Imperial Block.  
Mutual Life of Canada, 570 Granville Street.  
Springer, F. B., 445 Granville Street.  
Tweeddale, C., 615 Pender Street.

## IMPORTERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

Shallcross, Macaulay & Co., 144 Water Street.

## JEWELLERS.

Birks, Henry & Son, Granville and Hastings Sts.

Grimmett, G. W., 793 Granville Street.

McMillan, A. F., Hastings and Homer Streets.

## JAPANESE GOODS.

Furuya, M. Co., 46 Hastings Street.

Tamura, S., 522 Granville Street.

## LEATHER GOODS.

B. C. Leather Company, 112 Hastings Street.

## LIQUOR DEALERS.

Benwell, Peart & Co., 226 Cambie Street.

B. C. Wine Company, 534 Pender Street.

Colcutt & Co., J., 412 Homer Street.

John Robertson & Son, Ltd., 326 Richards Street.

The Hose & Brooks Co., Ltd., 504 Westminster.

Vancouver Wine & Spirits Co., 1097 Granville.

West End Liquor Company, 1133 Granville St.

## LUMBER DEALERS.

Bradford & Taylor, Dominion Trust Building.

Clarke, W. H., 615 Pender Street.

Harrell, M. M., Lumber Co., Dominion Trust B.

McNair-Fraser Lumber Co., Dominion Trust B.

Oliver-Scrim Lumber Co., Loo Building.

Smith, J. Fyfe & Co., 448 Seymour Street.

## LOANS, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE.

Banfield, John J., 607 Hastings Street.

Canadian Financiers, Ltd., 632 Granville Street.

Dow, Fraser & Co., Ltd., 321 Cambie Street.

Macaulay & Nicolls, 414 Seymour Street.

Mahon, MacFarland & Procter, Ltd., Pender & Seymour Streets.

Morgan, E. B. & Co., 539 Pender Street.

National Finance Company, 350 Pender Street.

Pemberton & Son, 326 Homer Street.

Prudential Investment Co., Ltd., 100 Front St.

Rand, C. D., Granville and Hastings Streets.

Ward, Burmester & von Gravenitz, 319 Pender.

Yorkshire Guarantee & Securities Corporation, 440 Seymour Street.

## LUBRICATING OILS

McCull Bros. & Co., Beatty Street.

## LOAN AND SAVINGS COMPANIES.

Great West Permanent, 559 Granville Street.

## LAND AND INVESTMENT COMPANIES.

Grand Trunk Land Company, 12 Winch Bldg.

Natural Resources Security Co., Ltd., 405 Winch Building.

Northern Development Co., 614 Hastings Street.

North Coast Land Co., 411 Winch Building.

Provincial Land & Financial Corporation, 888 Granville Street.

Western Pacific Development Co., Ltd., 739 Hastings Street.

## LUMBER MILLS.

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Rat Portage Lumber Co.

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B. C. Casket Co., Mercantile Building.  
Crown Broom Works, 332 Front Street.  
Gold Toredto Pile Proof Co., 441 Seymour Street.  
Jordan-Wells Ry. Supply Co., Ltd., 958 Powell St.  
Leckie, J. & Co., Cordova and Cambie Streets.  
Royal Soap Company, 308 Harris Street.  
Vancouver Machinery Depot, 471 Seymour Street.

**MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS.**

Anthony & McArthur, Mercantile Building.  
Blackwell, E. G., 319 Pender Street.  
Campbell, George & Co., Mercantile Building.  
Ranald F. Clark, Fairfield Building.  
A. O. Campbell, 550 Beatty Street.  
MacPherson & Teezel, Drake and Homer Sts.  
Darling, Frank, 929 Pender Street.  
Harrison, F. E., Mercantile Building.  
Irwin, W. F., Cotton Building.  
James, W. A., 334 Granville Street.  
MacLennan, W. A., 336 Hastings Street.  
Martin & Robertson, 313 Water Street.  
Newmarch, Cooper & Co., 167 Pender Street.  
Pacific Coast Importing Co., Ltd., Mercantile B.  
Thompson, N., Ltd., 319 Pender Street.  
Vancouver Agencies, Ltd., Mercantile Building.

**MERCHANT TAILORS.**

McCallum, A. R., 702 Granville Street.

**MINING COMPANIES.**

Great Granite Development Co., Winch Bldg.

**MAPS AND BLUEPRINTS.**

Moir, A. & Co., 570 Granville Street.

**NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS.**

Walter C. Nichol, The Daily Province.  
World Publishing Co., The Daily World.  
News-Advertiser Co., Pender and Hamilton Sts.  
Ford, McConnell Co., The Saturday Sunset.

**OIL DEALERS.**

Imperial Oil Company, Loo Building.

**PAINTERS AND DECORATORS.**

Spillman & Co., 928 Granville Street.

**PUBLISHERS.**

Canadian Press Association, Dom. Trust Bldg.  
Fruit Magazine Publishing Co., Winch Bldg.

**PLUMBERS.**

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Hodgson Plumbing & Heating Co., Ltd., 643  
Street.  
Leek & Company, 811 Pender Street.

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Columbia Bitulithic, Ltd., 23 Fairfield Building.  
Dominion Glazed Pipe Cement Co., Dom. T. B.  
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Gamble, J. D., 603 Hastings Street.

**PHOTOGRAPHERS.**

Bullen & Lamb, 737 Pender Street.  
Edwards Bros., 621 Granville Street.  
Rosetti Studios, 319 Pender Street.  
Vinson, V. V., 311 Hastings Street.  
Wadds Bros., 337 Hastings Street.

**PLATE GLASS**

The B. C. Plate Glass & Importing Co., Ltd.,  
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**PIANO DEALERS.**

Hicks & Lovick Piano Co., 1117 Granville Street.  
Montelius Piano House, 441 Hastings Street.  
Waitt, M. W. & Co., 558 Granville Street.

**PRINTERS.**

Cowan & Brookhouse, 420 Hastings Street.  
Evans & Hastings, 125 Hastings Street.  
Trythall & Son, 590 Seymour Street.  
John F. Morris Co., 1087 Granville Street.  
Moore Printing Co., The Cor. Gran. & Robson.  
Nicholson, James & Son, 2092 Second Ave.

**RESTAURANTS.**

Cabin Cafe, 615 Hastings Street.  
Allan's Cafe, 29 Hastings Street W.

Leonard's Coffee Palaces, 163 Hastings Street,  
716 Hastings Street.

McIntyre Cafe, 439 Granville Street.

**ROOMING HOUSES.**

Glenwood, 940 Pender Street.  
Waldorf, 116 Hastings Street.

**RUBBER COMPANIES.**

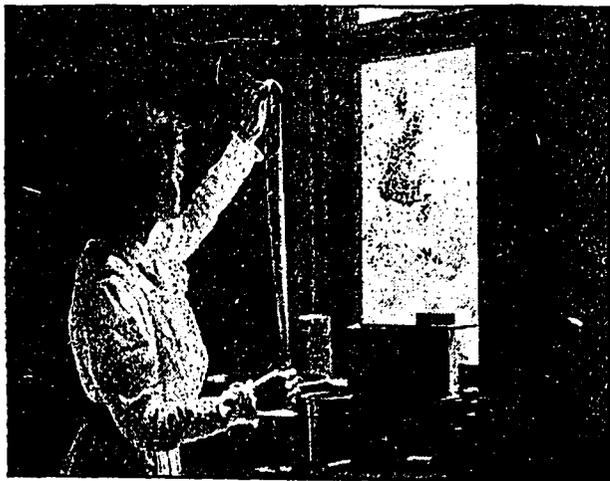
Vancouver Rubber Co., 160 Hastings Street.

**RUBBER STAMPS.**

Hewitt, George H., Fairfield Building.

**REAL ESTATE.**

Alexander & McKay, 1071 Granville Street.  
Alexander & Conrad, 412 Hastings Street.  
Allman, P. H., 124 Hastings Street.  
Anderson & Clayton, 1069 Granville Street.  
Archer & Stevenson, 692 Broadway.  
Austin, A. E. & Co., 328 Granville Street.  
Barr & Humberstone, 526 Seymour Street.  
Bartlett & Barber, 532 Granville Street.  
Bates, Mair & Shore, 532 Granville St.  
Bayliss, Fred, 2199 Cornwall Street.  
Bealey, R. J., Room 27, 429 Pender Street W.  
Bell & Kerr, 2025 Granville Street.  
Berry & Munroe, 2607 Westminster Avenue.  
Bernet & Helm, 882 Granville Street.  
Bissell & Snyder, 264 Hastings Street.  
Bliss & Brandt, 721 Robson Street.  
Borland & Trousdale, 108 Hastings Street.  
B. C. Bond & Realty Corporation, 62 Exchange B.  
Bonthorn & Lennard, 104 Winch Building.  
Brown & Misener, 952 Granville Street.  
Braithwaite & Glass, 2127 Granville Street.  
Bridge Street Realty Co., 2507 Bridge Street.



