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Kamloops the capital of an  
inland empire

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# KAMLOOPS





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# KAMLOOPS

the  
Capital of  
an  
Inland Empire



KAMLOOPS

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## *Kamloops the Commercial Capital of an Inland Empire*

**B**RITISH COLUMBIA is an empire of tremendous size and boundless possibilities. It is the largest province in Canada, and exceeds in area by 221,797 square miles the entire Maritime Provinces of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island.

British Columbia reaches from the 49th Parallel of Latitude on the south, to the 60th on the north, a distance of over 700 miles, while from the east to the west it averages 400 miles.

British Columbia is one of the oldest and yet one of the youngest provinces of Canada. It was first settled by adventurous spirits who reached it by sailing around the Horn, and later the Hudson's Bay representatives penetrated its mountain passes and reached the sea by following the course of its mighty rivers.

British Columbia entered the Canadian Federation in 1872, and in 1886 the Canadian Pacific Railroad was completed to the Pacific Coast, thus joining it to the older Canadian provinces, not only politically, but commercially.

*"In British Columbia you have a vastness of area, a variety of product and a wealth of opportunity unknown in any other country of the world."*

British Columbia has made marvelous progress, as the standing of the last census so plainly revealed. In the last decennial period, British Columbia made a greater percentage gain in population than Manitoba, Quebec, or Ontario, and was only exceeded in percentage increase of population by two states in the American Union.

British Columbia is in many respects one of the wealthiest provinces in the British Empire. It has been estimated that there are over 350,000 square miles of mineralized ground which, to this day, is practically untouched by the prospector.

Certain lines of mining have developed rapidly within the past few years, but those competent to judge of the mineral wealth of the province have stated that it would take as long to exhaust the coal alone, at the present rate of mining, as the civilized world has been in existence.

Agricultural lands are, as yet, but barely touched. Even in the southern section of the province there are estimated to be over fifty million acres of valuable land, of which only about 100,000 acres have so far been brought under cultivation. Northern British Columbia is practically unsettled. It needs the coming of the railroads to awaken that land to its possibilities, and although the cutting of timber and of lumber is now in excess of 1,200 million feet a year, only the fringe of the country along the rivers, bays and inlets has been touched by the lumber men, and British Columbia has a valuable supply sufficient to last, at the present rate of consumption, for at least 450 years.

But another feature has come into the world's industrial development. This is the advent of what is known as "white power," and British Columbia is more richly supplied with water-power than any other province in the Dominion of



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Canada. Slowly at first, because the harnessing of water-powers requires considerable capital; these are being developed, and will, for all time, supply an abundance of cheap power for the development of the manufacturing and industrial resources of the province.

In a country like British Columbia, with great valleys and mighty mountain ranges, certain definite locations stand out as the centres of trade and commerce. On the open prairie you may build a city almost any place that railroads cross, but here, where the channels of commerce are more clearly marked, great cities grow at certain definite dividing points—there and nowhere else.

In this vast area of mighty lake and mountain, of rich valleys and fertile lands, of untold natural wealth, certain dominant trade centers are coming to the front. Of these, Victoria, the Capital of the province, and Vancouver, which is the Commercial Capital, are well known; and turning away from the coast line, in the great interior portion of the country, we find the rich, prosperous and progressive city of Kamloops, the Capital of a vast inland empire, the commercial business center of a trade territory as great in extent as an European empire, and as rich in possibilities as any other trade area in Canada.

Kamloops, geographically, occupies the same position to Canada that Spokane does to the United States. It is the Capital of a Great Interior Inland Empire, and is bound to go forward with tremendous rapidity as incoming railroads and the development of its tributary territory brings with it its natural concomitant of industrial and business expansion.

