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RUNNING RISK

King and Queen of Italy in Rescue Work

GREAT ANXIETY IS FELT

SUBJECTS FEAR THEIR MAJESTIES MAY SUFFER INJURY WHILE ENGAGED AT MESSINA —POPE MAY MAKE APPEAL TO WORLD FOR AID

ROME, Jan. 2.—The great danger which the king and queen of Italy are facing in their noble efforts among the stricken people of Sicily and the south was brought home to the people today when word reached here that queen Helena had been injured. Fortunately her injuries proved to be not severe but it is realized that at any moment another calamity might happen involving the serious injury or even the death of their majesties.

Not one among the rescuers has shown such sacrifice as Victor Emmanuel, and the qeen too has taxed her health and strength to the utmost in giving assistance to the injured. Anxiety for the sovereigns is increasing in Rome. Apart from the great strain which their majesties are unquestionably undergoing there is danger from earthquake shocks, which do not seem to have ceased; from walls that have not yet been levelled; from great pitfalls in the broken streets and from distress.

The injuries suffered by the queen resulted from a panic among the patients in one of the improvised hospitals at Messina, when the trembling of the earth and the rumbling noise indicated another momevent of the earth. The queen was caught in the rush of patients who, panic stricken, were seeking safety in the open. The queen's injuries proved to be little more than contusions.

Despatches received from all Lipari islands state that the earthquake shocks were very heavy there and that a panic ensued. The convicts, of whom a large number are imprisoned there, attempted a rising but were suppressed.

The Stromboli volcano showed great activity. The damage, however, was not serious and one was killed but the people are camping in the open air fearing further shocks may come and overthrow their homes.

It is stated that the pope has decided to send an appeal to the Catholic bishops throughout the world for the purpose of obtaining subscriptions to the earthquake fund. He will place particular dependence on the generosity of the British and Americans.

Premier Gioletti in an interview today said that parliament would be convoked as soon as the king, who is expected to return here tomorrow night, could sign the decree. First of all, he said, the financial question would be considered. It was supposed to take $6,000,000 of the budget surplus which would be devoted to purposes connected with the catastrophe in the south. The government woul appoint a commission of experts to draw up a scheme looking to the reconstruction of cities, based on lessons learned in the past. This would be codified into law with other matters such as loans to the sufferers. The premier said the country has to face the three calamities: the earthquake, the robbers of corpses and the robbers of the bourse. He might add the journalists who sat at home and freely criticized every one and everything, and a certain class of financiers who had attemepted to raid the Bank of Italy stock. He pointed out that this had been done by the circulation of false despatches to the effect that the bank had lost $10,000,000 at Messina and Reggio, in the hope that this report would cause a heavy decline in the stock value, the re-action of which would affect other banks. The government had stopped this manoeuvre by ordering the prefects not to allow the bourses to open.

MESSINA, Jan. 2.—The town is thoroughly occupied by troops. The sufferings of persons still burried in the ruins of fallen buildings here who are slowly dying from hunger is awful to contemplate. Several persons have died. One woman had her teeth fixed firmly in the leg of a dead body. The archbishop of Messina has been found still living in the ruins of his palace.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.—President Roosevelt tonight announced that he has sent two supply ships with $300,000 worth of supplies to Italy and that he will ask congress for additional aid and that he has ordered the use of the battleship fleet to Italy.

Congress will, on Monday next appropriate $500,000 for the relief of the sufferers in Italy. Immediately after convening at noon, both houses will receive a special message from the president recommending the granting of this sum and as soon as the message is submitted it will formally be referred by each house to its committee on appropriations. There will be no delay in referring the measure back and the two bodies will vie with each other in its speedy passage.

TOKIO, Jan. 2.—A subscription list, headed by an imperial donation of $5,000, has been started in Tokio for the relief of the earthquake sufferers in Italy.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2.—News reached here tonight in a cablegram to one of the Italian steamship lines that the first batch of refugees from the stricken districts of Italy had sailed for the United States. The refugees number 700 and they started from Palmero today on the steamship Red Italia.

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YUAN-SHI-KAI IS DEPOSED

GREAT CHINESE STATESMAN SUMMARILY DISMISSED

CAUSES CONSTERNATION IN DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES

PEKIN, Jan. 2—An edict issued today dismisses from office Yuan-shi-kai, grand councillor and commander-in-chief of the forces. The reason given for this action is that he has rheumatism in his leg. The edict orders him to vacate all his offices and to return to his home, adding "thus clemency toward him is manifested." A second edict appoints Wa-tung comptroller of customs, governor of Pekin and grand councillor, presumably in Yuan-shi-kai's place.

The members of the diplomatic corps at Pekin are well nigh thunderstruck at the sudden dismissal of Yuan-shi-kai. The step is believed to be the outcome of a Manchu plot and there are indications that the Japanese representatives alone had any inkling of what was on foot.

The foreign ministers became cognizant of the edict of dismissal at ten minutes before 3 o'clock this afternoon and two hours later the British, German and American ministers were in conference at the British legation. The diplomats were still in conclave at 7 o'clock this evening and it consequently will be impossible to learn what course the leading powers will take in this surprising development. The home government will act only after an interchange of ideas but there is reason to believe tonight that prince Ching, president of the board of foreign affairs, will be waited upon tomorrow by a strong diplomatic combination, such as the British, German and American representatives here.

There is nothing to indicate that the dismissal of Yuan-shi-kai means danger to foreigners but the good fame of China's management of the crisis following the demise of the emperor and the dowager empress and the appointment of a successor, has been swept away by this vindicative act, which will astonish and arouse the outside world, cripples China's credit, postpones the withdrawal of foreign troops probably five years.

Yuan-shi-kai, the great viceroy of Chili province, was one of the most influential and powerful statesmen in the Chinese empire. He had been called the strongest man in China and infinitely more powerful than was Li-hung-chang. He inspired a national patriotism which is today doing much to weep away middle age superstition and rebuild the empire. He organized an army in China that was the wonder and amazement of foreign military critics. He substituted modern text books for ancient classics, he compelled the abolition of torture and he transformed Pekin from the filthiest city in the world, into a metropolis well paved and cleanly kept. At the time of the deaths of the emperor and dowager empress of China, the following dispatch was received at the New York branch of the Chinese reform association. "Yuan-shi-kai poisoned the emperor. Please cable to Pekin to attack him."

It was declared at the Mott street headquarters of the association that identical dispatches had been sent to branches of the reform association in all sections of the world, and that demand would be made on prince Chun, the new regent to depose Yuan-shi-kai from power and "do away with him."

Hurry Call Results Fatally.

BUFFALO, Jan. 2—A special from Cornell, N. Y., says Dr. Basterd, 70 years of age, dropped dead of heart disease last evening at the home of William King where he had been hastily summoned to attend James Kirnerney who had broken through the ice.

YEAR'S MINERAL PRODUCTION

Complete Summary of Operations of the Metalliferous and Non-Metalliferous Mines During the Past Twelve Months--Figures Which Show the Advance That This Important Industry Has Made in British Columbia in the Past Few Years

The aggregate value of British Columbia's mineral production for all years to the end of 1908 is, in round figures, $323,000,000. This large total may be apportioned approximately as follows: Placer gold, $70,000,000; lode metals (gold, silver, lead and copper) $150,000,000; coal and coke, $95,000,000; miscellaneous (building stone brick, cement, etc.), $8,000,000. Up to the end of 1888 the total was within half a million dollars of $70,000,000, of which $55,000,000 was for placer gold and $13,000,000 for coal. Lode metals to the end of 1888 were of a total value of only $131,000 now they represent a total of $150,000,000 as compared with $165,000,000 for placer gold, coal and coke. It is therefore quite evident that about three-fifths of the great increase made during the last 20 years came from lode metals hence the importance of the lode mining industry to the province.

Another comparison may be of interest. The total mineral production during 20 years, 1889-1908, was valued at $253,784,000, which gives an average annual value of $12,689,000 for that period; for the five years, 1904-1908, it was $116,160,000, giving an average annual value for the five years last past of $23,232,000. These figures indicate the very considerable advance made in annual production of minerals in British Columbia during recent years.

Two more comparisons will here be made. During ten years, 1898-1907, (the total value of the Dominion production in 1908 is not yet available), the production of gold, silver, lead and copper in the whole Dominion was of an aggregate value of approximately, $289,500,000. The relative proportions of this total were, in round figures: Yukon (all placer, gold), $120,500,000; British Columbia, $113,500,000; all other parts of the Dominion, $55,000,000. If all other minerals be also taken into account, though the comparison is not nearly so favorable to this province. The second comparison is this: In two years, 1906-1907, the value of the production of the several more important industries was as follows: Lumbering, $22,000,000; agriculture, $15,500,000; fisheries, $15,000,000; total for these three, $52,500,000. Minerals made a total of $51,000,000 which was not much less than that of the three first-named industries combined. Adding manufactures $23,500,000, an aggregate of $127,000,000 for the two years is obtained, of which the mining industry contributed 40 per cent. This would suggest that this last industry is deserving of the more generous support of the legislature and the government.

Briefly reviewing last year's mineral production—quantities, not values—it is noted that there were increases in the following: Lode, gold, silver, copper and building materials. Decreases were shown in: Placer gold, lead and coal. Increases or decreases in values corresponded to those of quantities, excepting the cases of silver and copper, both of which were higher in quantity produced but lower in value, owing to lower average market prices for the year. Comparing districts as to value, only Cariboo and West Kootenay are credited with increases; all other districts made decreases. The comparison of divisions may be made by those interested on referring to the table printed on another page of this issue.

The following general comment is submitted: Cariboo, Quesnel and Omineca divisions all produced more placer gold than in 1907. Cassiar's production showed a considerable falling off. East Kootenay's decrease is mainly attributable to the suspension of operations at the Sullivan group mine and smelter which caused a decrease in production of both lead and silver in that district. The average metal contents of St. Eugene ore was lower, which in smaller measure contributed to the decrease. In West Kootenay the comparatively large production of silver and lead was large production of the Whitewater and Deep mines, and the Bluebell, of silver and lead, made Ainsworth show an increase of $159,000. Slocan for the third successive year, made an advance, and it will be well for those who are in the habit of decrying this district to note that it was a substantial improvement, contributed to in large degree by half a dozen mines and to a less important extent by a number of small ones. The total production of silver was 953,000 oz. in 1908 as compared with 591,000 oz. in 1907 and 7,000,000 lb. of lead as against 4,306,000 lb. It the production of these metals and zinc by the two Whitewater mines, which are for official purposes included in Ainsworth division were also taken into account, as for this comparison it should be, the Slocan's advancement would be still more evident. Before passing on it may be well to mention that evidences of progress in Slocan are: The transformation of Whitewater from a deserted camp to a source of substantial production in silver, lead and zinc; the abundant justification of the policy of the Rambler-Cariboo management in having at great expense driven a deep-level cross-cut tunnel 5,000 feet into the mountain to obtain greater depth, important bodies of ore having been reached, two of them new shoots, on three new levels (the lowest at 1050 ft. depth) below the old workings; the development of much ore of good grade in the Richmond-Eureka mine, near Sandon, and the adjoining claim of the Slocan Star group, these together having shipped 3,400 tons of ore containing more than 200,000 oz. of silver and 1,500,000 lb. of lead; the finding of a large new shoot of ore of good grade in the Reco; the encouraging result of driving a deep-level tunnel a long distance into the Surprise property, the vein having been found at 760 feet vertically below the old workings (which were down 300 feet); the substantial advance made in Silverton camp, with the Standard an important producer of silver and lead, the Vancouver having valuable ore deposits, in the possession of a financially strong English company and under fully competent management; and the further satisfactory development of the Hewitt; the improvement of the Westmont from a prospect into a paying producing mine; the considerable promise given by the Howard Fraction group; and, generally, the better situation in regard to a number of small mines in the district which have been adding their quota to the sum total of production and are looking well for the future.

Reverting to comment in a less particular way—the success met with at the Bluebell (both at the mine and the new mill) on Kootenay lake, is distinctly gratifying, and its manager, Mr. S. S. Fowler is to be congratulated accordingly; Nelson division, which has for the time lost the production of the La Plata, has the advantage of the Silver King being in excellent hands for good results, the Queen Victoria being thoroughly prospected by New York men with abundant means for making a mine of it should developments prove that it can be so made, and the Granite-Poorman doing well, while Erie mines are continuing to steadily produce gold and Sheep creek is giving promise, in an increasing yield of gold from several properties, of becoming one of the most important lode-gold camps in the province; Rossland, is in a better position for permanent mining of gold and gold-copper ores than ever before, with ore bodies that are being worked at a profit encountered down to 2,000 feet (on the incline) and an increasing tonnage; and, in the Lardeau ,the Silver Cup steadily maintaining an average production of 130 tons of high-grade silver-lead ore per month the year through, deeper mining being undertaken concurrently. As to the Boundary—its very substantial production of about 1,450,000 tons of ore, an increase over last year's tonnage of 300,000 tons. indicatth uatdah nage of 300,000 tons, indicates a material improvement; further, though one company which was operating on borrowed capital went to the wall, two strong companies are opening up new properties, the while continuing to work their productive old ones. There is little change to note in the Similkameen, which must await the completion of the railway, now being constructed, before conditions there wil lbe favorable to much improvement in mining. Finally, the Coast district, where much development work is being done on the enormous ore deposits of the Britannia in readiness for an improvement in the price of copper; where, too surprisingly rich bornite ore has lately been developed in quantity on the 920-ft. level in the Marble Bay mine, Texada Island, which is a leading feature in the year's mining on the coast ,and where trau trut ing on the coast, and where the Tyee Copper company is preparing for the considerable developments its management are confident will take place there within their field of operations, which w0stdcu2g colohrud wa trua wtdau dtar

(Continued on Page Two.)

OUR REVIEW ISSUE

The Daily News today presents to its readers an issue of 32 pages, dealing with the mining, lumbering, fruit farming and the interests generally of the Kootenay and Boundary countries. The information supplied is by all odds the most complete and comprehensive that has ever been attempted in connection with this country. The aim has been to furnish reliable information, free from any suspicion of being of a "boom" character. Facts are given and these speak eloquently of the great development that has already taken place in this country and which is extending year by year. After you have finished reading your copy of the issue send it to some friend who does not know this country and thus assist in letting the world know what has been and what is being accomplished here, or, if you desire to keep this issue for future reference, copies for sending can be secured at the News office.

DORANDO FAILS AGAIN

QUITS IN RACE AGAINST LONGBOAT AT BUFFALO

COVERS ONLY EIGHTEEN OUT OF TWENTY-FIVE MILES

BUFFALO, N. Y., Jan. 2—Tom Longboat, the Canadian Indian, tonight, for the second time took the measure of Dorando Pietri the Italian, who almost won the great Marathon at the London Olympic. Dorando, as in his race with Longboat in New York, failed to go the distance. Time and again he sprinted in an effort to get away from the Indian without success.

Longboat was a 7 to 10 favorite over Dorando in what little betting there was just before their 25 mile race tonight. The Canadian contingent got in early and snapped up all the money offered down town at slightly better figures. Dorando was not without a host of admirers and backers but they were not prepared for the avalanche of money offered by the Indian admirers. The crowd was a record breaker one for an event of the kind in this city. As early as 7 o'clock the long lines stretched down the front and sides of the 74th regiment armory and every minute added to the crowd massed in front of the building.

"Look out for that Boston record," said Tom Longboat after he had tried the specially prepared dirt track on the armory floor early in the evening. The track was six feet wide and slightly banked. It was made of clay and well packed and held in place by stout timbers. The course was almost oval and nine laps to the mile. Francis Nelson, of Toronto acted as referee and William Conners, chairman of the state democratic committee, fired the starting signal.

It was 9.05 when the men were sent away to a good start, Dorando sprung into the lead and set a terrific pace for the first few laps. Longboat with a broad grin on his face struck close to the Italian, not allowing him more than three or four yards lead.

The time for the first mile, 5.07, was 7 2-5 seconds faster than the first mile of their race in Madison square garden on December 15. The pair moderated the pace considerably after the first nine laps. Dorando, maintained a lead of two yards throughout the first two miles. The time of the second mile was 10.37.

In the third mile Longboat's left leg struck the timber on the inside of the track breaking the skin. He was bleeding slightly but appeared unconcerned over the mishap. This gave the Italian a lead of 25 yards. Longboat sprang to his feet like a flash and sprinted, overtaking Dorando before another lap of the race was completed. The crowd cheered Longboat's burst of speed and his gameness lustily. He lead Dorando for a short distance but soon dropped back and let the Italian take up the pace. The time at the end of the fifth mile was 27.32 1-2. Dorando still led by a couple of yards.

Dorando sprinted frequently in the 5th and 6th miles but Longboat lengthened out his stride and never allowed the Italian to get very far away. Tom Flanagan, Longboat's trainer, was greatly worried over the Indian's injured leg, Longboat never faltered and he nodded smiling to his Canadian friends in the boxes. The time at the end of the 10th mile was 56.30 1-5. The time of the 10 miles in their New York race was 58.38.

Dorando continued to sprint in the 13th and 14th miles his leads stretching out at times to 10 and 15 yards, trainer Flanagan said the injury to Longboat's knee was not bothering the Indian. It had ceased to bleed and there was no perceptible change in his stride. Just to show he was all right Longboat sprinted in the last lap of the 14th mile and finished it with a lead of two yards he again waited for Dorando to set the pace and the 15th mile saw the Italian again in the lead. The time at the end of the 15th mile was 1.26.342-5 compared with 1.30.02 2-5 in the New York race.

In the nineteenth mile Dorando tried again and again to sprint away from the Indian but the Canadian could not be shaken off. It was the Italian's last effort. In the sixth lap he began to falter and when he neared the finish line he stopped. His trainers rushed to his support and he was led from the track. The Canadians went wild with enthusiasm and cheered their champion lustily as he plugged around the oval to complete the race.

Father John is Dead.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 2—The noted priest, Father John, of Cronstadt is dead. He had for some years been suffering from chronic dropsy and internal complications. Father John was born in 1829. He became priest of the Andrew church at Cronstadt. He drew about him hosts of followers. The emperor constantly befriended him. A pilgrimage of the present empress to the shrine of St. Seraphin, which among pious Russians was believed to have been responsible for the birth of the desired heir of the throne, was undertaken on Father John's advice.

Fire Visits Vancouver.

VANCOUVER, Jan. 2—Fire tonight did about $70,000 damage to D. A. Smith's furniture stock on Granville street. The inside of the block was gutted. Several firemen received injuries in endeavoring to quench the blaze. The stock is fairly well covered by insurance.

CORPSES ARE ROBBED

CHINESE MAKE BIG HAUL FROM STORM'S VICTIMS

ALSO MURDER SURVIVORS WHO REACHED SHORE

VICTORIA, Jan. 2.—News was brought by the steamer Monteagle, which arrived today from the Orient, that some survivors of the lost Japanese steamers Ginsei maru and Nagatc maru, wrecked near Chefoo, reached the shore, but were murdered by the Chinese inhabitants of the coast village, who also mutilated the corpses.

The death list of the disaster totals 750 and as the bodies were washed ashore they were not only stripped of their clothing and robbed of money and valuables found on them, but even teeth were pulled out to get the gold fillings, fingers were cut off for the sake of rings.

Among those lost were many laborers returning from Manchuria with their season's savings, and a number of merchants who had been to An Tung to purchase wild silk cocoons, produced north of the Yule and carried yearly to Chefoo to be reeled and spun. One Chinese alone survived, he hiding himself away from the murderous coast people.

Have Apthus Fever.

ROCHESTER, Jan. 2.—The state department of health at Albany, after reading the report of D. S. C. Hermance and others sent to Clarkson, near this city, to investigate the illness of children supposed to be afflicted with foot and mouth disease. has ordered the quarantine of all houses in Clarkson where the children are ill. The announcement is also made that the children have apthus fever, or foot and mouth disease. Dr. Hermance says that he thinks the disease has been checked and that the children affected will recover, as all are progressing nicely toward health.

Goes to Ausutralia.

VANCOUVER, Jan. 2—H. Carl Bellinger, a well known western mining man, who built the Crofton smelter, left yesterday for Sydney, Australia to take charge of the great Cobar smelting works located at Lithmow and Cobar. Mr. Bellinger has been elected as metalurgical director of the company and will practically reorganize the great works owned by them.

TRADE POLICY

London Times on Question of Preference

LORD MILNER'S SPEECHES

ARTICLE IS BASED ON HIS ADDRESS DELIVERED RECENTLY IN THE VARIOUS CITIES OF CANADA WHICH IT ADVISES COLONIES TO TAKE TO HEART

LONDON, Jan. 2—The London Times prints lengthy extracts from Viscount Milner's speeches in Canada, and editorially dealing with prospects of tariff reform says: "The moral of the recent by-elections has not been lost on the dominions over the seas. They are waiting now upon fiscal controversy in this country. So far from regarding Great Britain's adhesion to free trade with impatience, the Times thinks the dominions may take this very reluctance to show that when at last the nation's faith is shaken, as it is now shaken in free trade, they may await with confidence the triumph of the policy which the imperial cause requires. It will be well meanwhile if every nation within the empire, and every tariff reformer at home would take to heart the clear and single-minded statement of the imperial idea which a series of Canadian cities have lately been privileged to hear. As the only need of equaling conditions is to enable them to meet their foreign competitors, but not to buttress shaky industries which can only exist under the shelter of a protective wall, trade should be as free as possible with two provisions, that where we can do so without violence we should turn it into imperial channels and that where conditions are unfair we should make them fair."

The Times adds that lord Milner's definition of the purpose of reciprocal arrangements as tending not to divert trade from its natural course, "but to keep it in an imperial course rather than another where both are natural has a bearing even upon the domestic aspect of the tariff and our purposes should be to defend such of our industries as require assistance.

In connection with international system of wireless meteorological reports the Canadian Pacific, Dominion and Allan lines, amongst other Atlantic lines, will send to the meteorological office reports of the weather on Atlantic beginning with February. It is hoped that valuable data will be obtained in this way.

OLD COUNTRY FOOTBALL

Results of Yesterday's Games in Various Association Divisions.

(Canadian Associated Press)

LONDON, Jan. 1—Today's football results were as follows:

First Division.

Woolwich Arsenal 1, Notts county 0.
Leicester Fosse 0, Newcastle United 4.
Everton 5, Bristol City 2.
Manchester United 0, Preston North End 2.
Bradford City 0, Middlesboro 2.
Blackburn Rovers 3, Manchester City 2.
Chelsea 3, Liverpool 0.
Sunderland 3, Bury 1.
Nottingham Forest 0, Sheffield United 2.
Sheffield Wednesday 4, Aston Villa 2.

Second Division.

Birmingham 2, Gainsboro Trinity 2.
Blackpool 3, Wolverhampton Wanderers 2.
Bolton Wanderers 3, Barnsley 0.
Chesterfield Town 2, Bradford 1.
Clapton Orient 3, Hull City 2.
Derby County 1, Oldham Athletics 0.
Glossop 1, Burnley 2.
Stockport County 1, Fulham 2.
Tottenham Hotspurs 3, Leeds City 0.
West Bromwich Albion 7, Grimsby Town 0.

Southern League.

West Ham United 1, Brighton and Hove 1.
Leyton 2, Crystal Palace 0.
Southampton 1, Brentford 0.
Reading 2, Luton 2.
Norwich City 0, Swindon 0.
Watford 1, Portsmouth 1.
Bristol Rovers 5, Exeter 1.
Coventry 1, Northampton 4.
Southend 1, New Brompton 0.
Plymouth Argyle 0, Millwall 3.

Explosion Wrecks Building.

CHICAGO, Jan. 2—The "Tom Jones" restaurant building across the street from the board of trade was partly wrecked by gas explosions early today. The explosions occurred in the basement and blew out entrances to the buildings on Jackson boulevard and Quincy street. An engineer who was just about to enter the building was blown across the street and a watchman's uniform was almost torn from his body by the force of a second explosion. Both men escaped serious injury. Fire followed the explosion. The damage was $130,000.

YEARS MINERAL PRODUCTION

Continued from Page One.

include smelting as well as mining. In the northwest of the province there is not yet much advancement to report in mining, development awaiting the completion of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway ,which is expected to work a transformation industrially in the country through which it is being built. There is progress being made at the Hidden creek company's mine on Observatory inlet, also on one of the Queen Charlotte islands, a Japanese company having shipped to the smelter from the latter between 5000 and 6000 tons of copper gold ore of good grade, but apart from this nothing has yet been proved, by smelter returns to be of commercial value on those islands.

Turning to individual minerals—gold, silver and copper need not have particular notice, but of lead it may be said that the renewal of the federal legislation authorizing the payment of a bounty on lead has saved the situation in the Kootenay, for without that assistance the operation of the lead side of the Trail smelter would be very problematical, which means that the position of the silver lead mines of the district, while prices of these metals remained low, and customs duties hamper exports, would be precarious—a condition fortunately averted by this timely renewal of assistance granted by the Dominion government. Thanks to the courtesy of the efficient supervisor of bounty matters, some interesting and valuable information concerning the lead industry in the province is today made public. Next, zinc—while the total output was comparatively unimportant, it was the largest made by the province in recent years and, what is more encouraging, it proved the practicability of utilizing to some extent the zinc which is associated with lead in some of the larger mines of Ainsworth and the Slocan. Finally as to coal the commencement of production by the Hosmer Mines, Ltd., with its big plant for handling a considerable quantity of coal and coke, and of the Corbin Coal & Coke company in another part of the Crow's Nest district, together with the Crow's Nest Pass Coal company extending its operations, will have the effect of ensuring a more abundant supply of fuel than in some past years. In Nicola valley, too, the enterprise of the Nicola Coal & Coke company is on a basis of production on a commercial scale, while on Vancouver island the South Wellington company will soon be a competitor for some of the coal trade of the ocast. Other developments of coal properties are being prepared for, *but the above mentioned are of most* present importance.

Other matters worth noting are the large additions to plant and machinery made or being made at the smelters—at Trail for both copper and lead, at the Granby works and at those of the B. C. Copper company at Greenwood, for copper, and too, at Ladysmith, Vancouver island, by the Tyee Copper company also for copper ores; the building of new and the improvements made to old concentrating mills in both east and west Kootenay for lead and zinc ores; the successful inauguration of the *electric lead-zinc smelting process at* Nelson, and several installations of small new stamp mills for gold ores.

Railway construction, too, is adding to the transportation facilities of some mineral bearing districts, notably in the northern country, in the Similkameen, and on Vancouver island. The construction of the Kootenay Central, in East Kootenay, and of the Midway-Vernon line, in the Boundary is still anxiously awaited.

The additional useful work done in the province by the Dominion department of mines should be noted. The *Geological survey* branch had field parties at work last year in the Boundary, Similkameen and coast districts; and on Texada and Vancouver islands, while preparation was made for work next year in the Slocan. The visit of the acting director of the survey, R. W. Brock, who is thoroughly familiar with much of the Kootenay and Boundary country, in company with the Dominion minister of mines, was welcomed in the mining districts.

The largely increased interest taken in British Columbia by the Canadian Mining institute is also a matter for congratulation. The western branch of the institute, organized at Nelson in January, 1908, with a membership of about 120, held interesting meetings at Rossland in May and in Victoria in September, and will meet a fortnight was an event the significance of which will probably later be evident in the introduction of more *British capital for* the development of mines in this province. John Ashworth of Manchester, England, an engineer of international reputation afterwards said: "My own opinion is that British Columbia will become in the near future the great mining center for British capital. At all events it should be. What impressed me and those who were with me on the excursion through the various mining centres was the magnificent opening for British capital which bona fide flotation offered. This will be the view generally expressed." And this leads up to the remark that there has during the last year been a marked increase in the amount of outside capital obtained for the exploitation of Kootenay mining properties.