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 Christie, J. A., 1203 Dominion Trust Building.  
 City Brokerage Co., 442 Westminster Avenue.  
 Clark, H. M. H., 148 Eighth Avenue W.  
 Clarke, R. Lennox, 437 Pender Street.  
 Clarke, Joseph, 319 Homer Street.  
 Clark, Seymour & Short, 1508 Georgia Street.  
 Clark & Thornton, 514 Richards Street.  
 Comeau & Warden, 571 Hamilton Street.  
 Corbett & Donald, 537 Pender Street.  
 Copp & Mutch, 5-8 Westminster Avenue.  
 Commercial Agency, 1118 Granville Street.  
 Craig, James H., 1150 Granville Street.  
 Cruise, A. W. & Co., 445 Homer Street.  
 Craft & Coombs, 1706 Park Drive.  
 Croft & Ashby, 5 Winch Building.  
 Devine, H. T., 437 Seymour Street.  
 Dewar, J. A. Co., Ltd., Hutchison Building.  
 Dewar & Maybee, 2005 Park Drive.  
 Dick Bros., 532 Granville Street.  
 Dickens, B. F., 405 Hastings Street.  
 Dodson & Mills, 531 Richards Street.  
 Doherty & Wyatt, 709 Dunsmuir Street.  
 Douglas, C. S., 612 Hastings Street.  
 Drummond, Herbert C., 8-9 Winch Building.  
 Eadie, James, 434 Richards Street.  
 Eardley, B. A. & Co., 413 Granville Street.  
 Eastern Land Company, 408 Crown Building.  
 Edwards, G. F., 726 Hastings Street.  
 Elkins Bros., 536 Hastings Street.  
 Endacott & Percival, 401 Seymour Street.  
 Evans, R., 2115 Granville Street.  
 Evans & Fraser, 2552 Granville Street.

Fairley, Stinson, McLean & Tennant, Loo Bldg.  
 Federal Investments, 313 Pender Street.  
 Flack, S., 319 Pender Street.  
 Fraser & Fraser Co., 3 Winch Building.  
 Fruhauf Realty Company, 53-54 Exchange Bldg.  
 Freund, H., 116 Hastings Street.  
 Frost, Burt D., 528 Georgia Street.  
 Gardom Bros., 800 1-2 Granville Street.  
 General Securities Co., 441 Richards Street.  
 George & Demmings, 817 Granville Street.  
 Goddard, H. & Son, 321 Pender Street.  
 Goodrich, A. W. & Co., 2450 Westminster Ave.  
 Goodyear & Matheson, Loo Building.  
 Gordon, George A., 323 Winch Building.  
 Granville Brokerage, 1017 Granville Street.  
 Gray, C., 533 Pender Street.  
 Great Western Investment, 6 Winch Building.  
 Hamilton & Mathers, 405 Loo Building.  
 Harbor Development Trust Co., Dom. Trust B.  
 Harper, James, 315 Cambie Street.  
 Hatt, H. O. & Co., 659 Broadway.  
 Henderson & Vogel, 320 Homer Street.  
 Heymann, Albert, Cotton Building.  
 Higginbotham, A. E., 536 Broadway.  
 Hitchcock & Meeker, 334 Pender Street.  
 Hodding & Lang, 2027 Granville Street.  
 Hogg & Mulholland, Davis Chambers.  
 Holden, Wm., 333 Homer Street.  
 Hood Bros., 519 Pender Street.  
 Hoseason & Co., 322 Pender Street.  
 Imperial Investment Co., 2313 Westminster Ave.  
 Imperial Realty Co., 307 Loo Building.  
 Inkster & Ward, 421 Richards Street.  
 International Financiers, Suite 30, Exchange B.  
 James & Ringrose, 2824 Westminster Avenue.



## GOVERNMENT GUARANTEE

# E. D. Smith Brand Leads

For the protection of the public good, the Dominion Government by the Department of Inland Revenue has its own Inspectors and they have reported the result of their Official Analysis of Fruit Jams, etc.

146 samples were examined of the output of different manufacturers, ten of these being E. D. Smith's. The result of this Analysis of the Dominion Government places the

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Write to-day for Department of Inland Revenue Bulletin No. 194, acclaiming by expert test the superiority of the "E.D.S." Brand.

Try the perfectly fine Grape Juice, Catsup, etc. All Grocers. Refuse substitutes.

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 Jones, H. A., 407 Cordova Street.  
 Jones, E. & Co., Granville and Tenth Avenue.  
 Kearns, John D., 405 Bower Building.  
 Keeler, O. V., 535 Pender Street.  
 Kennedy, G. A., 700 Broadway.  
 Kirkwood, Jas. Co., 1961 Granville Street.  
 Laing & Frame, 347 Pender Street.  
 Lalonde & Clough, 441 Homer Street.  
 Latimer, Nay & McTavish, 319 Pender Street.  
 Latimer, R. M., 710 Hastings Street.  
 Leitch, A. M., 303 Cambie Street.  
 Lembke, W. H., 439 Richards Street.  
 Lett, C. A. & Son, 542 Pender Street.  
 Lewerke, Alf., 532 Granville Street.  
 Lewis, F. B., 449 Pender Street.  
 Liddle, Andrew, 800 Hastings Street.  
 Lindsay, W. F., 2210 Granville Street.  
 Locators, The, Dominion Trust Building.  
 Lockwood, E. C., Royal Bank Bldg. (East End).  
 Loewen & Harvey, Ltd., 420 Cambie Street.  
 MacKay Bros., 236 Hastings Street.  
 MacKenzie & Stevens, Dominion Trust Bldg.  
 McDonald, Joseph, 537 Richards Street.  
 McKenzie & Blackwood, 505 Richards Street.  
 McLeod, Evander, Dominion Trust Building.  
 McPherson & Fullerton Bros., Davis Chambers.  
 Maitland & Stewart, 315 Homer Street.  
 Margetson & Taylor, 429 Pender Street.  
 Martin & Shannon, Flack Block.  
 Matheson & Chase, 336 Cambie Street.  
 Maxwell & King, 910 Granville Street.  
 Maxwell & LeFeuvre, 2141 Granville Street.  
 Melekov, L., 538 Hastings Street.  
 Mertgersson & Taylor, 321 Homer St.  
 Merritt, C. L. & Co., 410 Homer Street.  
 Melhuish, Kirchner & Co., 800 Granville St.  
 Miller, Dalglish & Co., 615 Pender Street.  
 Mills Bros., 2007 Granville Street.  
 Mole & Keefer, 1061 Granville Street.  
 Monarch Estate & Trust Co., 520 Pender Street.  
 Money, Carlisle & Co., 944 Pender Street.  
 Morrison, M. G. & Co., 536 Hastings Street.  
 Munson & Calhoun, 417 Hastings Street.  
 Mutrie & Brown, 336 Hastings Street.  
 Mutual Investment Co., Winch Building.  
 Naffzinger & Duerr, 63 Broadway.  
 Netherby, R. L. & Co., 2040 Granville Street.  
 Nichol, A. F. & Co., 532 Granville Street.  
 Nickerson, W. D., 927 Granville Street.  
 Nisbet, Robert, 441 Seymour Street.  
 Nixon, Patton & McLean, 2900 Westminster Ave.  
 Orr, Lewis D., 508 Dunsmuir Street.  
 Osborne, Trousdale & Osborne, 216 Winch Bldg.  
 Pantou & Emsley, 328 Columbia.  
 Park, John M. 1117 Granville Street.  
 Parker, Chas. T., Hutchison Building.  
 Patterson, A. J., 570 Granville Street.  
 Patterson & Rutter, Royal Bank Bldg. (East End)  
 Perdue & Hoar, 434 Westminster Avenue.  
 Piper & Co., 1075 Granville Street.  
 Powis & Boughton, 334 Granville Street.  
 Prescott, J. W., 349 Homer Street.  
 Ralph & Radermacher, 2227 Granville Street.  
 Rankin & Ford, 514 Pender Street.  
 Read, W. A., 413 Granville Street.  
 Robertson Bros., Ltd., 338 Seymour Street.  
 Robson & Roberts, 415 Seymour Street.  
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 Rorison, R. D. & Co., 786 Granville Street.  
 Scott, Arthur J., 509 Dominion Trust Building.  
 Scott Brokerage Co., 147 Hastings Street.  
 Scott, G. D., 436 Granville Street.  
 Seymour, Allan, Storry & Blair, 412 Hastings St.  
 Sharples & Sharples, 416 Seymour Street.  
 Sly, Elmer R., Dominion Trust Building.  
 Smith Brokerage Co., 246 Hastings Street.  
 Steele, Chas., Realty Co., 334 Pender Street.  
 Stevens, John T. Trust Co., Mercantile Bldg.  
 Stewart, John, 118 Hastings Street W.  
 Stewart & Elliott, 2343 Granville Street.  
 Stonehouse, W. H., & Co., 2043 Granville Street.  
 Sun Realty Co., 308 Loo Building.  
 Sutherland, A. D., 698 Broadway.  
 Taylor, J. S., 407 Pender Street.  
 Terminal Brokerage, 524 Seymour Street.  
 Thacker & Thornton, 324 Winch Building.  
 Thompson Co., The, 590 Broadway.  
 Trites, F. N. & Co., 659 Granville Street.  
 Ure, John, Bank of Commerce Building.  
 Vancouver Colonization Co., 524 Pender Street.  
 Vancouver Financial Corporation, 82 Hastings St.  
 Vernon & Co., 817 Granville Street.  
 Waterfall, A. R., Bank of Commerce Building.  
 Western Canadian Investment Co., 45 Flack Blk.  
 Williams & Murdoff, 508 Hastings Street.  
 Wakley & Bodie, 441 Pender Street.  
 Watkins, C. W., 622 Robson Street.  
 Watson & Bowen, 341 Homer Street.  
 Welch Realty Co., 433 Homer Street.  
 Wilmot, A. N. & Co., 336 Westminster Avenue.  
 Western Investors, The, 606 Westminster Ave.  
 Willisroft, S. B., 419 Seymour Street.

