McLEOD,
ARRISTER, SOLICITOR, ETC.
GREENWOOD, B. C.

NICHOLSON,
—: NOTARY PUBLIC,
EAL ESTATE,
FINANCIAL AGENT
AND MINING BROKER.
McKINNEY, B.C.

Dr. R. Mathison,
——: DENTIST.
N—FLOOD BLOCK - GREENWOOD.

ALLETT. H. C. SHAW.
Hallett & Shaw
BARRISTERS, SOLICITORS,
Notaries Public.
Address: "HALLETT."
CODES: Bedford McNeill's, Moreing & Neal's, Leiber's.
ENWOOD, B.C.

eenwood Assay Office.
J. C. Luckenbel, Prop.
sayer and Analytical Chemist.
Greenwood, B. C.
g Properties Examined and Reported on.

S. SUTHERLAND,
. . . MIDWAY, B.C.
NOTARY PUBLIC,
CUSTOMS BROKER,
COMMISSION AGENT.
Customs entries passed. Mineral Act and Land Act papers drawn up. Affidavits taken. Abstracts made.
Communications by mail or telephone promptly attended to.

W. DALRYMPLE
eneral Blacksmith
FAIRVIEW, B. C.
Kinds of Repairing. Horseshoeing A specialy.

S. KEITH. F. F. KETCHUM.
KEITH & KETCHUM,
EAL ESTATE
AND
MINING BROKERS
ining Properties Examined and Reported On.
GREENWOOD : : B. C.

A. GUESS, M. A. H. A. GUESS, M. A.
GUESS BROS.
Chemists and Assayers
Thoroughly familiar with Fairview and oundary Creek Mineral Properties. Properties Examined. Assays and Analyses of Ores. uels, Etc.
GREENWOOD, B. C.

Thos. McDonnell. R. M. McEntire.
McDonnell & McEntire,
Mines and
Real Estate.
Greenwood and Camp McKinney.

ROCK CREEK HOTEL . . .
MOUTH OF ROCK CREEK
H. Pittendrigh, Mgr.
FIRST-CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR GUESTS.
GOOD STABLING
Excellent fishing on Kettle River.

Commercial Job Printing.
AT "THE ADVANCE."

Copper and Gold.

The Similkameen district is noted for its ledges of Copper-Gold ores.

Quality and Price.

While W. T. Shatford & Co. are noted for the quality and price of the goods sold by them. PROSPECTORS and MINERS operating in the Similkameen and surrounding mining camps, would do well to outfit at one of our stores, where everything is kept that is needed in the mining business.

Instead of buying outside, buy right at home, and so save money, and this more particularly refers to prospectors going into the district above referred to.

W. T. Shatford & Co.
VERNON, FAIRVIEW, CAMP McKINNEY AND SLOCAN CITY.

Hotel Spokane,
Seventh St. - Midway.
M. MORAN, PROPRIETOR.
A new building, well furnished. Everything new and first-class. Only the choicest Wines, Liquors and Cigars kept in stock. Headquarters for Mining and Commercial Men.

JUST ARRIVED
A FINE LINE OF
Japanese Ware and Silks FOR THE CHRISTMAS TRADE.
THE MIDWAY TRADING CO., LTD.
J. B. JACOBS, Manager.

- Midway Meat Market -
K. A. MATTHES, Proprietor.
At this establishment customers can get choicest cuts of BEEF, MUTTON, PORK and VEAL.
. . Refrigerator on the premises . .
Therefore Meats are always fresh and sweet for dinner to-day. Call and get a good joint
TELEPHONE 311. P. O. BOX 25.

MIDWAY NEWS STAND
Is now open with a Stock of
CIGARS, FANCY GOODS, ETC.
All the Leading Magazines Kept on Hand.
Circulating Library in Connection.
Thos. Walker, Prop. Seventh Street, Midway, B.C.

Mining and Metallurgy.

The Most Complete Mining and Metallurgical Establishment Known.

The Macdonald Chemistry and Mining Building of the McGill University.

Nearly all of the residents in the Boundary district are more or less interested in mining and anything that pertains to it. This is but natural since upon the mining industry depends the future of this district. It follows, therefore, that most visitors to Montreal from the Boundary country are pleased to have an opportunity of visiting the mining and metallurgical laboratories of the McGill University and of there learning from the courteous and enthusiastic Macdonald Professor of Mining and Metallurgy something of the capabilities and facilities this branch of the university possesses for special instruction in this—from a British Columbia point of view—very

Important Field of Knowledge.

Thanks to the kindness of Capt. R. C. Adams, of Montreal, the writer recently had the pleasure of meeting the Professor, Dr. J. Bonsall Porter—whose affixes are: E.M., A. M., Ph. D. (Col. Univ., N. Y.), M. I. C. E., M. Can. Soc. C. E.—and of ascertaining from him something of the work of the university in this direction.

