

NEW WESTMINSTER

(BRITISH COLUMBIA)

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HERE you will find both

Profit and Pleasure with

a Magnificent Climate

NOW IS THE TIME!

There is a time in the life of everyone when an opportunity presents itself for improving his financial position.

Now is the time for YOU!

This folder is written to show you where the Best opportunities for investment, or for making a real comfortable Home, at reasonable cost are to be found.

Few places in Canada present so many features of interest to the Home-seeker; so many Natural Resources for exploitation by the Capitalist; so many Industrial opportunities for the Investor.

The large capitalist can, in the New Westminster District, obtain quicker results than elsewhere; the small investor can utilize his savings with profit and safety.

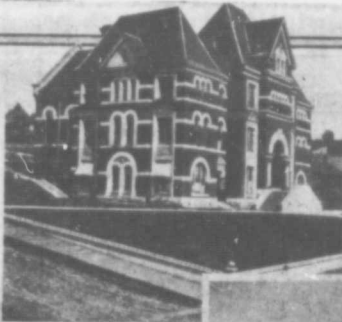
The Enterprising Business Man, or the Home-Seeker, should write for full information to:—

C. H. STUART-WADE, Publicity Commissioner

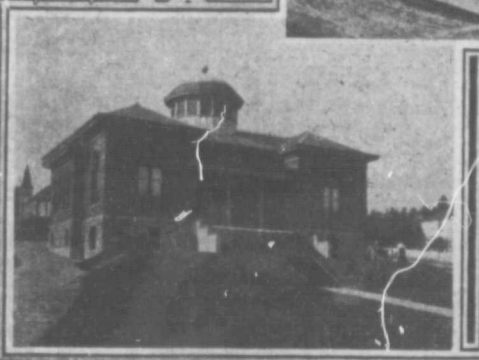
City Hall, New Westminster, B.C.



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New Westminster

B. C.

The city has a population of about 15,000, and the district has about 60,000. The Fraser Valley is already traversed by the C. P. R., G. N. R., and B. C. Electric lines.

The object of this brief sketch is to interest those who are seeking to improve their prospects, to establish comfortable homes, to advance their commercial enterprises, to obtain manufacturing sites, or to embark in agricultural or industrial pursuits.

New Westminster District extends on both sides of the Fraser River

from Yale on the north side, and Chilliwack on the south side, to the Pacific seaboard; a distance of over a hundred miles of rich arable land, which is yearly becoming more appreciated on account of its fertility, and adaptability for every branch of agricultural, dairying, fruit-growing or cattle-raising industries

Topography of Country.

On the north side of the Fraser the land is more rugged, and here is a vast field of enterprise for the mining expert (in a practically undeveloped country), as well as for mixed farming.

South of the Fraser is generally rich prairie land, with flats, alder-bottom, and benches. The greater part of the heavy timber has been already cut down, although in some districts valuable lumber is still to be found; innumerable saw and shingle mills are scattered all over the

district, thus providing the new settler with necessary lumber for erecting new buildings within reasonable distance of his land, whilst enlarging the area for cultivation. In certain portions the lowlands are subject to overflow, but this difficulty is being rapidly overcome by the construction of dykes now that the influx of settlers has increased the value of the river flats which provide excellent pasturage.

The dull monotony of the prairies of Manitoba and Saskatchewan is replaced here by rich grazing grounds; magnificent fields of grain; and low hills covered with ferns, wild fruits, trees and vegetation which is sufficient in itself to prove, to the observer, that nature is ready to assist the skilful husbandman to the utmost of her power in producing hay, root crops, large or small fruits, feed for cattle, sheep, horses, pigs or poultry.

On the North Bank of the Fraser.

The Canadian Pacific Railway line follows the windings of the Fraser canyon after leaving Lytton, and the scenery here is so wild that the traveller can scarcely realize himself to be approaching one of the richest fruit-bearing areas in the Dominion of Canada. At Agassiz, on the eastern boundary of New Westminster District, the line passes the Government Experimental Farm, which affords satisfactory evidence to the visitor of the wonderful variety of trees, plants, and cereals, which thrive in the open air of British Columbia.