The persistent and efficacious work in the interests of the mining industry (among others) of the associated boards of trade of southeastern British Columbia, under the long continued and useful presidency of G. O. Buchanan, of Kaslo, also merits appreciative acknewledgement.

Much else might be written of matters affecting the mining industry of *the province*, but since space limitations will not permit of more extended comment at this time, only one other subject will be here referred to, namely, the exposition to be held in Seattle, Washington, next summer. The importance of taking full advantage of such opportunities is recognized in the district of which Nelson is the centre. It should though be much be more widely realized that by comprehensive exhibits of minerals and the publication of thoroughly dependable information relative to the mining industry of the province, its further development may be very considerably assisted. Governments may, and should, be urged to do a great deal, but it is for the many individuals to co-operate and so compel a successful result of whatever effort shall be made in this direction.

(For Mining Review See Page Twenty-five.)

Firemen Frostbitten.

AMHERST, N. S., Jan. 2—The bentlemen's furnishing store of S. Coates & Co. was damaged to the extent of $15,000 by fire this afternoon. Several firemen were badly frostbitten.

Drops Dead in Church.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2—Thomas Perkins, a member of the New York cotton exchange, died suddenly today in his pew at First Presbyterian church Brooklyn, just after making a speech at the New Year's service. Mr. Perkins was 69 years old. He had a large acquaintance in Wall street.

Fatalities at Coast.

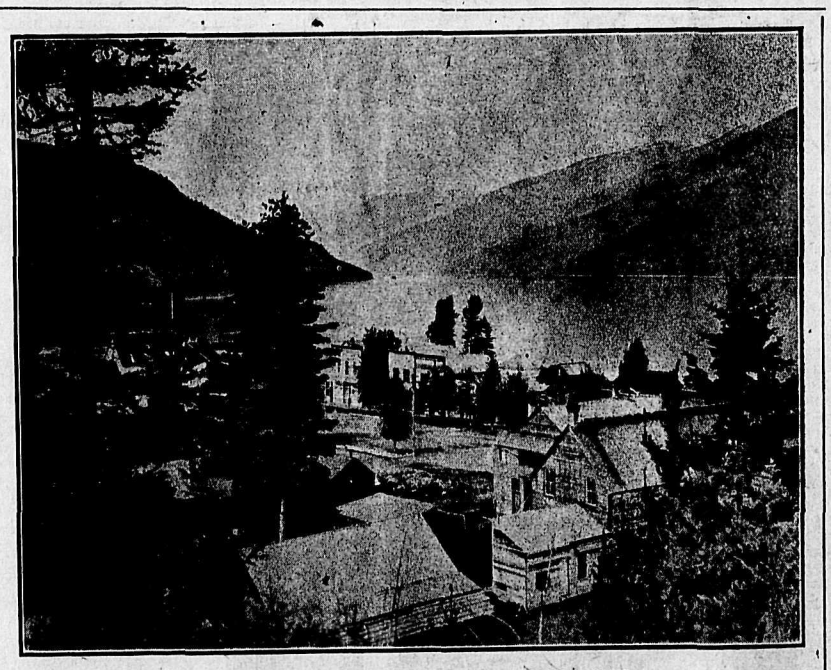
VANCOUVER Jan. 2—A young man from New Westminster but previously from Ontario, was drowned in Trout lake at noon today while skating. The *body was not recovered for* several hours.

Ambrose Clark, was fatally injured yesterday at Magee station by a log slipping during clearing operations and crushing him so badly that a rib penetrated his lungs. He died this morning.

Steamer Takes Fire.

SAVANNAH, Jan. 2.—With 17 passengers aboard, the Norwegian steamer Texas, from Christiana, for Havana, in sight of five below Savannah, caught fire early today. The flames were discovered in the aft hold. The Savannah fire department sent an apparatus to fight the flmes. Captain Peterson, commands the ship.

NEW DENVER, B. C., THE "LUCERNE OF NORTH AMERICA"



SILVERTON, B. C., A PROMISING SLOCAN MINING CAMP

TOWNS OF THE SLOCAN

SILVERTON FAST FORGING TO THE FRONT AS MINING CENTRE

NEW DENVER, SLOCAN CITY AND SANDON

Situated amidst the most beautiful of surroundings, and having the finest harbor on Slocan lake, the town of Silverton is located at the very nerve centre of a district that is rapidly developing into the richest portion of the Slocan country.

There is no "boom on" in this progressive community, but it forging steadily ahead, strictly on the merits of its unsurpassed resources, now daily growing in importance, as a logical result of the splendid showing obtained from careful developments. Foremost of these resources are the vast mineral deposits; and though development is yet in its infancy, many of the mines are even now on a first-class paying basis, though work has been retarded in this line through adverse conditions of the metal and money markets, making it a difficult matter to secure capital necessary for the economical prosecuting. Owing to this fact much of the work mined in the past was hand-sorted, but as this is being rapidly done away with, on account of the improved conditions, the output or ore is increasing rapidly.

Up to a year ago something over 13,900 tons of high grade ore was shipped from Silverton, having an aggregate value of much more than $81,000. During the past three years the annual average output has increased about 300 per cent., and the tonnage for the present year will undoubtedly show an even larger increase. When you couple the above figures with the fact that some of the best looking mines have been providing for the future by leaving large ore reserves thoroughly blocked out and ready for stoping, you will realize that the prospects for increased prosperity are excellent.

Concerning New Denver—and his remarks apply equally to Slocan City, Sandon and other Slocan towns—J. J. Atherton, editor of the Slocan Mining Review, writes:

We are not oblivious of the fact that considerable mischief has been done, and serious pecuniary loss sustained, in times past, by most indiscriminate misrepresentations made by enterprising and precocious land agents in the Old Country, with a view to tempt people to venture their future lot in the Dominion of Canada.

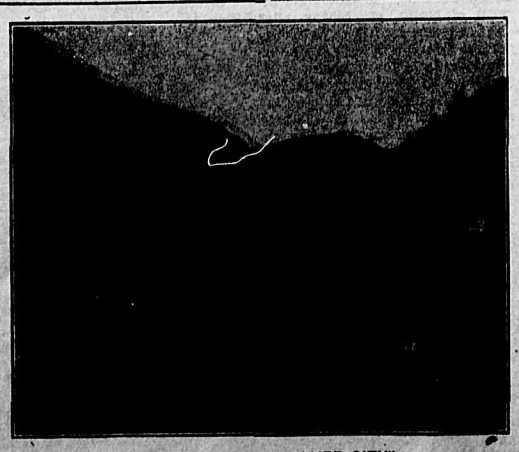
Strange to relate, comparatively little effort has been made (previously) to attract immigrants to this charming, healthy, and promising district. We trust that the all powerful and enterprising C. P. R. company will aid us in our efforts to bring "Slocan" (generally), more prominently to the "front."

As a place of residence, and for mining, lumbering and fruit cultivation there is no more desirable resort than the Slocan, offring, as it does, exceptional advantages.

Time was when the man who suggested the Silvery Slocan as a coming fruit growing centre would have been laughed at, but what a change has come over the scene since the early invaders, imbued only with the mad desire for speedy wealth, first lit their camp fires and set up their tents. Still there were those among the early pioneers who reasoned that it was quite within the possibilities and when the tents made way for shacks, and these gave place to substantial dwellings, the test was made. Charles Aylwin has the distinguished honor of planting the first apple tree in the district. It was he who laid the foundation of what is destined to become an important industry. He rightly reasoned that where wild bush fruits were so prolific, the larger varieties would flourish. True, he was compelled to hear much good natured chaff at the outset, but when in the following spring the young trees were luxuriant in bloom and the domestic fruit and vegetables grew so abound. antly and of such startling dimensions, others were swift to follow his example, and in a few years thousands of trees were blooming in the fair town of New Denver.

Fleet Nearing Suez.

SUEZ, Jan. 2.—The United States battleship fleet homeward bound, last night was 619 miles from Suez. The fleet is due here Sunday morning. While passing through Babel Mandeb straight into the Red sea on December 29th, Jesse Schotland, an able seaman of the battleship Illinois fell overboard and was drowned before the boats, which were at once lowered, could reach him.



SANDON, B. C., THE "SILVER CITY"

YEAR'S ORE SHIPMENTS

With soe exceptions noted hereunder the figures appended have been supplied from time to time during the year by the various mines and smelters and can be regarded as semi official. Corrections in every instance have not been made to date but the figures are approximately correct, close enough for the purpose for which they are given and absoutely correct in almost every case.

The Marysville figures are estimated and the milling returns are approximated, but care has been taken in each instance to get the estimates at first hand.

The ore shipments for 1907 amounted to 1,621,206 tons and the smelter receipts for the same year amounted to 1,620,451 tons.

The figures given hereunder are in tons.

The total ore shipments from southeastern British Columbia during 1908 were 2,066,892 tons made up as follows:

Boundary	1,476,147
Slocan-Kootenay	294,824
Rossland	295,921
Total	2,066,892

Appended will be found the ore shipments in detail from south eastern British Columbia in tons.

BOUNDARY SHIPMENTS

Granby	1,049,671
Mother Lode	302,059
Oro Denoro	57,286
Snowshoe	44,502
Rawhide	10,740
Brooklyn	6,900
Phoenix	304
Mountain Rose	530
Sally	128
Sunset	3,902
Crescent	83
Athelstan	120
Curlew	17
Total	1,476,147

ROSSLAND SHIPMENTS

Centre Star	177,389
Le Roi	76,967
Le Roi No. 2	26,671
Le Rio No. 2, milled	11,270
Evening Star	896
Blue Bird	177
St Elmo	53
Nest Egg	62
Mayflower	53
Josie Con	32
Giant-California	30
Iron Horse	38
Sunset	25
Silver Bell	15
Homestake	14
Red Eagle	8
I. X. L.	6
Hattie Brown	15
Total	295,921

SLOCAN-KOOTENAY SHIPMENTS.

Whitewater	1,047
Whitewater Deep	1,027
Whitewater Zinc (Okla.)	6,800
Whitewater Zinc, (Europe)	350
Whitewater Deep, milled	30,600
La Plata	734
St. Eugene	25,000
St. Eugene, milled	145,000
Queen	1,063
Queen, milled	11,850
Eva	187
Second Relief	350
Second Relief, milled	3,503
Queen Victoria	220
Fern	17
Fern, milled	350
Hewitt	582
Vancouver	584
Vancouver, milled	2,000
North Star	4,111
Arlington, Erie	2,284
Arlington, Slocan	429
Blue Bell	2,152
Blue Bell, milled	21,500
Silver King	890
Last Chance	44
Standard	1,202
Lone Bachelor	22
Rambler Cariboo	1,147
Emerald	426
Jessie Blue Bird	84
Ruth	711
Spokane	13
Ottawa	35
Montezuma	86
Bismark	20
Sunset	240
California	7
Sullivan	5 100
Granite-Poorman	230
Granite-Poorman, milled	10,900
Kootenay Bell	160
Kootenay Bell, milled	2,320
Idaho Alamo	818
Slocan Sovereign	70
Keystone	70
Mother Lode	150
Mollie Hughes	60
Canadian Group	66
Province	28
Reco	529
Richmond-Eureka	2,739
Lightening Peaks	21
Nugget	317
Nugget, milled	930
Silver Cup	989
Westmuot	394
Number One	14
Black Diamond	6
American Boy	20
Empress	6
Ferguson	437
Gallagher	25
Maestro	69
New Jerusalem	32
Silver Nugget	4
Krao	52
Evening Star	81
Revenue	15
Sunshine	11
Summit	68
Silver Glance	26
Monarch	182
Daly Co	82
Wellington	8
Grant	25
Slocan Star	448
Ruby	181
Royal Irish	4
Nevada	2
Milly Mack	128
Sierra Verdo	9
True Fissure	125
Maggie	3
Charleston	2
Murray and Henderson	10
Alpha	16
Giant (Golden)	58
Little Robert	1
Colville Co	4
Cork	15
Fisher Maiden	22
Silver Hustler	20
St. Eugene No. 2	24
Rio	15
Cu Oxide	1
C. H. Pollen	2
Hot Punch	15
B. C. and Tilbury	22
Queen Dominion	5
Early Bird	2
Elkhorn	17
Nepawa	3
Mountain Con	14
Comstock	6
Snow Top (Creston)	1
Texas	3
Selkirk Mining Co	19
Total	294,824

SMELTER RECEIPTS.

The total ore receipts at the various smelts from 1908, as set out in detail in the appended statement, amounted to 1,860,094 tons.

Grand Forks	1,049,671
Greenwood	364,945
Boundary Falls	21,877
Marysville	5,730
Trail	332,562
Northport (Le Roi)	85,314
Total	1,860,094

GRANBY SMELTER RECEIPTS,
Grand Forks, B. C.

Granby	1,049,671

B. C. COPPER CO'S RECEIPTS
Greenwood, B. C.

Mother Lode	302,059
Oro Denoro	57,286
Snowshoe	5,590
Total	364,945

DOMINION COPPER CO'S. RECEIPTS.
Boundary Falls, B. C.

Rawhide	10,740
Sunset	3,902
Brooklyn	6,900
Mountain Rose	530
Total	21,872

MARYSVILE SMELTER RECEIPTS.
Marysville, B. C.

Sullivan	5,100
First Thought	630
Total	5,730

TRAIL SMELTER RECEIPTS.
Trail, B. C.

Centre Star	177,389
Snowshoe	38,912
Le Roi No. 2	28,871
Queen Victoria	110
La Plata	734
North Star	4,111
Silver King	890
St. Eugene	25,000
Whitewater	1,047
Whitewater Deep	1,027
Spokane	13
Arlington, Erie	2,284
Arlington, Slocan	429
Last Chance	44
Vancouver	584
Lone Bachelor	22
Rambler Cariboo	1,147
Sunset, Slocan	224
Ottawa	35
Standard	1,202
Montezuma	86
Granite-Poorman	230
Sally	128
Jessie Blue Bird	84
Hewitt	582
Maestro	69
Idaho Alamo	818
Slocan Sovereign	70
Canadian Group	66
Richmond-Eureka	2,739
Province	28
Keystone	70
Mayflower	53
Westmount	394
Lightening Peaks	21
Summit	68
Reco	529
Number One	14
Ferguson	437
Fern	17
Gallagher	25
Black Diamond	6
Ruth	711
New Jerusalem	32
Silver Nugget	4
Evening Star (Rossland)	896
Krao	52
Evening Star (Slocan)	81
Nugget	317
Silver Cup	989
Sunshine	11
Emerald	426
Revenue	15
Eva	187
Silver Glance	26
Mollie Hughes	60
Monarch	182
Daly Reduction Co	82
War Eagle (Kamloops)	3,674
Bismark	20
Crescent	83
Wellington	8
Grant	25
Slocan Star	448
Ruby	181
California (Slocan	7
Royal Irish	4
Nevada	2
Milly Mack	128
First Thought	6,905
Mother Lode (Ymir)	15
Hattie Brown	15
Selkirk Mining Co	19
Iron Horse	38
Snowstorm	18,744
Sierra Verdo	9
True Fissure	125
City of Cobalt (Cobalt)	62
Nancy Helen (Cobalt)	72
Maggie	3
Red Eagle	8
Blue Bird	177
Giant-California	30
Charleston	2
Blue Bell	2,152
Curlew	17
Sunset	25
Murray and Henderson	10
Josie Con	32
Empress	6
Giant (Golden)	58
Alpha	16
Little Robert	1
St. Elmo	53
Cork	15
Colville Co	4
Fisher Maiden	22
Silver Hustler	20
St. Eugene No. 2	24
Phoenix Amalgamated	394
Nest Egg	62
Rio	15
Cu Oxide	1
Silver Bell	15
I. X. L.	6
C. H. Pollen	2
Hot Punch	15
B. C. and Tilbury	22
Queen Dominion	5
Early Bird	2
Elkhorn	17
Nepawa	3
Mountain Con	14
Comstock	6
Snow Top (Creston)	1
Texas	3
Total	332,562

LE ROI SMELTER RECEIPTS.
Northport, Wash.

Le Roi	76,967
First Thought	5,524
Second Relief	350
Queen	1,063
Kootenay Bell	150
Mother Lode	150
Queen Victoria	110
Other Mines	1,000
Total	85,314

To the Electors of the West Ward

We respectfully solicit your votes and influence in our support as candidates for aldermen in the West Ward at the coming civic elections. If elected we undertake to deal with all questions that may come before the council in 1909 in a thoroughly independent manner. We are emphatically in favor of municipal ownership of all public utilities and the general policy outlined by W. G. Gillett as candidate for the mayoralty.

J. E. Annable
W. S. Drewry
W. H. Jones

To the Electors of the East Ward

We respectfully solicit your vote and influence in our support as candidates for aldermen in the East Ward at the coming civic election. If elected we undertake to deal with all questions that *may come before the council in 1909* in a thoroughly independent manner. We are emphatically in favor of municipal ownership of all public utilities and the general policy outlined by W. G. Gillett as candidate for the mayoralty.

J. A. Irving
M. R. M'Quarrie
T. G. Procter

A Dainty Meal
is always assured when the housewife uses
PURITY FLOUR
She is happy in the knowledge that she has the nicest and most nourishing bread to offer her guests.
716
WESTERN CANADA FLOUR MILLS CO., LIMITED
MILLS AT WINNIPEG, GODERICH AND BRANDON.

Blue Ribbon
If You've Been Using "Cheap" Tea
The rich, full flavor of Blue Ribbon Tea will be a delightful surprise to you.
No 25c or 30c tea has a flavor to compare with it. The choice leaf used in blending Blue Ribbon Tea costs too much to sell at any such price.
And as so much less is required to the cup, BLUE RIBBON TEA is REALLY THE MOST ECONOMICAL, as well as the best.
A pound of Blue Ribbon will make over 200 cups, rich and strong, so it costs less than 1-4c per cup.
Just try a pound of Blue Ribbon and judge it for yourself.

Something Doing In Motor Boats
18-foot Kootenay Special with 2 horse power motor, seven miles per hour, complete $250
What's the matter with one of these beautiful boats for a Christmas present.
The Kootenay Motor Boat Co.

Good Cheer Specialities
The finest of Turkeys, Geese, Ducks and Chickens. Sea foods of all kinds from a shrimp to a halibut. Mince meat and chopped suet for pies and pastry, etc., etc.
See our shop display.
P. BURNS & CO., Limited
Nelson, Rossland, Greenwood, Grand Forks, Phoenix and Kaslo.

JOHN BURNS
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER
Cabinet and Turned Work Office Fittings, Sash and Doors. BRICK AND LIME FOR SALE
ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY GIVEN
OFFICE AND FACTORY: Carbonate Street, Nelson, B. C.

Ray's TEA
PURE, FRAGRANT, REFRESHING,
Used the World over by discriminating Tea drinkers —
Sold by good GROCERS everywhere.

ROUGH LUMBER DRESSED
Doors, Windows, Mouldings, Shingles, Turned Works and Brackets. Complete and up to date stock always on hand. Mail orders promtly attended to.
A. G. LAMBERT & CO.

STATISTICS FOR YEAR

LESS CRIME IN NELSON AND THE DISTRICT.

FIGURES SHOW DEVELOPMENT IN TWELVE MONTHS.

During the past not only the city of Nelson but the county of Kootenay has been wholly free of serious crime. A man named Cedio was in the provincial gaol in the city for a short period previously to be taken to Greenwood and tried and convicted there on a charge of having set fire to a building and murdered a girl at Niagara in the County of Yale and who was afterwards hanged at Kamloops in July. The number of prisoners received at the gaol during 1908 was 182 compared with 151 in 1907. The daily average of men in the cells during the past year has been 40 against 27 in 1907. The largest number of prisoners in gaol on any one day has been 56. Six men have been discharged during the past twelve months on ticket of leave and on the last day of the year there were 44 prisoners in the cells compared with 36 in the previous year. It should be noted that these figures represent not only the city of Nelson but the whole country of Kootenay.

There has been an increase of 275 over 1907 in the number of mining claims recorded and a decrease of 27 in the number of certificates of work granted. The figures are as follows: claims located 490 against 215 in the previous year, certificates of work granted 372 compared with 309 in 1907, during 1908 was 182 compared with 131 in 1907. The daily average of men in the cells during the past year has been 40 against 27 in 1907. The largest number of prisoners in gaol on any one day has been 56. Six men have been discharged during the past 12 months on ticket of leave and on the last day of the year there were 44 prisoners in the cells compared with 36 in the previous year. It should be noted that these figures represent not only the city of Nelson but the whole county of Kootenay.

The number of births registered during the past year was 153 but the correct number approaches 300 as the law does not enforce the registration. There were 312 deaths and 135 marriages. The figures for 1907 were 95 births, 128 deaths and 98 marriages.

There was an increase in the number of suits commenced in the county court last year compared with 1907 there being 155 against 137. The number of cases instituted in the supreme court was just double that of the previous year. The figures were 88 in 1908 and 44 in 1907.

During the year 1908, 78 aliens were admitted as British subjects compared with 33 in 1907.

There were recorded at the county court office during 1908 50 absolute bills of sale and 141 conditional bills of sale.

An increase of $7,866.95 is shown in the customs receipts for the past year over the figures of 1907. The following gives the total month by month:

January	$27,442.30
February	15,760.58
March	23,968.75
April	34,952.30
May	29,879.52
June	27,555.08
July	23,104.48
August	28,678.32
September	25,251.20
October	19,468.76
November	24,457.55
December	28,445.69
Total	$308,894.53

The inland revenue returns for December showed an increase of nearly $700 over the previous month. The figures for the month are: Spirits, $3,023.75; malt, $270.00; raw leaf tobacco, $236.04; Cigars ex-factory, $68.10; cigars ex-warehouse, $22.50; total, $3,620.39.

The total for 1907 was $301,727.58.

The figures month by month for the year ending December 31st, 1908, are as follows:

January	$3,470.91
February	4,417.23
March	3,278.09
April	3,021.32
May	2,784.27
June	2,594.48
July	3,226.53
August	3,045.94
September	2,847.73
October	2,590.72
November	2,354.27
December	3,620.39
Total	$38,141.88

The total for 1907 was $41,656.14 thus showing a decrease for 1908 of $3,514.26 of the duty paid on spirits and tobacco.

NEW YORK FASHION LETTER

NEW YORK, Jan. 2—If you wish to be extremely fashionable you must have big hats, but if you are striving after simplicity and good taste and look hard enough for it, you will find that smaller hats are made in spite of the show windows. Of course, it is to the advantage of the merchants to sell all the large hats, for it is feared that there will be a revulsion in the matter of head gear.

The new blacks hats are by all means the smartest things out and the most beautiful hats seen are either in black, or black and white. The use of beautiful furs on hats is a feature of the winter millinery. All kinds of furs are used and in all sorts of ways. The new fur tubans are about the nobblest things out and the trimmings are of the simplest nature though the price may be anything but simple. Ceriles is one of the colors that is much used on the black fur hats. Sometimes it takes the form of hugh roses of satin, or a big velvet bow or an immense chow of plush.

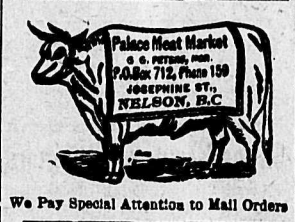
Marabou and sandown are much used for small hats and are used as much for a trimming as for the whole hat. A model that is almost entirely of silver fox has a roll of grey velvet on the outline of the narrow brim and trimmed with a drooping ploom of grey ostrich. Another model is of a medium sized turban of fox trimmed with plumes the same shade as the fur and a twist of gold gauze ribbon.

The black velvet hat that is trimmed fur is medium in width and usually of velvet, while the crown is of some light fur and decorated with tails and head or some short plumes. These hats are very natty and of good style. With the walking suits nearly always there is a neck piece and muff to match. The silver fox is equally as fashionable for a set of furs as for hat trimmings, and always looks rich and is warm.

The tendency is to emphasize the beauty of one single piece of trimming, which needs some skill and a good eye for outline and for color. It takes an artist to place one single flower or plume in the right place and it is a pity that its very simplicity suggests the immitation. A hugh black velvet hat has for its decoration one beautiful algrette that sweeps over the whole of the top and back of the hat and if it be white, the contrast and the finess of its lines will be shown to advantage.

Ocean Pier Burns.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 2—Pier No. 1 of the Atlantic coast line railway was burned today at a loss of about $200,000



We Pay Special Attention to Mail Orders

Kootenay Lake General Hospital
Maternity Branch
Patients are now received at the following rates:
Private ward patients, week $20.00
Semi-private ward patients, week $15.00
Address applications to matron at hospital.

Pure Leaf Lard
Rendered in open kettle. Beef, pork and mutton; the best on the market. All goods bear the government stamp.
West Kootenay Butcher Co.

Dr. PRICE'S
CREAM
BAKING POWDER
You will find it a great satisfaction to do
More Home Baking
You will make biscuit, cake and pastry clean, fresh and tasty—better every way than the ready made foods.
Dr. Price's Baking Powder is specially devised for home use, and makes home baking easy and a delight. It will protect you from the dread alum baking powders, which are too frequently found in the ready made articles, and insure you food of the highest healthfulness.

HOTEL DIRECTORY

Silver King Hotel
Baker Sreet, Nelson.
Regular Boarders, $6.00 per Week.
Rates, $1.25 and $1.50 per Day.
Best 25 Cent Meal in the City.
(On City Time.)
D. McRAE, Prop.

Nelson Hotel Bar
BAKER ST., NELSON.
"Five Castles" Liqueur, Scotch. Best appointed in the city. Finest Liquors and Cigars.
INK & WARD, Proprietors.
Have a Savannah.

Bartlett House
G. W. BARTLETT, PROP.
The best $1 a day house in town. A Miner's Home.

Kootenay Hotel
MRS. MALLETTE, Proprietress.
A home for everybody. Every convenience given to the travelling public. Electric piano. Cuisine unexcelled Rates $1 per day.

Sherbrooke House
NELSON, B. C.
One minute's walk from C. P. R. station. Cuisine unexcelled; well heated and ventilated.
BOYER BROS., Proprietors.

Sunnyside Hotel
Baker Street, Nelson.
The house is thoroughly remodelled throughout. Clean rooms.
Weekly Boarders $6.00.
Rates $1.00 per day up.
Temperance house; home comforts; best cook in the city.
MRS. J. E. HARRIS, Proprietress.

The Royal Hotel
Mrs. L. V. Roberts, Proprietress.
Cor. Stanley and Silica Sts.
Finest 25c meal in the Kootenay.
Regular Boarders $6 per Week.
Rates, $1.00 and $1.50 per day.

Athabasca Saloon
—AND—
Short Order Lunch Counter
Best Wines and Liquors in stock.
Oyster Cocktails.
IVENS & PHILBERT, Proprietors

Drop Into The Office
(Ward Street, Nelson.)
Where you will find the best of wines, liquors and cigars, as well as a cordial welcome from
YOUNG & BOYD, Props.

ROSSLAND.
THE HOFFMAN ANNEX, ROSSLAND, B. C.—Green & Smith, Props. Centrally located. European and American plan. Commercial travellers will find light, comfortable sample rooms, a special dining room and excellent accommodations at The Hoffman. Baths, bowling alley, steam laundry.

PHOENIX
HOTEL BROOKLYN, PHOENIX, B. C.—The only up to date hotel in Phoenix. New from cellar to roof. Best sample rooms in the Boundary. Bath room in connection. Steam heat. Opposite Great Northern depot. James Marshall, prop.