It may be premised that the McGill University was the first university in Canada to make mining a subject of instruction. Twenty seven years ago Dr. Harrington, who is still actively associated with the university, now in the capacity of Greenshields Professor of Chemistry and Mineralogy, Lecturer in Assaying, and Director of Chemistry and Mining Building, announced a series of lectures on metallurgy and mining. The following session saw the graduation of the first McGill men in this course. Since then the work has been kept up without a break, first by Dr. Harrington, then, after many years by Mr. W. A. Carlyle, Ma. E., (who was afterwards Provincial Mineralogist for British Columbia); then by Mr. J. E. Hardman and now by Dr. Porter. The

Ordinary Mining Course

at McGill consists of preparatory scientific work in general engineering, extending over two years, followed by special advanced work in mining, geology, metallurgy (including assaying), mineralogy, surveying, etc. In addition the students are required to spend two months at actual field surveying and six weeks at practical mining, each summer, these practical studies comprising the chief work of what are known as the summer schools. Thus the usual terms at the university are added to, and in this way practically the whole of what would otherwise be the summer vacation is occupied, partly by surveying and mining and partly by home study. These summer schools involve a visit of several weeks' duration to some mining district, the itinerary of which has been first arranged by the professor. In 1898 the "summer school" students were taken to some large coal and gold mines in Nova Scotia and last summer to the anthracite region of Pennsylvania and the great iron and steel works near Philadelphia and New York. The itinerary for the summer of 1900 has not yet been arranged, but it has been suggested that next years' practical field lessons shall be given at British Columbia mines. Whether this province will be then visited or not will depend on circumstances yet to be considered.

In 1895 Mr.—now Sir—W. C. Macdonald, of Montreal, already the greatest of McGill benefactors, foresaw the present rapid development of the West, and begun to lay plans to provide what is now understood to be the most complete mining and metallurgical establishment possessed by any university in the world. In December 1898 the completed

Macdonald Chemistry and Mining Building

of the McGill University was formerly opened. The Mining and Metallurgical laboratories, situate in the lower part of the structure, are fully equipped. They are thus described in the McGill calendar for 1899-1900.

These laboratories, with the lecture rooms and library, the professor's office, and rooms for appratus, supplies and fuel, are very conveniently arranged individually and with regard to one another, and occupy the lower part of the main building and the whole of both wings. The total floor space covered is approximately 15,000 square feet, divided as follows:—

Mining and Ore-Dressing Laboratory, or Milling Room, 3,500 square feet: Metallurgical Laboratory, or Furnace Room 3,000 square feet; Assay Laboratory, 2,500 square feet; Wet Assaying Rooms, 500 square feet; Technical Lecture Room, 750 square feet; Library and Drawing Room, 750 square feet; Offices, Stores and so forth, 4,000 square feet.

The two rooms first mentioned are of great size, and are the chief laboratories of the department. In these it is possible to take any ores of gold, silver, copper or lead in the condition in which they come from the mines, and to treat them from beginning to end precisely as they are treated in the ore-dressing works and smelting plants of the mineral regions. They may therefore be considered as constituting a small commercial plant for the actual production of metals. They differ from commercial plants, however, in that an ordinary ore-dressing establishment or smelter is designed to treat the ores of only one district and sometimes of only one part of a district. The University laboratories must of course be adopted to all ores now found or likely to be found in the Dominion, and therefore contain a great number of pieces of appratus than are to be found in one commercial establishment, although probably no case will come up when all of these machines will be used for any one test.

The Milling-Room

is equipped with a complete working plant, capable of treating, if necessary, 10 to 20 tons of ore per day, the chief pieces of appratus being:—Rock Crushers of three kinds ("Blake," "Dodge" and "Comet"), to break the large pieces of ore to small size. Stamp mills of 500 and 950 lbs., respectively, for the fine crushing and amalgamating of gold ores. Huntington mill, for crushing and amalgamating. Rolls, both course and fine, to reduce ores to powder when necessary. Trommels and sieves for sizing the crushed ores. Adjustable Hartz, Collom and slide jigs, with 2 and 4 compartments, for concentrating minerals by gravity. Revolving, bumping, and belt tables. Frue vanner, Wilfley table, etc., for separating valuable minerals contained in fine sands and crushed rock. Plates, pans and barrels for amalgamating gold and silver ores. Spitzkasten, spitzlutten, magnetic separators, coal washers, buddles and various other special pieces of ore-dressing appratus.

The machinery above mentioned is not in minature; it is of full size, such as the graduates will afterwards find in use in working establishments, and is provided with hydraulic lift, belt and bucket elevators, hand trucks, etc., etc. It is, however, so arranged that each piece can be worked by itself, and taken apart and cleaned up; and such of the larger pieces as cannot be used for small quantities of material are duplicated in minature by working models for handling small lots of material. The laboratory, while thus adapted to illustrate continuous work on a comparatively large scale, is even more perfectly designed for experimental work on as small a scale as is compatable with accuracy of result. The motive power used in the laboratories is electricity, generated in the university power and light station, and utilized through a number of electric motors conveniently placed near the machines to be operated. The department is equipped with the most approved appratus for electrical measurements, and is thus able to make constant and accurate determinations of the amount of power used by each machine, and for any especial condition of use.

The Metallurgical Laboratory

is fitted with a water-jacket blast-furnace, 24 ins. inside diameter, with the necessary blast appratus for smelting lead and copper; also with a hand reverberatory furnace, a Bruckner-cylinder furnace, an English cupellation-furnace, and several crucible furnaces.

It has also a lead-lined chlorination barrel for high pressures, with filter press, air pump, etc., and several small vats, barrels, etc., for the chlorination and leaching of silver and other ores, also both large and small cyanide extrac-

(Continued on page 2.)

Published weekly at Midway, B. C.
Subscription Price, $2.00 per annum, payable in advance, either yearly or half-yearly at the option of the subscriber.
Advertising Rates sent on application.
Though the columns of THE ADVANCE are always open for the discussion of matters of public interest and importance, we do not necessarily endorse any of the opinions expressed. Correspondence of a personal nature will not be published.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1899.