A few miles distant is the beautiful Harrison Lake and famous Hot Springs. At Harrison Mills station, steamboats meet visitors for Chilliwack, on the south side of the Fraser, a short trip of thirty minutes.

Hop-fields, orchards, and market-

gariens now replace the wild grandeur traversed within the hour; for settlers have realized the value of the soil, won from the virgin forest, and numerous ranches, dairy farms, and fruit-orchards, each shewing evidence of prosperity, are visible on either hand as the train speeds westward through the Municipalities of Kent Nicomen and Dewdney.

A Fruit-growing Centre.

The thriving town of Mission is a junction, connected by a short line with the great transcontinental lines of the United States, and within this municipality are some of the most productive fruit lands of the lower mainland of British Columbia; it is claimed to be "the Home of the Great Red Strawberry;" but the tourist has only to glance from the railway carriage window to see miles of rhubarb, currants, blackberry and raspberry bushes, together with larger fruits;

as well as rich green fields of pasture with cattle, whose condition bear testimony to the quality of the grasses from which they obtain their sustenance.

The Stave River comes next in view, a famous fishing stream, and the boundary between the Municipality of Mission and Maple Ridge. Some six miles up this river is the electric power plant of the Western Canada Power Co., a corporation which is establishing a turbine system well worthy of attention by the tourist, at a cost of upwards of \$2,000,000, and second only to that at Niagara Falls.

Maple Ridge.

This municipality is devoted to dairying and fruit culture principally, although a considerable quantity of grain, potatoes and other root crops are cultivated. Apples, pears, plums, prunes, peaches and blackberries,

amongst other fruits, are sources of great profit to the residents of Ruskin, Whonnock, Port Haney, and Port Hammond; although many add considerably to their income, after seeding time, by gathering in a summer harvest of salmon, obtained from the broad Fraser River, which flows past all the towns referred to.

Pitt Meadows forms the western boundary of Maple Ridge, and is particularly identified with the poultry, cattle, and dairying industries, by reason of the rich pasturage land existing in this neighborhood; so, also, is the valley of the Lillooet, which runs a little north of Hammond and Haney, and near the main trunk road from New Westminster.

Coquitlam.

The Pitt River separates these two municipalities; this is a magnificent stream, upwards of half a mile in width where crossed by the main line

of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The scenery up the Pitt is said by tourists to be equal in beauty to some of the famous scenic resorts of Germany, Norway and Switzerland; this region is known to be rich in mineral deposits, which hitherto have been greatly neglected, doubtless through lack of knowledge of the easy facilities which exist for the prospector, or expert mineralogist, to penetrate into the interior at this point. Westminster Junction is the principal settlement in the Municipality of Coquitlam; here are two hotels, general stores, livery stables, and all the necessary adjuncts for a thriving town. Hitherto dairying, mixed farming and fruit-growing have been the great source of income. The soil is rich, and the Provincial Government is expending some two millions of money in establishing a government farm, laying out roads, and erecting necessary public buildings close to the Co-

quitlam River, a favourite trout fishing resort.

There are frequent trains and in all probability the municipality will be connected by electric car-line with the City of New Westminster (6 miles distant) during the ensuing year, as numerous industries are establishing themselves just outside the city limits, and the B. C. E. R. line is already surveyed as far as the Fraser Mills, in the centre of this municipality. This mammoth industry, capitalized at twenty-five millions, is the largest lumber mill in the world and employs in its various branches some 1,600 hands.

South of the Fraser.

Crossing from Westminster City by means of a million-dollar steel bridge, the investigator finds himself in the greatest agricultural region of B. C., brief information of which is found hereafter.

Delta

This is the district bordering the ocean, with the Fraser River as its northern boundary; a rich prairie land, park like in character, and with numbers of splendid residences. The products of the land must be seen to realize their size and quality. Eastward lies

The District of Surrey.

Extends south to the international boundary (14 miles), being 9 miles east and west. The G. N. R. and the B. C. Electric already traverse the district, and the Canadian Northern transcontinental has recently started work which will connect New Westminster with their existing lines, already constructed through Alberta to the Atlantic.