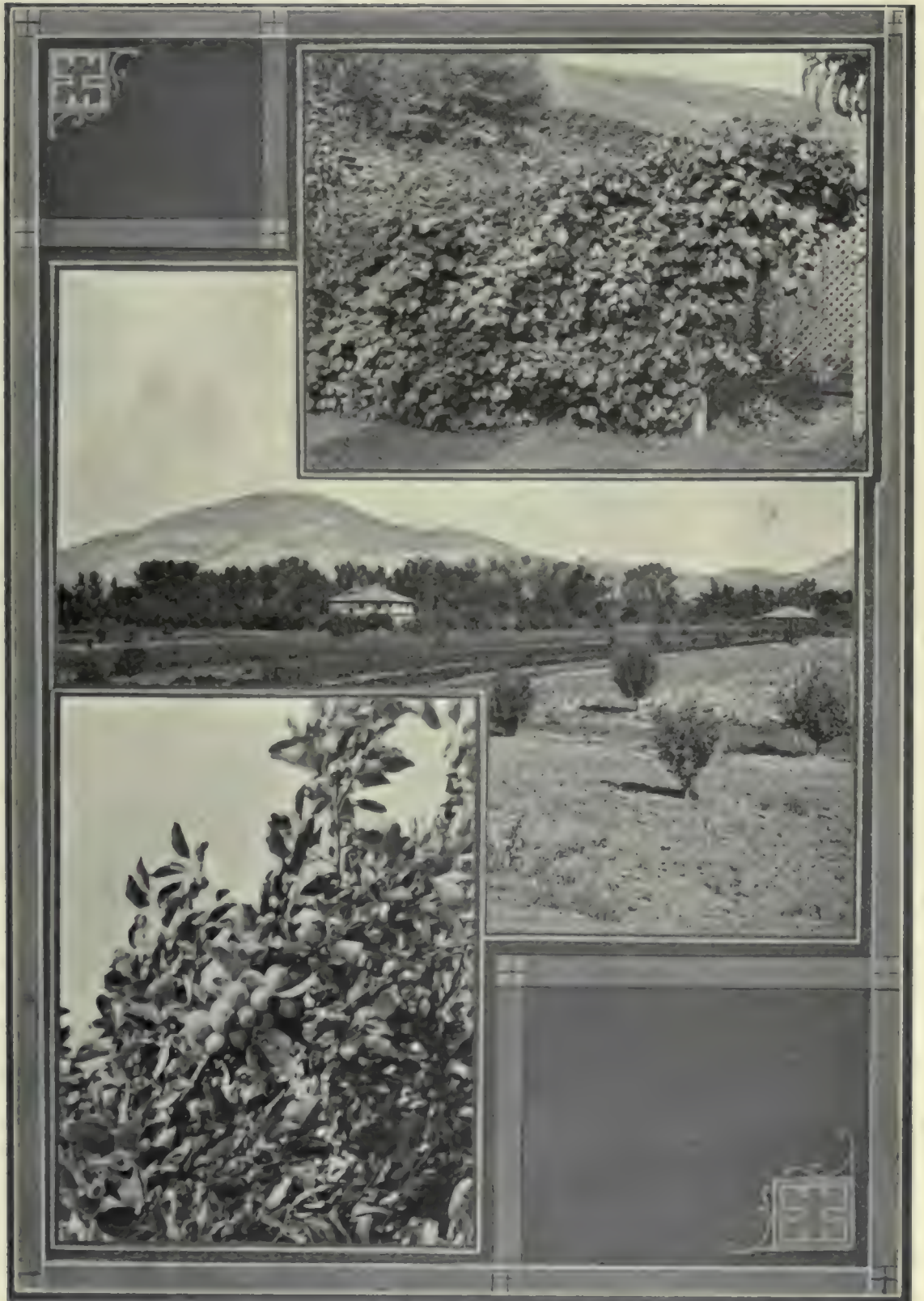
*"Kamloops is the largest and most progressive city in the interior of British Columbia."*

Kamloops is situated at the junction of two large rivers, the North Thompson, stretching over 300 miles to the north, and the South Thompson which drains the Shuswap Lakes lying to the east. Both these waterways are navigable for a considerable distance for light draft steamers, and it was because of the dominant



*There is no better Country in  
the World for Poultry  
Raising.*





*The Marvelous Growth of Fruit Trees and Vines near Kamloops*





*Upper Photo—Young Apple Tree just coming into Bearing  
Lower Photo—A Typical Kamloops Home*



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position which these avenues of traffic gave to Kamloops in the earlier days that it became the trading post of the great fur company, whose business extended from Labrador on the east, westward to Vancouver Island. The Hudson's Bay Company was wise in its day and generation. Centers selected by it in the earlier days have since, with the commercial developments of the country, developed into proud marts of industry and commerce.

Just as Winnipeg, Edmonton and Calgary—fur-trading centers of the early days—became great commercial cities, so, too, is Kamloops, the capital of its own particular trade area, beginning to develop its latent possibilities as a commercial center.

The first white man to come to Kamloops was David Stuart, in 1811, and the following year he established a trading post for the Pacific Fur Company. Situated at the confluence of two great waterways, the Thompson and North Thompson, the trade of the post extended hundreds of miles north and into the whole Shuswap Lake region.

*"When Nature herself maps out a province so that trade avenues converge to certain points, there great cities will be founded."*

The Northwest Company followed the Pacific Fur Company in the same year, and the next year, 1813, bought out the pioneer concern. Eight years after, the Northwest Company amalgamated with the Hudson's Bay Company, after which both were known by the latter name.

Up to 1811 the Indians had never seen a white man, but they had heard of them, and when David Stuart came among them to trade he received friendly welcome and did a profitable business in bartering leaf tobacco, cotton and knick-nacks with the natives, getting a bearskin for five leaves of tobacco, and as high as twenty skins for a yard of cotton. The Indians called the post "Cumeloups," from which the present name is derived, although for many years the trading post was known as Fort Thompson.

Kamloops to-day has forgotten its ancient appearance. It is now hustling and progressive—the most rapidly growing city in the interior of British Columbia.

What then of the resources destined to make this city great? Of what do they consist? Must the city rely solely upon trade: and where will this trade come from? For over half a century Kamloops has been the center of the ranching industry of the interior of British Columbia; great herds of cattle have been bred and fed, reared and fattened on the grassy slopes of this district, and shipped from here to supply the market at the Coast. Comparatively mild winters have rendered the business very profitable, but with the breaking up of the lands for grain growing, the number of beef cattle in the prairie is decreasing. This ranching business must become more and more profitable, for it is impossible to keep up with the demand. Mixed farming must also develop, especially along



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the North Thompson Valley and along the tributary streams. Vast areas of lightly timbered lands and rich bottom lands of a very choice soil are conducive to the development of mixed farming, and climatic conditions are such that even tender fruits such as tomatoes, beans, and corn can be reared to perfection 100 miles to the north.

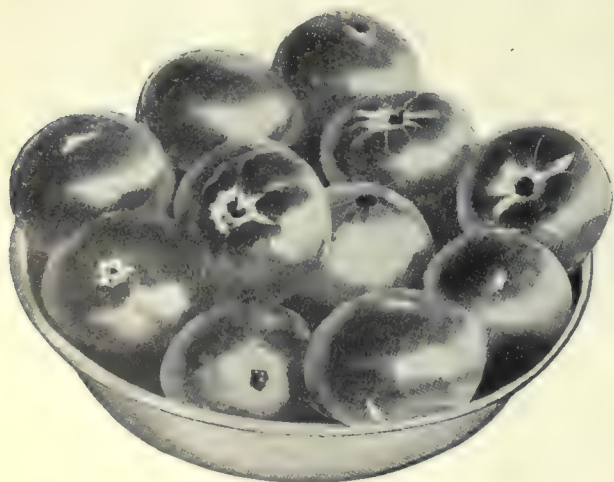
Under the circumstances, of course, mixed farming will gradually take the place of ranching. Large ranches will be cut up into small farms, devoted in part to dairying, stock raising and fruit growing; but even under changed conditions, the Kamloops district must continue to be one of the wealthiest stock-raising districts in the Province of British Columbia.