MINING AND METALLURGY.

Having in view the fact that mining is and will be in a largely increasing degree the foundational industry upon which the future of the Boundary distric—big with a promise that is as yet beyond the belief of those not acquainted with the variety and extent of its mineral resources—will be built up we have pleasure in directing attention to the advantages offered and the facilities possessed by the McGill University, Montreal, P. Q., for both the theoretical aad pratical study of the science aud business of mining and metallurgy. The information published in the ADVANCE descriptive of the mining and metallurgical laboratories of the Macdonald Chemistry and Mining Building of the McGill University will doubtless be of much interest to most of our readers. The introductory remarks to this information are, we think, pertinent, but since they were written the following observations, made by Professor Richards, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, on the occasion of the formal opening of the Macdonald Mining Building, have come under our notice. Said Professor Richards: "The very presence at this time of so large and brilliant a company augurs well for the appreciation of the modern method of teaching, namely the learning how to acquire exact knowledge, as compared with the blind trust in authority. These walls furnish the convincing proof that the Canadian Public is becoming alive to the necessity for providing adequate means for the theoretical and practical study of sciences upon which the chemist, the mining engineer and metallurgist must depend. Rogers, when he founded the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, laid the corner stone in chemistry, physics and mathematics. About the year 1880, Huxley asserted in a presidential address, that the foundation of a modern scientific education lay in these three subjects. This is certainly true in the training of the mining engineer and the metallurgist.

"Having the foundation laid, in what other directions must we proceed? Clearly, the student must hear about the earth's crust, as taught by mineralogy, geology, and paleontology. He must study drawing, mechanics, surveying, machinery and the various operations of mining, ore-dressing, assaying and metallurgy. But some sacrifice of the purely scientific side to the practical is necessary to make the broader man.

"The use of the laboratories in such a course is two-fold: First, the practical work is the beacon which guides the mind in the lectures. The experience must come first, the acquisition following easily and naturally. A student who has concentrated ore upon a jig, or smelted ore in a blast furnace, when he subsequently listens to lectures, is simply adding more facts to his experience. On the other hand, the student who listens to lectures upon subjects entirely outside of his experience, can gain but a very imperfect idea of those subjects. He has no experience upon which to build. The lecture is the storehouse and the mind must previously be awakened to the use of the stores.

"Secondly, the student gets practice in putting professional questions to the practical test and in reading the answer in the results of those tests. Ore-dressing and metallurgy cease to be lists of abstract rules, and become fields full of interesting problems waiting to be solved. The student soon learns that in case of failure, it is not the machine that is at fault, but the man who runs it; he learns that he must depend upon himself, and when he has reached that point the real struggle for the highest attainment in knowledge and experience has made its beginning.

"In regard to size of apparatus, it should be as small as will afford real work and yield real results. If students spend their strength in handling tons of ore, it matters not whether they are or are not accustomed to manuel work, they have not energy left for the day's lessons.

"Commercial work in a schoool may be good and it may be bad * * * * bad if the results be used to float mining stock on the market, or if the name of the university be attached to documents claiming to show its endorsement of processes, either good or bad; gineering, there will go, year by year, men fitted to develop the vast resources of the Dominion in a more scientific and less wasteful manner than has hitherto been possible."

There is much in the foregoing conclusions of an experienced teacher that is worthy of the serious consideration of those who purpose making mining—that is practical mining as distinguished from stock-jobbing, claim-selling and the like—their regular avocations. There can be no gainsaying the assertion that the more intelligent combination of scientific theory and practical experience there is brought to bear upon the development of the mineral resources of this, or of any other district, the better it will be for all concerned.

Mining and Metallurgy.

(Continued from page 1.)

tion plants for gold ores, these being the new methods which are revolutionizing the gold metallurgy of the world and producing such extraordinary yields in the mines in South Africa, the United States and Australia.

In addition to the above named apparatus, the department is being fitted with an electric furnace; and with a full equipment of electric pyrometers of both the La Chatellier and Callendar types. It also has a Mahler calorimeter and several other less elaborate calorimetric instruments.

The two main laboratories are very large and well lighted, and are each 20 feet high in the clear. Close to them are the rooms for storage of ores, fuel, etc., etc., from which clear level passages lead to the elevators and connect with the crushers and furnaces. There are also several overhead hoists and travellers. Material can therefore be moved from one point to another with the greatest ease, and pieces of apparatus can be readily taken apart, and if necessary, moved by the same means.

It is not the purpose of the university to use these laboratories for commercial work, although they are quite large enough for such service. They are to be used solely for educational work and for investigation; and, owing to their thoroughly pratical nature, instruction given in them will be of immensely greater value to the students than could be the case if the work were done only in minature. At the same time, the investigation made by means of such apparatus will be of great use to the mining and metallurgical community, as they can be carried out in all respects under working conditions, and will, therefore, be free from the disturbing causes likely to interfere with attempts to reproduce commercial processes on a small scale.

The Assaying Laboratory, is equipped with a large soft coal assay furnace, and with a complete set of small muffle and crucible furnaces, some of each being arranged for gas and gasoline, and others for coke and charcoal, as in some parts of the Dominion one of these fuels must be used, while in other parts another is found more desirable. Connected with this laboratory is a room with pump, bullion and assay-balances, and others equipped for wet analysis of ores, and the other chemical work required in connection with the main investigations.

The Gold Drop.