Surrey has about 77,000 acres of magnificent land, suitable for fruit, poultry, cattle, mixed farming, or fruit-growing. For two years in succession it has won the B. C. Agricul-

tural Shield at the Annual Provincial Exhibition held at New Westminster City.

Langley.

to the eastward, has 77,046 acres of land and a population of about 4,000. The soil is rich alluvial deposit, rising in the higher lands to deep sandy loam; the principal industries are dairying, cheese-making, horticulture and poultry; there is estimated to be here some 500,000,000 feet of marketable timber which is being cleared by eleven mills.

Abbotsford

is the centre of some of the finest orchard and pasturage land in B. C.; it is 30 miles from the City of New Westminster, reached by the B. C. Electric and G. N. Railways, and a town which should be seen by the investigator.

Matsqui—Sumas

The surrounding districts of Mats-

qui and Sumas contain probably 100,000 acres of land, which offers great inducements for settlers; this is generally cheap at present, but rapidly rising in price now that the Canadian Northern transcontinental has started construction work in the neighborhood.

In this district are rich deposits of clay, and borings are meeting with success in the search for coal and oil.

Chilliwack.

This is a thriving city which should be visited. It is a delightful trip of 7 or 8 hours by steamer from New Westminster, amidst some of the most beautiful scenery to be found on that great Fraser River which is renowned for its scenic attractions. A great fruit and hop-growing district surrounds it.

New Westminster City

For delightful situation, scenic surroundings, and splendid climate, the "Royal City" of New Westminster cannot be excelled.

It is a City of Homes par excellence; a centre of industry, a mart of commerce, and the only fresh water port and harbor on the Canadian Pacific Coast.

New Westminster is a city of **Reality**, and not a mere village dignified as such by interested parties who may possibly endeavor to mislead the unwary.

It is a city to be seen, rather than described, for there are so many features of interest within its confines that a large volume could be easily written dealing with the various industries operating therein, and ever extending in number and importance.

Civic Ownership.

The foreshore of the harbor is owned by the people for about a mile in length, being valued at from \$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000. The water and electric lighting systems are amongst the public utilities owned and operated by the city; the former is of the purest, being brought from a mountain lake some 16 miles distant.

The electric light costs the citizen from 9 to 11 cents per K.W., whilst, for industrial purposes, the power charge varies from 2 to 7 cents per K.W. The principal thoroughfare is lighted by 5-cluster lamp standards, each 65 feet apart, together with a number of central arc lamps.

Hotel Accommodation.

There are a number of good hotels in the city which provide accommodation to suit the requirements of all classes, the largest of these being the

Hotel Russell, built at a cost of \$125,000; a great number of the hotels have recently made considerable additions to meet the growing influx of guests.

Mercantile.

Wholesale and retail houses cater for the requirements of the citizens, at prices which bear favorable comparison with any city in Canada, and there is no article of comfort, or luxury, which cannot be obtained in the city show-rooms.

Education.

The characteristics of a city are frequently judged by its educational facilities; and the critic cannot fail to recognize the high standing of New Westminster when viewing her public schools, particularly the newly built "Lord Kelvin," and the magnificent High School which it is proposed to make into a public school;

so great is the demand for accommodation that a new High School has become an absolute necessity. Higher education is provided for at Columbian College, from which many candidates have obtained their degrees in art and theology; resident students this year number 94, with a faculty of 10 professors. There is also the college of St. Louis, R. C., which is a seminary of high repute.

At the recent high school examinations 78 per cent. of the students passed successfully.

Railways and Wharves.

An industrial and manufacturing centre depends entirely upon facilities for transportation, and the many industries of New Westminster are to be envied; for there is no part of the world to which their manufactures cannot be sent with despatch, and at reasonable cost.

Miles of wharfage with deep-water

accommodation are available; the Canadian Pacific, the Great Northern (U. S. A.), together with the B. C. Electric (70 miles) Railway lines parallel each other along the water-front, and the wholesale district of the city; thus facilitating the loading or unloading of freight, to and from ocean-going vessels, or railway cars possessing running rights over all parts of the American continent.