ARROWHEAD.
THE UNION HOTEL, ARROWHEAD—Special attention given to commercial men and tourists. First class sample rooms. Finest scenery in British Columbia, overlooking Upper Arrow lake. W. J. Lightburne, proprietor.

GRAND FORKS
THE PROVINCE HOTEL, Grand Forks, B. C., will open January 15th. Newly built of brick and marble. Newly furnished; sixty bedrooms; three storeys of solid comfort; light and cheerful rooms. The most modern and best appointed hotel in the Boundary. Headquarters for mining, smelting and commercial men. Emil Larsen, Proprietor.

NELSON CAFE
FIRST CLASS MEALS
FURNISHED ROOMS IN CONNECTION
OPEN DAY AND NIGHT
FIRST CLASS LUNCH FROM 12 NOON TO 2 P. M.
PHONE 275
A. AUDET, PROP.

WHEN IN SPOKANE
stop at the Hotel Raymond, the most centrally located hotel in Spokane. Rates moderate. Buss meets all trains.

There cannot be a more acceptable
New Year's Present
at a moderate cost than a season ticket for the
New Skating Rink
Tickets are now on sale at
TOYE, TAYLOR & McQUARRIE'S Offices.

Carpet Cleaning
Beating carpets by hand spoils the texture, and does not remove the dirt.
Our up-to-date Steam Cleaning Process removes all the impurities and restores the goods to original colors.
10c PER SQUARE YARD.
Work called for and delivered promptly.
Clothes of all kinds cleaned, renovated, dyed and repaired.
Gent's Suits cleaned and pressed, 75c to $2.00; dyed, $3.00.
Ladies' Skirts cleaned, $1.00; dyed, $2.00.
Gloves cleaned, 25c to 50c.
Special Rates for Hotels, Restaurants, and Steamers.
Nelson Steam Laundry
601-603 Vernon Street.
Telephone 146. P. NIPOU, Prop.

Skating---Bowling
Under new management at the roller rink and bowling alley. Dance committees desiring use of rink, see
JOHN S. MASSON, Manager.

Beware of Frequent Colds.
A succession of colds or a protracted cold is almost certain to end in chronic catarrh, from which few persons ever wholly recover. Give every cold the attention it deserves and you may avoid this disagreeable disease. How can you cure a cold? Why not try Chamberlain's Cough Remedy? It is highly reccommended. Mrs. M. White, of Butler, Tenn., says: Several years ago I was bothered with my throat and lungs. Someone told me of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy. I began using it and it relieved me at once. Now my throat and lungs are sound and well." For sale by all druggists and dealers.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE

In the matter of Joseph Chipman, late of Nelson in the Province of British Columbia, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all persons having claims against the said Joseph Chipman, deceased, are required to forward particulars of the same duly verified to the undersigned on or before the 31st day of December, 1908, after which date the administrator will proceed to administer the estate of the said Joseph Chipman having regard only to such debts of deceased or which he shall then have received notice.

AND FURTHER NOTICE is hereby given that all persons indebted to the said Joseph Chipman are hereby required to pay said indebtedness on or before the 31st day of December, 1908.

Dated this 25th day of November, 1908.

BOWSER, REID & WALLBRIDGE.
Solicitors for Robie Lewis Reid, Administrator of the Estate. 187-27

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed Tenders, superscribed "Tender for School-house," will be received by the Honourable the Chief Commissioner up till noon of Saturday, the 26th December, 1908, for the erection and completion of a large one-room frame school house at Fruitvale, Ymir Electorial District.

Plans, Specifications, Contract and Forms of Tender may be seen on and after the 9th day of December, 1908, at the offices of the Government Agent, Nelson; of John A. Muir, Esq., Secretary of the School Board, Fruitvale, B. C.

Each proposal must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque or certificate of deposit on a chartered bank of Canada, made payable to the Honourable the Chief Commissioner for a sum equivalent to ten percent. of the amount of the tender, which shall be forfeited if the party tendering decline to enter into contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. The cheques or certificates of deposit of unsuccessful tenderers will be returned to them upon the execution of the contract.

Tenders will not be considered unless made out on the form supplied, signed with the actual signature of the tenderer, and enclosed in the envelopes furnished.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

F. C. GAMBLE,
Public Works Engineer.
Lands and Works Department,
Victoria, B .C., 3rd Dec., 1908. 195-17

NOTICE

In the matter of an application for a Duplicate Certificate of Title for Block "A," Subdivision Lot 791, Group 1, Kootenay District, British Coumbia, Map 813.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention to issue at the expiration of one month after the first publication hereof, a Duplicate Certificate of Title to the above mentioned lands, in the name of Thomas Edward Wilkinson, which Certificate of Title is dated the 12th day of June, 1908, and numbered 889A.

H. F. MACLEOD.
District Registrar.
Land Registry Office,
Nelson, B. C.
November 28th, 1908.

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that application will be made by the Crawford Bay & St. Mary's Railway Company, to the Parliament of Canada, at its next session, for an act amending its charter, so as to extend the time limit for the construction for the said railway and its charter, for power to change its name to that of British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan & Manitoba Railway Company, to change its head office, to be authorized to enter such arrangements with the Northern Empire Railway Company, as are permitted by articles 361, 362 and 363 of the Railway Act, and for other purposes.

Montreal, December 12th, 1908.

DANDURAND, HIBBARD, BOYER AND GOSSELIN,
Solicitors for Applicants.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF NELSON

Bylaw No. 195.

A By-Law to stop up and close a certain portion of Falls and Hoover Streets in the City of Nelson.

WHEREAS it is deemed advisable to close up a certain portion of Falls and Hoover Streets hereinafter described, being within the limits of the City of Nelson:

AND WHEREAS in the opinion of the Council such portions of said streets is not required for corporate purposes:

NOW THEREFORE THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL of the Corporation of the City of Nelson in Council assembled enacts as follows:

1. That the following portions of Falls Street and Hoover Street within the limits of the City of Nelson, be and the same are hereby declared stopped up and closed, namely: Those portions of said Hoover and Falls Streets lying within the limits of an area created by the following boundaries.

Commencing at a point on the westerly limit of Falls Street 140 feet in a northerly direction (N. 30 degrees 03 minutes W.) from the Southwest corner of Block "C," according to a plan of a Subdivision of Lot 150, Group 1, Kootenay; such corner being the intersection of the Westerly limit of Falls Street with the Northerly limit of Observatory Street according to the said plan; thence in a northerly direction (N. 30 degrees 03 minutes W.) from the said point so created along the westerly limit of Falls Street 190 feet to a point; thence across Falls Street and a portion of Hoover Street to the intersection of the Northerly limit of Lot 17, Block 6, according to said plan with the Southerly limit of Hoover Street; thence Westerly (S. 59 degrees 57 minutes W.) along the Southerly limit of Hoover Street for a distance of 9.94 feet to the Northwest corner of said Block 6, being the intersection of of the Southerly limit of Hoover Street with the Easterly limit of Falls Street; thence Southerly 175 feet S. 30 degrees 03 minutes E.) along the Easterly limit of Falls Street to a point; thence Westerly across Falls Street to the point of commencement.

2.—This By-Law shall take effect on, from and after the final passage hereof.

3. This By-Law shall be cited and known as "By-Law to stop up a portion of Falls and Hoover Streets in the City of Nelson."

Done and passed in Council assembled this day of 190.

NOTICE

Take notice that the above is a true copy of the proposed By-Law, upon which the vote of the municipality will be taken at the City of Nelson, on Thursday, the 14th day of January, next, between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 7 o'clock p. m., for the East ward, at the Council Chamber, at the corner of Victoria and Josephine Streets, and for the West Ward, at the corner of Victoria and Kootenay Streets, No. 301 Victoria Street.

Nelson, B. C., January 1st, 1909.

W. E. WASSON,
City Clerk.
214-10.

CORPORATION OF THE CITY OF NELSON

Bylaw No. 196.

A By-Law to raise Fifteen Thousand Dollars ($15,000), for the completion of the construction of the Public School in the City of Nelson, and improvement of the grounds and appurtenances in connection therewith.

WHEREAS the Board of School Trustees of the City of Nelson has prepared and laid before the Municipal Council of the City of Nelson an estimate showing that such Board requires Fifteen Thousand Dollars, ($15,000), to meet an extraordinary expenditure for the purpose of completing the construction of a Public School in the City of Nelson and improvement of the grounds and appurtenances in connection therewith;

AND WHEREAS such estimate has been duly considered and finally approved of by he said Council:

AND WHEREAS for the purpose aforesaid it will be necessary to borrow the sum of Fifteen Thousand Dollars ($15,000), and to issue debentures of the City of Nelson for the purpose of raising such amount.

AND WHEREAS the whole amount of the rateable land of the said City according to the last revised assessment roll is One Million Two Hundred and Ninety Eight Thousand Nine Hundred and Eighty Dollars ($1,298,980.)

AND WHEREAS it will be requisite to raise annually by rate the sum of One Thousand Three Hundred and Eight Dollars and Twenty-five Cents ($1,308.25 for paying the debt and interest:

NOW THEREFORE THE MUNICIPAL COUNCIL of the Corporation of the City of Nelson enacts as follows:

1. It shall and may be lawful for the Mayor of the Corporation of the City of Nelson to borrow upon the credit of the said Corporation, by way of the Debentures hereinafter mentioned, from any person or persons, body or bodies corporate, who may be willing to advance the same as a loan, a sum of money not to exceed in the whole the sum of Fifteen Thousand Dollars ($15,000), and to cause all such sums so raised or received to be paid into the hands of the Treasurer of the said Corporation for the purpose and the object hereinbefore recited:

2. It shall be lawful for the Mayor of the said Corporation to cause any number of Debentures to be made, executed and issued for such sum or sums as may be required for the purpose and object aforesaid, not exceeding, however, the sum of Fifteen Thousand Dollors ($15,000), each of the said Debentures being of the denomination of One Thousand Dollars ($1,000), and all such Debentures shall be sealed with the seal of the Corporation and signed by the Mayor thereof:

3. The said Debentures shall bear date the 1st day of February, 1909, and shall be made payable in Twenty (20) years from the said date, in lawful money of Canada, at the office of the Bank of Montreal in Nelson aforesaid, which place of payment shall be designated by the said Debentures and shall have attached to them coupons for the payment of interest and the signatures to the interest coupons may be either written, stamped, printed or lithographed.

4. The said Debentures shall bear interest at the rate of Five (5) per cent. from the date hereof, which interest shall be payable semi-annually at the said office of the Bank of Montreal in Nelson aforesaid, in lawful money of Canada on the first day of August and the first day of February respectively in each year during the currency thereof; and it shall be expressed in said Debentures and Coupons to be so payable.

5. It shall be lawful for the Mayor of the said Corporation to negotiate and sell the said Debentures or any of them for less than par, but in no case shall the Debentures or any of them be negotiated or sold for less than Ninety-five (95) per centum of their value, including the cost of negotiating and sale, brokerage and all other incidental expenses.

6. There shall be raised and levied in each year during the currency of said Debentures the sum of Seven Hundred and Fifty Dollars ($750.00), for payment of interest, and the sum of Five Hundred and Fifty-eight Dollars and Twenty-five Cents ($558.25) for payment of the said Debentures by rate sufficient therefor on all the rateable land in the said Municipality.

7. It shall be lawful for the said Municipal Council to re-purchase any of the said Debentures upon such terms as may be agreed upon with the legal holder or holders thereof or any part thereof, either at the time of sale or any subsequent time or times, and all Debentures so re-purchased shall forthwith be cancelled and destroyed and no re-issue of Debentures so re-purchased shall be made in consquence of such re-purchase.

8. This By-Law shall take effect on or after the 20th day of January, 1909.

9. This By-Law may be cited for all purposes as the "City of Nelson Public School Loan By-Law, 1909."

Done and passed in Council assembled this day of 19 .

NOTICE

Take notice that the above is a true copy of the proposed By-Law, upon which the vote of the municipality will be taken at the City of Nelson, on Thursday, the 14th day of January, next, between the hours of 9 o'clock a. m. and 7 o'clock p. m., for the East Ward, at the Council Chamber, at the corner of Victoria and Josephine Streets, and for the West Ward, at the corner of Victoria and Kootenay Streets, No. 301 Victoria Street.

Nelson, B. C., January 1st, 1909.

W. E. WASSON,
City Clerk.
214-10.

Notice of Application for Renewal of Liquor Licence.

NOTICE is hereby given that I, G. S. Coleman, of Ymir, B. C., intend to apply to the Superintendent of Provincial Police at the expiration of one month from the date hereof, for a renewal of my retail liquor licence for the premises known as the Waldorf Hotel, situate at Ymir, B. C., and transfer of same to Mamie Coleman.

G. S. COLEMAN.

Dated, Dec. 6th, 1908. 193-30

Application for Retal Liquor License.

NOTICE is hereby given that I C. Robinson of Ymir, B. C., intend to apply to the Superintendent of Provincial Police at the expiration of one month from the date hereof for a retail liquor licence for the premises to be known as the Sheep Creek Hotel, situated on the Queen Road at Salmo, B. C.

Dated at Salmo, B. C., Dec. 24th, 1908.

208-30 CONRAD ROBINSON.

A Special Sale of White Dress Shirts

We have a large stock of these on hand. The regular price is $1.25, $1.85 and $1.50. *To clear them we offer them, in all sizes, up to January 6th, next,*

Your Choice for 90c Each

The Hudson's Bay Store

Imperial Bank of Canada

HEAD OFFICE TORONTO

Capital Authorized.....$10,000,000

Capital Paid Up ..... $5,000,000 | Rest $5,000,000

D. R. WILKIE, President | HON. ROBT. JAFFRAY, Vice-Pres.

BRANCHES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA:

Arrowhead, Cranbrook, Golden, Kamloops, Michel, Nelson, Revelstoke, Vancouver and Victoria.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

Interest allowed on deposits at current rate from date of deposit.

NELSON BRANCH J. M. LAY, Manager.

Canadian Bank of Commerce

Head Office, Toronto. Established 1867

B. E. WALKER, President | Paid up Capital $10,000,000

ALEX. LAIRD, General Manager | Reserve Fund 6,000,000

Branches throughout Canada and in the United States and England.

SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT

Deposits of $1 and upwards are received and interest allowed at current rates. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons, withdrawals to be made by any one of the number or by the survivor.

J. L. BUCHAN, Manager Nelson Branch.

BANK OF MONTREAL

(Established 1817)

Capital All Paid Up ....$14,400,000 Rest $12,000,000

HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL

Rt. Hon. Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal, G. C. M. G. Hon. President

Hon. Sir. George Drummond, K. C. M. G., President

Sir Edward S. Clouston, Bart., Vice President and Gen. Manager.

BRANCHES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Armstrong, Enderby, Greenwood, Kelowna, Nelson, New Denver, Nicola, New Westminster, Rossland, Summerland, Vancouver, Vernon, Victoria, Chilliwack, Hosmer.

NELSON BRANCH L. B. DEVEBER, Manager.

The Royal Bank of Canada

INCORPORATED 1869.

Capital Paid Up $3,900,000

Reserve Fund $4,390,000

Total Assets $46,800,000

HEAD OFFICE MONTREAL.

Branches in Canada extending from the Pacific to the Atlantic. | A general banking business transacted.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.

Received in sums of $1.00 and upwards. Interest allowed thereon at current rate. Depositors are subject to no delay whatever in the withdrawal of the whole or any portion of the amounts deposited.

G. A. SPINK, Manager. NELSON, B. C. BRANCH

SUBJECT TO CONFIRMATION

We Will Buy		We Will Sell	
100-200 B. C. Copper	$8.25	1000 Alberta Coal	12 1-2c
5-20 Consolidated Smelters	$85	2000 B. C. Amalgamated Coal	4c
1000-3000 Diamond Vale Coal	14 1-2c	1000 Diamond Coal	54c
5-25 Granby	$102	100 Nugget Gold Mines	75c
500-2000 International Coal	72c	1000 Rambler Cariboo	16 1-2c
500-2000 Royal Collieries	offer	200 Snowstorm	$2.16
100-300 Western Oil ordinary	75c	5000 Sullivan	1c

MIGHTON & CAVANAUGH

BROKERS

Drawer 1082 NELSON, B. C. Phone 118

We thank the people of Nelson and readers of the Daily News everywhere, for a liberal patronage throughout 1908, and we extend to all our sincerest wish that you may enjoy all happiness and prosperity throughout 1909.

W. G. THOMSON

Bookseller and Stationer

Phone 34. Nelson, B. C.

The Daily News.

Published at Nelson Every Morning Except Monday, by News Publishing Company, Limited

W. G. McMORRIS..... Manager

TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION LABEL NELSON, B.C.

THE ANNUAL REVIEW.

The Daily News presents its many readers this morning with a 32-page edition containing 224 columns of matter and illustrations which, with the exception of the news of the day, consists wholly of a review of the mining, lumbering and fruit growing industries in Southeastern British Columbia for 1908 together with the outlook for the present year, statistical figures in connection with the industries named, and also in connection with other matters of local interest, such as usually appears at the first of the year, descriptive sketches on sport, scenery, and places in Kootenay, and in addition an unusually large number of well chosen and well executed cuts.

The New Year's number of The Daily News has been a special feature for the past six or seven years and has come to be very generally looked for, but it is safe to say that the edition presented to the public today far exceeds anything attempted in past years and in its review features is easily the best ever published in the province. No pains have spared to obtain exact information from the best available sources and to make the issue unusually interesting by numerous illustrations, the modern newspaper method of attracting the public.

In connection with the compiling of the review this year a vast amount of detailed information was collected regarding the various properties and industries in the several mining districts of Southern British Columbia and this information will be furnished our readers in next Sunday's issue.

While the thanks of the management are due to several kindly contributors to this number, special mention must be made of the able and untiring efforts of Mr. E. Jacobs, the well known editor of the Mining Record, Victoria, and acknowledged as the most accurate journalistic authority on mining in B. C., who has most carefully prepared the comprehensive mining review of the whole province presented to our readers this morning, including the valuable tabulated statements. This review entailed an immense amount of patient labor and adds greatly to the usefulness of this issue.

One of the chief objects in getting out an issue like the present one is to advertise this city and district abroad, a work that this newspaper has successfully accomplished for the past six years and which it will continue to do during 1909 with the best of the facilities at its disposal.

The Daily News is now comfortably housed in its own handsome brick building, as good as the best in the west, and throughout the coming year will bend its energies unceasingly to promote the best interests of Nelson and the Kootenay and Boundary districts.

The Daily News is now the morning paper for a large and rapidly growing section of the province, two-thirds of its daily circulation being outside of its home city, and the earnest desire of its management is to still further increase its sphere in usefulness during the present year.

This opportunity is taken of wishing our many readers and patrons a very bright and prosperous and happy New Year.

Looking for Necklace.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2—Six detectives today are looking for the drivers of several cabs in which Mrs. George D. Hemlen of No. 50 Central Park west, made trips in the shopping district yesterday, when she lost a parcel necklace valued at $10,000.

Results of Celebration.

NEW YORK, Jan. 2—A summary of the mishaps attending New York's new year's eve festivities show that thirteen persons were shot, none fatally, during the late hours of last night and early hours today.

NEWS OF THE DOMINION

LONDON, Ont., Jan. 2.—G. Paisley, a car cleaner for the Grand Trunk railway, was cut to pieces in the railway yard by a switch engine last night. He had taken the place temporarily for another employee.

TORONTO, Jan. 2.—All liquor bars were closed yesterday and as a result there were only four arrests for drunkenness. On Christmas Day the bars were wide open and eighty arrests were made for drunkenness.

TORONTO, Jan. 2.—There were 7,947 births in Toronto last year as compared with 6,715 in 1907. The marriages totalled respectively 3,413 and 3,611. The deaths were 4,630 and 4,562.

MONTREAL, Jan. 2.—The Empress of Ireland docked and landed passengers yesterday forenoon at Halifax.

TORONTO, Jan. 2.—It is stated today that at the forthcoming convention of the Ontario liberals J. A. Macdonald, editor of the Toronto Globe, will be elected leader of the party. The present leader, A. G. McKay, has announced his intention of resigning.

MONTREAL, Jan. 2.—The Empress of Japan arrived at Hongkong at three o'clock yesterday afternoon from Vancouver.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 2.—The Manitoba legislature is called together for the dispatch of business on February 4th.

TORONTO, Jan. 2.—The Liquor Licence bylaw carried in Toronto yesterday by majorities variously placed at from 450 to 750. The bylaw calls for reductions in the number of liquor licences from 150 to 110. Mayor Oliver was elected by 16,899 majority over his next strongest opponent, ex-alderman Davies. The latest figures give the majority vote as follows: Oliver 24,377, Davies 8,746, Lindala 1,523, Briggs 345. The new controllers are Geary Hocken, Harrison and Ward. The last three named being members of the old board. F. S. Spence, another old member of the board was defeated by Geary.

WINNIPEG, Jan. 2.—The funeral of senator Bernier took place this morning. Interment took place in the historic cemetery of St. Boniface cathedral.

FROBISHER, Sask., Jan. 2.—Mendel Schmerler was frozen to death while walking home on Tuesday. A blizzard was raging at the time and it is supposed that he lost his way and was overcome by exhaustion.

HAMILTON, Jan. 2.—William Burrows, one of Hamilton's most prominent and respected manufacturers, is dead.

OTTAWA, Jan. 2.—Rev. William McIntosh, chaplain of St. Andrew's society, created a mild sensation in an address yesterday before that body. Speaking of the good feeling which should ever eixst between Roman Catholics and Protestants he said the man was greater than his religion. "When a man says he is a Protestant. I ask him if he is any better for that. The important point is the man, not his religion. It is indeed strange that a minister may preach all the year for the public good and newspapers never mention them. But let him make a fool of himself and the newspapers come out with great headlines. I was ashamed when I read a despatch which came from Toronto in which a minister there played to the galleries, saying: 'I would not shake hands with the pope.' I was ashamed that a minister should so forget himself as to cause friction and ill feeling by making such a statement. I would shake hands with the pope. I would do so as a greeting to a gentleman, and a man who wields a great influence, and to whom many dear friends of mine look up."

Church Services Today.

The services announced for today in the churches of Nelson are as follows:

ANGLICAN—St. Saviour's church, corner Ward and Silica street. Second Sunday after Christmas. 8 a. m. Holy Communion; 11 a.m. morning prayer and Holy Communion 2:30 p. m. Sunday school Rev. F H Graham rector.

CATHOLIC—Church of Mary Immaculate, corner of Ward and Mill streets Low mass, 8 a. m.; high mass 10:30 a. m.; evening service 7:30. Rev. Father Althoff, priest, will preach at all services

SALVATION ARMY—Barracks on Victoria St., west of Josephine. Knee drill, 7 a. m.; holiness meeting, 11:00 a. m.; praise meeting 3:00 p. m.; evening meeting at 8 o'clock. J. K. Josling, Adjutant.

BAPTIST—Stanley Street, near Mill. Morning service 11 a. m. Evening service 7:30 p. m. Sunday school 2:30 p. m. Rev. The morning subject will be "A Watch-A. N. Frith will preach at both services. word for the New Year." The evening subject "A Hymn Study."

PRESBYTERIAN—St. Paul's, corner of Victoria and Kootenay streets. Morning service, 11 a. m.; Sunday school, 2:30 p. m.; Men's Bible class, 4 p. m. Evening service 7:30 p. m. Rev. J. T. Ferguson, pastor.

METHODIST—Services held in the Congregational church, corner of Silica and Stanley streets. Morning service 11 a. m.; Sunday School and Bible Classes, 2:30; Evening service 7:30. Morning subject, "A Motto for 1909." Evening subject "The Earthquake in Italy, a Parable for the New Year." The sacrament of the Lord's supper will be administered at the close of the evening service. Rev. R. Newton Powell, pastor.

VANCOUVER Jan. 2—Ambrose Clark a young man who was well known and liked in local sporting circles, died at the Central hospital yesterday morning as the result of being badly crushed by a log on Thursday evening. He was working in Fraser's logging camp near Magee.

To the Electors of the City of Nelson

We the undersigned candidates for election to the city council respectively pledge ourselves if elected to support during the year 1909 the following platform:—

(1) The full and proper completion of the electric power plant and the public school building.

(2) The speedy resumption of the tramway service, by private enterprise, because under the statutes we are precluded from considering the construction of the same as a municipal venture inasmuch as our borrowing powers for any such purpose have been exhausted.

(3) The extension of the city's limits in order to advance the city's prestige, and also to improve the sections thus acquired.

(4) The securing the establishment of new enterprises within the city, but at the same time duly considering the protection of those already established.

(5) The continuation of the policy of past councils of the city in levying taxes against lands and relieving improvements as much as possible, thus encouraging the expenditure of money in the building up of the city.

(6) The maintenance of our public utilities at the highest point of efficiency.

(7) The encouraging the laying of permanent sidewalks upon a frontage tax basis.

(8) The continuance of the present civic policy regarding Sunday closing and the maintenance of public order.

(9) The maintenance of the recognized standard of wages upon all public works.

(10) The doing of all in our power to improve the city's appearance, including its parks and cemetery.

Dated, December 30, 1908.

Harold Selous

Candidate for the mayoralty.

Edward Kerr
Geo. W. Hale
G. B. Matthew

Aldermanic candidates for East Ward

D. C. McMorris
Geo. Steed
J. F. Kilby

Aldermanic candidates for West Ward

MINARD'S LINIMENT CO., LIMITED.

Sirs:—I have used your MINARD'S LINIMENT for the past 25 years and whilst I have occasionally used other liniments, I can safely say that I have never used any equal to yours.

If rubbed between the hands and inhaled frequently, it will never fail to cure a cold in the head in twenty-four hours.

It is also the best for bruises, sprains, etc. Yours truly,

Dartmouth. J. G. LESLIE.

Sauer Krout and Weiners

Young turkeys, geese, ducks and chickens, prime roasts of beef, pork, mutton or veal. What more would a king want. Prepared English mince meat, pork sausage and bologna, in fact every line of meat and delicatessan, usually carried in a butcher shop at

Braidwood Bros.

Phone A370

Two Great Improvements In Talking Machine Records

I. Columbia Indestructible Cylinders

Do not break—never wear out—can be sent by mail, price 40c

II. Columbia Double-Sided Discs

Two records in one, positively n scratch, last longest, play best

10-inch double discs 85c

12-inch double discs $1.25

Catalogues on application.

FLETCHER BROS.

Victoria, B. C., Sole Distributors

W. G. THOMSON, Local Agent.

GALT

Mines: Lethbridge ALTA.

COAL in Car Lots Shipped to All Railway Points in the Kootenay District

W. P. TIERNEY, General Sales Agent, P. O. Box 923 NELSON, B.C

BURNS ALL NIGHT

COAL

ICE, COKE and WOOD

We Have in Stock and Can Deliver Promptly the Well-Known GALT COAL

The Kootenay Ice & Fuel Co. N.E. Cor. Baker and Ward Office Phone 265

10 Per Cent. Discount

Preparatory to stock taking we are offering our entire stock at a discount of 10 per cent. on any article in our store. This is an opportunity which you should not miss to procure some of the thousand and one useful articles which we are offering.

Optical Goods

This is one of the most trying seasons of the year on the eyes. The dazzling brightness of the snow causing a great deal of unpleasantness. Let us fit you with glasses which will protect your eyesight.

Our Eye Specialist Understands Your Case

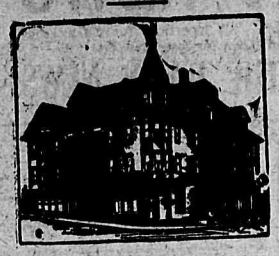
Watch Repairing

Let us impress upon you that if your watch is worth repairing it is worth taking to the best equipped store in the city for this class of work. We guarantee our work.