Wood, James, 407 Loo Building.  
 Windle, H. W., 532 Granville Street.  
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 Terminal Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., Evans-  
 Coleman dock.  
 Northern Steamship Co., Ltd Cordova & Water St.  
 Union Steamship Co., of B. C., 407 Granville St.  
**STEAMSHIP AGENTS.**  
 D. E. Brown & Macaulay, Ltd., 585 Granville.  
 Evans, Coleman & Evans, 407 Granville Street.  
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 Mercantile Trust Company, Winch Building.  
 Vancouver Trust Company, 542 Pender Street.

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 Keate, W. L., 441 Seymour Street.  
 Paterson Timber Co., 336 Pender Street.  
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 Reynolds, George H., Dominion Trust Building.

**TIMBER AND MINES**

G. Lloyd Faulkner, 421 Pender Street.

**TRANSFER COMPANIES.**

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 Vancouver Transfer Co., 564 Cambie Street.

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**BOOTS AND SHOES.**

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 Leckie, J., & Co., 220 Cambie Street.

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 125 Pender Street.

**DRY GOODS.**

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 Mackay, Smith, Blair & Co., Cambie Street.  
 Peck, John W. & Co., 337 Water Street.

**FRUIT AND PRODUCE.**

Parsons, Haddock Co., 121 Water Street.  
 Stewart, F. R. & Co., 127 Water Street.

**GROCERS.**

Galt, G. F. & J., 1017 Seaton Street.  
 Kelly, Douglas Co., Water Street.  
 Malkin, W. H., Ltd., Water Street.

**HARDWARE.**

Wood, Vallance & Leggatt, 26 Hastings Street.

**PAINTS**

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**PLUMBERS' SUPPLIES**

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 The T. L. Peck Co., Ltd., 562 Beatty Street.

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The Directory shows a general increase in circulation amongst all classes of publications.

It is interesting to note as showing the development and settlement of the Western Provinces that there are many newspapers published in towns in the West whose names were not on the map a few years ago.

The Directory contains sketches of the different provinces and newspaper towns and cities with a full list of the industries in each town and gives full and detailed reports of each publication.

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Write CHAS. F. ROLAND, Commissioner

Winnipeg Industrial and Development Bureau

Winnipeg, Manitoba

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flies, fleas or mosquitos.

# OPPORTUNITIES CLASSIFIED

**C.** The rate for advertising under this head is five cents a word. Count six words to the line. Cash must accompany all orders, which must be received by the 20th of the month for publication in issue following

## Become a Shareholder

in the

### Vancouver Sewer Pipe and Refractories Co. Limited

The stock of this Company is being rapidly subscribed and immediate application is necessary to secure allotment. To thoroughly secure every subscriber, whether large or small, no stock will be allotted until the entire issue of \$100,000.00 required to build the factory and provide the working capital has been subscribed.

**Send in Your Application Today**

**BRITISH COLUMBIA CO. LIMITED**

Cotton Building, Vancouver, B. C.

**FOR SALE** Seven hundred acres land at Ganges Harbor, Salt Spring Island, of which 15 acres full-bearing orchard, 55 acres cleared and in meadow; 6 1-2 miles sea frontage; 9-roomed house, barns, etc., good water, all fenced; coal rights go with property. Price \$30,000, \$10,000 cash, balance on long terms. Clears at least \$2,000 a year profit over living expenses.

**Croft & Ashby**

Room 5, Winch Block, Vancouver, B.C.

## BUSINESS CHANCES

**IF WE PAY YOU A SALARY** will you help us introduce System, the Magazine of Business, to business men in your locality. We can guarantee you a salary each month under a plan which will not interfere with your regular work in any way. Write us today, before your territory is covered. Address The System Co., 151-153 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

**START AN EASY AND LUCRATIVE BUSINESS.** We teach you how to establish a successful collection agency and refer business to you. No capital required. Write for "Free Pointers" today. American Collection Service, 16 State St., Detroit, Mich.

**SPLENDID OPENINGS FOR FACTORIES.** Exceptional opportunities offered for the establishment of plants for the manufacture of lumber, shingles, boxes, furniture, cement, clay products, etc. Free sites, reached by every transcontinental railroad in the Northwest. Cheap and unlimited electric power. For full information, address J. A. Gibbs, Secretary Commercial Club, Newport, Wash.

**BIG OPPORTUNITY FOR HUSTLER.** A good solicitor should make from \$20.00 to \$30.00 a week on commissions getting subscriptions for Man-to-Man Magazine; one representative made \$8.00 in one day. Write for particulars. Address Circulation Manager, Man-to-Man Magazine, Vancouver, British Columbia.

## INDUSTRIAL OPPORTUNITIES

**DO YOU WANT A CHANCE** to make a lot of money by using some of the money you've got? In the attaining of success the first principle is, "Do not wait for opportunity to make you. Make your own opportunity." Here is a chance **TO MAKE YOUR OPPORTUNITY.**

I have a boat that a client wants me to sell for him. It's a bargain. \$10,000 will buy it and on this sum it ought to be a mere bagatelle to realize 50 per cent. It would not surprise me if you could make 100 per cent in the first year. The reason I say this is because this ship is a bargain. It must be sold. And it must be sold NOW because my client needs the money.

Here is what my client says in a letter he wrote to me on Aug. 10:

"This ship was bought by the United States government in Manila in 1898. The government was in need

of coal. She was then loaded with coal, and in order to get her cargo they had to buy the ship. This ship was built in Glasgow, Scotland, in 1884, and consequently is under British Register. Three years ago she was sent over here from Manila to Bremerton under her own steam. A few months ago she was sold by our government at auction to some private parties here, and therefore is now for sale by them.

"I have examined her hull and find her in good condition. Her engines and boilers, I am informed, are in first-class condition. Her dimensions are as follows:

Length, 215 feet.

Beam, 31 feet, 8½ inches.

Depth, 21 feet, 3 inches.

Tonnage, 1062.

Engine, 34; 66x42 stroke.

(2) Single-ended Scotch boilers.

Donkey boilers, steam steering gear; also hand.

(850) Indicated horse power, fore and aft compound engines, and the captain that brought her here from Manila says she will steam 15 knots, but the government puts her at 12½.