The Canadian Northern Pacific Railway.

This new line has commenced work here at Port Mann, and will within three years have completed its trans-continental line to this city; thereby offering an alternative route to the C. P. R., with which it will be in competition; besides opening up a new country, of known agricultural wealth which only awaits better transportation to supply our market with coal, and other minerals, as well as the

agricultural produce so much in demand.

This new line means an ever-increasing market for our citizens, a greater field for our manufacturers, a larger output for our industries; and a greater choice of cheap locations for the settler of small means who is willing to work for a few years with the certainty of a reasonable competency, and possible wealth, to be derived from the fertile soil and magnificent climate. This line will be completed for 60 miles east of this city with the utmost rapidity (probably by the spring of 1911); the market at Westminster cannot supply the demand—the settler only is required.

A Picture.

The artist alone could attempt to do justice to this—the Evergreen City. Built on a southern slope, nearly every residence possesses a

view extending for scores of miles over woodland scenery to Vancouver Island, on the west, the glaciers of Mount Baker on the south, and the distant peaks of the interior to the east, with the beautiful Fraser River gleaming in sinuous sheen. The streets are broad, clean, and well-lighted. The public buildings are handsome and up to date; the private residences are, as a rule, owned by the occupants; whilst the gardens and orchards by which they are surrounded give evidence of the cultivated taste, and love of the beautiful, which inspires a spirit of emulation and bespeaks the comforts of a real home.

Climate and Sanitation.

Health largely depends upon these two points, and New Westminster being sheltered by the mountain peaks, both north and east, possesses a climate genial and bright. The coldest spells rarely register below 15 ° **above**

zero; the rain and snowfall is similar to that of the south of England; the sand and wind storms of the interior are unknown, whilst the land breezes bring health from the pine and cedar forests of the interior, and the soft ozone laden breezes from the near-by Pacific Ocean counteract zymotic and other germs; the nights are the wonder of a'l tourists, by reason of the cool, balmy softness, which produces refreshing sleep after the hottest day, even when the interior and Eastern cities are dreading the approach of night, with its depressing sultriness.



New Westminster

Invites Investigation



The more you see of New Westminster, the better you will like it; this applies equally to the entire Fraser Valley district, of which it is the commercial centre. The City Council and Board of Trade officials desire to induce settlers, capitalists, manufacturers, and investors, to come and personally investigate existing and prospective conditions.

The citizens are satisfied that nothing is too good for New Westminster, and therefore hundreds of thousands of dollars are being expended this year in civic improvements. No other

city in Western Canada possesses so many attractions, such fertile soil, such commercial and maritime possibilities, or such charming scenery, amidst which the tourist or the sportsman can enjoy himself; for, with little expense he can revel amidst Alpine scenes, said to be equal to those of Switzerland, the wild grandeur of Norway, or the beauties of the Rhine. Large and small game is to be found, pheasant, grouse, and duck are abundant, whilst every river provides trout and other fish; the pine-clad river banks during the summer time are freely besprinkled with the tents of the canoeist or camper-out—enjoying life!



The Poet-Laureate, Lord Tennyson, has truly written:

"The saddest words of tongue or pen
Are these—It might have been."

The great Imperialist, Lord Beaconsfield, Premier of Great Britain, wrote:

"The great secret of success in life is to be ready when your opportunity comes."

**YOUR OPPORTUNITY HAS COME
NOW!**

Are YOU ready to grasp it?

New Westminster District possesses all the necessary features to make your life a success.

Do not wait for the "It might have been"—

COME AT ONCE!

or write:

THE PUBLICITY COMMISSIONER,
City Hall,
New Westminster, B. C.