The public hears very little about the Gold Drop mine in Greenwood camp. This property, two whole claims and two fractions, was the second Greenwood location to get into strong hands, a private syndicate which, after testing the vein to a dedth of 160 feet with the diamond drill, stopped operations until such time as a railway was assured. For the last three months development has been quietly carried on, and with great success. A three drill prospect plant has been purchased, and between four and five hundred feet of tunnelling accomplished. The property has a large quantity of surface carbonate ore, gold and copper, soft enough to be picked out and ready for the smelter. The vein in different cross-cuts is from 30 to 60 feet wide. The diamond drill expectations, through hand cobbing, seemed to show that a marketable percentage can be sorted with little trouble. The management learn, both from their engineer and members of the company on the ground, that the last 20 feet run are in shipping ore, fully up to Rossland quality. The gold in this instance has improved with each foot gained, and the face of the tunnel, by the last report, is the best mineral yet found. A feature of the Gold Drop ore is that it is absolutely self-fluxing. Smelting men that have seen it say the treatment rate would never be over $2, and from this down to a premium, according to the needs of the smelter.—Montreal "Herald."

Notice.

THE BOOTBLACK AND MAYFLOWER MINERAL CLAIMS.

Situate in the Osoyoos Mining Division of Yale district. Where located:— In Camp Fairview.

TAKE NOTICE, that I, John A. Monteeth as agent for H. T. Shelton, of Vancouver free miner's certificate No. B2337, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claims.

And further take notice that action under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 15th day of November, 1899.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that thirty days after date I intend to apply to the Chief Commissioner of Lands and Works, for permission to purchase 320 acres of land as follows—commencing at a post planted on the left bank of the Similkameen River at the S. W. Corner of Indian Reserve No. 2 a (Chuchuwayla), thence North 40 chains, thence 80 chains West more or less to the Similkameen River thence down the Similkameen River to the point of commencement and containing 320 acres more or less.

The said land being required for a range and agricultural purposes.

FRANK BAILEY.

Dated this nineth day of November, 1899.

MINERAL ACT, 1896.

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE

THE MEADOW LARK MINERAL CLAIM.

Situate in the Kettle River Mining Division of Yale District. Where located:—In Skylark Camp, lying southerly of and adjoining the Skylark mineral claim.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Nelson Joseph La Plant, free miner certificate No. 8464, for myself and as agent for R. L. Rutter, free miner certificate No. 1863A, James McNicol, free miner certificate No. 19575A, and William Graham McMynn, free miner certificate No. B6301, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 7th day of November, 1899.

NELSON JOSEPH LA PLANT

NOTICE.

THE British Columbia Southern Railway Company will apply to the Parliament of Canada at its next Session for an Act authorizing the Company to complete at any time before the end of the year 1904, its western section as described in the Act of the said Parliament 60-61 Victoria, Chapter 89, and a branch line from a point on its main line at or near the forks of Michel Creek thence by way of Michel Creek to Morton Creek, and for other purposes.

By order of the Board,

H. CAMPBELL OSWALD, Secretary.

Montreal, 17th November, 1899.

MINERAL ACT, 1896.

Certificate of Improvements

Notice

BALMORAL MINERAL CLAIM.

Situate in the Osoyoos Mining Division of Yale District. Where located: Camp McKinney.

TAKE NOTICE that I, R. H. Parkinson as agent for William Small, free miner's certificate No. B5639, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of Improvements for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 28th day of November, 1899.

RICHARD H. PARKINSON P. L. S.

Boundary Creek Licence District.

A MEETING of the Board of Licence Commissioners of the Boundary Creek District will be held at Cascade City on Friday, the fiftienth day of December 1899, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon.

D. J. DARRAUGH, Chief Licence Inspector.

St. Luke's Home...
A Private Hospital and Nurses' Home.
OPPENHEIMER ST., VANCOUVER.
Medical, Surgical and Midwifery cases received. Terms:— Private Rooms, $15 per week; Beds in Wards, $10 per week.
Nurses sent into the country at the usual charges, telegrams receiving immediate attention.
All applications to be made to
SISTER FRANCES.

To Enjoy Life...
Live in Midway where there is plenty of room for recreation, level ground for out door sports, good roads for riding, driving and cycling, and at the river fishing in season and skating in winter.
For further information apply to
Th Midway Company, Ltd.

SEND
The Advance
To Your Friends.
Subscription $2 a year or $1 for six months.

...J. L. TERRY'S...
New Store on Seventh Street, Midway
Is now nearly completed and will shortly be opened with a well assorted stock of
GENERAL MERCHANDISE
Including a fine
LINE IN NEWEST MILLINERY.

CROWELL'S HOTEL.
S. A. CROWELL, Proprietor. Seventh Street, Midway, B.C.
One Block West of Recorder's
THIS is a new building hard finished all throughout, furnished in first class style. The dining room is supplied with the best on the market. The bar connection is run by Messrs. FRANCIS & M... late of Cascade City, and has a choice stock of Wines, Liquors and Cigars.
Patronage of the Public is Solicited and Satisfaction is Guaranteed.

SIMILKAMEEN
JOHNSON'S HOTEL
Princeton 28 miles
Fairview 30 miles.
Keremeos 15 miles.
15 Mi...
Stable and Store in Connection

The Riverside Hotel;
Is situated at Rock Creek, B.C., on the main route of travel between Penticton and all Boundary Creek points. Stopping place for stages.
Good Fishing -:- Good Hunting -:- Best of Accommodation.
S. Larsen, Manager.