"If the steamer could be bought, I have looked up for her the following run: From Tacoma to Seattle; and Vancouver to Prince Rupert; Port Simpson canneries on Portland Canal and Stewart City. On this run she can make four round trips a month.

"I also find that there is a large amount of freight shipped from Tacoma and Seattle to Vancouver every month, the shippers paying at present from Tacoma to Vancouver per ton in car load lots, the highest \$9.60 per ton, and the lowest \$7.00 per ton. There is one house in Tacoma that is shipping from three to five carloads per month. They told me they paid 35 cents per hundredweight.

"I also find that Seattle shipped to Vancouver last year, by water, \$2,500,000 worth of goods, but we have no record of what was shipped by railroad. I therefore conclude that there must be a large amount of goods shipped from Vancouver north every month. Coming this way there is lots of ore shipped from British Columbia to the Tacoma smelter, and also a large quantity of coal from Nanaimo to Tacoma and Seattle.

"In conclusion, I wish to say that I could give you a longer report, but if there should be something that you would like to be informed upon, kindly drop a line and I will immediately let you know, for I believe this is one of the best bargains that has come to the attention of shipping men for a long time."

You've read the letter. Isn't that proposition a corker? Let me hear from you. Address A 27, Man-to-Man Office

When writing to Advertisers please mention Man-to-Man Magazine

**INDUSTRIAL OPPORTUNITIES**

**PRODIGIOUS PROFITS IN CALIFORNIA OIL.** A 100-barrel well is worth \$100,000. Send for free booklet telling how to invest to make big money. W. H. Wise, Laughlin Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

**BIG OPPORTUNITY FOR HUSTLER.** A good solicitor should make from \$20.00 to \$30.00 a week on commissions getting subscriptions for Man-to-Man Magazine; one representative made \$8.00 in one day. Write for particulars. Address Circulation Manager, Man-to-Man Magazine, Vancouver, British Columbia.

**EDUCATIONAL**

**MAIL COURSES** in Shorthand, Bookkeeping, Matriculation, Ad-writing. Dominion Business College, corner College and Brunswick, Toronto: J. V. Mitchell, B. A., Principal.

**THE KENNEDY SCHOOL** is devoted exclusively to the better training of stenographers and office assistants; has won all the world's typewriting championships. Booklets free upon request. 9 Adelaide Street, Toronto.

**BIG OPPORTUNITY FOR HUSTLER.** A good solicitor should make from \$20.00 to \$30.00 a week on commissions getting subscriptions for Man-to-Man Magazine; one representative made \$8.00 in one day. Write for particulars. Address Circulation Manager, Man-to-Man Magazine, Vancouver, British Columbia.

**TELEGRAPHY**

**LEARN WIRELESS AND R. R. TELEGRAPHY!** Shortage of fully 10,000 operators on account of eight-hour law and extensive "wireless" developments. We operate under direct supervision of telegraph officials and positively place all students when qualified. Write for catalogue. National Telegraph Inst., Cincinnati, Philadelphia, Memphis, Davenport, Ia.; Columbia, S. C.; Portland, Ore.

**LANDS**

**"BACK TO THE LAND"** is the cry heard from the densely populated centres of the universe.

**WHY?** "Because the farmer is the most independent man on earth. He is in partnership with nature, and with her assistance produces what all the world must have—FOOD. There is a never-ending demand for his product. Agriculture holds forth to the young men the promise of independence, comfort, peace and full enjoyment of life."

**CAN WE ASSIST YOU** in becoming one of nature's partners in **SUNNY SOUTHERN AND CENTRAL ALBERTA C.P.R. Farm Lands**, where unequalled opportunities exist for all kinds of farming?

Prices \$11.00 per acre and up.  
Easy Terms one tenth Cash, Balance 9 years at 6 per cent.

Call or write us for further particulars.  
**D. E. BROWN & MACAULAY LIMITED.**  
General Agents in B. C. and the Yukon, Canadian Pacific Railway (Colonization Department), Alberta Farm Lands.  
Phone 1887 P.O. Box 1002  
Vancouver B. C.

**NOTE:** We arrange special Railway Rates to Alberta to Bona Fide Land Seekers.

**FLORIDA LANDS**—1000 acres land for home-seekers in 10-acre lots; easy terms; pure water; school; daily mail; railroad surveyed; map. W. H. Overocker, Lakemont, Polk County, Florida.

**OREGON, CENTRAL POINT**—Come to the Rogue River Valley, Oregon, the garden spot of the world, where fruit grows in abundance and receives the highest prices in all markets of the world. Also an ideal climate to live in, with no cyclones, no earthquakes, and no cold winters. Buy your railroad ticket to Central Point, Ore., and direct all letters for information to the Central Point Real Estate Co., Lock Box 194, Central Point, Oregon.

**WRITE TODAY** for descriptive booklet. Price list Timothy, clover, alfalfa, small grain, stock ranches, non-irrigated. Tell us what you want. Box 696, Colfax, Washington.

**BRITISH COLUMBIA TIMBER**—We are exclusive dealers in British Columbia Timber Lands. No better time to buy than now, for investment or immediate logging. Write us for any sized tract. E. R. Chandler, 407 Hastings Street, Vancouver, B. C.

**FRUIT LANDS**

**SELF-SUPPORTING HOMES** in the Glorious Fruit District, Southern British Columbia, for \$10 cash and \$10 monthly, without interest. Annual profits \$500 to \$1,000 per acre. Orchard, garden, poultry; scenery, hunting, fishing, boating; delightful warm climate; church, school, postoffice, store, big sawmill; daily trains; close to markets; unlimited demand for products. Write quick for maps, photos, free information. **WEST KOOTENAY FRUIT LANDS COMPANY,** Dept. M, Drawer 1087, Nelson, B.C.

**MISCELLANEOUS**

**\$25.00 TO \$50.00 WEEKLY** easily made by any live young man. In spare time. In your own town. No mail-order scheme. Particulars 25c. Nicasio Co., Box 521, San Francisco, Cal.

**PLANING TO BUILD?** Send two 2c stamps, postage, for copy of my beautifully illustrated booklet "Country and Suburban Homes," full of interesting, valuable and practical information for home builders. E. Stanley Mitton, Architect, Vancouver, B. C.

**PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS** obtained in all countries. Rowland Brittain, Registered Patent Attorney and Mechanical Engineer. Call or write for full information. Room 3, Fairfield Block, Granville street, Vancouver, B. C.

**HAVE YOU AN IDEA?** If so write for our Books: "Why Patents Pay," "100 Mechanical Movements" and a Treatise on Perpetual Motions—50 illustrations. All mailed free. F. Dietrich & Co., Patent Lawyers, 60 Ouray Block, Washington, D. C.

**MAKE YOUR OWN FURNITURE** one-fourth cost. Full size patterns; complete directions. Send 10c for half-seat pattern. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Get catalogue. Home Furniture Pattern Co., 401 Potter Bldg., Birmingham, Ala.

**"STROUT'S FARM CATALOGUE NO. 30,"** 96 large pages, pictures of buildings, describes the choicest bargains in money-making farms throughout 17 states; \$500 to \$35,000; easy terms; stock, crops and tools included with many. It is Free. Save money by getting it. It tells you how to make money. Station 2720, E. A. Strout, 47 W. 34th Street, New York.

**BIG MONEY** easily made fitting eyeglasses. Write today for free "Booklet 59." Tells how. Easy to learn. Best and easiest money making business. National Optical College, St. Louis.

**ANY** intelligent person may earn good incomes corresponding for newspapers. Experience unnecessary; send for particulars. Press Syndicate, 882 Lockport, N. Y.

**THIS FREE BOOK** tells How to Collect. A book that is "different." Tells exactly how to proceed to collect old, slow, outlawed or "deadbeat" bills and accounts. How to prevent making the debtor "sore." What to do and what not to do. If you will simply send a postcard, and tell the line of business you are in, book will come by return mail prepaid. The Phile System, Commonwealth Bldg., Philadelphia.

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**MORTGAGES**

**REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES** net 5 per cent. to 7 per cent. and can be had from \$500 upwards. Absolutely safe and steadily increasing in value. Not affected by trusts or panics. Better than Savings Banks. Worth investigating. Write to Bonds and Mortgages, Monadnock Block, Chicago, for free sample copy. It tells all about them.