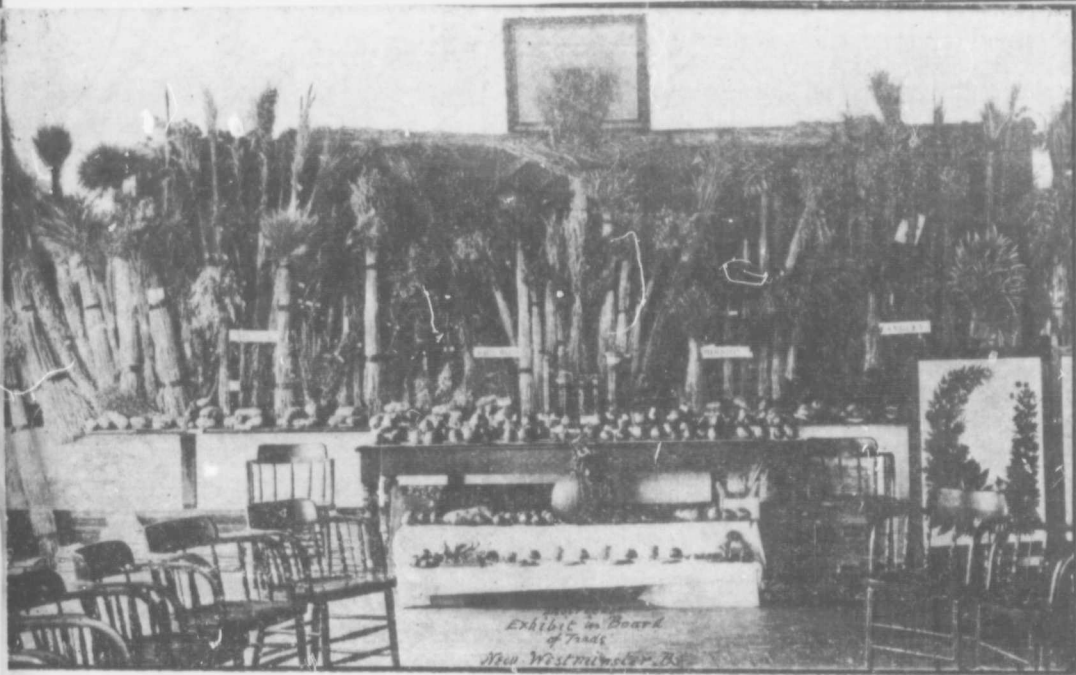
NEW WESTMINSTER, B.C.

Affords a Great Choice of Locations for
**Agriculture, Dairying, Horticulture,
Horse, Cattle or Poultry Breeding,
Ocean Shipping Wharves,
Commerce,
Manufacturing Industries,
Fisheries, Lumbering, Mining, Etc.**

**DO YOU REALIZE
THE MANY OPPORTUNITIES WAITING
YOUR DEVELOPMENT HERE?**

The Surrounding District Offers
**Hunting—Fishing—Shooting
Sport and Pleasure!
Magnificent Scenery:
Mountain, River, Lake,
Climate: Unsurpassed Anywhere.**

C. H. Stuart-Wade, Publicity Commissioner



PROVINCIAL ARCHIVES OF B. C.

This City is Worthy of Investigation

FOR

Land is reasonable.

Climate is genial.

Soil is fertile.

Water is pure.

Industries are numerous.

The Homes are beautiful.

There is no need for irrigation.

The Scenery is picturesque.

Sanitation is perfect.

The streets are broad and clean.

Educational facilities are of the best.

The lighting is city owned.

The water system is city owned.

Parks, etc., are numerous.

Railway facilities are unexcelled.

Its harbour is unequalled.