Practical House and Carriage
PAINTING
Paper Hanging, Graining and Sign Painting. Also Kalsomining and all kinds of Decorative Work executed by
E. Nash & Co., Midway and Greenwood City.

The Cellar.
Sinks, Garbage Boxes and Cesspools need attention now. Sometimes sickness in the summer months is due to lack of disinfectants. Be on the safe side—use CREOLIN now.
CREOLIN is a prompt, reliable and safe disinfectant. It is not poisonous, and that is one of the reasons why it is in such demand. Death through carbolic acid is frequent.
In addition to its use as a general disinfectant, CREOLIN is an agreeable deodorizer for the sick room, an effective home remedy for burns, cuts and other hurts; and a useful application in treating skin blemishes and parasitic diseases of animals.
Three table spoonfulls of CREOLIN mixed with a gallon of water makes a good disinfectant.
MILLER BROS.
DRUGGISTS and JEWELERS
GREENWOOD, B.C.

Spokane Falls
..& Northern.
Nelson & Fort Sheppard.
AND
Red Mountain Railways
The only all-rail route without change of cars between Spokane, Rossland and Nelson.
DAILY TRAINS
Close connections at Nelson with steamboats for Kaslo and all Kootenay Lake points.
Passengers for Kettle River and Boundary Creek connect at Marcus with stage daily.
H. A. JACKSON,
G. P. & T. A.

Bull has got his faults, may be;
ere's furrin chaps es good es he,
' some thet's wuss, 'twixt you an' me
Whatever folk may say;
's glad tu tread a peaceful track,
l others hits him fust, ker-smack!
' then he'll turn tu hit 'em back,
Fer thet's John's way!

true he likes tu strut aroun'
' go paradin' up an' down
ith all the rabble in the town
A-shoutin' out "Hooray!"
'll boast afore a fight is won,
t, when the little job's begun,
don't leave off until it's done.
Fer thet's John's way!

know that I'm a man of worth,"
s John, "an' great an' good by birth;
lick the biggest foe on earth
Es dares me tu the fray!"
ch blusterin' mayn't be highly-bred,
t, all the same, he goes ahead
n' does exactly what he said,
Fer thet's John's way!

hn hes a foolish trait or so,
's vain, he's noisy, yet we know
hes a lion heart, although
He tries so hard ter bray;
ere's some, they're foolish critters too,
het brags un what they dursn't do;
B.—he mek's his boasts come true,
Fer thet's John's way!

n' after all, he might be wuss,
e 'aint a vicious kind of cuss,
ut rather like the rest uv us,
A mixter—gold an' clay;
e hates his foe, like wusser men,
n' knocks him flat, b'gosh!—but then
e'll help him tu his feet agen,
Fer thet's John's way!

's just his way—he can't be got
er fight till he hes talked a lot
f all he's done afore, an' what
e's goin' ter do to-day;
ut when he's took his coat off—my?
'er can't prevent him ef yer try,
e'll do the business thoroughly,
Fer thet's John's way!

"HOSEA, JR."
In the London "Spectator."

Wants to Know.

Where the Laurier Government has cted of its own motion it has blun-ered. It made a mess of the preferential ade busines-, and shut Canadian rain out of a growing German market. made a mess of the Atlantic fast ail service. It found a contract the xecution of which would ere this have iven a rapid passenger and perishable eight line from the St. Lawrence to reat Britain. Its achievement is re-resented by a wooden half-model of a ottle-necked steamer which it sends round on show from board of trade board of trade, to the amusement of he observers. It originated the Yu-on railway idea, and when the Sen-e threw out the bill to give it effect, fell so dead that not for all the mil-ons that were in it "for the boy" ould its authors venture to seek for resurrection. Its Drummond unty railway purchase was the Laur-' Government's own; and Liberal nators, appointed by itself, claimed edit for their chamber that by throw-g out the proposition it saved the ountry $700,000.

What has the Government done to ntitle it to the consideration of the lectors? What has it secured for the ens of millions of dollars it has ex-pended, over the highest records of its redecessors? Wherein is its right to xist?—Montreal "Gazette."

How London Feels.

A Montrealer at present in London writes a private correspondent here as follows: "The excitement in London in regard to the war in South Africa is intense. The departure of troops on their way to their ships at Southamp-n, etc., amounts simply to ovations. The enthusiasm at the theatres is won-derful; not a performance takes place without the audience rising and singing patriotic songs. I was at the Alhambra last night. The house was packed to the roof. Whilst the performance was actually going on a man in the gallery started to sing "Soldiers of the Queen." The orchestra had simply to stop and take up the tune as an accom-paniment. The whole audience joined in the chorus, even the "swells" in the boxes taking part. This went on for some time, for they sang "Our Flag," "Rule Britannia," then Kip-ling's "Absent-Minded Beggar," finish-ing with "God Save the Queen." I never saw anything like it in my life. Tears were rolling down the cheeks of many people. This is simply a sample of what goes on, you may say, every night. Apart from the general and publicly-known subscriptions, there are several smaller collections of "relief funds," and they meet with ready response on all hands. Natur-ally all this war fever interferes with agency business, but it is expected that when the war is brought to a successful termination, as it is sure to be, the reaction will amount to a big boom.—Montreal Exchange.