J. J. Walker 401 Baker St.

Graduate Optician and Jeweler

HOTEL ARRIVALS OF A DAY



HUME—A. A. Richardson, Vancouver; G. R. Belton, Grand Forks; F. W. Jarvis, Aylesbury; J. McGreeny, Trail; C. B. Busk, C. P. Burgess, Kokanee; C. F. Robinson, Winnipeg; C. C. Tirone Spokane; E. P. Butler, Seattle.

STRATHCONA—R. E. Larmour, Brantford; A. F. Frame and wife, Winnipeg; O. Lachmund, Arowhead; W. Delbridge; J. R. McKearney, ancouver; F. Baint, Richmond; W. C. Elkington, Lytham.

Grand Central Hotel
OPPOSITE POST OFFICE
American and European Plans
J. A. ERICKSON

GRAND CENTRAL—S. P. McDonald, E. Johnson, Kaslo; W. J. Stewart, Moyie; G. J. Flynn, Niagara Falls; W. Wheeler, Westley.

Madden House
Thos. Madden, Prop. Baker St.
Well Furnished Rooms With Bath
Best Board in the City
A COMFORTABLE HOME

MADDEN—W. Mason and wife, J. Dunkerly J. Marchmont Vancouver; J. D. Howser, Montreal.

Lakeview Hotel
Corner Hall and Vernon Street
N. MALLETTE, Proprietor.
Two blocks from city wharf.
The best dollar a day house in Nelson.
All White Help.

LAKEVIEW—J. Carlton, J. Dodd, N. Walker, Cape Race; W. Davidson, Melrod.

Tremont House
Baker St., Nelson
Malone & Tregillus, Props.
European Plan, 50c. up
American Plan, $1.25 and $1.50
Meals, 25c.
SPECIAL RATES PER MONTH

TREMONT—S. P. Cawley, A. Cawley, Salmo; N. Hall, Burton; A. Bremner, Ymir.

Queen's Hotel
BAKER STREET
A. LAPOINTE, Proprietor.
Rates $1.50 to $2.00 per day.
Special rates to city boarders.

QUEEN'SR. C. Ingles, Crawford Bay; D. H. Keeter, Fernie; W. H. Shepherd, Cranbrook.

The Klondyke Hotel
VERNON STREET
Headquarters for miners, smelter men, loggers and railroad men
Rates: $1.00 per day up.
NELSON & JOHNSON, Props.

KLONDYKE—R. Johnson, C Jensen, Matinsville; W. Darrough, Minneapolis.
KOOTENAY—J. Bavin, Kaslo; F. R. Hall, Spokane; A. Maugiavite, Shields.
SHERBROOKE—J. Grafton, W. Daneesbury, R. Calder, Morrisburg; J. Caverty, Grand Forks; M. Harris, Moutreal.
ROYAL—J. W. Holenbeck, Spokane; F. Rye, Kaslo; H. Oliver, Procter
SILVER KING—W. Laurence, J. Laurence Moose Jaw; E. Van Stow, Aberdeen.
NELSON—G. Madore, Rossland; F. Guillamouli, Kaslo; W. Ryan, Spokane; A. Guinani, Spokane.
BARTLETT—W. Dubeck Victoria; J. Harrison, M. Dearden, Waterloo.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diptheria.

Southern Authoress Dead.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 2—Mary Estlyn Moore Davis, the popular southern authoress and wife of Thomas Edward Davis died here today.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diptheria.

LOCAL BANK MANAGERS

DISCUSS BUSINESS SITUATION IN KOOTENAY

OUTLOOK IS SATISFACTORY FOR A GOOD YEAR

In accordance with the custom followed for the past six years, The Daily News yesterday called upon the local managers of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, the Bank of Montreal, the Imperial Bank of Canada and the Royal Bank of Canada and obtained in each case a brief expression of opinion as to the result of the past year's work from the banking standpoint, the financial condition hereabouts at the close of the year and the outlook for 1909.

As will be noted in the several interviews given hereunder, the depression which prevailed all over the continent a year ago, touched the Kootenays only lightly, the only real effect here being to prevent further and rapid extension for the time being. There have been no commercial failures and business in the Kootenay is on a sound basis. Bankers are always conservative in the estimate of the future no matter how rosy the outlook, so that upon the whole the views expressed today by the local bank managers can only be regarded as very satisfactory.

Appended will be found the brief interviews referred to:

CANADIAN BANK OF COMMERCE.

"All things considered I think that the business men of Nelson and the district tributory to it, have come through the year 1908 in a manner which shows that business generally is on a sound basis here. Notwithstanding the loss suffered by the community through the curtailing of lumber operations, as a result of the slackness of demand and poor prices prevailing in the prairie provinces, and the unfortunate fate of the strawberry crop, the volume of business transacted by our merchants, both wholesale and retail, appears to have been fairly well maintained and, while in some quarters it has been difficult to make collections, on the whole payments have been pretty well met, there have been no failures of any consequence, nor are there any signs of any serious trouble. This state of affairs is to a large extent due, I think, to the increased activity in the mining industry throughout the year, which is remarkable in view of the fact that the whole country has just passed through a period of severe financial depression and in face of the prevailing low prices for metals, and it is ample evidence that outside capital is awakening to the possibilities of the mineral resources of this part of the country. Then, of course, there is the money which has been put in circulation through the building operations of the city, which has proved quite a factor in the situation locally. While the loss suffered by the fruit growers in the marketing of the strawberry crop is to be greatly regretted and will doubtless tend to discourage those interested, there can be no question of the results of the season's work have done much to show up the possibilities of this industry, both by making the land attractive to the eye of the prospective settler and by demonstrating that fruit of an excellent quality can be grown here."

J. L. BUCHAN.

BANK OF MONTREAL.

"As to the general results from a banking standpoint for 1908 I refer you to the statement of the president and general manager at the annual meeting of the shareholders recently held in Montreal and reproduced in The Daily News last month. The country has received from the depression existing a year ago, passed through that period with less trouble than was experienced in the United States, and today the financial outlook is a satisfactory one. The feature of 1908 in Canada was the great harvest in the middle west and the good prices that are being got for the grain. Kootenay, like the rest of the Dominion, should feel the impetus of good times this year and the good work done in London by the agent general in advertising the resources of this province there will probably result in considerably more British capital and more British settlers coming to B. C. during the year. We need both. There is room for improvement in the western lumber situation and there is a promise of real activity for the industry in the Kootenay. Upon the whole mining has done well during 1908 and the industry starts out this year upon a good basis. The facilities for transportation and reduction of ore have never been so good as at the present time and the ore shipments demonstrate the very large amount of mining work that is being accomplished throughout southern British Columbia. Though it has encountered some difficulties at the start the fruit growing industry is rapidly advancing in the district tributory to Nelson, and while a very fair amount of land has been taken up by settlers during the year just over it will take further time to develop fruit growing on a commercial basis. The business situation in Nelson has been satisfactory and the outlook for the year is a promising one.

L. B. De VEBER.

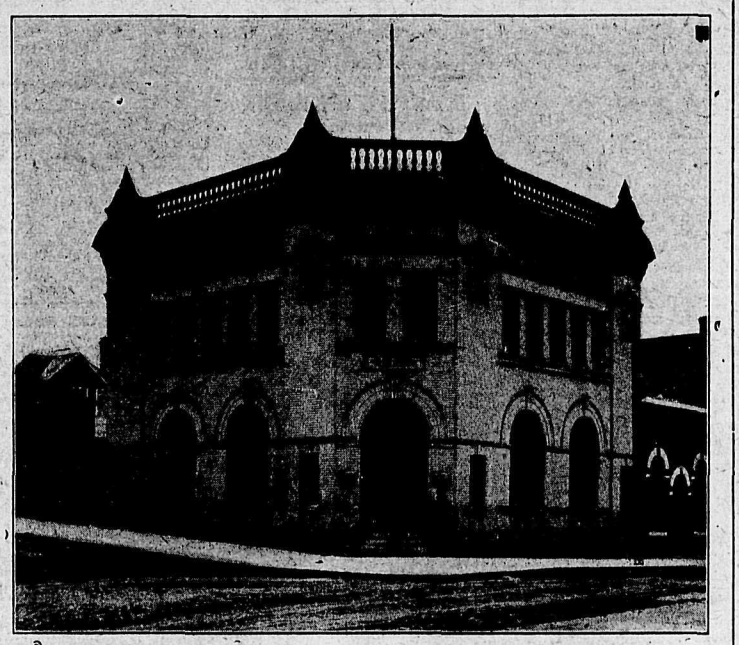
IMPERIAL BANK OF CANADA.

"General business has been very fair during the year past year, I look for a steady improvement during 1909. Mining is progressing favorably; lumbering will soon be active again, for the stocks are so small in the prairie provinces and their good crop of last year is providing money to purchase. Fruit farming is making strides, I am satisfied that in the next few years we shall see all the good land taken up, cultivated and producing. The city has reason to be proud of her growth during the past few years, exery effort should be made to foster our present industries and to attract new ones. What the district needs more than anything is a good tourist hotel placed on the main lake; there we have the scenery, the finest in the world, and tourists would flock in every years, provided the hotel had the assistance of the railway companies and the route properly advertised. We must continue to advertise our district, the country is undeveloped as yet and capital is needed to develop our mines and open up other industries.

J. M. LAY.

THE ROYAL BANK.

Local manager was too busily engaged yesterday to grant an extended interview but his views generally correspond with those of the other local managers already given.



BANK OF MONTREAL, ONE OF NELSON'S HANDSOMEST STRUCTURES.

IN PACE WITH COUNTRY

THE DAILY NEWS IN LINE WITH OTHER ENTERPRISES

PLANT IS EQUIPPED FOR ALL KINDS OF PRINTING

Keeping pace with the development that is going on in the field in which it circulates, the Kootenay and Boundary countries, in which it is the only daily paper published, The Daily News during the past year has made marked progress and has now one of the most complete printing offices in British Columbia. During the year The News has acquired a handsome new home, which has been fitted up with every convenience for turning out a first-class paper.

This building was erected about ten years ago by the B. C. Gold Fields corporation. It is situated on Baker street, two doors west of the Bank of Montreal. It is of solid brick, two stories high, with pressed brick front, its size being 50 by 50 feet, with a press room at the rear, erected since the purchase, 24 feet by 36 feet in size.

Entrance is gained through a handsome hallway on the east side of the building. To the right on entering is the business office, 16 feet by 20 feet in size, and well lighted by a large plate glass window. The office is equipped with a large fire proof vault.

From the entrance hallway swinging doors open into another hallway leading to the rear of the building and also to the manager's office, while stairs lead to the upper story. Across the hall from the business and manager's office is the commercial printing room, 38 feet by 22 in size and lighted with large plate glass windows. Through the job room access is gained to the press room.

On the second story are located the editorial rooms, the news composing room and the book bindery and ruling department. The editorial rooms are at the head of the stairs overlooking the street. Thes are 21 feet by 20 in size, with a private office for the editor and a large room for the news staff. Adjoining this on the front of the building is the book binding and ruling department, 28 feet by 20 in size. All the rear of the building is occupied by the news composing room, which is 28 by 36 feet in size, and is lighted, as is the job room, by large plate glass windows.

The mechanical equipment is the equal of anything between Winnipeg and the Pacific coast for the turning out not only of a newspaper but also of all high-class commercial printing, including book binding and ruling, a specialty being made of loose leaf work, so much used in book-keeping in these days. The plant throughout is operated by electricity, each piece of machinery in the building being run by its own separate motor. The size to which The Daily News has grown in the past few years may be judged from the fact that there are on its regular pay roll thirty persons.

THE NEW HOME OF THE DAILY NEWS.

Big Remnant Sale

Prices Reduced One-Third to One-Half

All this week we will have a big sale of remnants. Odds and ends of everything in the store will be offered at one-third to one-half off usual prices. After the big business we did this Christmas, there are a number of broken lots and odd pieces over. As we want the room for new goods we are offering these at prices that will move them quickly. Among the many tempting bargains that may be picked up are:

Blouses	Ladies' Underwear	Dress Goods
Towelling	Sheeting	Children's Coats
Table Linen	Flannelette	Wrapperettes
Ladies' Hose	Cottons	Corsets

Come early and get the pick

MEAGHER & CO.

The Store of Quality

extends thanks for your liberal patronage during the year 1908, wishing one and all a happy and prosperous New Year.

A. S. HORSWILL :: Phone 10

CANADA'S GREATEST WESTERN SCHOOL
Sprott-Shaw Business Institute
(Vancouver, B. C.)
NEW YEAR'S TERM, JANUARY 4 Send for catalogue.
R. J. SPROTT, B. A., Mgr. J. R. CUNNINGHAM, Esq., Secy-Tres.

CORBETT COMES OUT

If Jeffries Will Not Fight Johnson He Will.

PUEBLO, Jan. 2—"With Jeffries out of the game, who is there to fight Johnson?" said James J. Corbett here tonight.

"No one left but yours truly. If I can get my plans arranged, I'll re-enter the ring. I'm in good shape, too. I will fight Johnson if Jeff won't, not because I am to fight a black man, but to wrest the title back, and then try and arrange it so no black man could ever regain it, for the color line should be drawn then by all honorable white boxers, once and for all."

SNUB FROM KAISER

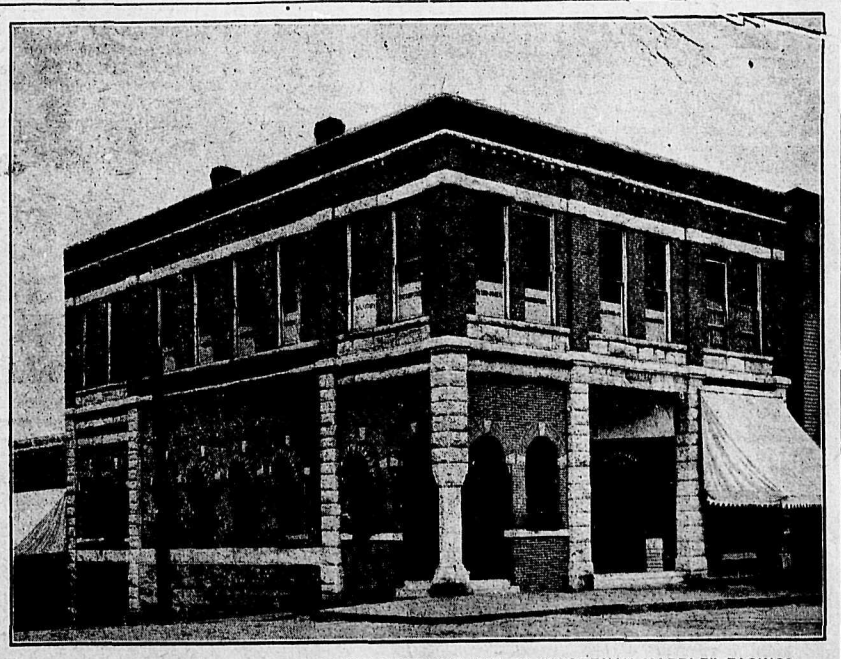
Refuses to Shake Hands With President of Reichstag.

BERLIN, Jan. 2—Considerable comment has been aroused by the fact that emperor William at the New Year's day reception yesterday refrained from offering his hand to count von Stolberg Wernigerode, the president of the reichstag.

The incident is regarded as an intentional snub expressing his majesty's resentiment against the reichstag for that body's frank criticisms of his course in the matter of the interview with him printed in the London Daily Telegraph, last October.

Daring Theft in Vancouver.

VANCOUVER, Jan. 2—Early this evening almost in daylight, while Cordova street was thronged with Saturday afternoon shoppers, a man smashed the side window of Lyttleton Bros.' jewelry store, seized a special display tray containing from $7000 to $10,000 worth of diamonds and other precious stones, bolted up a staircase adjoining, scattered some of his treasure trove on the way and disappeared in the back premises. He is still non-est.



SEATLE BLOCK, NELSON, SHOWING THE EFFECTIVE USE OF "KOOTENAY MARBLE" FACINGS.

Read Daily News Want Ads

A Residential Site

Three choice level lots on Houston Street, just off Stanley Street, all cleared.

Price $250.00

TOYE, TAYLOR & McQUARRIE

Box 51 NELSON, B. C. Telephone 254

PROSPECTS ARE BRIGHT

EVERYTHING POINTS TO A GOOD YEAR AT PHOENIX.

LAST YEAR ESTABLISHED RECORD FOR ORE TONNAGE.

(Special to The Daily News.)

PHOENIX, Jan. 2—While evidences of the lull in mining activity which followed the financial panic of fifteen months ago are still to be found in Phoenix, the industrial life of the camp is gradually reviving, the horizon of the incoming year has the rosy tinge that restores confidence and bids fair to see the return of the "good old days" of the big Boundary mining camp, when the wheels of industrial machinery revolved at top speed, money flowed freely and business life smiled.

But notwithstanding the fact that the general activity of mining development has been quiet here during the past year, it has nevertheless been a record twelve months for ore tonnages from Phoenix camp. This has been due to the improved shipping facilities and increased tonnages from the Granby. This year Boundary mines have shipped close to a million and a half tons of ore, as compared with 1,148,237 tons in 1907, and 1,161,537 tons in 1906—practically all of which was treated at Boundary smelters. Economy in mining methods now in vogue here is shown in the fact that Phoenix mines just before the slump in copper, were employing 1,000 men and shipping between 90,000 and 100,000 tons of ore per month, while today only some 750 to 800 men are employed and the tonnages are greater.

Phoenix is the great copper camp of Canada, by reason of having the largest output of ore, and the Granby is the big producer, the other companies with mines in this camp being the Canada Consolidated, and the Dominion Copper. Following the slump in copper all producers in the Boundary closed tight on November 11, 1907.

On Jan. 1, 1908, the Granby resumed ore shipments which steadily increased until March, when 110,223 tons were shipped. During the month of March the entire battery of eight furnaces were in blast for the entire 31 days. In succeeding months one or more of the furnaces have been out of commission for days while various improvements were being made, each having to be connected with the new steel flue dust chamber, and latterly the enlarging of the first of the battery of furnaces required some weeks. Then the Fernie fire and the uncertainty of coke supply resulted in four of the furnaces being out of commission for some weeks. Then the Fernie fire and the uncertainty of coke supply resulted in four of the furnaces being nearly cut in two. The total shipments from Granby mines for the year, however, ran over the million mark, being approximately 1,060,000 tons, as compared with 613,537 tons in 1907 and 801,404 tons in 1906. The smelter treated over a million tons this year as compared with 637,626 tons in 1907 and 828,879 tons in 1906.

During the past year the Granby company has made steady advancement with increased facilities for the production of blister copper, the improvements completed and in progress representing an expenditure of $500,000. The bulk of the money is being spent at the smelter, however, where a new steel dust chamber, with endless chain system, was installed, new steel buildings over furnaces and blower erected as well as an addition to the concentrator building, and new air compressors and convertor installed.

At the mines the number of crushers has been increased to four, each of which has a capacity of 1,500 tons per hour, automatic dump cars have been installed and much other new and improved machinery to facilitate in shipping ore has been added and the Granby mines equipment is the most complete in the province. Its 60-drill electrically driven air compressor furnishes the power needed for drilling, pumping, hoisting and many other uses at the properties, including diamond drilling machine shop purposes. The ore is broken down in immense stopes, run into chutes, thence into mine cars, thence to the crushers and ore bins, and on to the smelter—never being handled by hand or shovel from the time it is blasted till it comes out in the shape of marketable blister copper at the smelter—gravity being used in all operations for handling, as far as possible.

The mines are now capable of shipping 5,000 tons of ore daily and with the completion of the improvements at the smelter, now going on, about next April the furnaces should consume about 130,000 tons odd monthly.

The second most important group of copper producers in Phoenix camp are the mines of the Dominion Copper company, which shipped to the company's own smelter at Boundary Falls. When operating at full capacity Dominion Copper mines at Phoenix employed 200 to 300 men and shipped about 1,000 tons of ore daily. The mines closed down in common with other producers in 1907, resuming operations again in July last. When shipping only a few weeks the smelter was overtaken with fuel shortage resulting from the fire at Fernie coke ovens and since that time the Dominion Copper company have gone into liquidation, and a reorganiztion of the company is now pending. The company largely increased its production of copper anticipating a continuance of the 25-cent copper market just before the disastrous slump of a year ago. When the metal declined it had a large amount of copper on hand, and as it had expended the bulk of its surplus in the purchase of new properties, smelter enlargement and development work, it was unable to continue the payment of interest on its $800,000 of bonded indebtedness.

The ore shipments from the Dominion mines while in operation this year were: Brooklyn, 5,780 tons; Rawhide, 16,740; Sunset, 3,802; Mountain Rose, 530; Athelstan 120. The smelter treated 22,666 tons.

The Snowshoe mine of the Canada Consolidated company, which resumed operations in August, has been gradually increasing its tonnage and adding new improvements. The mine is employing over 100 men and shipping close to 600 tons of ore daily. The greater part of the ore goes to the company's smelter at Trail and the balance to the Greenwood smelter. Since resumption the Snowshoe has shipped about 50,000 tons.

But the future of Phoenix is brightened by the prospective new shippers for 1909, among which will be the Phoenix Amalgamated, the Consolidated company's newly developed property. Only 245 tons of test ore have as yet been shipped, but the development work done on the property has been particularly encouraging, with an extensive vein of good looking ore now disclosed. The route for a tramway and shipping facilities is now being surveyed and the Phoenix Amalgamated promises to be a big shipper before the close of 1909.

Another prospective producer is the Wellington group of properties recently bonded by the B. C. Copper company The development work has already justified the commencing of construction of shipping facilities which will require an aerial tram line to carry the ore to the Great Northern railway.

The B. C. Copper company is the second big copper producer in the Boundary and since resuming last June has been conspicuously successful in its operations, the financial sheet of the company being now clean with prospects for the payment of a dividend in the course of a few weeks.

Mother Lode mine is the big shipper of the company, where much new machinery was added this year, nearly doubling the shipping capacity, which now runs close to 2,000 tons daily. Since resumption in June the Mother Lode has shipped 326,029 tons of ore to the company's smelter. The other important shipper of the company is the Oro Denoro mine, three miles from Phoenix, which shipped 66,800 tons during the seven months. The company also own the Lone Star and Napoleon mine at Washington, the latter of which is at present operting with a tonnage of 100 tons daily.

The company's smelter at Greenwood has had a very successful seven months' run, the equipment being constantly improved the furnaces consuming close to 400,000 tons of ore in the past seven months.

Other mines in the Boundary contributing shipments during 1908 were the Sally, 108 tons, and the Crescent, 53 tons, both high grade properties. One carload of ore from the Sally mine (21 tons) after paying all shipping and smelting expenses netted $3,175.

LOCAL OPTION AT SILVERTON

(Special to The Daily News.)

SILVERTON, Jan. 2—The notice of a local option meeting to be held in Silverton drew a large audience to the Miner's Union hall. William Hunter, M. P. P., was announced as chairman but pressing business compelled his absence and R. J. Dodds presided. After the chairman's speech and a few words from J. C. Harris, Rev. Mr. Gilmour of New Denver gave a capital address in which he dealt with the commoner arguments used to combat the local option programme. His statement of the case for and against the movement was well received.

Rev. W. A. Gifford followed with a speech full of carefully chosen statistics to prove the enormous growth of temperance sentiment throughout the world. A great amount of work and study had been put into his speech which carried conviction to many that whether they desired it or not local option is coming and that very soon.

Committees to circulate the petitions to the legislature and to the local member will be formed and the work carried forward.

FOR SALE

A very comfortable cottage on Stanley street, newly renovated throughout and two lots, close to schools, with all modern conveniences, containing five rooms and bath room. Price $2500.

A six-roomed house and one lot, close in, very convenient, in the best of repair, modern. Price $2000. Terms can be arranged for both these properties.

Call and see me for full particulars.

R. J. Steel

MARKETS DURING YEAR

FINANCIAL STRINGGENCY AFFECTS LOCAL DEALINGS

SHEEP CREEK DISTRICT ATTRACTING ATTENTION

Owing to the effect of the financial stringency during the past year, tradings in all local securities have been somewhat curtailed. These conditions were felt until the elections in Canada and the United States had taken place, when a great revival was manifested, with the return of confidence and the greater strength in the metal market.

The copper stocks of the Boundary attracted a good deal of money, the selling price of these securities being very low at the first of the year.

The coal securities also were dealt in largely. Heavy buying being in evidence on all breaks.

During the past few months, Sheep Creek district has been largely developed and one company's shares, operating there, offered to the public. With the interest being shown in the district, not only locally, but all through the west, and wherever the results obtained have become known, there will in all probability be a legitimate mining boom witnessed there next spring.

With the exception of one or two stock of the companies operating silver and lead mines in the Slocan, there has been little of interest to record of that district.

The following are the approximate high and low quotations for the year.

	low	high
Alberta Coal and Coke.....$	.10	.34
B. C. Copper.....	4.25	8.50
B. C. Amalgamated Coal..	.03½	.07
Cancolidated Smelter..	65.00	105.00
Canadian Gold Fields..	.04	.06
Cariboo McKinney..	.01½	.02½
Canadian Marconi....	.95	1.75
Dominion Copper..	.60	2.75
Diamond Vale Coal..	.09	.18
Diamond Coal	.50	.57
Granby....	80.00	110.00
Galbraith Coal	.15	.27
International Coal..	.54	.78
North Star.....	.07	.14
Nicola Valley Coal & Coke..	75.00	95.00
Nugget Gold Mines..	.50	.75
Rambler Cariboo..	.14	.36
Royal Collieries	.25	.38
Sullivan..	.00½	.02½
Tel Kwa Mines..	.06	.09
Western Oil	.40	.80
White Bear	.00¾	.02

Our Aim In the Past

has been to please our customers so that it will become a pleasure to buy groceries from us.

Our Future Policy

is to do even better in the coming year of 1909, so that we may retain your patronage and please you and yours.

Joy's Cash Grocery

Cor. Josephine and Mill Streets.

P. O. Box 637. Telephone 19

For Quick Sale

Fifteen minutes drive from Grand Forks, surrounded by fine orchards, we have for sale a fine cottage home, outbuildings, well, windmill and tank, 19 acres all fenced and under cultivation, 100 fruit trees in bearing, 2 acres in small fruits. Paid $1500 last year and about the same year before, this year will pay more. Price only $4000. $1200 down, balance easy terms. Owner very old, must sell. For further particulars, address

The Wright Investment Co
Grand Forks, B. C.

Watch Repairing
Clock Repairing
Jewelry Repairing

Jewelry repairing is our specialty and we absolutely guarantee the most satisfactory work in B. C. Satisfied customers are our recommendation.

H. WILLEY
Jeweller
Nickerson's old stand, Baker St.

FOR RENT

FOR RENT—Cottage $10 per month. Apply Mrs. Turner, 912 Silica St. 211-6

FOR RENT—Housekeeping rooms. Apply 515 Carbonate street. 214-3

FOR RENT—Small house. Apply Nelson Brewery 161-65

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms. Apply 411 Silica street. 211-12

FOR RENT—Nicely furnished front room in private family, all modern conveniences, steam heated house; central location; $7 per month. Apply P. O. Box 912. 195-tf.

FOR RENT—Furnished rooms and board for gentlemen. 507 Carbonate street or P. O. Box 332. 195-tf.

FOR RENT—Three furnished bedrooms with bath. 708 Victoria street. 204-tf.

FOR RENT—8 roomed cottage cor of Cedar and Observatory streets. Apply G. H. Fraser, Daily News office. tf.