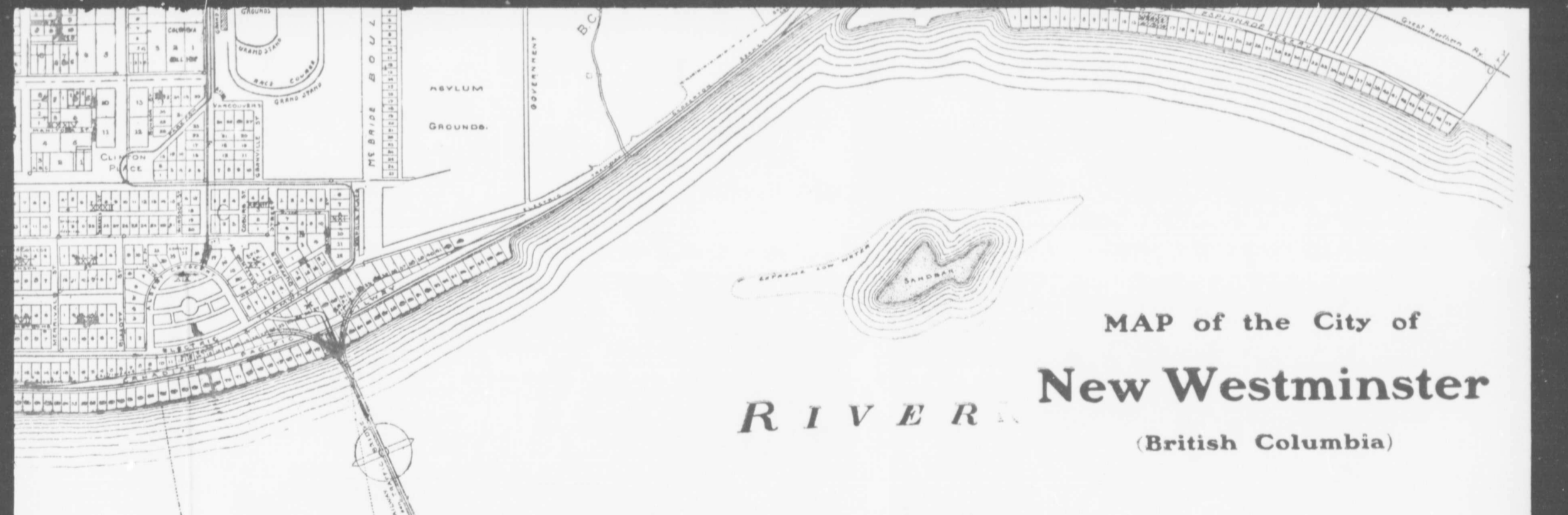
Its Commercial and Industrial

Prospects cannot be surpassed

ANYWHERE.