*"An irrigated country may develop more slowly, for irrigation requires capital, but there is certainty and stability in an irrigated country."*

Fruit growing in British Columbia has received tremendous stimulus during the past few years, and Kamloops with its rich lands has become famous for the production of fruit of exceptionally fine quality. Of course, the district particularly adapted to fruit growing is irrigated land, and irrigation is crop insurance, which enables the fruit grower, who controls his own water supply and who is certain in this favored land of abundance of sunshine, to produce fruit to the very highest perfection.

Considerable areas have been developed by local companies and British capitalists, and there is no finer sight in British Columbia than the carefully-tended, well-cared-for orchards developing with phenomenal rapidity under the stimulus of an ideal climate and abundant water supply.

An interesting estimate of the cost and profits of this particular line of work is provided by the following extracts from local authorities on the subject, men who are familiar with the business and who have studied the cost of production and profits in fruit growing. Of course, this estimate must be taken as approximate,



*It is the capacity to produce to perfection high grade commodities which makes Kamloops' land especially valuable.*





*The Fruit of the Kamloops District*



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but it is at least fair, and as far as profits are concerned, represents rather an under estimation than over enthusiasm.

1st year, including supplying trees and planting. . . . .	\$50 to \$65 per acre.
2nd year, including pruning, spraying, irrigating, etc. . . . .	\$25 to \$30 per acre.
3rd year, including pruning, spraying, irrigating, etc. . . . .	\$25 to \$30 per acre.
4th year, including pruning, spraying, irrigating, etc. . . . .	\$30 to \$35 per acre.
5th year, including pruning, spraying, irrigating, etc. . . . .	\$30 to \$35 per acre.

*"The profits are large, the returns are certain, only a reasonable amount of patient industry is essential to success."*

To arrive at a fair and reasonable estimate of the returns which may be expected from a producing orchard in an average year and under average conditions, one is confronted with a mass of items, all fully vouched for but widely divergent, from which to summarize. To take the well-known instances of matured apple trees, where the yield in a single year for a single tree has run from 45 to 70 boxes per tree, would be manifestly misleading.

From a wide range of individual cases, and covering the fruit-growing districts of the province, taking in not only small orchards, but large, and shipments of carloads and more, there may be secured details of sufficiently definite character.

With this basis to premise from, it can be taken first that an apple orchard as ordinarily planted, when arriving at bearing age, or, say, the sixth year, in the



*All kinds of Roots and Vegetables grow luxuriantly on the rich Irrigated Lands of Kamloops.*





*The Old Men's Home*  
*The Gaol*



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irrigated districts of British Columbia, may be safely estimated to yield 150 boxes of fruit per acre. The cash value of such a crop, taking year with year, and basing almost wholly on large selling in car lots, can be placed higher than \$1.00 to \$1.25 per box; and in no year since commercial fruit-growing has become a factor in the province, has such a low average been realized.

The following table from the Provincial Government's publication gives the highest, lowest, and average prices of packed fruit for the years 1908 and 1910:—

	High.	Low.	Average.
Apples, 40-lb. box .....	\$2.00	\$0.60	\$1.30
Crab Apples, 40-lb. box. ....	2.00	1.00	1.40
Pears, 40-lb. box .....	2.00	.60	1.45
Plums, 20-lb. box .....	1.00	.50	.80
Prunes, 20-lb. box .....	1.00	.50	.70
Peaches, 20-lb. box .....	1.25	.50	.70
Strawberries, 24-lb. crate .....	2.85	2.00	2.45
Raspberries, 14-lb. crate .....	2.00	1.50	1.70
Blackberries, 14-lb. crate .....	2.40	1.50	1.65
Gooseberries, per lb. ....	.10	.05 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	.07 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Cherries, per lb. ....	.15	.03 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>	.09 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Currants, per lb. ....	.08	.04	.06

*"We make these statements as conservative as possible. We are anxious for you to know the facts, for the facts alone are abundant testimony to the country's worth."*

These figures give some idea of the profits to be made from fruit growing in British Columbia. Even after paying a fair price for land, it must be admitted that the returns are very satisfactory indeed. And the life is an ideal one. That, indeed, is freedom, for with proper cultivation Nature produces the crop. The market is always certain, and each man is independent, in a large measure, of general trade conditions or the other disturbing elements of life.

The following prices for vegetables, fruit and grain raised in this district were secured on the 5th day of May, 1912, from a local dealer. They give some idea of the price of other fruit-land products:

Rhubarb, 5c. per pound.	Lettuce, 10c. a dozen.
Radishes, 10c. a dozen.	Onions, 10c. a dozen.
Potatoes, \$1.75 per hundred lbs.	California Cabbage, 6c. a pound.
Eggs, fresh, 40c. a dozen, winter, 75c. a dozen.	Chickens, 21c. to 23c. a pound.
Spinage, 50c. a dozen.	Green Peas, 12 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> c. a pound.
Carrots, \$20 a ton.	Asparagus, fresh, 12c. a pound.
Turnips, \$18 a ton	Beets, \$20 a ton.
Water Melon, 2c. to 3c. a pound.	Cabbage, local, 1 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> c. a lb.
	Cantaloupes, 10c. to 15c. each.