# Industrial and Agricultural OPPORTUNITIES

## REAL ESTATE

**CAMBRIDGE AND THE SURROUNDING** country offers cheaper and better investments in Fruit, Hay, Grain, Dairy, Stock, Farms, Gold, Silver and Copper properties and first Mortgage Realty loans than any State in the Northwest. Situated on the P. & I. N. R. R., Washington County, Idaho. For reliable information, call on or address the Crouter Realty & Brokerage Co., Rooms 1 and 2, Stuart Building, Main street, Cambridge, Washington County, Idaho.

**ONE, FIVE AND TEN-ACRE TRACTS** adjoining Tekoa; price \$150 to \$300 per acre; one-fourth cash, balance in five annual payments, with 8 per cent interest. F. J. Mahoney, Tekoa, Washington.

**WANTED**—Some good live men with small capital to invest in our Arrow Lake Orchards. Fine paying investment and work guaranteed. Write today for full particulars. Arrow Lake Orchards, Ltd., Dept. 11, Box 679, Lethbridge, Alberta.

**SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA OPPORTUNITY EXTRAORDINARY.** Famous McCoy ranch now selling in 5-acre tracts (planted to Muscatel grapes and cared for until first paying crop is produced) on \$10 monthly payments. Table grapes net \$150 an acre. Rich frostless land adjoining ideally-located valley city on railway. Free illustrated booklet and introductory offer. W. E. Alexander, Escondido, California.

## PLANNING TO BUILD?

Send two 2c. stamps, postage, for copy of my beautifully illustrated booklet "Country and Suburban Homes," full of interesting, valuable and practical information for home builders.

**E. STANLEY MITTON, Architect**  
Vancouver, B.C.

## BUILDERS OF HOMES

We prepare plans and furnish estimates. We have built and sold 37 homes in this city within the last ten months. Each occupant is an endorser of our ability to construct model homes.

**NOTICE**—To those contemplating making their home in Vancouver, we wish to say that there are less vacant houses in Vancouver than any other city in the western hemisphere of the same population. Write to us for full particulars, as we are closely in touch with the realty market and will probably be able to furnish you a desirable home

**We Solicit Your Patronage**

**VERNON BROTHERS**

Contractors and Builders

817 Granville Street

**VANCOUVER, B.C.**

**"DON'T DECIDE TILL YOU SEE DAYTON."** The Touchet Valley is the gem amongst the Northwest's favored spots. Richest in wheat and grain production. Contains the world's record 100-acre apple orchard. Healthful climate and favorable weather conditions. Excellent railroad facilities. Write for illustrated booklet to the Secretary of the Columbia County Boosters Club, Dayton, Washington.

**CALIFORNIA FARM HOMES NEAR SACRAMENTO.** Fine neighbors. Fruit center. Poultry very profitable. Oranges and vegetables harvested all winter. Not one serious drawback. Best water and cheapest irrigation. No floods. Perfect health. \$75 per acre. Easy terms. New town and electric railway. B. Marks, Twin City Colony, Box E, Galt, California.

**\$300.00 PER ACRE PROFIT FROM TEXAS TRUCK LAND.** Be your own boss, live in an ideal climate where snow and cold weather are unknown, where oranges blossom, flowers bloom and vegetables grow all winter. Raise vegetables when prices are sky high. Others are becoming rich. Five acres will only cost you \$200.00. Pay for it \$12.50 per month. Fine illustrated literature FREE. Burton & Danforth, 582 Gibbs Bldg., San Antonio, Texas.

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**FORT GEORGE LANDS FOR SALE**—We are the largest owners and operators in this District. Write us before investing in Fort George farm lands or lots. B. C. Farm Lands Co., Ltd., Reginald C. Brown, Ltd., Managers, Vancouver, B. C.

**DOUBLE YOUR CROPS**—Heyl's Humus, inoculated with Heyl's Concentrated Nitrogen Producer, the best Nitrogen cultures made, increasing crops up to 300 per cent, when applied according to our booklet, supplying not only Nitrogen to soil but acting as complete Humus-fertilizer. Booklet sent on request.

Price for Heyl's Humus, F.O.B. N.Y., per 100 lbs., enough for one acre, \$2.00.

Price for Heyl's Concentrated Nitrogen Producer, per bottle, \$1.50, 80c and 50c.

Good for the inoculation of all Leguminous seeds and for spraying growing crops. Expert advice given to farmers or garden growers without charge.

Standard Nitrogen Co., Dept. 121, Singer Bldg., N. Y. City.

**C. D. Rand**

**Real Estate  
Broker**

Agent for the government of British Columbia and the Grand Trunk Railway at the Auction Sales held at Vancouver and Victoria, B.C.

— MAIN OFFICE —

**450 Granville Street, Vancouver, B.C.**

— BRANCH OFFICE —

**Second Avenue, Prince Rupert, B.C.**

# BOOKS

Beautifully Bound  
Elegantly Illustrated

FOR PRESENTATION

Holiday Novelties in Society Stationery and Souvenirs

Exquisite Pictures, Nicely Framed

Photo Supplies and General Stationery

Greeting Cards Printed to Order

**THOMSON STATIONERY CO. Limited**

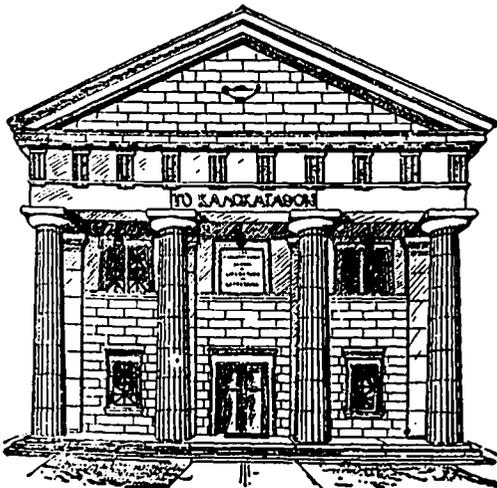
325 HASTINGS STREET

and

**GASKELL-ODLUM-STABLER, Limited**

683-685 GRANVILLE STREET

649 COLUMBIA STREET, NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.



**The Margaret Eaton School  
of Literature and Expression**

North Street, Toronto

*Mrs. Scott Raff, Principal*

offers an ideal and a practical education for women, including the study of English Literature (University topics), French and German Interpretation, Dramatic Art and Household Science. Students may register at any time. Homes, with quiet, refined surroundings, provided for our students on application to the Secretary.  
Send for calendar.

The **Oliver Typewriter**

IS USED BY  
325,000 PEOPLE

**WHY?**

17 CENTS A DAY BUYS AN

**OLIVER**

**The Oliver Typewriter Agency**  
427 Pender St. W. Vancouver

Phone 5829

# ≡≡≡ \$25,000 ≡≡≡

☪ That is the amount of money that is needed to start a business in Vancouver that **WILL DECLARE DIVIDENDS OF FIFTY PER CENT AT THE END OF THE FIRST YEAR.**

☪ Fifty per cent is a pretty good income from an investment, but we do not want a man in with us who has nothing but money to invest. We want a man who has **BRAINS** as well as money to contribute to an enterprise that is bound to succeed.

☪ **ORIGINALITY** and **INITIATIVE** are **TWO** of the **INGREDIENTS OF SUCCESS.** The other ingredient is **CAPITAL.** We have **ORIGINALITY.** We have **INITIATIVE.** We have worked out a plan for the organization of a new business in Vancouver. It is easy to get a man to put money into our business. But we do not want a man who wants to get in simply as an investor. We want a man who is active, ambitious, full of the **GET THERE** spirit. Such a man will be made Secretary and Treasurer of our company and will be given charge of our office force while we go out and work and get the business.

☪ In Vancouver there is no business like ours. Why there is not, we are unable to explain. It's like giving Vancouver its first telephones or its first street cars, and yet no one has come forward and proposed to give to the city what we propose to give it.

☪ In our new company we have a certain amount of stock to sell. We are determined to sell all this stock to one man so that three of us will be in control of the whole business. And the third man not only must have money, but he must also have **BRAINS.** He must be a **WORKING PARTNER.**

☪ If **YOU** are the man we are looking for, let us hear from you. We must organize the company within ten days. We must begin making money within thirty days. Let us hear from you, but do not write unless you have \$5,000 to invest at **ONCE** and \$20,000 more at your disposal. It is likely that we will not need but \$10,000, but we want the whole amount subscribed—\$25,000—before we will guarantee a return of fifty per cent the first year.