C. H. STUART-WADE,

Secretary, Board of Trade

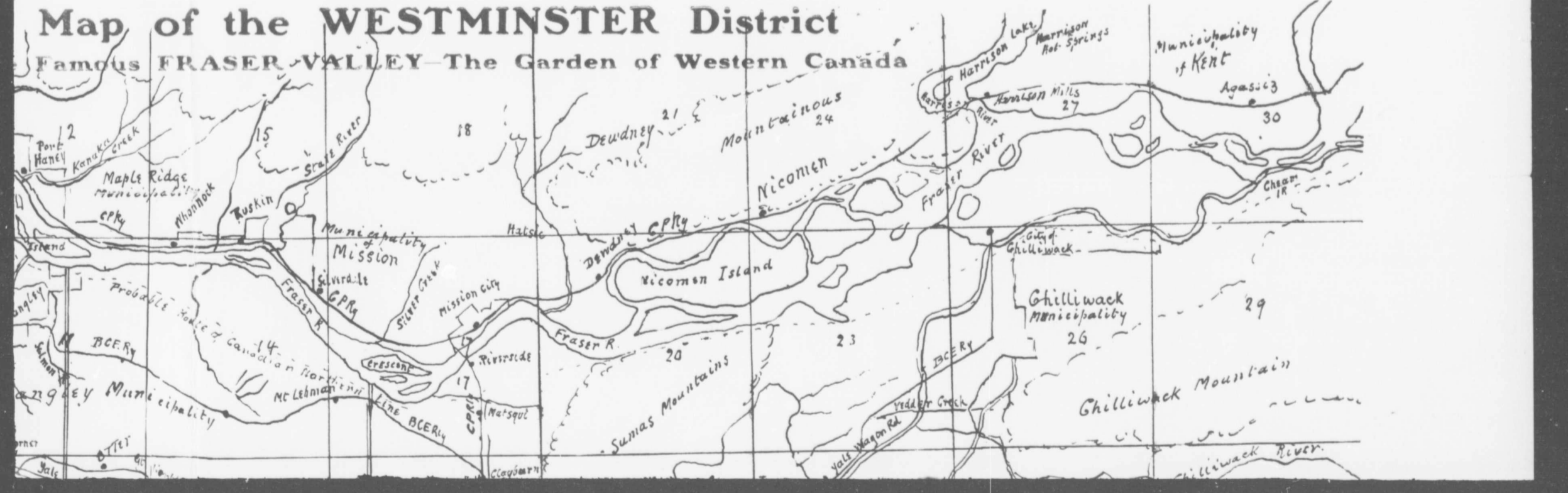
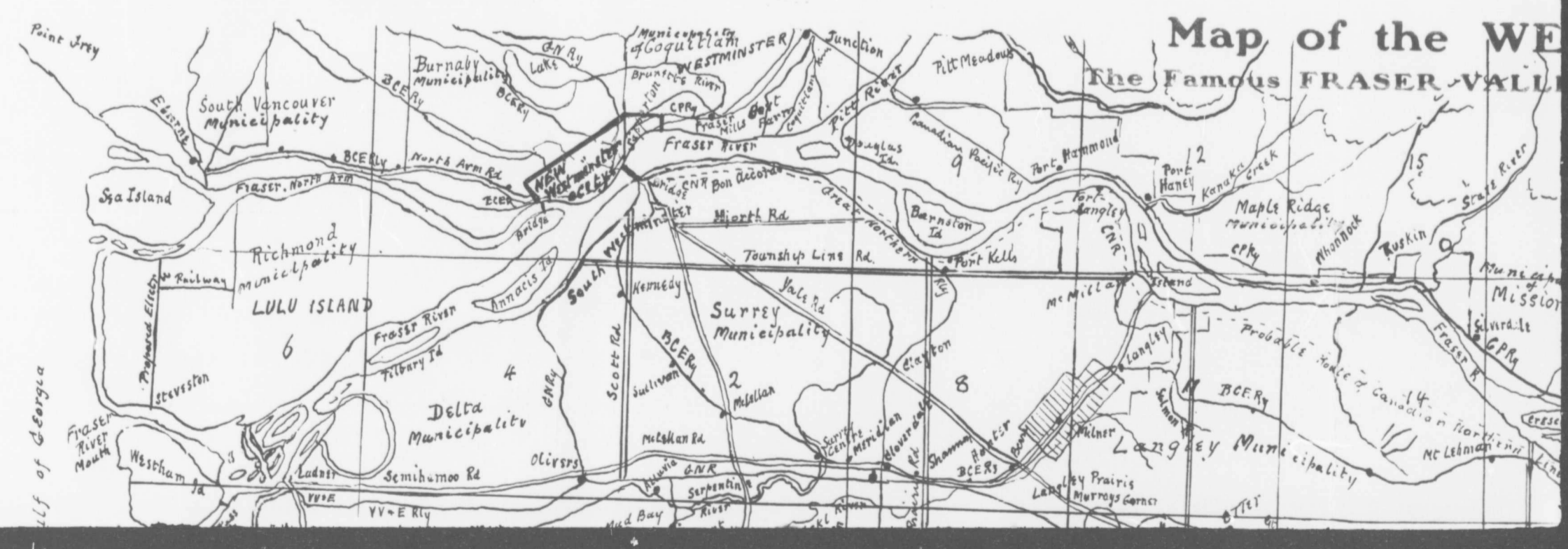


MAP of the City of
New Westminster
(British Columbia)

FRASER

Map of the WESTMINSTER District
The Famous FRASER-VALLEY

Map of the WESTMINSTER District
Famous FRASER-VALLEY The Garden of Western Canada



MAP of the City of
New Westminster
 (British Columbia)

RIVER

FRASER

Map of the WESTMINSTER District
 The Famous FRASER VALLEY—The Garden of Western Canada

Map of the WESTMINSTER District
 The Famous FRASER VALLEY—The Garden of Western Canada