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Butter, dairy, 27c., 30c., and 35c.

Wheat, \$1.75 to \$2.00 per ton.

Rye, \$30 per ton.

Black Currants, 10c. per pound.

Raspberries, \$1.75 to \$2.25 per crate.

Milk, 12½c. a quart.

Oats, \$26 to \$28 per ton.

Plums, 50c. to 75c. per crate.

Red Currants, 8c. per pound.

British Columbia is favored, and Kamloops especially so, in the absence of insects or diseases of any kind affecting fruit. This is largely due to the climatic conditions, and also to the fact that the Government has been especially careful with regard to importing fruit and nursery stock, thus avoiding the bringing in of anything that might be injurious to this great developing industry. The Provincial Department of Horticulture in the Province of British Columbia also takes charge of the experimental work in the various parts of the province, so that the settler always has the advantage of the assistance which comes from the experience of competent men striving to solve the problems of fruit growing in each particular district.

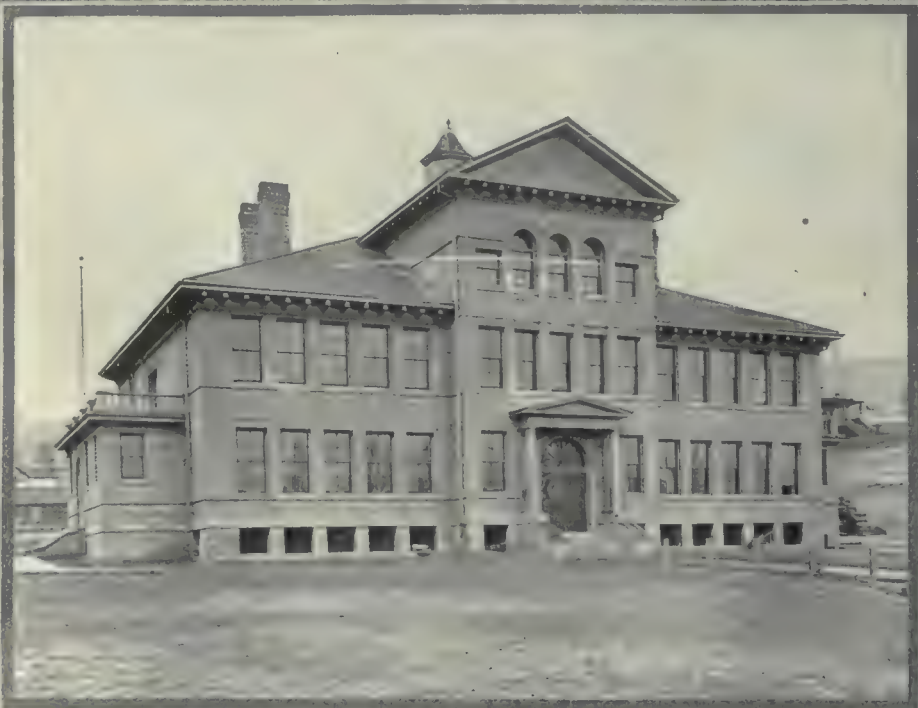
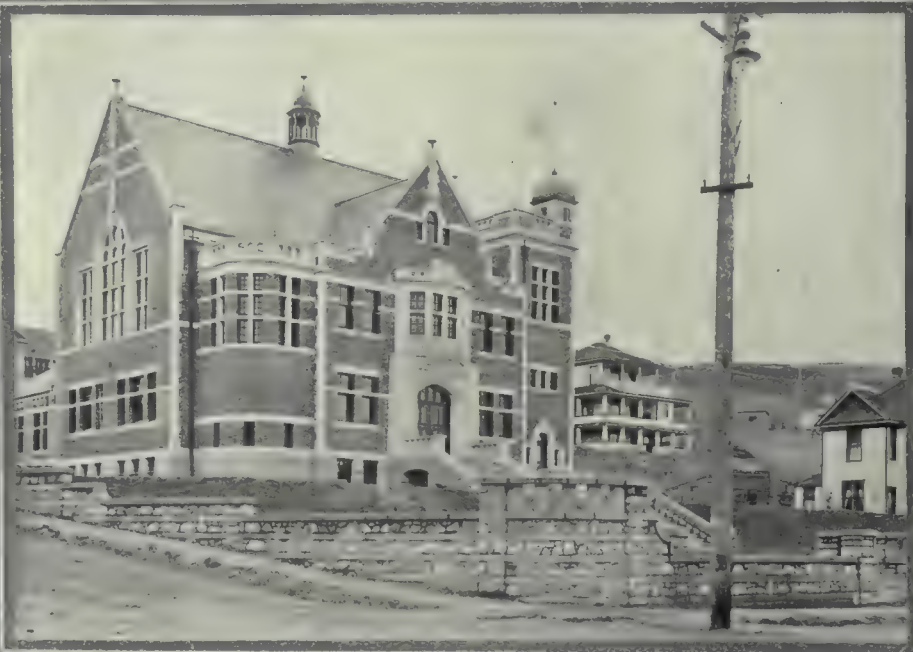
One of the greatest advantages which this district enjoys from the standpoint of fruit growing, or from the view point of the man who wants to build a home, is its magnificent climate. Kamloops is pre-eminently the land of sunshine; clear, bright sky, and crisp, dry air is the outstanding feature of this climate in the winter season, and the summer is one long round of **sunshine**, rarely too hot for comfort, an ideal climate in every way.