"Outing" furnishes a most interest-ing sketch of a moose hunt of which the following is an excerpt:—

"A hunt in the Maine woods; limit of time, two weeks; sole object, a moose. The leaves have fallen, the undergrowth has become comparatively clear, and the moose have left the lakes and streams and sought shelter in the more thickly wooded hills and ranges. The rutting season is over, and all the fight has left the bull, who buries himself in selecting a "yard," some well protected hillside, where the tender tops of the moose-wood and maple will furnish him food during the heavy snows. The sports-man in quest of moose in Maine arrives at the little station nearest the hunting region, puts up at the country hotel, listens to stories of the heads carried out of the woods, and is assured by his guide of the plentifulness of game. The next morning— what joy! The ground is covered with snow, soft and velvety, four or five inches. Just the right depth, not too much for fast travelling, yet just enough to cushion the leaves and deaden one's footfalls. The hunter, with whatever rifle he fancies, and the guide with his pack make an early start. Three or four miles over one range, with here and there a view of a distant lake, or a glimpse of a long stretch of crimson and blue hills, down into a swamp, across treacherous brooks, when lo! moose-tracks. Immediately the hunt-er's spirits mount high his strength is doubled, and every sense is on the alert. The guide examines the track critically; it might be a young bull. At any rate, it will probably lead to a yard or to other moose so for the next three or four hours the trail is followed through bogs, over fallen treetops and under the overhanging boughs, which the guide scrutinizes closely. Bark freshly peeled from young trees, bushes bent over, and the fresh tracks the guide decides were made during the early morning. There are three in the herd, big tracks, and from the bark scraped off the trees, there is evidently a bull amongst them. The trails cross and wander about aimlessly. The beasts are possibly in the near neigh-borhood. Now great caution must be observed. A finger is wetted and held up to find the exact position of the wind. Taking note of the general ap pearance of the surrounding hills and valleys, the guide leads the sportsman cautiously to leeward of a certain nar-row little valley, where they again dis-cover the trail, which, fortunately, leads up the valley and against the wind. Creeping, half crawling, they cautiously select a place for each step. The signs grow fresher every minute, and the hunters grow more alert and careful. Just as they reach the top of a little rise, a black object is seen to move amongst the growth some hun-dred yards distant. Crouch low and be ready. A moment later the object turns, and presents a broadside show-ing a fine pair of horns. Now, quick but take careful aim. Bang! once, twice. Shoot again as he runs—three, four—yea, more times if necessary. The old bull stops and weakens, then, staggering, falls heavily to the ground, dead. A moment to realize that he has actually killed his moose, and then the triumphant hunter produces a flask that he and his guide may drink to their success, and to each other's health--and to everybody else's good health. They then fill their pipes and sit down to enjoy a little of that calm contentment that follows the complete and successful accomplishment of one's most cherished desires. The next day is spent in 'blazing' and 'swamping out' a way by which the moose may be hauled out, and after much labor and difficult driving, he is hauled into camp on a sled."

Company Registration Fees in Ontario.

The Ontario Provincial Government has increased the minimum fee for company registration from $50 to $100. Between $40,000 and $100,000 capital the fee is $100 for the first $40,000, and $1 for each additional $1000; between $100,000 and $1,000,000, the fee will be $160 for the first $100,000 and $2.50 for each $10,000 additional; over $1,000,-000 the fee is $385 for the first $1,000,-000 and $2 50 for each $10,000 additional. For cheese and butter, cemetery and educational companies, the fee is the nominal one of $10. The general effect will be to materially increase the fees for large corporations. Formerly for companies with a capital of $1,000,000 or upwards the maximum fee was $400. Now a company, for example, with $6,000,000 capital, the fee would be $1635.

A brief History of Midway and a Summary of its Advantages.

A Picturesque Townsite Affording Special Inducements for Business and Residence Purposes.

It is very generally admitted that Midway is the best natural site for a town in the Boundary district. It was formerly known as Eholt's, after the original pre-emptor of the land. It was purchased from Mr. L. Eholt in 1892 by Capt. R. C. Adams, of Mon-treal, P. Q., and several associates.

The original townsite was platted in 1893 by Messrs. Kirk & Ritchie, pro-vincial land surveyors, now of Ross-land. The town was named Boundary City, but as another place had already been similarly named a new name had to be found for this town before registration could be secured. Capt. Adams eventually decided upon the name of Midway for the reason that the town is situate about midway in British Columbia between the Rocky Mountains and the Pacific Ocean. The first Townsite Agent was the late Mr. H. P. Palmerston and the first sale of lots was made in 1893 to Mr. John Douglas, who still resides in the town.

A Picturesque Townsite.

Midway certainly is a most pictur-esque and beautiful site for a town. Occupying a broad, level plain at the confluence of Boundary Creek with Kettle River and at the meeting place of three valleys, with the intervening mountains rising around it, it com-mands general admiration. But the advantages that attach to its singularly favorable location are not scenic alone, for, lying in the only natural pass through the mountains east and west for a long distance, it appears destined to become an important point on the chief highway through the district. Here meet three main wagon roads which come in from the Okanagan country and Camp McKinney on the west, the mining camps of the Colville Indian Reservation on the south, and the extensive area of mineral bearing country comprising the Boundary Creek district lying immediately to the north. Here, too, for some time will be the terminus of the Columbia and Western railway now nearly completed and which will give rail connection with the Kootenay and thence north-wards to the C. P. R. main line or east-wards via the Crow's Nest railroad. And when competing railways shall come in it will be here that a road from Spokane via Republic and another from the Columbia River up the Ameri-can Okanogan via the Palmer Moun-tain and Meyers Creek mining districts will junction. These important na-tural advantages therefore appear to warrant the expectation that when trade and population shall have adapted themselves to more permanent conditions than now prevail Midway will become.