FOR RENT—8 roomed house on Victoria St. 609, opposite city hall. Apply J. Radcliff. 212-6

NURSING.

Nursing maternity cases in town or out of town. Mrs. H. Herrmann, Phone A178, Nelson, B. C.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS

S. S. FOWLER
MINING ENGINEER
NELSON, B. C.

WM. S. DREWRY
A. M. Can. Soc. C. E.
DOMINION AND BRITISH COLUMBIA LAND SURVEYOR
Mining Work a Specialty.
Office: Room 10, K. W. C. Block, P. O. Box 424.
Baker St. Nelson, B. C.

Drawings and Specifications
Prepared for Patents, Etc., and Patent Rights secured. Apply to
G. C. MACKAY
P. O. Box 876 Nelson, B. C.
Mechanical and Structural Work Designed and Supervised.

W. J. H. HOLMES
CIVIL ENGINEER AND MINE SURVEYOR, PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR, KASLO, B. C.
Ten years' experience in the Kootenays. Honor graduate, 1891, Royal Military College of Canada, Kingston.

MURPHY & FISHER
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HON. CHARLES MURPHY, M. P.
HAROLD FISHER.

F. C. Green. F. P. Burden. A. H. Green.
Green Brothers & Burden
CIVIL ENGINEERS
Dominion and British Columbia Land Surveyors
P. O. Box 145 Phone B361
Cor. Victoria and Kootenay Sts.
NELSON, B. C.

A. L. McCULLOCH
HYDRAULIC ENGINEER
PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYOR
P. O. Box 41.
Office Phone B86. Residence Phone B74.
Office: Over McDermid and McHardy.
Baker Street Nelson, B. C.

KOEBEL & BELL
DIAMOND DRILL CONTRACTORS
Hand power machine for prospecting.
Box 72, Rossland or Salmo, B. C.

Public Stenographer
309 Baker St., Nelson, B.C. 'Phone 278

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B. C. LAND SURVEYOR
OFFICE—OVER ROYAL BANK
P. O. Box 147 Nelson B. C.

CHAS. MOORE, C. E.
B. C. Land Surveyor
ARCHITECT
P. O. Box 38. Creston, B. C.

J. C. DUFRESNE
Engineer.
Plans, specifications, estimates, machinery and construction work.
NELSON, B. C.
322 Baker Street Phone A247

JOHN KAY & SONS
BOILER SETTERS
FURNACE and OVEN BUILDERS
Estimates Given on All Kinds of Masonry Work.
P. O. Box 4. Nelson, B. C.

JOSEPH LANG
Dealer in Hides and Furs, Rossland, B. C. Highest prices paid for all kinds of Hides and Furs. All goods will be kept separate until satisfactory prices are agreed upon by both parties. If prices are not satisfactory, will return furs at my expense.

CLEANING AND PRESSING
Suits Called for and Delivered.
A. J. DRISCOLL
Phone B55.—Baker St. Opposite Queen's Hotel.

H. J. WILTON, Tailor
Ladies' and Gents' Clothes Cleaned, Repaired and Pressed.
SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
Clothes Called for and Delivered.
506 Josephine St., Opposite Manhattan Hotel, Nelson, B. C.

EMPRESSES
CANADIAN PACIFIC ATLANTIC STEAMSHIPS

From St. John, N.B.	From Liverpool
Nov. 27.....Empress of Britain.....	Nov. 13
Dec. 5.....Lake Erie.....	Nov. 13
Dec. 11.....Empress of Ireland.....	Nov. 27
Dec. 25.....Empress of Britain.....	Dec. 11
1909.	
Jan. 2.....Lake Manitoba.....	Dec. 16
Jan. 8.....Empress of Ireland.....	Dec. 25
	1909
Jan. 22.....Corsican (Allan Line).....	Jan. 8
(Chartered by C.P.R.)	
Jan. 29.....Empress of Britain.....	Jan. 15

For further information regarding rates, dates of sailings, etc., apply
W. H. DEACON, C.P.A., Nelson, B. C.
G. McL. BROWN, G.A.P., Montreal, P.Q.

The DAILY NEWS

CLASSIFIED ADS.—One cent a word. Six insertions for the price of four when paid in advance. No ad taken for less than 25c.

Telephone 144 THE DAILY NEWS

BUSINESS DIRECTORY

PAINTERS AND DECORATORS

THOMPSON & DOUGLAS—House and Sign Painters, Paper Hangers and Decorators. Shop 514 Ward Street, Nelson, B. C.

PUBLISHERS AND PRINTERS

NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LTD.—Publishers of The Daily News; subscription $6.00 per year by carrier; $5.00 per year by mail. Commercial job printing of all kinds neatly and promptly executed. 502½ Baker street, Nelson, B. C. Phone 144.

AUCTIONEERS

CHAS. A. WATERMAN & CO.—P. O. Box 236.

JACOB GREEN & CO., Auctioneers; appraisers; valuators; general and commission agents. Cash advanced on consignments. Apply to P. O. Box 233. Nelson, B. C.

HAIRDRESSING AND MANICURING

MME. KATHLEEN NOAH, Hairdressing and manicuring parlors. Room 8, K. W. C. block.

NURSING.

NURSING—Mrs. Thos. Parker, experienced nurse. Victoria Block, Phone 300. 38-tf.

BOOKBINDING AND RULING

NEWS PUBLISHING COMPANY, LTD.—All kinds of office forms ruled and punched for loose leaf binders. The most complete book- binding equipment in the interior of British Columbia. 216 Baker St., Nelson, B. C., P. O. drawer 1119, Phone 144.

ASSAYERS

E. W. WIDDOWSON, ASSAYER (PROvincial), Metallurgical Chemist. Charges: Gold, Silver, Copper or Lead, $1 each; Gold-Silver, $1.50; Silver-Lead, $1.50 Zinc, $2; Silver-Lead-Zinc, $3; Gold, Silver-Copper or Lead, $2.50. Accurate assays; careful sampling, and prompt attention. P.O. Box 1085, Nelson, B. C.

ASSAYERS' SUPPLIES.

B. C. ASSAY & CHEMICAL SUPPLY CO., Ltd., Vancouver, B.C. Agents in British Columbia for the Morgan Crucible Company, London, England; F. W. Braun, Los Angeles and San Francisco; Baker and Adamson's C.P. Acids and Chemicals; Way's Pocket Smelters. Write for information about these smelters, invaluable to the prospector, assayer or miner. Complete assay outfits furnished at short notice.

DRUGS AND ASSAYERS' SUPPLIES.

Wholesale and Retail.

WM. RUTHERFORD, WARD STREET, Nelson. Largest and best stock in Kootenay of Drugs, Medicines, Assay Supplies and Garden Seeds. Makers of Wild Cherry, Spruce and Tar, the best cough syrup. Cascara Tablets, the best laxative; Carnation Cream, Witch Hazel Cream, Perfect Cold Cream, Headache Tablets, Kidney Tablets, Toothache Jelly, Corn Cure, White Oil, Rheumatic Oil, Carbolic Ointment, Pile Ointment, Chilblain Cure, Condition Powders, Bug Poison, Red Mite Killer for Poultry Houses, Tree Spray, etc. Prescriptions a specialty. Mail orders filled promptly.

LADIES CAN MAKE MONEY

by selling to their friends Swiss Embroideries, trimmings, blouses, costumes, handkerchiefs, splendid novelties, offered by first-class Swiss factory. Goods sent by return, free of charge, no postage nor duty, no trouble with customs house. 25 percent commission, payment by reimbursement on receipt of goods. Write for samples to Za G. 2187, Rudolf Mosse, St. Gall, Switzerland.

WHOLESALE HOUSES

PRODUCE.

STARKEY & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS in Butter, Eggs, Cheese, Produce and Fruit. Houston Block, Josephine street, Nelson, B. C.

GROCERIES.

A. MACDONALD & CO.—WHOLESALE Grocers and Provision Merchants—Importers of Teas, Coffees, Spices, Dried Fruits, Staple and Fancy Groceries, Tobaccos, Cigars, Butter, Eggs, Cheese and Packing House Products. Office and warehouse, corner of front and Hall Streets. P. O. Box 1095. Telephone 28.

LIQUORS.

E. FERGUSON & CO.—WHOLESALE and Commission Merchants—Importers and Wholesale Dealers in Wines, Liquors and Cigars. Kootenay agents for Pabst Milwaukee Beer. Agents for the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co., Billiard and Pool Tables and Supplies, Bar Fixtures, Cigar Counters, Bowling Alleys, etc. Prices and specifications on application. Office and retail department, Vernon St., Nelson, two doors east of postoffice. Telephone 260. P. O. Box 1020.

MINERS' FURNISHINGS.

A. MACDONALD & CO.—WHOLESALE Jobbers in Blankets, Underwear, Mitts, Gloves, Boots, Rubbers, Overalls, Jumpers, Mackinaws and Oilskin Clothing, Camp and Miners' Sundries. Office and Warehouse corner of Front and Hall Sts. P. O. Box 1095. Telephone 28.

MINING MACHINERY

WASHINGTON MACHINERY & SUPPLY Co.—Dealers in Engines, Band and Circular Sawmills, Atkins' Saws, Wood and Iron Pulleys, Leyner Compressors and Drills, Pumps and Hoists. Prompt attention. Reasonable prices. Courteous treatment. Spokane, Wash.

FOUND

FOUND—Near post office, gold ring. Owner can have same by calling at China Hall and paying costs of advertising. 215-tf.

Send to
E. GRIZZELLE, Florist
Nelson, B. C. For Choice
Chrysanthemums and Carnations
Also
Palms, Ferns and Flowering Plants. Artistic Floral Designs of any description made up.

HELP WANTED

NELSON EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
J. H. LOVE, Manager.
WANTED—Tiemakers. Help of all kinds furnished.

THE WORKINGMAN'S EMPLOYMENT AND REAL ESTATE AGENCY.
WANTED—Teamster, girls for housework, nurse girl, housekeeper. Shack to rent. W PARKER, 312 Baker Street, Phone 263.

INTERNATIONAL COLONIZATION COMPANY.
RING UP PHONE 301—Real estate and employment office. Help of all kinds furnished. 417½ Hall street. Through tickets to al points in Europe, Orient, North Africa and South America.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS

WANTED—Teacher for Williams' Siding school. Duties to commence next term. Apply J. Marsden, secretary-treasurer, Williams' Siding, B. C. 208-6

10,000 POSITIONS FOR OUR GRADUATES last year. Men and women to learn barber trade in eight weeks; tools free; more positions than we can supply; graduates earn $15 to $25 wee'ly. Catalogue free. Moler System Colleges, 403 Front Ave., Spokane.

WANTED—Ladies to do plain and light sewing at home, whole or spare time; good pay; work sent any distance; charges paid. Send stamp or full particulars. National Manufacturing Company, Montreal.

WANTED—Good reliable business man wanted to sell subdivision lots at one of the most important Grand Trunk Pacific divisional points. Good commission allowed. References required. W. A. Campbell, Nanton Block, Winnipeg. 210-6

WANTED—5 or 10 acre orchard in bearing; lake or river frontage; also prices on improved bottom land from 10 to 640 acres in Nelson district. Send full particulars, terms, etc. No agents. Box F. D. Q., News. 211-26

WANTED—Girls to learn knitting. Ages from 9 to 16, on Saturday afternoons. Apply P. O. Box 487, Nelson 212-6

FOR SALE

FOR QUICK SALE—1 Singer sewing machine, 1 baby carriage, 1 phonograph. Apply 515 Carbonate street. 214-2.

FOR SALE—Cheap—Piano, English make; walnut frame; ivory keys. Enquire at Fire Hall, Josephine street. 213-2

PETERBORO MOTOR CANOES WHICH promise to be as famous as the world wide known Peterboro Canoes. They are ful lines. We have them on the way. Come ful lines. We have them on the woy. Come and inspect. Yoou will be pleased. Prices right. Sole agents. Lindsay Launch and Boat, Limited, successors to H. L. Lindsay & Sons.

WANTED—Agents—We want two or three men who have had experience in selling real estate. Write for particulars. State age and other qualifications. The Wright Investment Company, Box 324, Grand Forks, B. C. 214-tf.

FOR SALE—A snap. 4 lots in Addition to Nelson, on tramline, $400 cash. Owner has to sacrifice. Apply Procter & Blackwood. 213-tf.

FOR SALE—Good strong horse—gentle, reliable. Just the thing for rancher. $75 if taken at once. Address Henry Hammond, 3-Mile Point, Nelson. 215-6

FOR SALE—Lots in Bogustown from $150 per lot up. Nelson City Land and Improvement Co., Procter and Blackwood, Local Agents. 213-tf.

FOR SALE—3 building lots on corner of Stanley and Observatory streets, $800 cash. The finest building site in the city. Apply Procter and Blackweed. 214-tf.

FOR SALE—One of the leading licence hotels in Greenwood, on Main street, just repainted and remodeled. Hot air furnace, 34 rooms and two baths. Price $7,000, half cash, balance easy terms. Apply Nelson News or P. O. Box 7, Greenwood, B. C. 209-26

FOR SALE—The best land, in an old tried and well improved district. At Mirror Lake, which has proved what other are only trying. Four boats daily to Kaslo and Nelson. Land cleared or uncleared and orchards in bearing. 2½ miles from Kaslo; plenty of water; no summer frosts; prices reasonable. Raw lands on Kootenay lake with good roads and best of transportation at $10 per acre up. K. K. Bjerkness or E. Norman, Corner Baker and Ward streets, Nelson. 190-tf.

FOR SALE—Several blocks of choice fruit lands, very easy to clear, in Kaslo district, on Kootenay lake. Lake frontage and bench lands; prices ranging from $6 to $30 per acre. Greatest snap ever offered in fruit lands in this famous fruit district. For further particulars apply at Lindsay's boat house, foot of Josephine street, Nelson, B. C. 152-26

FOR SALE—Delivery or express outfit. Team, harness, sleigh and wagon. W. J. McKim, Chatham St., Fairview, Nelson. Phone 120. 211-6

FOR SALE—Set new delivery sleighs. W. J. McKim, Chatham St., Fairview, Nelson. Phone 120. 211-6

FOR SALE—Good team of horses. Nelson Brewery. 186-tf.

FOR SALE—Gasoline launch—25 feet long, 6 foot beam, 12 h. p. engine in first class condition. Price $450.00. Address Launch, The Daily News. 188-tf.

PETERBORO MOTOR CANOES WHICH promise to be as famous as the world wide known Peterboro canoes. They are superior in sea going quality and of beautiful lines. We have them on the way. Come and inspect. You will be pleased. Prices right. Sole agents. Lindsay's Boat House, foot Josephine street.

LOST.

LOST—Between post office and Braidwood's butcher store chain bracelet. Please return to News office.

LOST—Either in the post office or on Ward, Water or Josephine streets a bunch of keys. Finder please leave at News Office. 202-tf.

LOST—Right hand fur lined glove (Fownes make), Monday, 28th inst. Please return to 315 1-2 Baker street. 212-tf.

NOTICE.

We beg to announce to our customers that the price of Bankhead furnace egg and stove coal will be advanced to $10.00 per ton, effective January 1st, 1909.
WEST TRANSFER CO.
Agents, Bankhead Mines, Ltd., Bankhead, Alta. 217-6

Read Daily News Want Ads

Kootenay Coffee Co.

Dealers in all grades and varieties of

Teas and Coffee

Roasters of high grade coffee.

Roasters of hign grade c

The best in these household luxuries at moderate prices.

Fresh roasted coffee at 35c to 20c per lb.

Teas, all grades and varieties, at $3.00 to 25c per lb.

Pure ground and whole spices. Baking powder, cocoa, cream Tartar, baking soda, flavoring extracts.

Kootenay Coffee Co.

306 Baker Street

CANADIAN PACIFIC

Christmas Excursions

Nelson to any point in Ontario and Quebec west of Montreal and return

$80.25

Three Months' Limit

Tickets on sale daily December 1 to December 31.

Corresponding low rates to maritime provinces.

Xmas Ocean Rates

Nelson to Liverpool or London and return $148.75 to $350 according to ship and accommodation chosen.

Five Months' Limit

Tickets on sale daily November 21 to December 31.

Daily standard and tourist sleepers, reservations made, on application.

For rates and other particulars call or write,

J. E. PROCTOR, D. P. A., Calgary
W. H. DEACON, C. P. A., Nelson

Chimney Sweep

Cleaning furnaces, pipes and stoves; also putting up stoves. Phone A114.

J. RADCLIFF

For quick delivery of your New Year's presents ring 'Phone 44 or any messenger call box in the city. Full staff of boys on hand. Office open 8 a. m. to 2 a. m.

Start the New Year

With a clean page and enjoy something you have not heretofore experienced.

Deal With Reputable Druggists

enjoy the same treatment as your neighbor—They deal here. A drug store, it's an easy matter to call any store a drug store, but there is a vast difference in stores termed as such. Our store is a drug store—a store stocked with drugs and druggists sundries—a store who's druggists are experienced—a store that is widely known as far above the average store in our line—a store that you are given every privilege that is coming to you—a store that is always waiting to comply with your own command. You cannot compare our store with others in our line.

WHY?

Because we pride ourselves with having the most complete stock.
Because we pride ourselves with having the largest drug trade.
Because we pride ourselves with having the most thoroughly equipped prescription department in the west.
Because we put up more prescriptions than any store in the city.
Because we give you better service than any store in the city.
Because you always have an experienced druggist to serve you.
Because we guarantee every article we sell as the finest quality.

When Your Doctor Comes

Do you stop to think where he is going to have your medicine prepared? Do you know that you are getting what he prescribes? Do you know your speedy recovery rests with the druggist who follows the doctor's direction. He is the one you have to look to.

We Are Complimented

daily on our promptness. On our ..... to customers out of town folks, know of our neverfailing attention, send your mail orders and be assured of receiving them as fast as the C. P. R. can get them to you.

They Don't Wait On Our Account

Competition is daily furnishing our success ladder with another rung.

We Lead Others Try to Follow

Poole Drug Co., Ltd.

METALS

New York, Jan. 2.—Silver, 50¾; Electrolytic Copper, 14¼ to 14¼, steady.
London, Jan. 2.—Siler, 23 3-16; Lead, £13.

Jan. 2.—Closing quotations on the New York curb and Spokane exchange, reported by Mighton and Cavanaugh

	Bid	Asked
Alberta Coal	.10	.14
B. C. Copper	8.50	8.62½
Chas. Dickens	....	....
Can. Con. Smelters	80.00	95.00
Copper King	.03	.04½
Dominion Copper	.50	.62½
Galbraith Coal	....	....
Gertie	.03	.03¾
Granby	100.00	115.00
Hecla	3.00	3.50
International Coal	.72	.85
Kendall	....	1.10
Missoula Copper	.03½	.03½
Nabob	.03¾	.04
Oom Paul	.04	.05
Panhandle	.03¼	.03¾
Rambler Cariboo	.15	.15½
Rex	.07	.10¼
nowshoe	.07¼	.07½
Snowstorm	2.12	2.13
Sullivan	.00⅞	.01¼
Sullivan Bonds	....	....
Stewart	.62½	.75
Tamarack-Chesapeake	.72	.85

OPENING COPPER QUOTATIONS
(Reported by McDermid and McHardy)

Granby	104.00	108.00
B. C. Copper	8.12½	8.37½
Dominion Copper	.50	.62½

last Tuesday by the Churchman's club it has been decided to give a similar entertainment on the evening of Jan. 13.

A meeting of the executive committee of the Churchman's club will be held in the parish hall at 8 o'clock tomorrow evening.

A rally of the supporters of W. G. Gillett candidate for mayor will be held in his committee rooms on Monday night at 8.30 city time. All of the aldermanic candidates and others will address the electors.

A public meeting will be held in the Congregational church, Stanley street, at 8 p. m. tomorrow, to consider the necessary steps to petition the provincial government to secure the passage, at the next sitting of the legislature of an act giving to any municipality the privilege of voting upon local option. The meeting is to be held under the auspices of the local option league of Vancouver.

A meeting of the local lodge of the Scandinavian Aid and Fellowship Society of America will be held in the K. of P. hall at 8.30 city time, tomorrow evening at which there will be a large number of initiations. Election of officers for the ensuing year will also take place and after the business meeting a social will be held at which refreshments will be served. The committee who have had the arrangements for the social in hand have left nothing undone that would add to its success and a general good time is assured all who may attend. Ladies desirous of aiding the organizatiton of a sister's lodge of the order here are especially invited to attend the social.

A conference to discuss questions relating to both rail and steamship transportation in the Kootenay district will be held on Thursday next the 7th inst. The following officials of the C. P. R. will be present: Allan Purvis, superintendent of the Nelson district; capt. J. C. Gore, superintendent of the lake service; J. Brownlee, superintendent at Cranbrook; T. Kirkpatrick, superintendent at Revelstoke; J. E. Procter, district passenger agent at Calgary, and R. Larmour, general freight agent for the Nelson district. Both railway and steamship passenger and freight service questions will be discussed. It is hoped that this conference will be the beginning of a series of regular monthly meetings between representatives of the various districts in this vicinity and that the services generally will be greatly improved by such discussions.

Muscular Pains Cured.

"During the summer of 1903 I was troubled with muscular pains in the instep of my foot," says Mr. S. Pedlar, of Toronto, Ont. "At times it was so painful I could hardly walk. Chamberlain's Pain Balm was recommended to me, so I tried it and was completely cured by one small bottle. I have since reccommended it to several of my friends, all of whom speak highly of it." For sale by all druggists and dealers.

Heavy Loss by Fire.

SKOWHAGEN, Jan. 1.—A stubborn fire destroyed and damaged three business blocks and burned five tenement houses on Water street in the heart of this town early today. Two of the houses were blown up with dynamite in an effort to check the progress of the flames and it was only after eight hours work that the local fire department assisted by apparatus from Waterville and Fairfield succeeded in bringing the fire under control. The loss is estimated at about $400,000.

THERE'S no place like Emory & Walley's to buy clothes—so everybody says!

To Buy
a suit for business or for dress, there's no place like Emory & Walley's.

To Buy
a topcoat, overcoat or raincoat—There's no place like Emory & Walley's.

To Buy
a pair of trousers for any purpose — There's no place like Emory & Walley's.

To Buy
a stylish, correct hat—There's no place like Emory & Walley's.!

To Buy
choice toggery of any sort—There's no place like Emory & Walley's.

To Buy
wearables at fair prices—There's no place like Emory & Walley's.

Pointers, That's All

Fit-Reform

EMORY & WALLEY
Nelson. B. C.

Empire Theatre

Showing a first class moving picture entertainment together with comfort and safety.

Change Monday, Wednesday and Friday.

PROGRAM:
Monday and Tuesday
A Venetian Tragedy
2000 Miles Without a Dollar.
Why the Wedding was Put Off.
Kind Grandfather.
Prudence Eden will sing

Continuous performance 7 to 10.30; matinees Wednesday and Saturday 2 to 5.30.

ADMISSION:
Adults 15c
Children 10c

Alan Block, Baker St.

To the Electors of the City of Nelson

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I am a candidate for the mayoralty of this city for the year 1909.

I am in favor of a progressive policy for the city.

I stand for the re-establishment of the car service, either by the municipality or by private enterprise, holding myself free to take either course according as the best interests of the city appear to dictate.

For the extension of the corporation limits to include the adjacent and rapidly growing suburbs, with a view to the completion of the present sewerage, water and light systems.

For the rapid completion of the power plant and for the distribution of power to new and old industries at the lowest possible rate.

For the proper completion of the school buildings.

For a more general adoption of the frontage tax system, as applied to street improvements, as sidewalk construction, boulevarding, etc.

For the general beautifying of the city, especially improvement of the parks, so that the public of Nelson, and particularly the children, may receive the full benefit of money already expended in park improvement and in the building of the car line.

On the grounds set forth above and on my past record I ask for the support of all electors of the city who believe with me in the future of Nelson and are willing to embark upon a progressive policy.

W. G. GILLETT.

Nelson, B. C., Dec. 9, 1908.

Onions	.4
Cabbage, per lb	.04
Sweet potatoes, per lb	.6
FRUITS	
Oranges, per doz	.35 to .60
Bananas	.40 to .50
Lemons, per doz	.25 to .40
Green Apples, per lb	.06
Cranberries, per lb	.20

Good Cough Medicine for Children.

The season for coughs and colds is now at hand and too much care cannot be used to protect the children. A child is much more likely to contract diphtheria or scarlet fever when he has a cold. The quicker you cure his cold the less the risk. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is the sole reliance of many mothers, and few of those who have tried it are willing to use any other. Mrs. P. F. Starcher, of Ripley, W. Va., says: "I have never used any other than Chamberlain's Cough Remedy for my children and it has always given good satisfaction." This remedy contains no opium or other narcotic and may be given as confidently to a child as to an adult. For sale by all druggists and dealers.

Minard's Liniment cures Garget in cows

The new Edison records for January and Victor records for December are to hand at W. G. Thomson's Bookstore.

Everybody smokes at the Old Chum Cigar Store. Len Matthew, proprietor.

The full list of Harry Lauder records, in both discs and cylinders are now in stock at W. G. Thomson's Bookstore. 215-2

LOCAL MARKETS
ON THE STREET.

NELSON, Jan. 2.

MEAT AND POULTRY

Hams, per lb	$ .20
Bacon, per lb	.20
Beef, per lb	8 to .20
Pork, dressed	.12½ to .18
Mutton, dressed, per lb	.10 to .20
Veal per lb	.12½ to .20
Turkeys, per lb	.25
Chickens, per lb	.22 to .25
Geese, per lb	.20
Ducks, per lb	.23
FISH	
Halibut, per lb	.12½ to .15
Salmon, per lb	.12½ to .15
Manitoba White Fish, per lb	.12½ to .15
Bloaters, per lb	.15
Smoked Herring, per lb	.15
Smoked Halibut, per lb	.20
Smoked Salmon, per lb	.20
Finnan Haddie, per lb	.15
Herring, per lb	.12½
Smelts, per lb	12½ to .15
MINCE MEATS.	
6½ lb. pail	.90
12½ lb. pail	1.75
28 lb. pail	3.50
OYSTERS	
Eastern, per quart	.75
Olympia, per quart	.90
FOODSTUFFS	
Lake of the Woods, per bag	2.00
Royal Household	2.00
Purity Flour	2.00
Rising Sun	1.90
Gold Drop	1.75
Hay, American timothy	22.00
DAIRY PRODUCE	
Butter, creamery, per lb	.40
Butter, bulk, per lb	.34
Butter, dairy, per lb	.30
Cheese, Canadian, per lb	.20
Cheese, Swiss, per lb	.22
Eggs, fresh, per dozen	.65
Eggs, case, per doz	.35
Lard, per lb	15 to .18
VEGETABLES	
Potatoes, new, per bag	1.75
Carrots, per lb	.3
Beets, per lb	.3

Fred Irvine & Co.

A Few New Year Specials

Commencing Monday we are going to sell and clean up the balance of our winter stock regardless of price or cost, some of the bargains are

Ladies' tailor made cloth skirts which are all new lines, latest styles at 20 per cent. discount.

A beautiful lot of black voile directoire skirts satin trimmed at same discount.

We have only a few ladies' costumes left these we will sell at bargain prices.

We have only 10 ladies' winter coats left, we will sell these at half price, all new style coats.

All Children's Coats at Half-Price

Bargains in ladies' black sateen waists, flannelette blouses. We also will sell our ladies' silk waists, lace waists, nett waists at reduced prices.

See the bargains in ladies' black and colored sateen, and heather bloom underskirts.

We have nothing left in our millinery department in ladies' trimmed or pattern hats as we are completely sold out. But we will take orders and retrim your old hats at very low prices.