**POST OFFICE BOX 2315  
VANCOUVER, B. C.**

- Q We have 360 acres of California oil lands to sell.
- Q These 360 acres can accommodate 180 oil wells.
- Q Eight oil wells on this property now are putting \$8,000 into the pockets of the owners every thirty days.
- Q We want to organize a syndicate to buy the whole 360 acres.
- Q It will cost \$650,000 to buy this property.
- Q Will you put \$50,000 into this syndicate if I can show you that you can show a profit of 500 per cent. on your investment in a short term of years?
- Q If you are skeptical about our oil lands and will show us that you intend to buy the moment you are convinced that everything we tell you is absolutely true, we will deposit enough money in any Vancouver bank you care to name to defray the expenses of a trip to the oil fields of yourself and any expert you may name in order that you may make a careful investigation on your own account.
- Q That's pretty fair, isn't it?
- Q Let us hear from you. And **LET US HEAR AT ONCE.** Procrastination will mean an opportunity **LOST.**

**Post Office Box 2315  
Vancouver, B.C.**

The man who makes his opportunity is the man who wins. Most men sit down and wait for opportunity to make them. They are the Micawbers who never get anywhere. And the only trouble with them is that no one ever happened to come along and tell them just where to go to find the opportunity that their hearts all their lives had ached for. Don't be a Micawber! Get up! Wake up! In Alaska there are millions and millions of dollars in gold lying under the ground. It is waiting for you to come along and dig it up. For \$125,000 you can buy properties in Alaska that will make you a millionaire. Let us show you some of the samples of ore that we have already taken out of this property. We haven't enough money to work our own properties and so we are willing to give you the chance of your life if you are willing to pay us for pointing out your opportunity.

For further particulars address G. W. BULLEN  
100 Loo Block - Vancouver, B.C.

When writing to Advertisers please mention Man-to-Man Magazine

# FOR SALE

**FARMS** of high-class quality and ones that can be thoroughly recommended

as good paying concerns; that is to say, they can be taken in hand and within the year made to produce the interest on capital and a good all-round living for the owner.

## SOMETHING

that can be shown at the right price, with every opportunity of making out of it a lovely and superb home, as well as a paying concern.

## IT IS WORTH REMEMBERING

that the district I do my business in and in which I want to sell you a farm or ranch has Special Advantages over all others in British Columbia.

Electric car station on the ground.

Two railway stations within half a mile of either end of the estate.

Electric traction power on the ground.

Pure running water through each farm.

Electric light for houses and barns.

Telephone station and telegraph station both on the ground.

The land is low, hilly tableland with rich prairie at the foot and between the hills.

Write to me for particulars and plans, and state the questions you want to know. I will answer them all satisfactorily.

## REMEMBER THIS

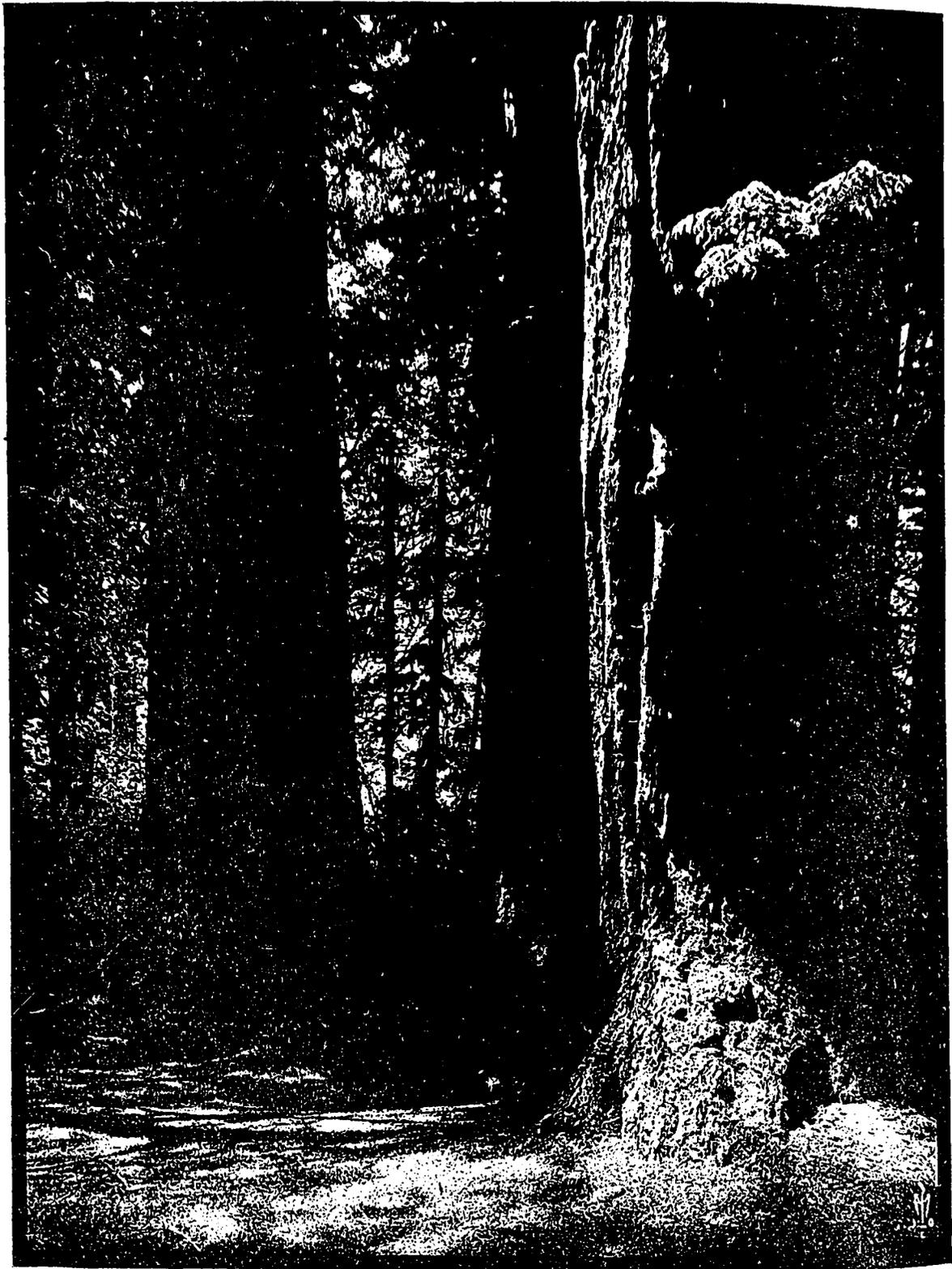
That this district has its own markets, both LIVE STOCK and PRODUCE, that you are within 38 miles of the greatest city to be on the Pacific Coast (Vancouver). That electric cars run through these farms and the freights are reasonable and the facilities good for shipping produce to all markets, both in the States, Canada and Australia.

Write for particulars.

# Lindsay Russell

Farm Specialist

ABBOTSFORD, B. C.



**BRITISH COLUMBIA'S FOREST WEALTH IS UNEXPLOITED  
CAPITAL INVESTED NOW WILL WIN FORTUNES**

**TIMBER LIMITS**

**MILL SITES**

**EUGENE R. CHANDLER**

**British Columbia Timber Lands and Investments**

**407 HASTINGS STREET**

::

::

**VANCOUVER, B.C.**

When writing to Advertisers please mention Man-to-Man Magazine

# Man - to - Man Magazine Travel Bureau of Information

Q. We will gladly furnish information about any part of British Columbia and the Northwest, and all countries and parts of the world to which passage may be taken at any Western Canadian or American port. We will tell you how to get there, what the cost will be, what the hotel accommodations and rates are, and will send you descriptive books, maps and folders—in fact, all the information our great facilities enable us to give. No advertisement will be permitted herein, the reliability of which has not first been determined. We will be glad to furnish full information about any advertisement appearing in this department.

MAN-TO-MAN MAGAZINE  
633 Granville Street, Vancouver, B. C.

Seattle's House of Comfort

## Hotel Washington Annex

Canadian visitors to Seattle invariably make this hotel their headquarters. It is centrally situated in the heart of the theatre and shopping section. Modern in every particular with excellent cuisine and service. Auto 'bus meets all trains and boats. Wire for reservation.

J. H. DAVIS, Proprietor



**"Twelve Stories of Solid Comfort"**

Building, concrete, steel and marble.

Located, most fashionable shopping district.

210 rooms, 135 baths.

Library and bound magazines in reading rooms for guests.

Most refined hostelry in Seattle.

Absolutely fireproof. English Grill.