A Distributing Centre

for a wide area of country, including some of the mining camps of Boundary Creek, those of upper main Kettle River and its numerous tributaries, Camp McKinney, and those in North-ern Washington south to Republic in one direction and south-west through Meyers Creek to Palmer Mountain in another. Being on the Kettle River and, as well, centrally situated for manufacturing purposes, it should eventually secure an important and in-creasing manufacturing connection, the more so since having railway tran-sportation facilities, it will be practic-able to bring in materials for industrial uses at low freight rates. The fact that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company is interested to a considerable extent in the town and immediate vicinity is an additional advantage in its favor, since it assures to the town the influence and support of that powerful company, which has already expressed its intention to make Mid-way a divisional point and the junction of two branch railways.

As a residence town Midway stands alone in the Boundary Creek district. No other town in the district can honestly claim to enjoy similar advan-tages from a health point of view. With a dry bracing atmosphere, an abundant supply of pure water, favor-able sanitary conditions, an entire ab-sence of contagious diseases, ample room for out-door sports, and level roads for riding, driving, cycling, etc., it is without doubt

Unequalled as a Residence Town

any where in the district. For fami-lies there are the further requisites of a skilled resident physician, a thorough-ly well-qualified schoolmaster and a resident clergyman.

town of the Kettle River Mining Di-vision in an official sense. Here have long been located the district offices of the Provincial Government, so that all business with the Mining Recorder, the County Court Registrar and the Registrar of Marriages has to be tran-sacted here. The District Coroner and the Provincial Chief Constable both reside in Midway, where is, too, the oldest Public School and the first Cus-toms House in the district. Here, too, of course unofficially came, in August 1894, THE ADVANCE, the first news-paper published in the Boundary dis-trict.

Much more might be added to show that the town is a desirable one from both an investment and a residence point of view. It has promising min-eral resources in its immediate neigh-borhood awaiting development; as a smelter site it has many advantages; it offers summer attractions to the sportsman in good fishing and shooting and in the winter the skating and sleighing are so good as to be unrival-led anywhere else in the district.

Close by the town land is available for small holdings, in lots of from one acre to five or six acres and obtainable on liberal deferred payment terms. Some of these are already in cultiva-tion and enjoy the advantage of having a local irrigation system to assist growth. These small holdings can be purchased from The Midway Company, Ltd., which also sells town lots—both business and residence—at reasonable prices and on easy terms of payment. The town is growing commercially, too, numerous business and trades be-ing either already represented or about to be. Altogether Midway is worthy of the attention of those seeking a location for either business or residence purposes, whilst to investors it offers special inducements, lot prices being still low and the town having a bright and promising future before it.

PUBLIC OFFICES.

POST OFFICE—
Mails going west close about 2:30 p. m. on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Sat-urdays; going east on Sundays, Wednesdays and Fridays at about 11:30 a. m.
P. O. Money Order Office.
Edward A Hain, Postmaster.

CUSTOMS OFFICE—
Office hours 9 a m to 4 p m; Saturdays 9 a m to 1 p m.
R. Gardom, Acting Sub-Collector.

MINING RECORDER'S OFFICE—
Office hours 9 a m to 12:30 noon, and 1:30 p m to 4 p m; Saturdays 9 a m to 1 p m.
Wm G McMynn, Recorder for the Kettle River Mining Division.

COUNTY COURT OF YALE—
Wm Ward Spinks (Vernon) Judge.
Wm G McMynn (Midway) Registrar and Clerk of the Peace.
A G Pemberton (Ducks) Sheriff.
G B Taylor (Greenwood) Deputy Sheriff

SUPREME COURT COMMISSIONERS—
Wm G McMynn, Commissioner for taking affidavits within British Columbia.

PROVINCIAL POLICE—
Wm G McMynn (Midway) Chief Constable for Southeast Yale with constables stationed as under:
Cascade City, D J Darraugh,
Grand Forks, I A Dinsmore,
Midway, Geo Cunningham,
Camp McKinney, Chas Winter,
Fairview, J R Brown,

DISTRICT CORONER—
Dr R W Jakes, M D, C M, Coroner for Kettle River and Grand Forks Mining Divisions.

REGISTRY OF MARRIAGES—
Wm G McMynn, Registrar.

PUBLIC SCHOOL—
A A McPhail, Teacher.

BOUNDARY CREEK LICENCE DISTRICT—
E Jacobs (Midway) and T W Coleman (Trail), Licence Commissioners.
D J Darraugh, Chief Licence Inspector. All Provincial Constables are Licence Inspectors. Regular meetings of Board on June 15 and Dec. 15; special meetings when ever called by Chief Inspector.

NOTARIES PUBLIC—
Forbes M Kerby, Wm G McMynn, W H Norris, Jas. Sutherland, R H Bergman, J S Harrison (West Bridge).

Free Miners' Certificate Fees.

The following scale will show the fees to be charged for free miners' cer-tificates covering only a portion of the year: Certificates issued between June 1st and 18th, $5: between June 19th and July 6th, $4.75: between July 7th and 24th, $4.50; between July 25th and August 11th, $4.25; between Au-gust 12th and 30th, $4; between Au-gust 31st and September 18th, $3.75; between September 19th and October 7th, $3.50; between October 8th and 26th, $3.25; between October 27th and November 14th, $3.00; between No-vember 15th and December 2nd, $2.75; between December 3rd and 20th, $2 50; between December 21st and January 7th, $2.25; between January 8th and 25th, $2; between January 26th and February 12th, $1.75; between Febru-ary 13th and March 2nd, $1.50; be-tween March 3rd and 20th, $1.25; be-tween March 21st and April 7th, $1; between April 8th and 25th, 75 cents; between April 26th and May 13th, 50 cents; between May 14th and 31st, 25 cents.