Bargains in ladies' and children's underwear, skirts and drawers. Bargains in wool comforters, quilts, blankets, dress materials woolens wrapperettes or any winter line of goods.

Fred Irvine & Co.

NELSON NEWS OF THE DAY

There will be a meeting of the city council as usual tomorrow night.

A series of short studies on Tennyson's "Idylls of the king" will be taken by W. E. Clapham's boys class during the next few weeks. The subject this afternoon will be "The coming of Arthur."

Hugh W. Robertson has moved into new offices at 419 Ward street.

The next social in connection with the Churchman's club will be held on Wednesday next at 8.15 p. m. Progressive whist will be the feature of the evening after which there will be a "fish pond." The ladies will furnish refreshments.

I. O. O. F. Kootenay lodge No. 16 meet tomorrow night at 7.30 in Oddfellow's hall.

At the request of many who were unable to be present at the concert given

Houses

For Rent

5-roomed house on Carbonate street $18

Small furnished house in Fairview $18

For Sale

Large house in splendid condition on Carbonate street. Three lots planted with bearing trees close in, splendid value $3400

Lands

We Will Sell 500 Acres

Near Trail on Columbia river, long river frontage, good creek runs through property.

A Snap--$12.00 per Acre

Stocks

We have clients who want

10 Consolidated - - $85

2 War Scrip - - $400

McDERMID & McHARDY Baker Street, Nelson, or 210, Portage Ave., Winnipeg

To Let

At $25 a month. 5-roomed furnished house in good location, for full particulars, apply immediately to

H. E. Croasdaile & Co.

Building Sites

Central locations, suitable for stores, factories, apartment houses, residences, etc.

To encourage building the only tax levied on improvements (in the city) is one mill on assesssed value.

Houses and Lots

In all parts of the city and suburbs.

Land

For market gardens and poultry, etc., on wagon road near the city.

F. B. LYS
Real Estate Agent, 315 Baker St.

HAND PICKED
CROW'S NEST COAL
GOOD DRY WOOD GALT COAL

City Transfer
311 Baker St. Phone 179.

NELSON NEWS OF THE DAY

A. C. Lackmund of Arrowhead is a guest at the Strathcona.

The coast train was five hours late last night having been delayed on the main line.

Mrs. J. L. Warner, wife of the eminent engineer returned last night after a visit to relatves in New York.

TheMcCausland shoe store has moved from the premises next to Choquette Bros. to 403 Baker street opposite.

The executive of the boat club are holding a meeting tomorrow at 6 p. m. at the Bell Trading company's store.

The annual convention of the British Columbia Conservative association is to be held in Victoria on January 23.

A meeting of the Woman's Hospital Aid society will be held in the schoolroom of the Presbyterian church at 3 p .m., city time tomorrow.

Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Wheeler returned home to Ainsworth yesterday after spending the Christmas and new year's holidays in the city.

An entertainment will be given in the Baptist church on Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock by the children of the Baptist Sunday school.

Owing to pressuer of space an article on the scenic attractions of Kootenay by H. W. Power has been omitted from this issue but will appear later.

A full attendance of the members of the Good Templars is requested at a meeting to be held in K. of P. hall for church parade at 7 o'clock, city time, tonight.

Rev. M. E. Anderson of Tacoma, Wash., will preach in Swedish in the Methodist church at 4 o'clock this afternoon. All Scandinavians are invited to attend.

A. E. Miller who for the past five years A E. Millerwho for the past five years has been principal of the public schools at Revelstoke has been appointed an inspector of public schools for the province of British Columbia.

The whole of yesterday's issue of The Daily News was disposed of before noon and the management had to beg back a couple of papers for theoffice file. The mayor's messags appears to have attracted great attention in Nelson.

A new provincial police district known as the Boundary district and including the territory comprising the electoral ridings of Grand Forks, Geenwood and Similkameen will be formed from the present provincial police districts of Nelson, Kamloops and Vernon.

The sacrament of the Lord's supper will be dispensed at the morning service in St. Paul's Presbyterian church today. At the evening service there fill be a church parade of the I O. G. T.. Churchhill's anthem "Behold I Bring You Good Tidings" will be in part repeated.

"The earthquake in Italy, a parable for the new year." is the subject of the sermon to be preached by Rev. R Newton Powell in the Methodist church this evening. The Christmas music will be repeated in part. In the morning, the subject is, "A Motto for 1909." The sacrament of the Lord's supper will be administered. All Christian people are welcome to this sacramental service.

The new films at the Empire tomorrow wil consist of the following dramatic and humorous subjects: "A Venetian Tragedy," "2000 Miles Without a Dollar," "Why the Wedding was put Off," and "Kind Grandfather." Prudence Eden will as usual sing an illustrated song. Two of the special films to be shown during the rest of the week will be "The International Horse Show" and a handpainted romance entitled "The Waters of Life."

Nelson lodge Knights of Pythias are making preparations to hold a public installiton of officers for the coming term on January 12. The members and officers of the Ymir lodge have been invited to be present. The installation ceremony for both lodges will be performed by past by R. G. Joy, G. R., Dr. W. O. Rose, R. J. Steel and others. Reports of the officers for the past term will be read, an entertainment given and refreshments will be served The Pythian Sisters will be present and a general invitation to the public is extended.

J. H. Wallace

Men's Outfitters.

Wishes all his many customers a Merry Christmas and a Happy and Prosperous New Year

For Rent

A seven roomed residence on Carbonate street containing 3 bed room and bath room, dining room, parlor, kitchen, pantry and basement, furnace and electric light $27 per month.

A five roomed cottage on the corner of Stanley and Observatory streets containing two bed rooms, dining room, parlor, kitchen, bath room and pantry, electric light, $20 per month.

Offices in old Bank of Commerce building.

H. & M. BIRD
Nelson, B. C.

A Happy New Year To All

The J. H. Ashdown Hardware Co., Ltd.

Nelson Branch .·. Nelson, B. C.
WHOLESALE RETAIL

Archie Kay of Nelson won the mile race at the roller ring last evening. Earle McRae the other contestant was in the lead for the first quarte but fell and was passed by Kay who retained his lead to the end. McRae is open to accept a challenge up to $100 from any local skater. Several entries have been received for a ladies' race at the rink next Saturday night.

NEW PARISH HALL

Old School Will be Fitted by St. Mary's Church.

Father Althoff, whos tender for the old school building has been accepted by the school board, intends to convert his purchase into a parish hall in connection with St. Mary's church. The structure will be moved fom its pesent site and placed in position on Mill street between the church and St. Joseph's convent

A. Carrie is now engaged upon the plans for the foundation of the hall which is to be of the following dimensions: 80x27x11. Te building is to be completely furnished as a reading room which will be fitted up with a gallery and stage for entertainments, etc. and a basement will be excavated later and used for the purpose of amusements such as billiards, bowls and gymnastic exercises. Tenders for the removal of the building to the new location are now being called for.

FIRE RECORD FOR YEAR

THREE SERIOUS BLAZES SWELL THE TOTAL

IMPROVEMENTS AND ADDITIONS TO BRIGADE

Thomas Deasy, chief of the fire department for the year 1908, submits the following report for the past year of the work of the brigade.

The firemen and horses have suffered no injury of any kind and there has been no loss of life or serious injury to anyone attributable to fire. No building in the residential section and only one in the whole city has been destroyed by fire. Great attention has been paid to the prevention as well as to the extinguishing of fires.

During the year 1908 a new hall has been opened on Observatory street, covering the residential district, and a team of horses with a combined truck and hose wagon has been installed there. This has been done at small expense and a permanent driver is kept in the new hall with two permanent men on night duty, without increasing the force. A hose cart and 600 feet of hose have been taken from Observatory street and placed on Front street, forming a substation there which covers the wholesale district. A team of horses and 500 feet of first class hose have been purchased giving the department 3,500 feet of hose for emergencies.

It may be mentioned that in spite of the high water pressure in the business section of the city no hose has burst at a fire or at a drill. Twelve fire alarm boxes have been purchased and are now being installed. The coming year should not be an expensive one as the city owns a first class equipment and every thing needed in the way of hydrants, appliances and running gear.

There have been 27 alarms and fires compared with 23 in 1907. The loss incurred through fie totals $41,241 against $2,470 in 1907. This increased loss is accounted for by three serious blazes which have taken place at the substation, the Wood-Vallance Hardware warehouse and at the street car barnes respectively These have alone accounted for losses amounting to over $40,000.

(Fire record—1901 to 1908, Inclusive.)

Sept. 7, box 21, fire at 11:40 p. m. Box of rubish burning at rear of Wood-Vallance store, Josephine street. Cause unknown. No loss.

Sept. 14, 11:30 p. m. Test alarm turned in by mayor and council from box 22.

Sept. 23, telephone alarm. Fire at Club hotel, corner of stanley and Silica streets. Cause defective chimney. Loss $5.

Sept 28, 6 a. m., telephone alarm. Fire at Grand Central hotel, corner of Ward and Vernon streets. Cause—lodger placing electric light in bed and setting fire to bedding. Loss $10. Insurance $12,000. Insurance over loss $11,990.

Sept. 29, telephone alarm. Bush fire, no los.

Oct. 10, 11:30 a. m., telephone alarm. Fire at frame building, corner of Stanley and Victoria streets. Cause, sack of tobacco igniting from fire in stove. Loss $5. Insurance $1500. Insurance over loss $1495.

Oct. 18, 6:50 p .m.. Fire at frame warehouse, Water street. Owners, Wood-Vallance Hardware company. Cause unknown. Loss on building $1200. Loss on stock $11,915. Insurance on building $1500; value of building $2500. Insurance on stock $29,000. Value of stock $34,00. Insurance paid on building $1200; on stock $11,915. Insurance over losses, $16,265.

Oct. 18, 10 p. m., box 35. Fire at woodshed, Cedar street. Cause unkown, supposed incendiary. Loss $100, no insurance. Owner, P. McDonald

Oct. 16, 7:30 p. m., still alarm. Electric iron igniting wood work in basement city hall. No loss.

Nov 3, 3:30 p. m., box 34. Fire on roof of frame building, 620 Latimer street. Cause sparks falling on shingles. Loss $5. Insurance $800. Occupant and owner, W. Johnson. Insurance over loss $795.

Dec. 12, 4:05 p. m., telephone and box 23. Fire at kitchen of Silver King hotel, No. 418 Baker street. Cause unknown. Loss on building $490; on contents $183. Insurance $9000. Insurance over losses $8,227.

Fires and Alarms during 1908.

Jan. 7, 11:50 a. m. A telephone alarm from the residence of R. W. Hannington, Carbonate street. Cause overheated stove pipe. No loss.

Jan. 10, 6:15 p. m., telephone alarm. Fire at residence of Capt. Gore, Stanley street. Cause, gasoline igniting from light in gas stove. Loss $10; insurance $2,700. Insurance over loss, $2,690.

Jan. 27, 8:40 a. m., telephone alarm. Fire at No 912 Vernon street. Owner and occupant, B. A. Isaac. Cause benzine igniting from fire in stove. Loss $30. Insurance $4,000. Insurance over loss, $3,970.

March 16, telephone alarm. Fire reported outside of city limits, house occupied by children. Department turned out and found that chimney fire took place in house near Latimer street. No loss.

March 21, Fire at two-storey Wooden structure formerly used as salvation army barracks. Victoria street. Cause, defective chimney. Loss $150 Insurance none. Loss over insurance $150.

March 29 5:30 a. m., telephone alarm. Fire in basement of Grand Central hotel, Ward and Vernon streets. Cause, sacks placed on furnace igniting. Loss $15 Insurance $12,000. Insurance over loss $11,985.

April 25, 11:20 a. m., whistle and telephone alarm. Fire at sub-station, Cottonwood creek. Cause, electricity forming arc on switchboard and setting fire to oil in building. Structure of wood, covered with corrogated iron. Owners, Corporation of the City of Nelson; West Kootenay Power and Light company and Nelson Tramway company. Losses $20,000 Insurance $18,887. Losses over insurance $1,113.

Monday, April 27, 3:20 a. m., box 32. Fire at car barn, Hall Mines road. Cause unknown. Frame building covered with corregated iron Building and contents total loss. Amount of losses $7,108. Insuance $7,000. Loss on adjacent property $108. Insurance over loss on adjacent property $1,000. Public investigation held to ascertain cause of fire.

July 15, false alarm, box 43. Chinaman posting letter in box ringing alarm.

July 22, 8:50 a. m., telephone alarm. Fire at sub-station. Cause, switchboard burning. Loss $20.

1901—21 alarms and fires.....$1,397 losses
1902—12 alarms and fires.... . 3,218 losses
1903—18 alarms and fires.....20,659 losses
1904—No record.
1905—2 alarms and fires.... . . . .12,367 losses
1906—19 alarms and fires.... .... 660 losses
1907—23 alarms and fires..... 2,470 losses
1908—27 alarms and fires.... ....41,241 losses

Number of fires and alarms—1901 to 1908 inclusive, 142.

Estimated losses, eight years—1901 to 1908 $82012.

Number of fires and alarms—1906, 1907, 1908—69.

Estimated losses, 1906, 1907, 1908—$4,370.

Average annual losses, 1901 to 1908 inclusive—$10,250.

To one and all we wish a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

Cabinet Cigar Store
G. B. MATTHEW

Seasonable Gifts

A choice selection of articles suitable for Christmas presents, consisting of

Smokers' Sundries
Leather Goods
Ladies' Hand Bags
—AT—

Hotel Hume News Stand

We Have Moved

Our New Address is 419 Ward St where we will be pleased to welcome all our clients and friends.

We can supply you with insurance policies, covering fire, life, accident, sickness and health, employers' liability and plate glass at lowest rates and in reliable companies.

REAL ESTATE—Houses and lots in the city and suburbs also the very best of fruit land.

MONEY—To build, improve or buy yourself a home. Get particulars and use your rent money to build.

We can invest your money on first class security and get you big interest.

South African land scrip purchased.

Hugh W. Robertson
Phone A52, Box 534, Nelson, B.C

Happy New Year

To our many friends and patrons who have helped to make the past year and particularly the Christmas holiday season so successful.

Profiting by our experience we hope to make our business this year even better than previous and respectfully ask your co-operation that it may continue to be mutually advantageous.

J.O.PATENAUDE

MANUFACTURING JEWELER, WATCHMAKER AND OPTICIAN.

Baker Street Nelson, B. C.

Money Makers for Wise Ones

Double house close in, pays over 20 per cent., price $1100; only $300 cash.

97 acres with railway and steamer service; 75 per cent. good; station; post office; store at your gate; some improvements. $2500; small cash payment.

WOLVERTON & CO., Baker Street

Men's Dress Shoes

We're on the threshold of the social season, and every correct dresser will be interested in something choice in full dress footwear.

We wish to say we are showing some snappy styles in men's dress footwear. Both in patent and plain leathers.

The Royal
Shoe Specialists.

Cut Glass

We are showing a special line of the richest of cuttings in Bon Bons, Sugars and Creams, Berry Dishes, Vases, Etc., FROM $2.00 TO $10.00

OLD CURIOSITY SHOP
Josephine Street.

China Hall Can Supply You

We have a large and varied stock of China, Glassware, Lamp Goods, Toilet Ware, Jardineres, etc. to choose from and our prices are the lowest in the city.

We offer Special Bargains in Second Hand Goods of every description. Come in and inspect our stock.

Munro & Nelson
Phone A. 261. P. O. Box 588.

For Horses

We have No. 1 timothy hay, No. 1 feed oats, good clean bran, crushed oats and barley, whole flax, linseed meal, Pratt's animal regulator, in fact most everything a horse can desire.

The Brackman-Ker Milling Co., Ltd.

We wish to thank our many friends and customers for their liberal patronage during 1908, and wish them a Happy and Prosperous New Year in 1909

BELL TRADING CO.

A Happy New Year To All

Nelson Hardware Co. 502 Baker St., Nelson, B. C.

AMILTON — WINNIPEG

A Happy New Year

We have a fine assortment of goods suitable for holiday gifts including

SKATES SAFETY RAZORS
CASE CARVERS POCKET KNIVES
CUTLERY, ETC., ETC.

Wood-Vallance Hardware Co., Limited
NELSON, B. C.
Wholesale .·. Retail

TORONTO — VANCOUVER

Pre-Inventory Sale For Ten Days

Sale begins this morning. We are going to take stock about Jan. 5th, hence this ten days

Great Price-Cutting Sale

We are not going to take into consideration the cost or value of any article. This sale calls for a sweeping disposal. The power of price is one of the inducements.

30 Per Cent. Less Than Regular Price

Canada Drug & Book Co., Ltd. Phone 81

Nelson's Greatest Store

Gets Twenty-five Years.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 2.—Ju Whang Chang, the Korean who shot and killed Durham White Stevens in this city last March, was today sentenced to twenty-five years in the state penitentiary at San Quentin. A lengthy plea for clemency was made by the attorneys for the defendant and resisted by Samuel Knight, who was employed by the Japanese government as special prosecutor. It is not likely that the case will be appealed.

Refuses Money for Navy.

ST. PETERSBURG, Jan. 2—The defense committee of the douma rejected today the government's demand for a grant of $1,500,000 towards the construction of four new battleships. The rejection was based on the ground that there has been no reform in the naval administration.

We will mail a copy of this issue of The Daily News to any part of Canada, the United States, or the United Kingdom for 10c.
Let us have your order at once.
The Daily News,
Nelson, B. C.

Fruit Growing Section

THE DAILY NEWS

Pages 9 to 16

VOL. 7 NELSON, B. C., SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 3, 1909 NO. 216

YALE-KOOTENAY FRUIT INDUSTRY

By MARTIN BURRELL, M. P.

The past year has been marked by a steady increase of British Columbia orchard acreage, a large output of fruit, greater attention to improved methods of culture, and also, one has to admit, some discouragements in regard to financial returns. These discouragements are, I believe, only of a temporary character, and will be touched on towards the end of this article. Meanwhile those who are interested in the development of our horticultural industry have ample grounds for the most buoyant faith in its future. It has been a marvellous development, and the more so from the fact that it is practically within the last decade that anything like a great industry of this kind has come into existence. Within the memory of living men the first fruit trees were planted in the province which is destined to achieve so prominent a place in the world with its orchard products. Sir James Douglas, then James Douglas, chief factor of the Hudson Bay company, obtained a few trees from Washington territory either in 1849 or 1850 and planted a small orchard near what is now known as Victoria. Somewhat later John Work, grandfather of Mr. Tolme, the present deputy minister of mines, also planted a small orchard, and between 1865 and 1875 the Indians were in the habit of coming round and paying 25 cents a bucket for the fruit of these trees. In the interior of the province one of the first plantings was by the Mission fathers of the Okanagan who brought their trees over the Hope mountains. The veteran Thomas Earle of Lytton was another who in the sixties planted fruit trees, and who lived to see the industry, of which he then foresaw the potential possibilities, grow to its present dimensions.

Today we have between fifty and sixty thousand acres in orchard, have achieved an international reputation for our fruit, and our people are clearing the wilderness and vigorously continuing the work of converting the wild lands and cattle ranges of this great province into the Orchard of the Empire.

The Kettle River valley, in the centre of which is the thriving little city of Grand Forks, dates its first orchard planting back to the early eighties, the name of W. H. Covert being inevitably associated with the earlier worko of a horticultural kind. With the recognition of its adaptability for fruit the valley woke up, and for the past two or three years planting has gone rapidly on, there being at the present time several orchards of from fifty to one hundred acres in extent, the heaviest planting being of winter apples. During the past season about 35 carloads have been produced in the valley, finding a market partly of a local nature, but largely being shipped to the Northwest and Australia.

The development going on in the Kettle valley is a type of the development elsewhere in the interior. To the Kootenay I need not refer as it is dealt with by others in this paper, but will point out briefly the rapid increase in orchard acreage in other interior ponits. The country along the upper Fraser will some day without doubt be a great fruit producing district. In Lillooet during the past season I was shown five specimens of Wolf River apples, the smallest one of which weighed 26 ounces and the largest 31 ounces, and of a glorious color. This district, however, is at the present time without transportation facilities and commercial orchard work will be retarded for a time. In the Ashcroft country are some good orchards, and some very large holdings are now being sub-divided for fruit purposes. This section, in common with most of the interior points, is essentially a district where irrigation must play a necessary and important part. In the neighborhood of Kamloops there are about 1,000 acres under fruit, a considerable portion of which is situated up the North Thompson, much of it not yet in full bearing. The Salmon Arm district has now thoroughly proved itself as an excellent fruit country and this year will have shipped out at lesat 30 cars of excellent fruit. Spence's Bridge has grown some of the best fruit in the province, and eastward through the Nicola valley the tree fever is spreading. Southward, throughout the Similkameen, there is much development, especially in the Keremos country. Here the veteran, Frank Richter, was the first planter, bringing his trees by pack horse across the Hope mountains under all kinds of drawbacks and difficulties. Today hundreds of acres of young orchards are in existence and one of the best built irrigation ditches is almost completed, a ditch which will bring water from Ashnola creek, eight miles away, and crossing the Similkameen river in a big pipe, subsequently winds its way along the base of the big hills into the Keremeos valley whose dry but fertile soil eagerly awaits the delivery of the much needed water.

To describe the Okanagan country in detail would take too long and one can only point out roughly what has been, and is being, done in this, the greatest orchard section of B. C. at the present time. I should place the acreage under orchard between Enderby and Penticton at about 18,000 acres, the larger part of which is, of course, not yet in bearing. In the Armstrong district are 2,000 acres, of which probably 85 per cent. would be apples. 15 carloads were shipped this season. In the Vernon district, where the Coldstream company has done so much good work, not only for the Okanagan but for the whole country, there are between three and four thousand acres in fruit, of which I judge 70 per cent to be apples. About 90 cars would represent the product, the great bulk of this being from the Coldstream estate. The varieties chiefly grown are Jonathan, Wagner, Newtown Pippin, Spitzenburg, Rome Beauty for winter, and for the earlier kinds Duchess, McIntosh Red, Wealthy and Cox's Orange. Of a large block of the oldest Wealthy trees on the Coldstream this season an amount of fruit was taken which averaged gross sales of $19 per tree. Thorough cultivation is practised, and the acreage yet available for planting in this district would probably run to thirty thousand acres. Between this point and Kelowna are some big orchards and some very promising fruit sections. At Kelowna, which has made a splendid showing at Spokane recently, there are somewhat over 3,000 acres in fruit and the shipments this year amounted to 800 tons of the tree fruit alone. About 30,000 acres are well adapted for fruit in the immediate district. Here the percentage of apples to other fruits would be about 70. Stirling and Pitcairn are the principal growers and packers and have done much towards the securing of a first class name for British Columbia products in the outside market. Below Kelowna we get into the peach country, touching it first at Peachland where about 500 acres are under fruit, with about 85 per cent. peaches, and half the trees already in bearing. There was a splendid production there this season and growers are thoroughly alive to the business side of their work.

At Summerland, the next southerly point, we come to a development which is simply astonishing. Seven years ago a cattle ranch owned by Mr. George Barclay was taken hold of by the farseeing and indefatigable J. M. Robinson who induced outsiders to invest and build up what he believed would make a magnificent country. Today there are between two and three thousand acres under orchard, about half of which consists of peaches, and the municipality of Summerland itself has an assessed value of over one million dollars. Growers here have already seen the wisdom of accompanying their production of peaches with the establishment of canning establishments and this enterprise is likely to assume large proportions in the near future.

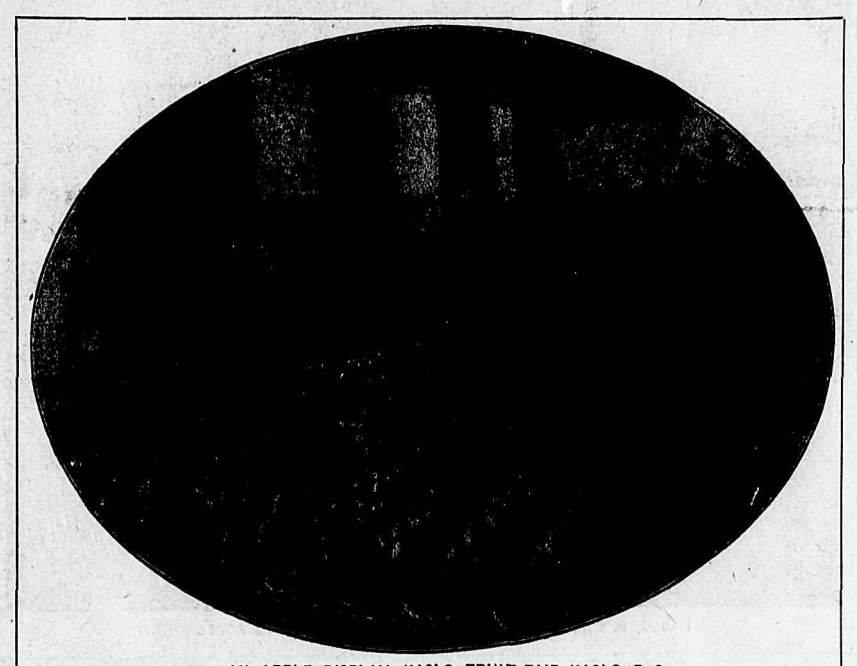
Penticton, the most southerly portion of the Okanagan valley, is also making huge strides, and, largely owing to the energy displayed by the Southern Okanagan Land company, has now nearly one thousand acres under fruit, chiefly peaches. Most of the orchards here will commence bearing next year. Throughout the Okanagan are irrigation works, some of them of great magnitude, notably in the case of the Grey canal at Vernon, which will probably cost over $300,000 before completion but which will bring nearly 30,000 acres of land under cultivation.

This brief description will give readers some rough idea of the healthy lines along which this industry is progressing outside the Kootenay district, and it might be well to touch, in closing, on other aspects of the industry. We have now passed long ago the experimental stage as far as the production goes. It has been abundantly proved that nearly every section of the interior can produce a magnificent class of fruit with ordinary methods of culture and due care in the suppression of all pests. It remains for us to secure the desired financial results.

The present time may be regarded as a period of transition. Co-operative methods are being adopted but are by no means perfected. In many districts the fruit produced is not sufficient to make co-operation effective, or to grapple with the market difficulties on a satisfactory basis. It may seem to be a paradox but it is a fairly safe statement to say that the province generally will be in a better position in the great outside markets when it has two thousand carloads to ship instead of the few hundred which were the output during the past season. When that day arrives, and it will not be long, questions of transportation, of co-operation and of distribution will be more readily adjusted than they are today. Meanwhile anything which can tend to pave the way for a profitable market on a big scale should be looked after. Transportation, the tariff, and thorough inspection are the three chief ways in which the market end of the industry can be helped, and without dealing with the first two one might point out that the growers of B. C. have been put to an unfair advantage in regard to the third during the past season. In the great Northwest market, which must always remain our principal market, we have been face to face with a severe competition from Washington and Oregon, a competition which we shall always have to reckon with, but while the B. C. fruit grower must necessarily expect to take his chances against the Wahington grower, provided the product is equal in character, he has a perfect legitimate grievance if it is not equal. It is true that the big crop on the other side of the line this year, and the fact that the industrial conditions of the United States had not entirely recovered from the depressed condition of last winter did to some extent account for the lowering of the prices in our market this fall. But we are confronted with a somewhat peculiar state of things inasmuch as we have a Fruit Marks act to the provisions of which we as growers are compelled to live up, while the act cannot reach the American competitor. There is abundant evidence that an immense amount of fruit has come to our prairie markets unmarked, and, in a manner, ungraded as our own is. We have reason, too, for believing that much of this fruit is marked and sold as No. 1 when it could hardly do more than hold its own in quality with our No. 2. This is an anomaly which should be remedied, not only in the interest of the B. C. grower but of that of the prairie consumer. Apparently the wholesale houses, some of the largest of which are American, mark the fruit themselves, and it is perfectly obvious that with only one inspector in Manitoba and one in the other two prairie provinces adequate inspection of all this imported fruit must be to a large extent farcical. Growers as a unit should bring the strongest pressure to bear to see that the Fruit Marks act is rigidly carried out against the imported fruit.