Rates, \$1.00 up

## Hotel Metropole

**COMMERCIAL HEADQUARTERS**

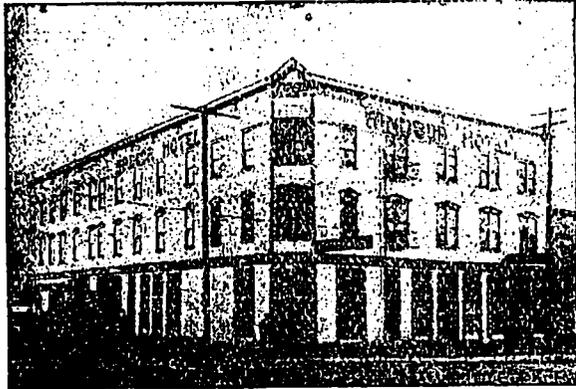
Corner Cordova and Abbott Streets, Vancouver, B.C.

Rates---\$3.00 and Up

American and European. Auto bus meets all trains and boats. Steam-heated rooms with private baths, hot and cold running water. Sample rooms.

**George L. Howe, Proprietor**

*When in  
The Royal City  
stay at the*



**WINDSOR HOTEL**

(Next to the Tram Office)

**P. O. Bilodeau, Proprietor**

American Plan.....\$1.25 to \$2.00  
European Plan.....50c to \$1.00

New Westminster, B.C.

**THE NEW  
Dominion Hotel  
VICTORIA, B.C.**

**THE MOST REFINED HOTEL  
IN THE CAPITAL CITY.**

ELEVATOR, STEAM HEAT, 135 ROOMS 40 WITH BATH ATTACHED, HOT AND COLD WATER

FREE BUS

AMERICAN PLAN \$2.00 UP. EUROPEAN PLAN \$1.00 UP.

*Stephen Jones, Prop.  
Thos. Stevenson, Mgr.*

**GRAND and HAMLIN**

San Francisco's Popular Priced Hotels Under one management  
KIRK HARRIS P. A. YOUNG

**GRAND HAMLIN**  
*Taylor near Market Eddy near Leavenworth*

Grand in every detail. Two hundred and fifty rooms, beautifully furnished in mahogany with one hundred tiled baths. In the centre of the department store and amusement district. Rates \$1.00 and up; with bath, \$1.50 up.

Only three blocks from the Postoffice, City Hall, U. S. Mint, Railroad Offices and Tourist Ticket Validating Bureau. 150 finely furnished rooms with 50 private baths. Steam heat, hot water and phones to every room. Rates \$1.00 up; with bath, \$1.50 up.

Free bus meets all trains and steamers. Write for illustrated folders

*The Springs that made  
Lake County Famous*

**A D A M S**

*By its Cures of Stomach, Liver  
and Kidney Complaints*

For information and literature address

**Dr. W. R. Prather, Proprietor**  
Adams Springs Lake County California

**GRANADA HOTEL**

Corner Sutter and Hyde Sts. SAN FRANCISCO

ABSOLUTELY FIREPROOF

American or European Plan Moderate Rates

Booklet on Application

**HOTEL STEWART**

Geary Street above Union Square

San Francisco

Omnibus meets all trains and steamers  
European Plan \$1.50 a day up, American Plan \$3 a day up  
Located in the centre of the theatre and retail district

**STANLEY PARK**

*Mountain Resort Near Santa Barbara*

Up-to-date hotel. Cottages and tent houses. Excellent table; best of everything. Booklet at Southern Pacific Information Bureaus, or address J. Henry Shepard, Carpinteria, Cal., or Home Phone No. 2, Carpinteria, Cal.

**Richardson Mineral Springs**

**One of the best in the State**

Ask your friends about them, or address  
**LEE RICHARDSON, Manager, Chico, California**

MAN-TO-MAN DIRECTORY OF SCHOOLS

# St. Ann's Academy

Victoria, B.C.      Founded 1858

Day and Boarding School for Girls—Students prepared for Entrance, High School and University Matriculation certificates.

*Music, Art and Commercial Departments*

Special attention given to Refinement of Manners. A thoroughly equipped addition under construction. Pupils received at any time during the year. For particulars, address

*THE SISTER SUPERIOR*

# St. Hilda's College

Calgary, Alberta

Residential and Day School for Girls, Under Direction of the Church of England

Full University Matriculation Course. Preparatory and Kindergarten Departments. Special courses in Music, Vocal Culture, Art, Elocution, Physical Culture, Domestic Science, etc.

For Prospectus and Terms, Apply to *THE PRINCIPAL*

## THE ASSOCIATED BOARD

OF THE

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—AND—

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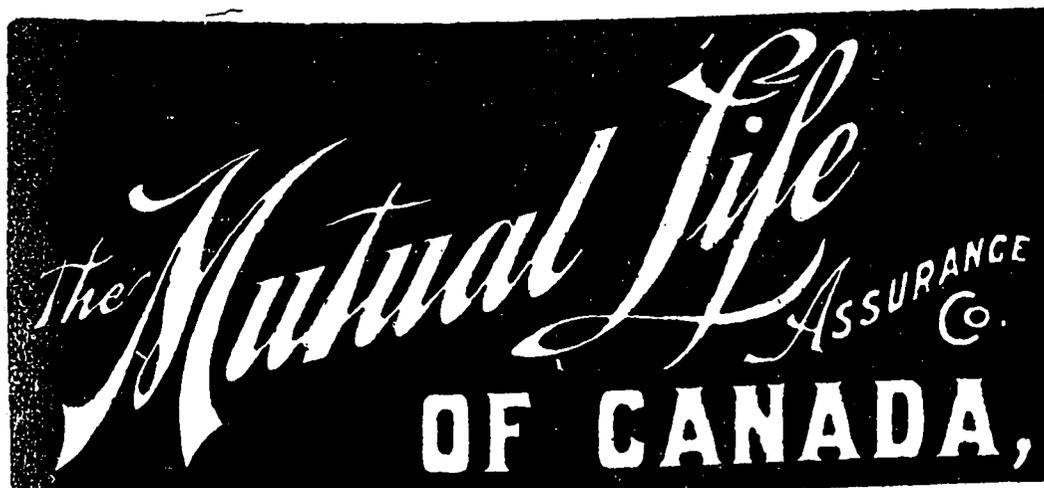
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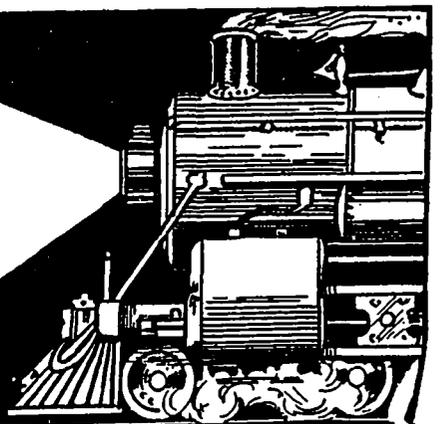
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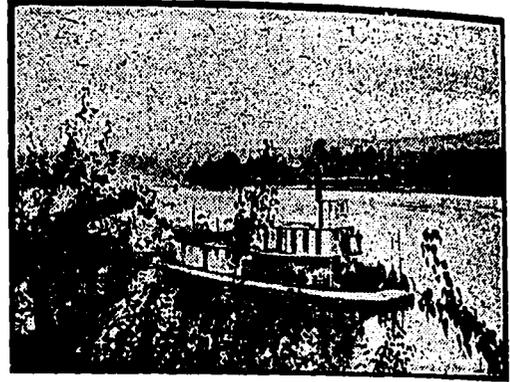