As to the cold of the winters, a record of fifteen years shows that the lowest mean temperature for December was 21.4 degrees; the highest, 37.4 degrees. For January, the lowest was 2 degrees above, and this was a wholly exceptional circumstance, the usual mean temperature for the period of fifteen years running from 25 to 30 degrees. February's mean temperature varied from 15.6 to 35.7, and March from 28.3 to 64.5. These are the mean temperatures, but even the minimum temperature for this period reveals nothing which need alarm the most delicate. Once or twice during the winter the thermometer may drop to 10 or 15 degrees below zero, but it is almost always accompanied by a clear sky, an entire absence of wind, and that atmospheric dryness which makes even a more rigorous climate enjoyable.

*"A good climate is essential to happiness, and sunshine helps mightily in the making of a good climate. Kamloops is a sunny land."*

During 1910 (to take a normal year), the total precipitation was 7.6 in. This includes both snow and rain. The highest temperature was 96.5, and the lowest, 8.6 below zero. The mean temperature of the year was 48.5. So favorable is the climate for pulmonary diseases that a large sanatorium has been established at Tronquille, not far from Kamloops, and it is attracting sufferers from these diseases from all over the continent of America. There is not in all Canada a more enjoyable and healthful climate than that of Kamloops, British Columbia.





*Two of Kamloops Public Institutions*



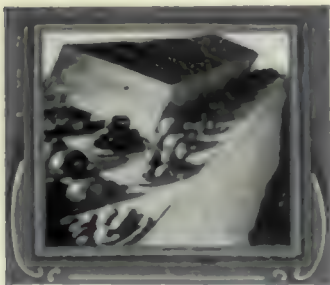
## *Kamloops the Commercial Capital of an Inland Empire*

One other industry naturally associated with that of fruit growing is poultry raising. British Columbia, owing to its extensive development of mining, lumbering and fishing industries, affords abundant market for all the products of the garden and farm, and the demand for poultry and eggs is very great. The climate is particularly suitable for the production of fine and healthy stock, and the district of Kamloops is among the very best in the province. Poultry in this section is not affected with troubles which cause losses in other less favored sections. Dairy products are also in great demand, for the province of British Columbia, despite its almost limitless areas of agricultural land, is an importer of food products from Eastern Canada and the United States, and the market prices of these commodities are higher in this province than any other in the Dominion of Canada. There are many excellent areas of land not far from Kamloops suitable for dairying; while along the Thompson River, where the rainfall is heavier, and where the grass, clover and alfalfa reach their highest development, there will be produced in the next few years vast quantities of dairy products.

Although immediately adjacent to Kamloops, there are no great timber areas of which the city can boast, yet along the Thompson River there are limits which contain excellent timber of spruce, fir, pine and cedar. On the Shuswap Lake and Adams Lake there are also extensive timber limits, so that the timber output of the Kamloops district, with the opening of many new areas which are at present taking place, must in a very short time reach a total of 100 million feet per year. With the building of the Canadian Northern Railway, there will be considerable additions to this, while the pulpwood limits of the northern country, hitherto untouched, must before long receive the attention of capitalists and develop into large and profitable industries.

*"The mineral wealth of the country is enormous. It only needs capital to make this district tremendously productive from a mineral standpoint."*

Comprised within the Kamloops district are many excellent mineral deposits. Coal is found in abundance. Gold has been mined in this district for years. Iron and copper are also attracting the attention of the capitalists, and Kamloops district bids fair to rank among the first in British Columbia in mineral wealth and production. The prospector will find here much to interest him. The man of wealth who will turn his attention to the actual development of the different properties, will find here abundant scope for his genius and enterprise. Kamloops district, from the miner's point of view, is certainly worthy of further investigation.



There is also a fascination in the district from the sportsman's point of view. Silver trout can be found in the North Thompson River, and practically every stream in the district abounds in fish of some kind. Waterfowl are very plentiful. Mallard, teal, pintail









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and spoonbill are to be found, while ruffed grouse, blue grouse and prairie chicken abound in the uplands. In certain parts of the district grizzly and black bear are frequently hunted. Around Lakes Shuswap and Adams, deer and caribou are to be found. Kamloops is a sportsman's paradise. It has drawn to it many of the really big game hunters of Canada and the United States, and the vastness and wildness of some of its areas afford a natural game preserve, and game will be abundant here when it has disappeared from some of the other sections of British Columbia.

So far Kamloops has had only one line of railway. The city is situated 257 miles from Vancouver, and 391 miles from Calgary. It must, therefore, be a distributing point for much of the territory that lies adjacent to it; but by 1914 the Canadian Northern Railway, which is now making its way from Edmonton to the Coast through the valley of the Yellowhead and down the North Thompson, will reach Kamloops, thus linking up this territory with all the fast developing territory to the north. This will bring the city into direct communication with an exceedingly rich area of country—rich in agricultural, mineral and timber wealth—adding greatly to the commercial activities of the city.

*"Railways help to make a city. Kamloops is destined to become a great railway center."*

A short time ago the C. P. R. decided to double track its entire line from Calgary to the Pacific Coast. The headquarters for this work are at Kamloops. The complete double tracking of this road, together with the advent of the C. N. R., mean that Kamloops cannot fail to become one of the most prosperous wholesale centers of British Columbia. Its trade area is so vast, its railway connections will then be so complete, that wholesalers simply cannot afford to ignore its dominant location in considering the establishment of commercial enterprises.

One of the features that should not be lost sight of in considering the facilities of future development of Kamloops is, that the trade routes of the world are being readjusted from two great causes: one is the opening of the Panama Canal, which will bring the Western coast of America more closely into touch with Europe; the other is the development of the East, and the consequent stimulus that will be given to the commercial and industrial extension of all countries facing upon the Pacific Ocean.