Not a case of American fruit should be allowed to leave the wholesaler until it is marked, packed and graded in a way that absolutely complies with our act. Fair competition we must expect to meet, unfair competition we should not stand for a minute. In conclusion one may say again that the drawbacks or discouragements which in some cases have been experienced this year are to a great extent of a temporary kind, and are such as has been experienced by every section on the continent in the initial stages of the industry. We have cause for gratification in surveying the present status of horticulture in B. C., and with the expansion and growth of the immense countries east of the Rockies and the proper distribution of our orchard products, the outlook is of a most hopeful character.

KOOTENAY PEACHES DISPLAYED AT NELSON FRUIT FAIR, 1908.



AN APPLE DISPLAY—KASLO FRUIT FAIR, KASLO, B. C.

MARKETING OF FRUIT.

By James Johnstone, Nelson, B. C.

In compliance with the request of The Daily News to contribute an article on the progress made in 1908 and the outlook for 1909 in the fruit industry I shall do my best to give your readers an unprejudiced statement of the situation as I find it in Kootenay and throughout the province at the present time. The past season has been a most trying one to the local growers. Everything started out with the best promise of success; a large number of our growers took every care to ship their strawberries in first-class condition and the fruit undoubtedly left the majority of the ranches in far better shape than during any previous year, and yet, as we all know, the cash received has been far less than on any previous season's business. The association appointed a thoroughly reliable auditor and business man to investigate the cause of this deplorable result and to report his conclusions on same. I consider Mr. Beeston's report has been prepared in a most thorough manner and that it states the true causes of the failure and points out how to avoid such disasters in future. Unfortunately human nature always wishes to shift the responsibility and blame onto other shoulders, and the enemies of co-operation have been hard at work spreading all sorts of slanderous reports about the Central Provincial Exchange, so much so that because Mr. Beeston did not make a scapegoat of the Central, but placed four-fifths of the blame on the method of loading the cars at Kootenay Landing. A majority of those attending the meeting to hear the report seemed to hail with delight the reading of a letter blaming the Central Exchange, from another section of the province. The writer of this letter referred to has since written stating as follows:

"I regret that M——— saw fit to refer to a letter written some time ago when things were not satisfactory, mainly from the one-sided view and hearsay that reaches here. Everything seemed to me satisfactory at the meeting, and at no time have I made a report against the Central, in fact I have been upholding it all season."

I cannot do better than quote remarks made by Mr. Beeston after presenting his report and referred to in your issue of December 11th:

"Strawberries can be successfully and profitably grown here."

"The most notable losses have been in connection with damaged and unsaleable fruit. The cause of this was want of proper care and method at THIS end. The practical remedy is a cooling warehouse for collecting and shipping the fruit under proper conditions."

"Co-operation is necessary (a) for the proper shipping; (b) through some central association to obtain and control the best market."

"Co-operation must be complete or it fails. No one should ship outside the association. Remember that the work done now is not for the present alone, but for the future, with its great possibilities."

With reference to the great co-operative movement throughout the province, the past season has been a very trying one owing to the want of confidence shown by many of the growers in not shipping their whole crop through their association and by the malicious reports which were kept in constant circulation throughout the province to the effect that the Central Exchange was financially insolvent. These reports were kept in circulation by interested parties who have benefited through lack of co-operation on the part of the growers in the past and who have used a few ignorant growers as their tools.

On December 1st a meeting of the directors of the Central Exchange, embracing the most experienced and representative growers from every important fruit section of B. C., was held in Revelstoke. Mr. Beeston, in his report of the meeting, states as follows:

"The meeting which was spread over eleven hours, was in three sessions, and it is with much pleasure that I state that the whole proceedings were not only harmonious and pleasant but were contsidered in a deliberate and business-like manner and should be of benefit to all the fruit growers of British Columbia."

Mr. Pickle, the representative from Victoria and Vancouver Island, in a printed circular issued to his people, dated December 4th, 1908, has the following to say regarding his trip to Revelstoke:

"I do not wish to miss the chance of impressing upon growers certain facts relating to co-operation and its results. As this association is practically only one year old it is astonishing the great strides it has made in a province noted for being antagonistic to such a cause. It has done away to a great extent with the jealousy of neighboring growers and has assisted new comers by being able to give condensed information and past experiences. There have been big losses this year by growers accepting outside offers and shipping away from their associations only to find prices cut in half and in some cases express charges against them. The desire of responsible buyers of fruit today is to deal with associations as being more responsible, and tantalizing offers on the outside are very often a blind from firms having no standing or who wish to check a movement already encroaching on their ground."

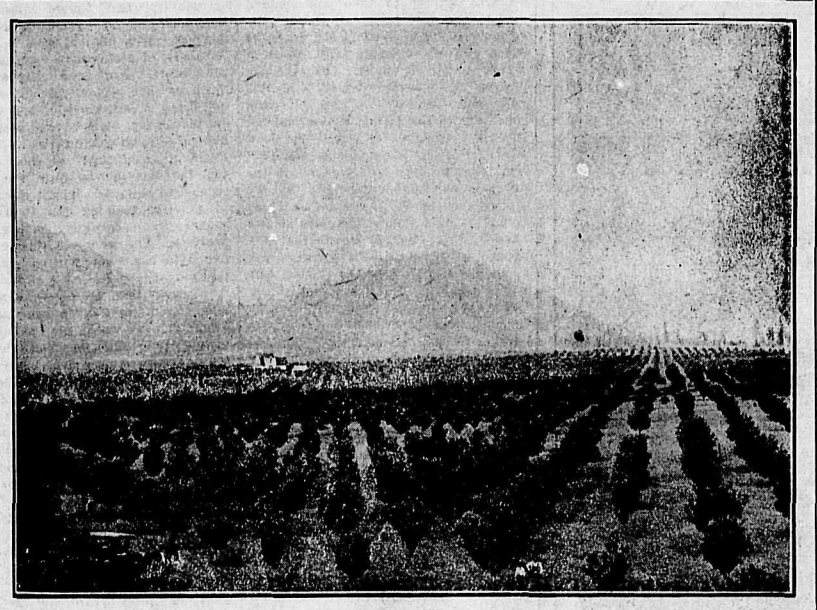
As president of that meeting of representative provincial fruit growers I wish to say that I am indeed proud to be associated with such men. We had many questions of great importance before us, but not for a moment did anything break the absolute harmony and good will of that meeting. I know of no finer body of thorough business men and I could desire to see no better at the head of this great co-operative movement which must and will place British Columbia in the front rank of all the fruit producing sections of the world.

In conclusion let me urge upon every grower that this Central Exchange and local exchange business is our own business and not the business of some firm with whom we are dealing. The mistakes which are made are our mistakes and must be remedied and not treated as a local grievance. We cannot all be of one opinion, but we can carefully consider every suggestion and then act in the true spirit of co-operation and unity which is the only road leading to success in our most important industry.

A TABLE OF KOOTENAY GRAPES, NELSON FRUIT FAIR, 1908.

WATTSBURG—ITS FOUNDER AND HIS WORK

Probably there is not in all British Columbia a more interesting little town nor one that will better repay a visit to it than Wattsburg, called after A. E. Watts, its founder, and located about 125 miles east of Nelson on the Crow's Nest Pass railway line. Up to the present the mainstay of the town has been Mr. Watts' sawmill and wood working factory, one of the features of the latter being the manufacture of wire wound wooden pipe, but Mr. Watts is now going into the ranching on an extensive scale, and in a manner that is unique in this country, while gold and iron mining are among the possibilities of the future.



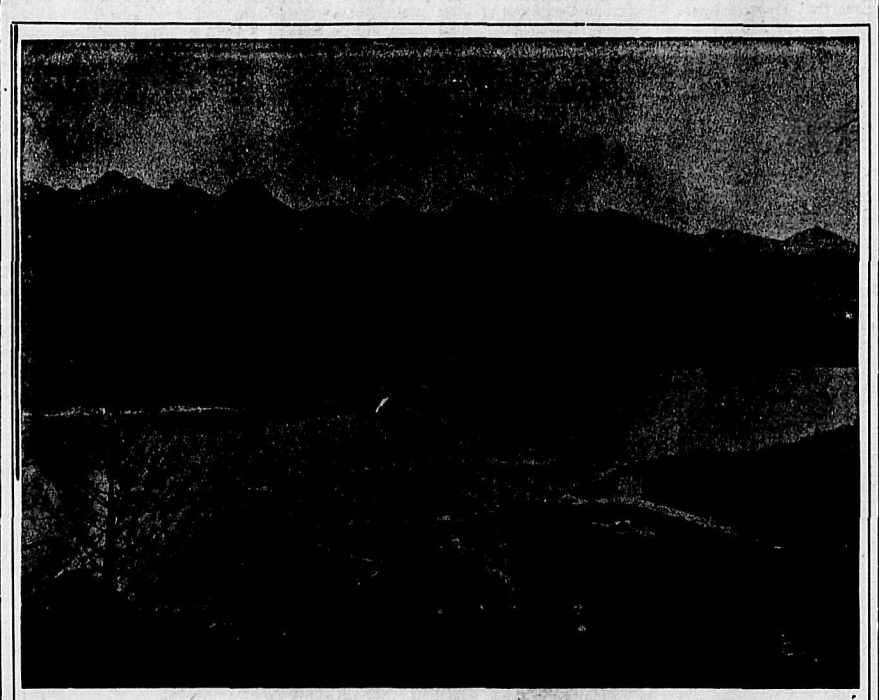
150 ACRES OF ORCHARD, HONSBERGER RANCH, GRAND FORKS, B. C.

Mr. Watts is not conducting his ranching operations along trodden paths but is engaging in a lot of experimental work. For example, he is using electricity as an aid to plant growth and has also introduced a system of irrigation by means of sprays that he finds gives much better satisfaction than the ordinary ditch system. A visit to Mr. Watts' ranch and greenhouse cannot but repay anyone interested in fruit growing or in horticulture. In addition there are many other things about the town worth seeing. Included in these is a plant for the treatment of tamarac roots by which turpentine, paint oil, creosote and tar is extracted from them. This is done by means of steam. The sawmill is operated by steam and Mr. Watts has taken advantage of this fact to make use of the surplus energies from the boilers in several ways. Steam, for example, is conveyed under ground for 2,000 feet to heat Mr. Watts' residence and his greenhouse, and besides is supplied for an electric light plant and also to operate a waterworks system. In fact there is no modern convenience that Mr. Watts has not at his hand as a result of his own inventive genius and of taking advantage of the resources at his command, and steam is one of the agencies of which he has especialy taken advantage.

The town of Wattsburg is appropriately named, for Mr. Watts is practically lord and master of all he surveys. He owns the mill and all connected with it, has large timber holdings in the neighborhood, controls 3,000 acres of excellent bench land, well adapted for ranching, adjoining the townsite, which, with all it contains, is his. Every resident of Wattsburg is either a member of Mr. Watts' family or is connected either directly or indirectly with his enterprises. All are therefore more or less dependent upon him.

That the exact location of Wattsburg is not better known is due to the fact that the C. P. R. station close by is called Swansea. At present, however, Swansea consists of a railway station, Wattsburg having observed the rest of it. It is now twelve years since Mr. Watts founded his town and while it may not have grown as fast as some other places in that time it has grown the way that Mr. Watts has desired. When Mr. Watts arrived from the Old Country in 1897 it was with the idea of establishing such a place and after travelling over all the surrounding districts including Kootenay lake chose the place where he has since made his home. He did not, however, confine his investments to Wattsburg at first, for he bought quite a large tract of land on Kootenay lake and also erected the Procter sawmill, which he subsequently sold to its present owners. At the time of his arrival the country was in its primeval state. There was then no railway and Mr. Watts packed his belongings most of the way in from Calgary. He has never regretted the exchange of life in Liverpool, the city of his birth, for pioneering in Canada's richest province. He feels that in the past twelve years he has accomplished something and the feeling naturally carries with it a goodly measure of satisfaction.

But while modern Wattsburg has only some twelve years of existence to its credit, the locality was well known nearly fifty years ago. The famous Palmer creek from which millions in gold was taken in the early sixties runs through Mr. Watts' property and the old diggings are only a stone's throw from his residence. That there is still gold in the neighborhood can be taken for granted, but how much of it there may be is another question. The reason that the diggings were abandoned was lack of water, the cause which has led to the abandonment of so many other camps which have afterwards proved paying propositions when the hydraulic system was introduced. Mr. Watts believes that there is still considerable gold higher up than the old diggings and in order to get it out intends combining a system of hydraulic mining with an irrigations system which he will install next year to serve his 3000 acres of ranch land. For this purpose he intends laying a pipe line a distance of three miles from an excellent head of water. When this has been done Wattsburg may become a greater producer of gold than Palmer Creek ever was. Iron mining is also a possibility of Wattsburg, for within a short distance of the town is what is described as a solid mountain of limonite ore of the best quality, while hematite and lignite, the other two ores required for smelting with it, also abound in portions of East Kootenay.



KASLO, B. C., SHOWING BENCH OF ORCHARD LAND IN FOREGROUND

ONE STRAWBERRY PLANT—AS THEY GROW IN KOOTENAY DISTRICT

The development of this property will be a matter of some time, but that it will come eventually there can be no doubt.

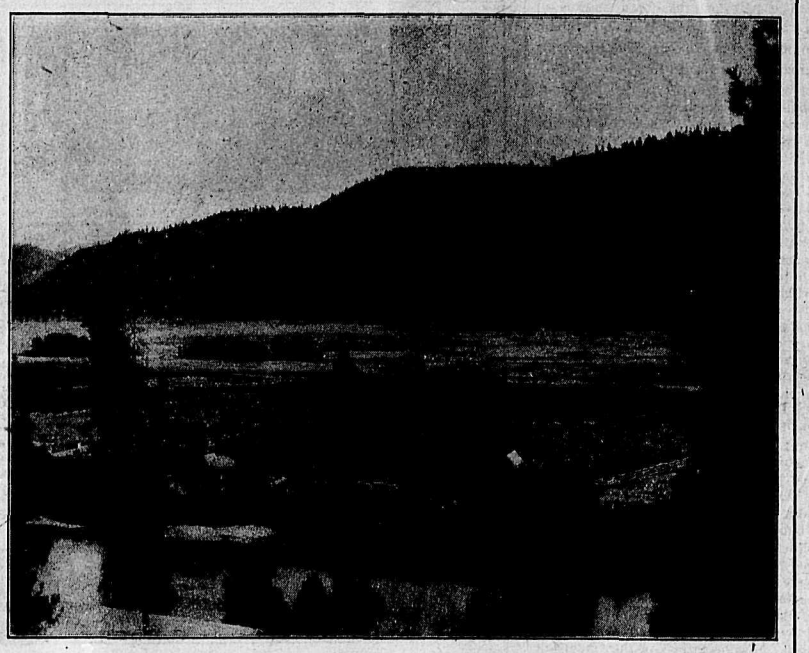
Mr. Watts takes a special interest and pride in his experimental work in connection with the use of electricity as an aid to plant life. One of his experiments in this direction is the use of electric light. Added to the daily sunshine Mr. Watts gives the plants in his greenhouse enough electric light to bring the total number of hours that they receive light each day up to 19½, leaving the plants 4½ hours out of every 24 for rest. Another of his electrical experiments is the passing of a current of electricity through the roots of the plants. This is done chiefly by connecting a dry battery with a carbon in one side of the box containing the plant and another on the opposite side to a zinc plate to make a circuit. In this way a current is established which passes through the roots of the plants. No matter what doubts anyone may entain as to the theories upon which Mr. Watts is working the cold, hard facts remain that everything in his greenhouse has made remarkable progress since the greenhouse was opened on Nov. 15 and that the plants through the roots of which the electric current passes have made more rapid progress than similar plants set out at the same time and under identical conditions, which have not received this treatment.

Concerning his experiments Mr. Watts said to a representative of The Daily News:

"It is a well known fact that the growth of vegetation near the Arctic regions is much more rapid than in the temperate zones, not on account of greater heat, but because they secure a greater amount of sunlight owing to the nights being short. My experiments show that plant growth is accelerated to a marvellous degree by the application of intense electric light, about equal to the early morning sunshine. In my greenhouse ten feet apart are placed 16 candle power lamps supplied with 120 volt current. In midwinter for 19½ hours of 24 the plants have the advantage of this light with an occasional dose of an intermittent current of galvanic electricity applied through the soil and a change from that to constant current from batteries.

"Plants breath through their pores and their sap circulates as does the blood in animals. A current of electricity, it is well known, accelerates the circulation of blood in animals and there is no reason to doubt that it does the same in regard to the sap in plants. Electro-chemical action in the soil prepares the plan food ready for assimilation by the plant and the current assists the circulation of the sap, thus benefitting the plant in two different ways. Without going into details or debating whether it is the electric light or the current which causes this wonderful growth that has taken place in my greenhouse since Nov. 15, it is there all the same. As an instance, Chinese lily bulbs planted on Dec. 5 had by Dec. 17 grown to a height of 12½ inches and were in bloom. This is only one instance. There are over one thousand plants making equally rapid growth in proportion."

In the greenhouse where Mr. Watts is carrying on these experiments he has a wonderful display of flowers, which he has been collecting for the past month or so. These include practically every variety of ferns, palms, cacutus, hyacinths, begonias, carnations, chrysanthemums, primela, Chinese, Japanese and Nile lilies, and many other varieties. Among the latter are fifty nice pots of shamrock which have been grown from one small pot since Nov. 15. In addition to the flowers Mr. Watts has in his greenhouse cucumber and tomato plants, raspberry bushes, rhubarb and other kinds of garden produce.



KETTLE RIVER VALLEY FARM LAND, NEAR MIDWAY, B. C.

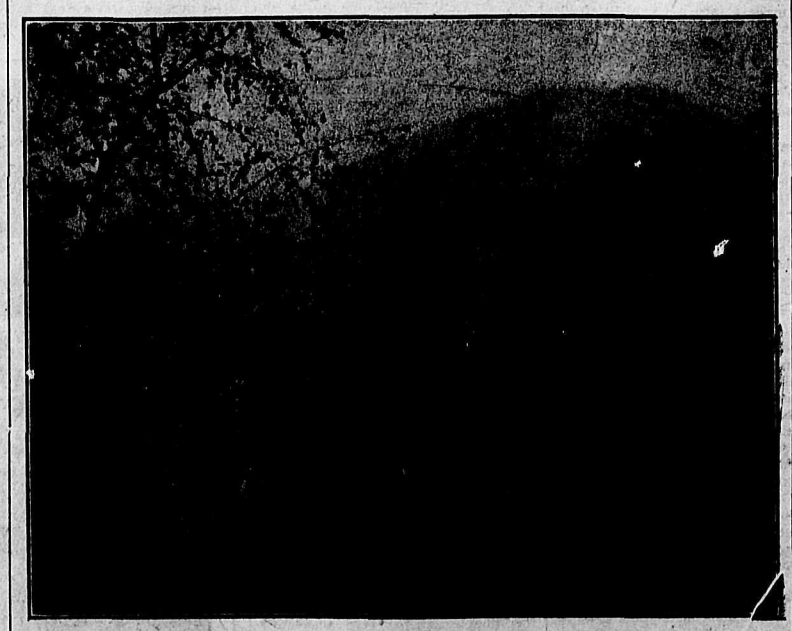
In connection with the cucumber and tomato plants, Mr. Watts has tried some successful experiments with the use of electricity. For example, he allowed one cucumber plant to grow along ordinary lines, while another, planted the same day and under similar conditions, he treated with electricity. The result was that when the first mentioned was only a few inches high the other was in bloom and small cucumbers had already formed. The result was the same with tomatoes. When a plant treated with electricity was producing ripe tomatoes, its neighbor, which did not have the benefit of the treatment, had nothing more than a few small green tomatoes to show. Similar results in development have followed in other plants treated by electricity. The raspberries were not given the benefit of this, but in the month between Nov. 15 and Dec. 15 they grew four feet and on the latter date were all either in bloom or had berries already formed on them. The rhubarb on the latter date was ready for use.

As an adjunct to his greenhouse, Mr. Wattshas 1,000 square feet planted in mushrooms. Most of this is in a steam heated roothouse specially fitted up for the purpose, although a considerable portion is in a storehouse which adjoints the greenhouse. In both places the mushroom beds are in tiers one above the other, like bunks in a sleeping house, with about a foot of soil in either. In this soil the mycelium, imported from England, is planted. From this mycelium, which resembles a white mould, fibres form in due course and the next step is the formation of the mushroom which soon rears its head above the ground.

The store house adjoining the greenhouse is quite an interesting place. Here Mr. Watts has stored the potatoes, carrots, turnips, cabbages, onions, etc raised on his ranch last year and if one doubts the success which Mr. Watts has met with in his gardening operations he has only to take a look through. All the vegetables are of large size and of exceptionally good quality. One of the features of the store house is a provender grinder. Originally this store house was merely the understructure of a windmill, but has been enlarged for the purpose for which it is now used. The windmill, however, has been left on top and, not being required for pumping water as the steam plant now does this work, the power which it is capable of generating is used for grinding provender. In the centre of the store house is a bin which feeds into the grinder and into which oats and other material is conveyed by means of a hoist, while below the grinder is another bin into which the ground product is discharged. It is therefore only necessary to turn on the gear after filling the upper bin and the mill will operate without any attention until the bin is empty.

The system of irrigation employed by Mr. Watts is unique and interesting and has passed the experimental stage having been in use for several years, and shows what it is possible to do in high altitudes and in a semi-arid district. The advantages of this system of applying water to growing crops are numerous and it is easily applied where 30 to 40 foot head of water can be obtained or where water can be raised that height by wind, water or other power. In this case for initial experiments the water was raised to a tank 50 feet high by windmill. The piping consists of a main line of 6-inch wire wound wood pipes laid through the length of the garden; wood pipes two inches in diameter are laid from the main line 30 feet apart and paralle with rows of fruit trees, and close to them. Into these wood pipes are screwed three-eighth inch iron pipes standing 4 to 8 feet high, and 30 feet apart each way; on the tops of the pipes are attached rotary sprinklers which throw sprays of water a radius of 30 feet and a height of 10 to 15 feet as may be desired by regulating the angle of the nozzles.

In high altitudes and other localities subject to summer frosts, tender classes of plants and blooms of fruit can be protected from damage by applying the water in the evening, and if the frost shows signs of being severe allowing the sprays to run through the night. This has been proved beyond the realm of theory. Practical experiments extending over several years show that within a radius of the sprays, tender plants usually destroyed by light frosts, such as tomatoes, squash, melons, marrows, cucumbers, peppers, potatoes and the bloom of fruit trees, have suffered no injury, whereas those standing where the water was not applied and within a short distance of the others were killed by the frosts.



CHERRY ORCHARD, NEAR NELSON, B. C.

The amount of water required as compared with ordinary irrigation by

(Continued on Page Eleven.)

EAST KOOTENAY IS FAST COMING TO THE FRONT

The following article dealing with the possibilities of East Kootenay, but particularly those of the district around Cranbrook, in the matter of fruit growing, appeared in a recent issue of the Cranbrook Herald over the signature of Joseph Ryan, than whom there is perhaps no man better qualified to write on the subject:

In the reviews for 1905 and 1906 some stress was laid upon our agricultural and fruit growing resources. Facts were piled on facts, concrete examples were quoted of practical success. Fruit growing was then looked upon by the great majority of people as a chimerical dream of some mere enthusiast. The very absurdity of the idea pushed the thought clear into the consciousness of men who previously had never given the matter a moment's consideration. Even today there are those who are not wholly converted to the sound doctrine that we can grow all manner of fruit here around us. To give an example: The other day a Cranbrook man stated that the apples and pears had been frozen on the trees during the very severe frost of September last. Within ten minutes after the statement was made the positive contradiction was forthcoming from the very man whose fruit was said to have been injured. He said that never in his experience had there been a frost at that season that reached the high ground where he grows his apples and so on. He was picking his plums at the very time of this visitation and it affected those that were just ripe to the extent of taking the sugar out of them. His pears and apples were absolutely uninjured. If the true facts of the case were not thoroughly understood it is in the last degree improbable that people would be willing to pay present prices of fruit land in the immediate vicinity of Cranbrook, prices that fairly rival those prevailing in Creston and the most favored districts in East Kootenay.

This dealing in a general manner with general conditions is of small use to those who know not our land in giving them an idea of its possibilities and resources. As things exist around us just now there are probably ten men interested in the future of agriculture in East Kootenay for one who is interested in minerals outside of coal.

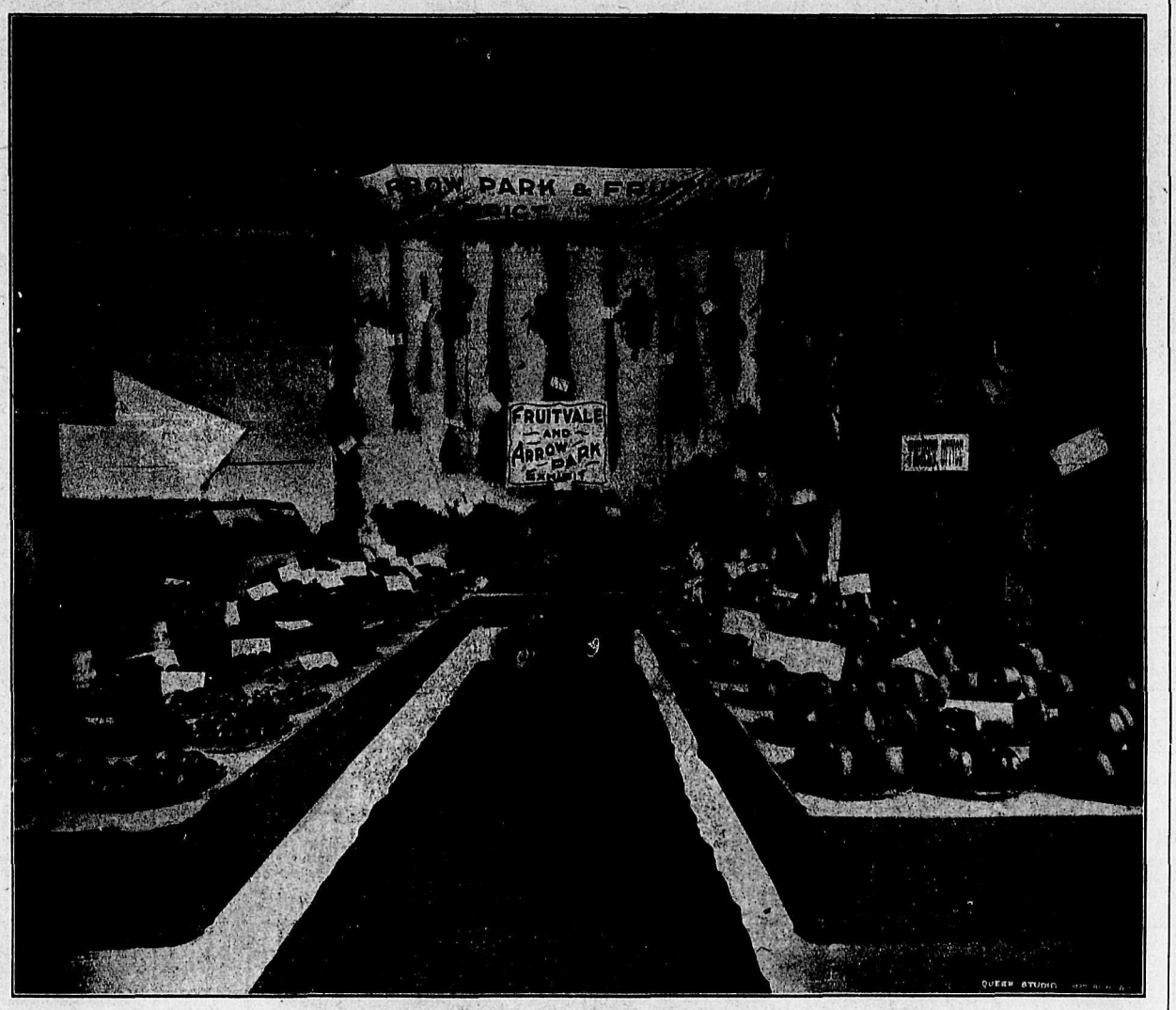
In connection with agriculture in East Kootenay the certainty of the construction of the Kootenay Central railway in the very near future should never be lost sight of.