We Print

On good paper, and in the most approved style

LETTER HEADS
BILL HEADS
NOTE HEADS
ENVELOPES
STATEMENTS
POSTERS
BUSINESS CARDS
CALLING CARDS

BLANK FORMS
of any kind.

BILL OF SALE
forms for Mineral Claims

SURVEYORS'
affidavit forms for field notes, etc., etc.

A Trial Order Solicited.

ADDRESS:—
The Advance,
MIDWAY, B. C

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

SOO PACIFIC LINE.

The "Imperial Limited"

the fastest train between the

ATLANTIC and PACIFIC.

EASTBOUND
Leaves Sicamous.... at....2:35,
WESTBOUND
Leaves Sicamous....at...23:26.

CONNECTING STEAMER
Leaves Penticton Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 7 a. m.
Arrives at Penticton Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 17:30.

Accelerated service into the Kootenay Mining District.

Through tickets to all Eastern points at lowest rates.

For full information as to time, rates etc., also for copies of Canadian Pacific Ry., pu ations apply to

S. L. SMITH,
Agent, Penticton.

or to E. J. COYLE,
A. G. P. Agent,
Vancouver.

JOY'S DOMAIN.

Would's thou thy house and acres prize
And widen pleasures margc!
Go build thy hut of any size,
But make thy garden large.

The Midway Company still have for sale a few 5-acre tracts. Buy one on easy terms, and "make thy garden large."

MIDWAY, B.C.

Beautifully situated at the confluence of Boundary Creek and Kettle River.

WILL BE The most important railway town in the Kettle River Mining Division.

The Western Terminal and Divisional point of the Columbia & Western Railway.

The Wholesale Supply and Manufacturing centre of the Kettle River and Boundary Creek Districts.

The distributing point for Upper Kettle River, West Fork and Camp McKinney mining camps.

The nearest Railway town to Republic, Meyers Creek, Palmer Mountain and other Northern Washington mining camps.

The leading residence town in the country, with an excellent climate, pure water supply and favorable sanitary conditions.

Business, residence and garden lots at low prices and on easy terms...

——; SEND FOR MAPS, PRICES AND FULL PARTICULARS TO :——

J. F. PIGGOTT, MANAGER,
London & Lancashire Building,
Montreal, P. Q.

THE MIDWAY CO., Ltd.

E. JACOBS,
Agent for British Columbia,
Midway, B. C

Mineral Act, 1896.

Certificate of Improvements.

Notice.

BULLSEYE FRACTION MINERAL CLAIM.

Situate in Osoyoos Mining Division of Yale District. Where Located:—On Kruger Mountain.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Chas. de Blois Green, as agent for John C. Fisher, free miner's certificate No. 18728A, George A. Engel, free miner's certificate No. 18727A, and for Wm. F. Keller, free miners certificate No. B5728, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

Dated this 20th day of October, 1899.

CHAS. DEB. GREEN.

Mineral Act 1896.

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

DOMINION, FAIRVIEW, A. D. A. AND BLACK HAWK MINERAL CLAIMS.

Situate in the Osoyoos Mining Division of Yale District. Where located: in Camp Fairview.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Chas. deB. Green, as agent for the Dominion Consolidated Mines, Limited, free miner's certificate No. B5622 intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claims.

And further take notice that action under section 37 must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 20th day of October, 1899.

CHAS. DEB. GREEN.

MINERAL ACT, 1896,

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

GOLD DUST AND LITTLE GOLD DUST MINERAL CLAIMS.

Situate in the Osoyoos Mining Division of Yale District. Where located: Kruger Mountain.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Chas. deBlois Green as agent for George A. Engel, free miner's certificate No. 18727A, and for Wm. Keller, free miners certificate No. B5728, intend sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claims.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

Dated this 20th day of October, 1899.

CHAS. DEBLOIS GREEN.

MINERAL ACT 1896.

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE

GRANITE AND BANNER MINERAL CLAIMS.

Situate in the Osoyoos Mining Division of Yale District. Where located:—In Camp McKinney.

TAKE NOTICE that I, R. H. Parkinson as agent for the Camp McKinney Mines Limited, of Camp McKinney, free miner's certificate No. 16716A, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claims.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

Dated this 17th day of August, 1899.

R. H. PARKINSON.

MINERAL ACT 1896.

Certificate of Improvements.

NOTICE.

NORTH STAR MINERAL CLAIM.

Situate in the Osoyoos Mining Division of Yale District. Where Located: Camp McKinney.

TAKE NOTICE that I, Chas. DeBlois Green, as agent for Wm. Edwards, free miners certificate No. B 5690, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section 37, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 28th day of Sept., A. D. 1899.

CHAS. DEB. GREEN.

= MIDWAY =
Riverside Addition.

Just a Word!

To those contemplating an investment in Midway real estate, the information is offered that on the Riverside Addition may be found 300 very choice residence sites.

LOTS 50X125 FEET. PRICE REASONABLE

For terms and all other information apply to

W. H. NORRIS,
Midway, B. C.

or

A. MEGRAW,
Camp McKinney, B. C.