Japan has awakened. China is awakening. The increase in the imports and exports of these two countries must go forward with phenomenal rapidity, and as British Columbia is the nearest country of the North American continent to these Oriental lands, it stands to reason that British Columbia must profit more from these developments than any other country. It is true that the stimulus will first be felt at the Coast, but anything which makes for the development of the coast cities of the province must, to an equal extent, stimulate activity in a city such as Kamloops, which is really the commercial capital of the whole interior.





*A Typical Kamloops Bank Building  
The Methodist Church*

## *Kamloops the Commercial Capital of an Inland Empire*

Kamloops is a judicial center. The Court House and Registry Office, both handsome buildings, are located here. The Provincial Home for Old Men and Provincial Jail, splendid government buildings, are also located at this center. The educational institutions of the town are equal to any in the province. There are public schools, high schools, private schools and convents, and not far from the city is the Industrial School for the training of the Indian children who live on the reserve across the South Thompson River. Kamloops is not lacking in churches. Practically every denomination is represented. Its clubs and social organizations, political, educational and athletic, are surpassed by no city in British Columbia. Kamloops municipally has kept pace with Kamloops socially and educationally. The population is a little in excess of 5,000. The assessment for 1912 was \$4,561,000. The water system and fire protection are unsurpassed, and the municipal buildings are a credit to the architectural ideas of the city. Kamloops has abundance of power along the North Thompson River, and plans have been prepared for a hydro-electric plant, assuring to the city abundance of cheap power.

*"Kamloops spells OPPORTUNITY. It epitomizes progress. It is the city for you."*

Kamloops possesses excellent opportunity for the manufacturer. Power will be cheap, — coal is abundant. The market for manufactured products could not be better; it only remains for the touch of capital to bring new life to the city and to ensure the development of its natural industries.

It is one of the greatest advantages of the West that it offers such exceptional opportunities for the investment not only of capital, but of effort.

Almost everyone can point to some great success in an industrial or commercial line which has its origin in insignificant beginnings. These enterprises have been begun when the community was young. They have been forced forward and upward, not so much by the genius of the man behind them as by the fact that







*Beautiful Kamloops Homes*

## *Kamloops the Commercial Capital of an Inland Empire*



the main movement of the community was such as to almost compel growth and progress. British Columbia is in that position today. The advent of the new railroads means much for the province, and although the growth of British Columbia in the past, owing to the lack of transportation facilities, may have been slower than at some other points of the Dominion, British Columbia is coming into her own, and she is now destined to go forward with an accelerated rate of progress, due to the inrush of capital which comes from the realization of the country's tremendous resources.

The moment you become a productive agent, you remove yourself from the adverse conditions that possibly beset you now. You thrive through the need of others. You supply what they must have. Therefore, you are no longer individually concerned with their circumstances. The fluctuations of rentals, taxes, commodities in their communities do not injure you. They must have what you grow—and they will pay the highest prices for the products you produce.

Certainly there can never be such a thing as failure for the man who becomes a real producer in a country such as the district round about Kamloops.

But if from circumstances you do not aspire to a home in the country, there are magnificent industrial and business opportunities in the city, so no man of energy and ability need fear for the future in this land of the great Last West.

The desire for something substantial, dependable, durable, comes to every man and woman. During some period of life there arrives the full realization that age brings its penalties—and that provision for the future must be made even at the sacrifice of the present.

Some time **you** are going to face your problems of health, happiness and success; look them squarely in the face and reason with them. If this period has not yet arrived, it may come tomorrow—and certainly it will manifest itself eventually.

Why not discount time and beat the eventual to the goal ?

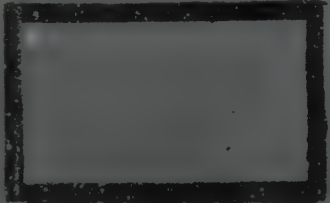
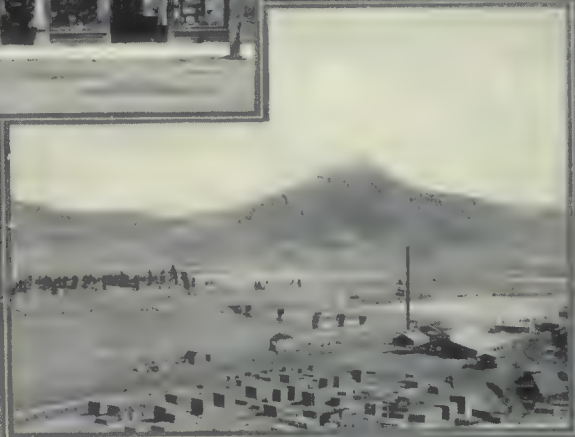
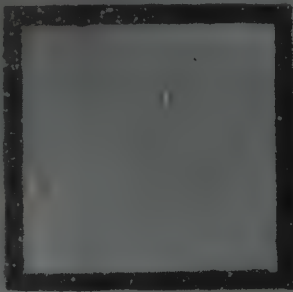
Here and there in this vast country of ours, opportunities will be found dormant—slumbering until such time as the proper combination of conditions shall arise.

In British Columbia these conditions have finally come into being, and the world has been awakened to the truth that in soil, wealth, convenience, climate,





*The New Hospital*  
*The Convent*



*Kamloops Business Places*



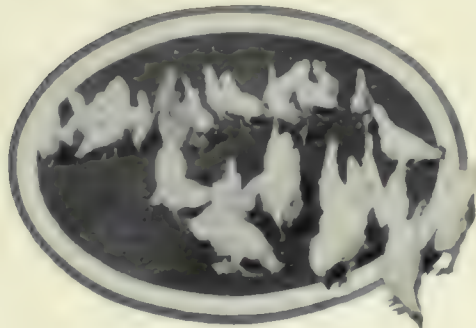
## *Kamloops the Commercial Capital of an Inland Empire*

possibilities of heavy and continuous profit, there is no part of Canada that merits greater consideration.