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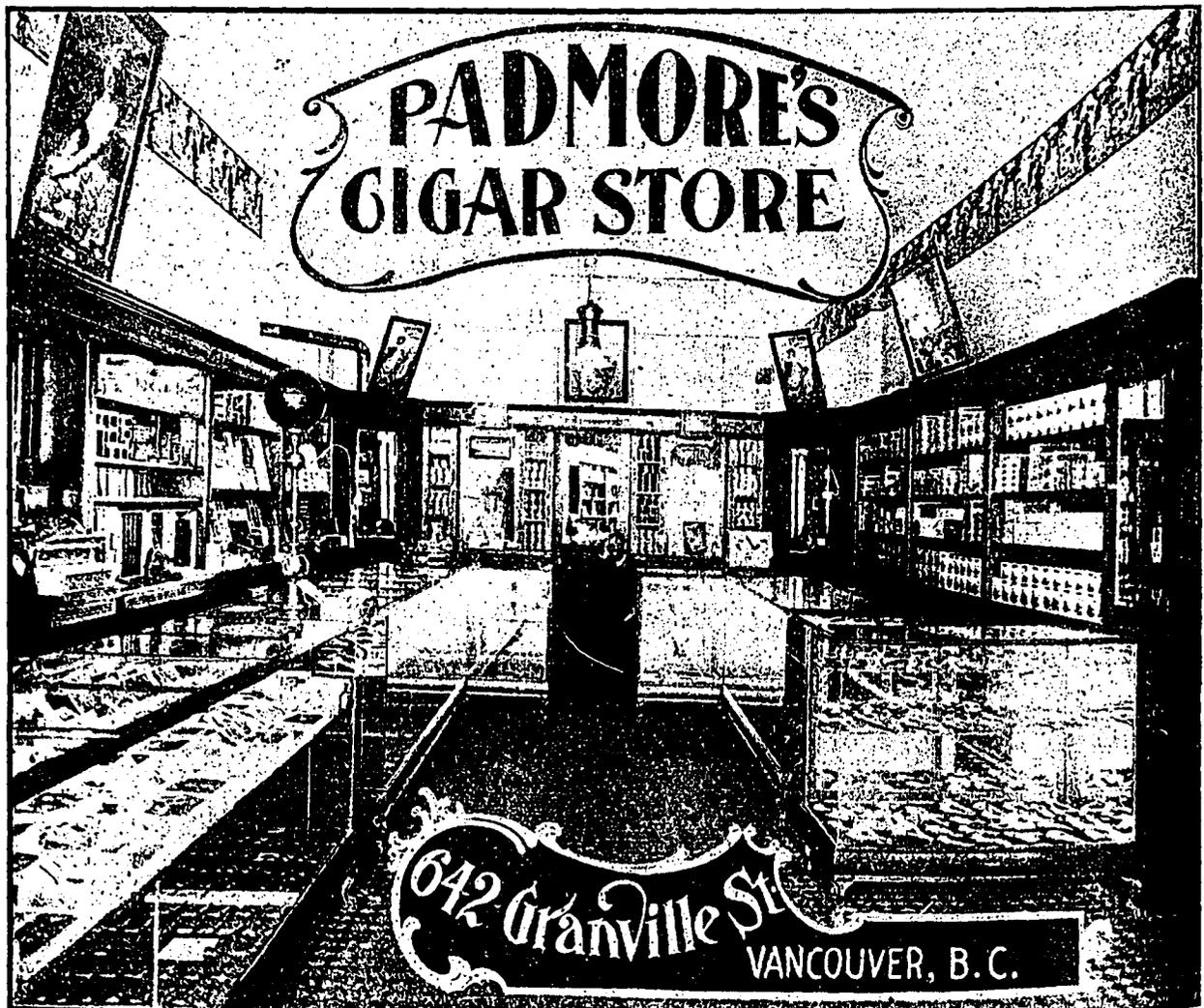
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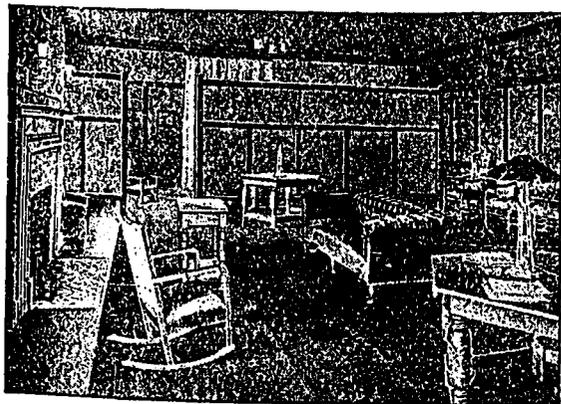
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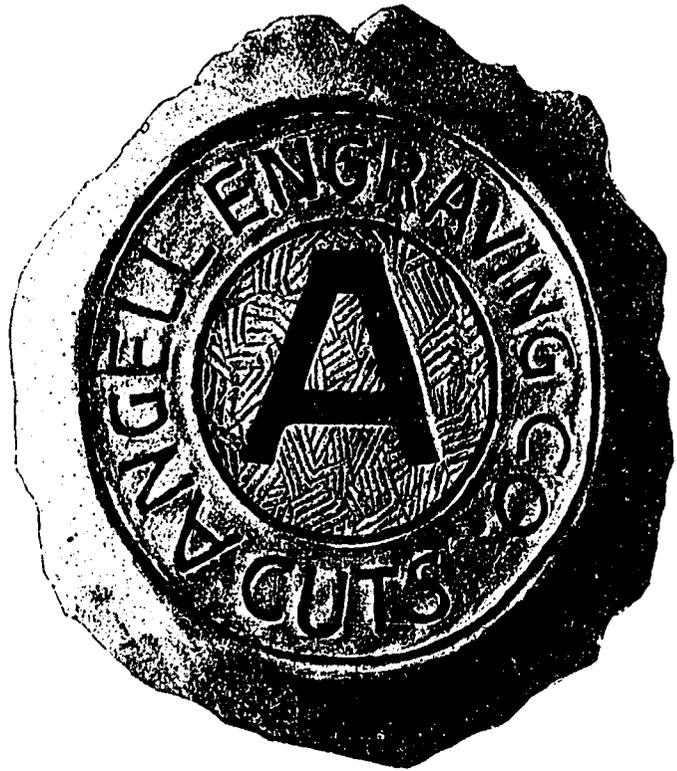
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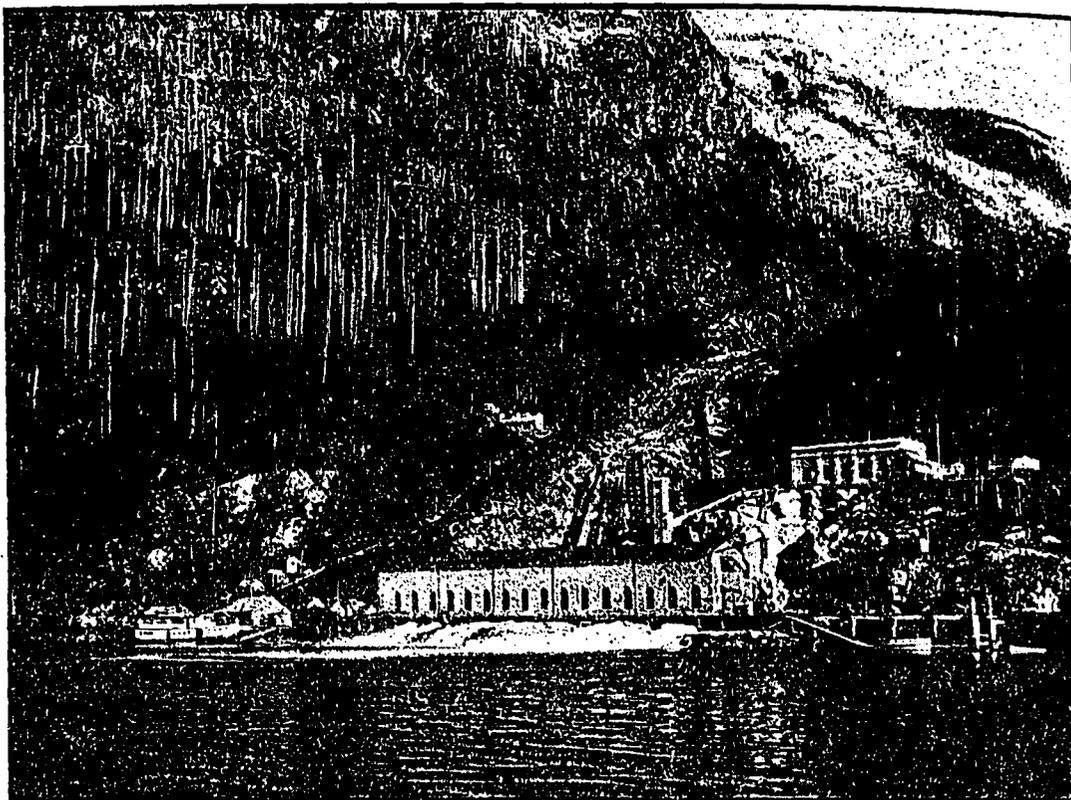
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- 3rd---Believe that the other fellow is doing the best he can and maybe you are not doing half as good as you can.
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