We have told you of life and profit at Kamloops, the wealthiest, most progressive and most modern city in the interior of British Columbia.

And to yourself, your family and those dependent on you, we offer this means of acquainting every one of you with the truths—with the things you should know, confident of this, that the more you learn of British Columbia, and of the Kamloops district, the more vital will your interest be.

Kamloops is a commercial and industrial center. Kamloops is an educational and business center. It possesses climatic advantages possessed by few cities in the Dominion of Canada, and within the next few years it is destined to witness an enlargement of its various interests and activities, until it becomes one of the great growing, dominant cities of this great Canadian West—a real capital of a real empire of tremendous realities, and still more tremendous possibilities.



## *Kamloops the Commercial Capital of an Inland Empire*

### APPENDIX

These figures, compiled from official sources, are placed here to give confirmation to our contention as to the vast requirements of British Columbia, which, though rich in agricultural wealth and possibilities, is still a large importer of agricultural products. No man need worry about markets. The market here for home-grown produce is unlimited.

#### FRUITS IMPORTED AT VANCOUVER IN 1911

	Boxes (Net)	Average Net Weight, lbs.	Total Weight, lbs.
Apples.....	160,852	40	6,434,080
Pears .....	22,493	40	899,720
Plums .....	19,259	20	385,180
Peaches.....	84,621	20	1,692,420
Apricots .....	10,757	20	215,140
Nectarines .....	39	20	780
Prunes.....	9,242	20	184,840
Tomatoes .....	23,188	20	463,760
			lbs.
Honey imported in 1911, duty paid.....			123,666
Honey imported in 1911 (estimated from Canadian provinces) .....			301,485
<b>Total.</b> .....			<b>425,151</b>

#### AVERAGE PRICES

	Cents. Per lb.
British Columbia production.....	35
United States, etc., production .....	14
Eastern provinces.....	25

#### COMPARISON OF TOTAL AGRICULTURAL IMPORTS AND HOME PRODUCTION

	Year 1910 (Totals)	Year 1911 (Totals)	Increase	Decrease
Live Stock and Poultry	\$ 7,826,151	\$ 7,760,778	.....	\$65,373
Dairy produce.....	6,347,351	6,263,743	.....	83,608
Meats .....	1,649,600	2,003,108	\$ 353,508	.....
Fruit and vegetables ..	2,270,571	5,631,525	3,072,565	.....
Eggs and honey .....	424,326	1,355,850	889,510	.....
Malt, hay, grain.....	10,729,074	12,148,150	1,212,316	.....
Miscellaneous .....	339,142	1,178,628	937,980	.....
	\$29,586,215	\$36,341,782		

Increase for the year 1911, \$6,755,567, or 22.8 per cent.



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The total value of home-produced and imported articles for consumption for the year 1911 is \$36,341,782, against \$29,586,215 for the year 1910. This is an increase of \$6,755,567, or 22.8 per cent. for the whole year.

Taking the values of imported products in 1911, we find the total to be \$14,699,854, a decrease of \$487,371, or 3.2 per cent., compared with the 1910 figures (\$15,187,225). This year, also for the first time in the history of British Columbia, the value of live stock, dairy and other agricultural products produced in the province exceeded the combined values of similar imports from all other points, the figures being as follows: Home products, \$21,641,928; total imports, \$14,699,854; excess, \$6,942,074, or 47.2 per cent.; and the value of similar home products in 1910 is exceeded by \$7,242,838, or 50.3 per cent.

The chief increases in home production are as follows :—

	1910	1911	Increase Per Cent.
Milk .....	\$2,563,837	\$3,295,000	28.6
Fruit and vegetables .....	1,939,110	5,084,241	162.1
Eggs .....	156,247	255,112	63.2
Honey .....	3,200	35,173	.....
Hay .....	3,947,530	4,913,566	24.4
Grain .....	1,400,000	2,160,327	54.3

### DUTIABLE IMPORTS

As regards dutiable imports, the figures for 1911 (\$3,840,183) show an increase of \$1,486,551, or 63.1 per cent., over those of 1910, the chief increases being in the following items:—

	1910	1911	Increase Per Cent.
Live stock .....	\$254,221	\$523,301	105.8
Canned meats, pickles, jams, etc. ....	266,063	505,359	89.9
Eggs .....	114,233	471,616	312.8
Butter .....	173,879	344,735	98.2
Hay .....	105,777	237,674	124.6
Fruits (green) .....	331,461	543,114	63.8

The increase in above articles of consumption is very noticeable, showing the rapid growth of population.

### IMPORTS FROM PROVINCES IN THE DOMINION

These were valued at \$12,833,593 in 1910, and \$10,859,671 in 1911, showing a decrease of \$1,973,922, or 15.3 per cent., the chief decreases being in the following items :—

	1910	1911	Decrease Per Cent.
Live stock and poultry .....	\$5,000,065	\$3,471,105	30.5
Butter, cheese, and milk .....	2,477,493	1,589,021	35.8
Grain .....	2,226,600	2,021,464	9.2

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	INCREASES		Increase
	1910	1911	Per Cent.
Eggs .....	\$129,435	\$501,517	280.7

A striking feature of the statistics for 1911 is the large increase of 63.1 per cent. apparent in the importation of dutiable agricultural products, chiefly from the United States, whilst similar imports from Canadian provinces show a decrease of 15.3 per cent. on the total value.

Although the total agricultural imports from the Dominion amounted to \$10,859,671, and from the United States (chiefly) to only \$3,840,183, yet the fact is disturbing that foreign imports are increasing so largely at the expense of Dominion interests, this probably being due to the lack of co-operative enterprise at home. This province is expanding so rapidly that the home supply of all agricultural products, although showing a great increase during the past year, is quite inadequate to meet the demand. American producers have apparently grasped this fact more quickly than their Eastern Canadian competitors, and, having in their favor increased transportation facilities, their surplus products have been shipped in at the lowest possible figure to allow of a marginal profit to all parties.

### MARKETS, LIVE STOCK, ETC.

The total importations of dairy and poultry products into British Columbia for the year 1911 were as follows:—

Butter .....	\$ 954,908
Milk (including condensed) and cream .....	373,667
Eggs .....	973,133
Poultry .....	1,142,735
Cheese .....	654,706
 Total .....	 <hr style="width: 100%; border: 0.5px solid black;"/> \$4,099,149

Excluding cheese, of which practically none is made in British Columbia, there is a total of \$3,500,000 sent out of the province annually for articles which should be produced at home.

The year's importations of fresh meats, including bacon and ham, mutton and lamb, pork and lard, total \$1,260,091, whilst beef cattle, sheep and swine were imported to the value of \$1,260,510.

In the past year there has been a noticeable increase in the consuming capacity of prairie markets, due mainly to increased population, and also to the fact that a late and wet season there furnished an unusually favorable market for early vegetables.

There has also been an increased demand for British Columbia apples from Australian houses, and for all fruits and vegetables from Coast markets. The home markets, however, fall far short of being supplied, and in the year 1911



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the province imported the following fruits and fruit products, etc., chiefly from the United States:—

Apples, other fruits and berries.....	\$547,284
Preserved fruits .....	255,367
Jellies, jams, etc.....	111,856
Pickles .....	59,443
<b>Total.</b> .....	<b>\$973,950</b>

Similar products totalled \$542,107 in the year 1910.

The greatest increase in consumption of food products during the past year has been in bacon and ham, mutton and lamb, pork, eggs and poultry. The value of dairy produce (exclusive of milk) importations amounted to \$1,609,614, and the value of dressed poultry and egg importations amounted to \$2,115,868.

The home production of dairy produce (exclusive of milk) amounted in value to \$985,462, or 61 per cent. of the market demand. The demand also for dressed poultry and eggs was \$1,234,472 in excess of the home supply. A satisfactory feature of the year has been an increase in the supply of home-produced milk, valued at \$3,295,000, and eggs, valued at \$255,112. Eggs, however, show a still greater increase in importations from the United States and Canadian provinces, the increase from the former being 312.8 per cent., and from the latter 280.7 per cent. on the values for 1910.

The rapid growth of city population has resulted in an increased demand for milk, which has affected the quantity of butter manufactured.

The increased demand for mutton and pork has not been met with a corresponding development in the raising of sheep and swine, the numbers of the former showing a lessened production during the year.

As in the past year, the heaviest importations in live stock have been in horses, beef cattle, and sheep, the United States imports of horses showing the very large increase of 300 per cent.

### DUTIABLE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS

Imported from Foreign Countries for the Years 1910-1911.

	1910		1911	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Horses.....No.	929	\$ 98,993	2,968	\$294,116
Cattle....."	55	4,075	368	10,341
Sheep .....	39,013	151,153	61,471	218,644
Swine .....	.....	.....	14	200
Poultry, estimate, year 1911 lb.	.....	.....	512,437	117,860
Bacon and hams .....	2,383,716	432,901	3,261,328	487,443
Canned meats .....	333,535	55,417	552,337	78,693
Mutton and lamb .....	2,681,729	203,382	3,317,915	246,068

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	1910		1911	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Pork .....	lb. 145,704	\$ 20,337	165,106	\$ 21,713
Lard .....	" 2,192,429	317,509	2,199,322	244,976
Eggs .....	doz. 535,704	114,233	2,362,039	471,616
Butter .....	lb. 697,063	173,879	1,485,825	344,735
Cheese .....	" 209,313	40,207	233,836	42,158
Hay .....	tons 5,827	105,777	15,283	237,674
Malt .....	lb. 2,195,778	49,167	655,473	10,233
Condensed milk .....	" 161,902	10,367	65,213	7,367
Pickles .....	gals. 43,393	41,876	64,867	59,443
Fruits, viz.:—				
Apples .....	bbl. 39,101	138,445	67,481	245,322
Berries .....	lb. 347,316	38,665	530,031	59,612
Cherries .....	" 141,186	15,072	205,401	24,922
Cranberries .....	bus. 3,961	8,478	2,801	9,710
Currants .....	lb. 108	8	1,935	308
Grapes .....	" 701,037	38,194	1,191,831	57,647
Peaches .....	" 1,269,686	34,389	1,859,072	60,776
Plums .....	bus. 7,141	17,679	11,625	33,519
Quinces, apricots, pears, etc. lb.	1,015,225	40,276	1,381,760	51,252
Fruit, other, green. ....		255		39
Fruits, preserved .....	lb. 2,275,914	95,944	3,219,586	255,367
Jellies, jams, etc. ....	" 1,002,743	72,826	1,364,633	111,856
Nursery stock .....		12,917		19,506
Honey .....	lb. 134,457	21,211	123,666	17,060
<b>Total. ....</b>		<b>\$2,353,632</b>		<b>\$3,840,183</b>



















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