This road will run from Golden on the main line of the Canadian Pacific down the valley of the Upper Columbia river, along by the upper and lower Columbia lakes, Canal Flat, Findley creek, Skookumchuck, Wasa, Fort Steele and connect with the Crow's Nest branch of the C. P. R. at some point near Jaffray or between that point and Elko and will open up a country that has compelled the admiration of the governor general of Canada and the chief officials of the Canadian Pacific organization in whose hands will lie the construction of the railway. As a matter of fact the road is even now under construction at its northern end and it is expected that work will start within a few months on the southern extremity. The distance from Elko to Golden is rather more than one hundred and eighty miles and throughout that stretch the floor of the valley may be said to be all adapted for agriculture, fruit raising and cattle raising. Speaking in general terms, the floor of the valley is free from timber, that is, there is much more open ground than there is wood land. The forest does not close down close on the flats, and is confined to the foot hills on either side. For the entire distance the west side of the valley is sheltered by the Selkirk range just as the main range of the Rockies shelter it on the east. In short, it is the trough between the two ranges and is watered as to its northern moiety by the slow moving Columbia even as the Kootenay lends its influences to the southern parts. Both of those great rivers receive a large number of creeks from the Rockies and the Selkirks and these can be controlled to yield the very necessary irrigation. That at once raises the question of water supply so needed for general agriculture. It may be said at once that there are very few spots in East Kootenay so situated naturally that the idea of irrigation can be wholly dispensed with. Provision of irrigation is a thing that can never be lost sight of. It is essential, and once provided it makes the great difference between the certainty of good and unfailing crops and the possibility of failure in achieving profitable results. As an illustration of this it may be said that the Canadian Pacific railway is now putting in the necessary ditches and so on for irrigating over 50,000 acres directly opposite the little town of Windermere, just as C. Hungerford Pollen is making like preparations to irrigate some 10,000 acres between Wasa and the mouth of Skookumchuck creek. Again, the lands formerly held by the Kootenay Valleys company have all been acquired by lord Vivian, of Swansea, England, and he, so it is said, intends to go in for irrigation works of an extensive character. Lord Vivian is credited with the intention of erecting a splendid permanent residence at some point near Canal Flats, at which place there will be a station and round house of the new line. Earl Grey, the governor general of Canada, has purchased the Santo ranch above Thunder hill and will, no doubt, have a residence there also. It is also the intention of the governor general to acquire some fifty acres on or near the summit of Toby creek for the purposes of a hunting camp, where he and his friends may enjoy the magnificent scenery of that locality concerning which earl Grey spoke in the highest terms in a recent open letter to the hon. Richard McBride, the premier of the province. These references will show at a glance the tendency of large English capital to come into this part of East Kootenay, and it is only reasonable to think that its effect will be widened on the general public. It should be, if men take heed of the signs of the times. The land is worthy of all that can be said about it, and the climate is beyond compare.

The level of the valley of the Kootenay and Columbia may be placed at 2500 feet above the sea, while the level of the surrounding country available for fruit growing and general agriculture can be placed at 3000 or a shade over it. The best fruit around Cranbrook is grown at the Sunnyside ranch which is fully 3200 above sea level. In this connection it may be said that the liability to summer frost is greater on the lower grounds than on the higher, since the cold air has a natural tendency to sink to the less exposed situations. Exposure in this sense means that the lower the ground the less chance the light airs that prevail in the district have of dispersing the chilled atmosphere that result in the frosts. Where the brush has been cut away and the ground broken up frosts never occur, since the broken ground absorbs the moisture of the day and radiate them during the night.

Dealing with what can be produced in the land around the city of Cranbrook and the valley of the Kootenay, it can be said with entire confidence that everything in the way of fruit, grain and vegetables can be raised with the exception of peaches, grapes and canteloupes. These latter have, however, been this year successfully grown by George Tisdale, on St. Mary's prairie a wonderfully fertile tract which is entirely free from summer frosts.

The market for fruit, etc., is practically unlimited and the prices highly remunerative. These facts have induced parties in the immediate vicinity of Cranbrook to lay out considerable tracts of land in convenient lots of about ten acres each, all irrigated and in these are springing up a number of very pretty homes. Some of these tracts have been sold at prices averaging over eight times the original cost, but there are still some large holdings that can be acquired at only a shade beyond what they would sell for a year or two ago.



FRUIT EXHIBIT, NELSON FAIR, 1908

WATTSBURG--ITS FOUNDER AND HIS WORK

(Continued from Page Ten.)

ditches, especially on a porous soil with course subsoil, can readily be understood. A two inch pipe is of sufficient capacity to irrigate 20 acres of land, while a ditch with that amount of water would be practically useless in porous soil.

The economy of labor in the application of the water by this system is a considerable item. There is no opening and closing of ditches nor fear of drowning the crops in spots. All that has to be done is to open the main taps and there is an imitation rain, which cleanses the foliage and feeds the plants through their pores and what they fail to absorb passes to the roots. In the dry belts where continual sunshine prevails during the dry season, the growth of plants and trees is almost equal to the rapid growth of vegetation in the tropics, provided the foliage is not allowed to wilt, but if this does occur growth is retarded. Many plants when subjected to dry winds and hot sun wilt even if well supplied with water at the roots, but the growth is continuous if the foliage is also supplied, and fruits or vegetables consequently are much more succulent.

Coarse sandy soils lack humus or decayed vegetable matter, considered one of the most essential of plant foods, but great success can be obtained with this method of irrigation where the soil is almost absolutely free of humus, which shows that the latter serves rather as a medium to retain and convey water to the root fibres than as a food actually assimilated by the plant. Root crops and vegetables can be grown to an enormous size, on almost pure sand, the principal constituent of vegetation being water. It follows, therefore, that if water is given by the natural method, overhead, as fast as foliage and roots can absorb it the growth must be rapid, and during the hottest sunshine there is no danger of scalding the foliage by this method of spraying, and insect pests are checked in their growth, and most of them cannot attain maturity.

The question will arise, can this system of irrigation be made a commercial success? At Wattsburg it certainly is a decided success.

Two inch wood pipes cost about ten cents per foot, and it takes 1,500 feet per acre while the other pipes and attachments bring the cost up to about $250 per acre. The initial cost may appear rather high, and the next question, is, will the earning capacity of the land warrant the outlay?

On dry sandy soils it insures a certain crop and will grow from 50 to 100 per cent. more produce. Unlike other methods of irrigation the first cost is the whole cost, and one item of importance is that there is no necessity to level the most uneven ground. A rolling country that could not be irrigated by ditches can be effectively and economically watered in this way. An acre of fruit and vegetables in the west is worth from $500 to $1,000, and a slight frost is liable to ruin the whole crop. This method of irrigation, however, is a certain insurance against drought and frost.

The success of this system of irrigation is shown by the fact that last season Mr. Watts raised over $3,000 worth of produce from four acres of land. This included half a ton of raspberries, secured from 15 rows of bushes, and a large quantity of strawberries. One-fifth of an acre of ground produced five tons of carrots and another plot of the same size four tons of onions, while from a quuarter acre were taken 2,000 cabbages, many of them over 25 pounds in size. The carrots and potatoes were also of large size, many of the former running over two pounds in weight.

When Mr. Watts puts in his gravity system of irrigation next year the water will be distributed in the same way as on the four acres under cultivation and ultimately he will have the whole 3,000 acres of land which he controls at Wattsburg supplied in this way.

At the present time the principal manufacturing work in progress at Wattsburg is the making of wire wound wooden pipe, Mr. Watts having the only factory engaged in this business between the Atlantic and the Pacific oceans. This class of pipe is daily growing in favor. It is urged in their favor that these pipes cost much less than cast iron pipes, will last longer and are not affected by electrolosis, which plays such havoc with the water mains in many places. In addition it has been found in many cases the soil is such that it eats holes into the iron pipes, even where there is no electrolosis. Wooden pipes are never affected in this way. Discussing this product of his plant Mr. Watts told a representative of The Daily News that wooden pipes laid during the Roman occupation of England, about the dawn of the Christian era, when dug up in London recently were found to be in a good state of preservation. Provided wooden pipes are kept full of water and free from atmospheric influence their life is indefinite and might safely, Mr. Watts says, be guaranteed for 2,000 years. Another advantage of wooden pipes, which Mr. Watts points out, is that they do not contract when subjected to a low temperature, and consequently do not burst as do metal pipes if the water is frozen solid in them.

As might be expected from a man who has taken such interest and has shown such enterprise in regard to his business, Mr. Watts has fitted up his house with every convenience and there, with the proverbial hospitality of the Englishman, he is always ready to entertain his friends when they drop off the train at Wattsburg. His house is fitted with all modern accessories and comforts. It is heated by steam, brought 2,000 feet from the boilers at the mill, and is lighted with electricity. It has several kinds of baths, including Turkish and electric, the latter being a device resembling the ordinary vapor bath but instead of vapor the rays from scores of electric lamps are used to produce the effect desired. Even in the wash house Mr. Watts has considered the comfort of those engaged about the house, clothes being cleaned by means of steam admitted into the bottom of a large tub in which the clothes have previously been placed. The action of the steam as it is admitted washes the clothes. Mr. Watts has also fitted up a brew room where he can make his own beer, while his dairy is equipped with all the latest labor saving devices known.

Altogether Mr. Watts has a remarkable establishment and one that will repay a visit from any one.

ARROW PARK

By Kootenay Orchard Association, Ltd.

The work of sub-dividing Arrow Park sub-division was undertaken by the owners early in the spring of 1908. Arrow Park is located at the entrance to Mosquito valley, 16 miles south of Nakusp and six miles north of Burton City. It is beautifully situated on both sides of the Columbia river (Arrow lakes.)

The area of 2,950 acres was surveyed into orchard tracts, and townsites established on opposite sides of the stream at a point where it is less than half a mile wide. Good wagon roads were cut out, graded and improved with bridges and culverts, all leading to the townsites. Roads were also cut to the water front at various other points.

The place was thrown open to settlement late in June, 1908; number of acres sold to date, 1010; selling value of same, $103,350; number of settlers on the ground, 41; number of dwellings erected, 16.

Arrow Park has one general store and meat market, a post office, and is a regular port of call for C. P. R. freight and passengers steamers. Various enterprises are contemplated. Land is being cleared rapidly, but the acreage actually in fruit at present is small. Ten acres or more will be ready for spring planting.

There has been formed a local association to insure the planting of proper varieties of trees and the best cultivation thereof.

THE MYSTIC MISTLETOE.

Much legendary lore and many a quaint story has been woven around the mystic mistletoe. "Kissing is free where the mistletoe hangs," says an old song; and wherever the succulent yellow-hued leaves and white waxen berries are suspended there a man may kiss a maid—or a maid may even kiss a man if her fancy so dictates!

In different countries it draws its life from several trees, and in England it flourishes at its best perhaps on the apple tree. Huge clusters of this Christmas shrub are often seen springing from a cleft in the branches of many a fine old apple tree in English orchards. It also thrives on the poplar and hawthorn, but very rarely on the oak.

The Riverside Nurseries

70 ACRES—ESTABLISHED 1900

Largest growers of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Small Fruits in B. C.

GRAND FORKS, B. C.

RENATA AND DEER PARK

Lower Arrow Lakes, B. C.

About 4000 acres subdivided into orchard tracts in different sizes.

Prices from $25 an acre and up

Terms one-quarter down, balance in four years at seven per cent per annum.

Improved orchards for $150 an acre and up

Several good mineral claims on reasonable terms

A big timber limit close to transportation

For full particulars and free booklets address

F. F. SIEMENS

Renata, B. C.

NELSON—CENTRE FRUIT GROWING INDUSTRY

It is only a few short years since the man who spoke of fruit growing as an industry in the Nelson district was looked upon with, to say the least, good natured toleration, nothing but mining being thought of in those days. Since then the possibilities of this section of the Kootenay have been demonstrated beyond question and it is only a question of a very short time until the revenue from fruit growing will go far toward increasing the prosperity of Nelson. For miles in either direction along the Kootenay river and along the West arm of Kootenay lake on which Nelson is situated fruit ranches fronting on the water have been taken up. Thousands of acres have been brought under cultivation in the past few years and this amount is being increased annually.

At present, of course, fruit growing is only in its infancy in the district tributary to Nelson, but even at that a large amount of fruit was produced last year, including 12,000 crates of strawberries, 1000 crates of raspberries, 1500 of cherries, 500 of other small fruit and 1500 of apples. With such a return from the comparatively small section of the country now producing, it is easy to see that the industry has a great future and that Nelson will shortly be as well known as a fruit growing district as it is now is as a mining centre. In connection with apple growing it may be pointed out that practically all the trees have been planted within the past couple of years, so that it will be two or three years more before they are bearing. When they are the people of Nelson will begin to realize what the development of fruit growing means to the district.

It was perhaps unfortunate that better success did not last year attend the marketing of the fruit from Nelson district, but better things may be looked for in future for it is safe to say that every one connected with the industry learned some lessons during the past year. That the returns were not more favorable last year was not due to the fertility of the soil or the adaptability of the district to fruit growing but was the result of mistakes, which perhaps might have been avoided and which undoubtedly will be avoided in future seasons, for experience has taught its lesson. Because of the trouble last year, there have been statements made that were detrimental to the district. All that is necessary to refute these is to talk for a few minutes to any of those engaged in fruit growing around Nelson and the figures and facts they can produce as to the fruitfulness of the soil and the conditions generally will disprove, even in the mind of the most prejudiced, disparging remarks that may have been heard.

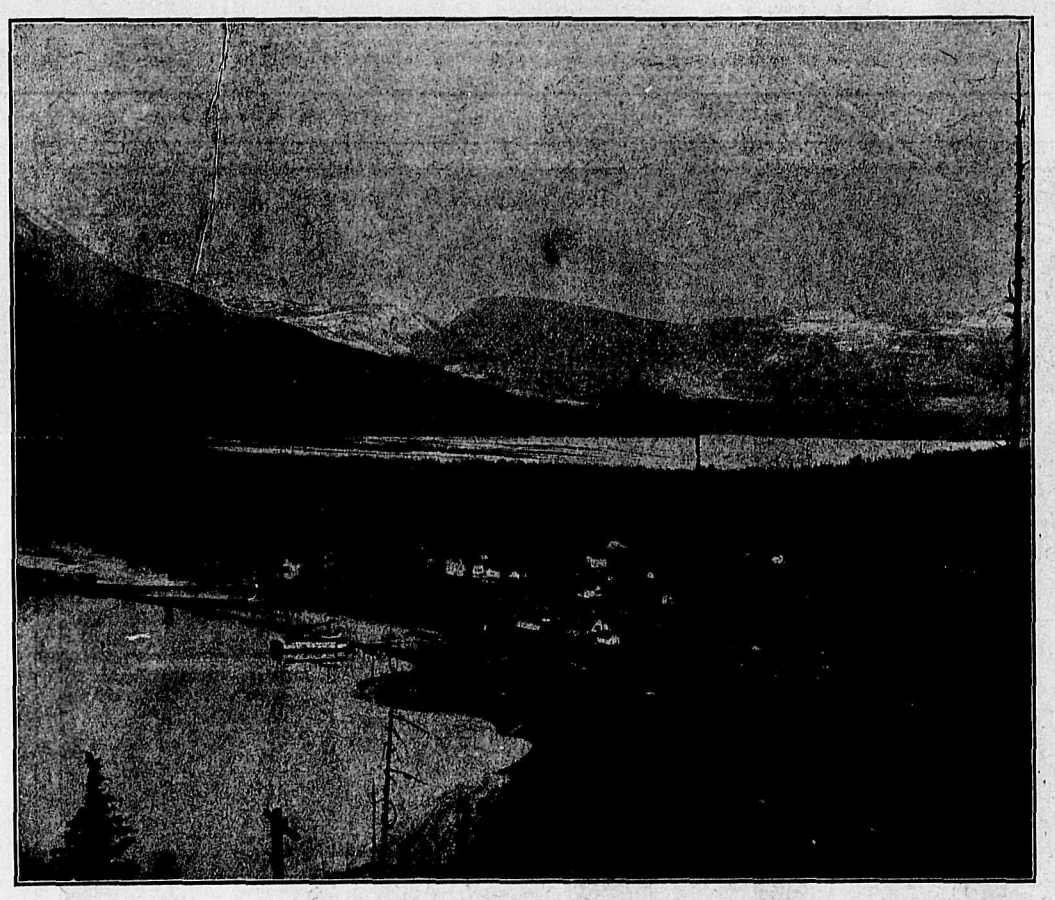
The fruit district tributary to Nelson comprises the valley of the Kootenay river up to West Robson on Arrow lakes as well as both sides of Kootenay lake as far east as Proctor and along the west shore up as far as Kaslo. along the west shore up as far as Kaslo also including Slocan River valley and the territory lying between Nelson and Waneta on the N. & F. S. railway. This is the district in which fruit growing was started in the Kootenay, but so recently did this occur that the possibilities of the country in this direction are not yet realized.

The lake shore and river banks afford exceptionally favorable locations for fruit growing. Here not only can land of the most productive kind be secured but at the same time ideal sites for homes are afforded. Especially is this so of the West Arm, where, the ranches being within a comparatively short distance of Nelson, the ranchers own their own launches, in which they visit the city at will, as business or pleasure demands. The water also provides easy means for transporting the product of the ranches on the first stage of its journey to the market in which it is to be disposed. The district west to West Robson is supplied with excellent transportation facilities in the shape of a line of the Canadian Pacific railway over which two trains pass each way daily.

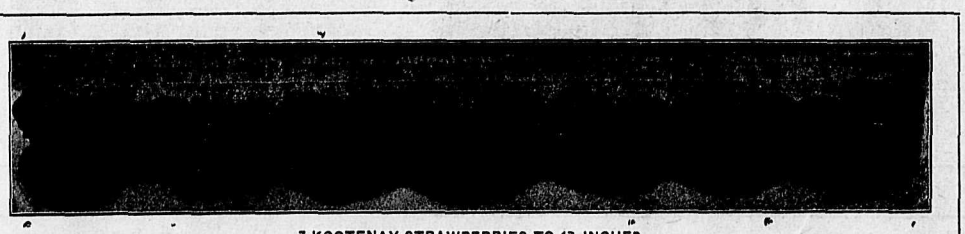
A new departure in this district is the embarking in the grape growing industry of a number of Russians, who, previous to coming to Canada, followed this branch of horticulture all their lives in their home land. These men have taken up land in different parts of this district and hope to make a success of grape culture. They know the conditions under which grapes grow best and they have chosen their lands accordingly so that there should not be any question of their success.

Practically every other kind of fruit that thrives in a moderate climate is also being grown in the district around Nelson, including apples, plums, cherries, pears, peaches, grapes and all kinds of small fruits, an especially large acreage being in strawberries. All these fruits are in demand on the prairies, where the market is growing year by year, so rapidly, in fact, that it is at present absolutely impossible to supply the demand. As the prairies become better settled and the farmers there get in better shape financially the demand will be still further increased so that a permanent fruit market is guaranteed this country for all time to come. But the fruit growers of Kootenay, including those around Nelson, are not depending entirely upon the prairie market. They aim to compete in the London market with their apples, at least, and this they have already shown that they can do successfully. As the years go on and the superiority of Kootenay apples becomes more generally known in the Old Country the market for them there will be still further increased.

But even with these markets guaranteed, there is always bound to be considerable fruit that cannot be disposed of in this way, small fruits that have ripened too much to stand the transportation, and apples, pears, plums, etc., that are a little off in color or size. The problem that arises is how to dispose of this class of fruit, but the answer is at hand. It lies in the establishment of canning and preserving fatcories. In these, fruit that it would not be advisable to ship, can be treated and good financial returns obtained. Nelson is the natural centre for the establishment of works of this kind and one company has already realized this and is now engaged in the erection of a large canning factory and preserving factory here and others can be confidently looked forward to to follow this example. Nelson will thus benefit industrially as well as commercially through the development of the fruit growing industry in this district. From the canning and preserving of fruit it is only another step to the canning of vegetables of all kinds and there is no reason why the two should not be combined. In this way a greater season of operation is guaranteed the plant and its profits thereby increased, while the same men who are growing the fruit will also be in a position to supply the vegetables necessary. The canning and preserving business therefore, bids fair to become an important factor in Nelson's industrial development as a direct result of the introduction of fruit growing in the surrounding district tributary to Nelson.



NAKUSP—A THRIVING FRUIT RAISING CENTRE, ARROW LAKES



7 KOOTENAY STRAWBERRIES TO 17 INCHES

What the Nelson district can do in the way of raising prize winning fruit is shown by the record made at the Spokane apple show by J. T. Bealby, whose ranch is at Two-mile point. Mr. Bealby exhibited 21 plates of fruit and secured 12 prizes, a record surpassed by only one man at the show, Mr. De Hart of Kelowna. Even with this record, Mr. Bealby's exhibit was not by any means as fully representative of the product of his orchard at it might have been for he had disposed of all his samples of some of the varieties of apples which he grows. Had the exhibit been complete it would have comprised over thirty varieties.

The showing is particularly gratifying in view of the fact that the other growers of the district made no effort to compete at the show. Mr. Bealby's exhibit practically represented the district and that it was so successful shows what Nelson can do in the line of the growing of apples.

Besides second prize for the best collection by any individual, Mr. Bealby took eleven other prizes as follows:

First prize, Alexander and Baxter; second prize, Blenheim Orange, Ontario, Rhode Island Greening and Westfield-seek-no-further; third prize, Golden Russet; fourth prize, Mann and for Wallbridge; fifth prize, Grimes' Golden and Wolf river.

QUEEN'S BAY.

Brydges, Blakemore & Cameron state that they have actually settled thirty-five families on land this season. Most of these settlers have ample means to carry them safely through the first few years apart from all considerations of revenue from their holdings. They are well pleased with the country and conditions here and are without doubt made of the right stuff, as a visit to one of the settlements containing at least one-half of the settlers will show. They have each erected modern dwellings with every convenience, and have each cleared from one to five acres of each ten-acre farm. The Queen's Bay settlement particularly is a community of intelligent, hard working pioneers—a settlement of people that any country might be proud of—they are doing things.

On this property there is a splendid waterpower which the settlers propose to utilize for the generating of power for electric lighting, the running of light machinery, etc.

With the right kind of people settled here, those combining intelligence with a willingness to work and a determination to succeed, this country will in a few years not only present a totally different aspect but convince the outside world, still more vividly than it has done already, that as a fruit growing country it cannot be beat.

Lord Aylmer, who was one of the purchasers of land in the Queen's Bay settlement, has written to say that he and his family are coming out next spring to permanently make a home there.

The past year has been a notable one for this country if the bringing in of actual bona fide settlers means much, and it undoubtedly does.

This firms deals during the past year have been negotiated on a safer basis than heretofore. They have dealt with a safer class of people, that is to say those able to complete their purchases without having to depend on the purchases from "retail sales" of small parcels of the large areas speculated in.

The "wild-cat boom stage" of the exploiting of fruit lands is passed, and in the future all that is necessary for those interested to first of all seek the right kind of people, those who will make the best and most desirable class of settlers, and to avoid the plan of "making a deal, anyway"—perhaps to people, who are to say the least, unfitted for the life of a Kootenay fruit grower. Messrs, Brydges, Blakemore & Cameron believe that the holders of land here should not be too anxious to sell, but should carefully select their customers beforehand. The fruit lands of the Kootenays, as the Scotchman says regarding Scotch whiskey, improve with age. The future is a bright one; in a few years time the whole countryside will be a veritable Garden of Eden.

HARROP--A THRIVING COMMUNITY

At a point thirteen miles east of Nelson on the north shore of Kootenay river at the entrance to Trafalgar Bay where some six years ago the first subdivision was taken up with a view to starting fruit growing on a commercial basis is now located among productive orchards a thriving settlement with a post office, public school, general store, railway station and steamboat landing.

Still known to old timers in the district as "Sawmill Point," having been the site of G. O. Buchanan's sawmill in the earlier days, its residents now look upon it as "Harrop, the coming orchard town of Kootenay."

In the person of Rev. Charles H. Reynolds, a retired Church of England clergyman, it has a resident minister and church and Sunday school services are held regularly.

The land in the vicinity is now practically all taken up and the large proportion of it is planted out in fruit trees and small fruits while, thanks chiefly to the provincial government, the ranchers in the district are favored with good wagon roads, the chief of which is that between the settlement and Proctor, at the outlet of Kootenay lake, a distance of five miles.

The first settlers, all of whom took up large holdings of land, have now disposed of the greater part of their tracts, feeling that a five, ten or twenty acre block, well cultivated, would serve to produce for them an independent income on its reaching the producing stage while the recent settlers who came chiefly from the prairie provinces and the old country are now busily engaged in getting their newly acquired properties into a higher state of cultivation.

Among the earlier settlers who are now the proud owners of highly cultivated fruit farms in the vicinity can be mentioned Thomas Greenwood, Clarence D. Ogilvie, J. Quinn, A. T. Davis, Fox Brothers, J. Jerram, L. McClure John, Francis Brothers, J. Allen, W. Hill, W. B. Hill, Gordon Hallett, Rev. C. H. Reynolds, F. Risden, and others, while its founder Ernest Harrop is now well established in a general store.

Fred A. Starkey, George Motion, W. Rutherford and other Nelson merchants have well cultivated fruit tracts in the settlement and Charles O. Rodgers, lumberman of Creston, has just purchased a well developed orchard in the Southworth ranch and is making extensive improvements to the property.

About one mile east of the settlement is located the famous Coldspring ranch upon which large hothouses have been erected at enormous cost.

Directly opposite the settlement on the south bank of the river is located the jam works of the Kootenay Jam company.

Passenger communication is made by the steamers of the C. P. R. and G. N. railway which call at the settlement six times daily.

DISCOURAGED.

(From the Washington Star)

"No," said Mr. Sirius Barker, "I shall not play Santa Claus. You see, my children are precocious and I may say a trifle critical."

"But you came in last Christmas with furtrimmed clothes and white whiskers and all the rest of the disguise."

"Yes. I'll go as far as anybody to make home happy. That experience is what decided me. I pictured smiling faces and expected to hear shouts of childish glee. But the only comment was from my youngest daughter."

"What was it?"

"She said, 'My! Isn't father a bad actor!'"

The Original—Diogenes was the original secret-service man; only he was after the other kind.

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CO-OPERATION IS NECESSARY TO SUCCESS OF INDUSTRY

The following is an address on "The Necessity and Benefits of Associations for Fruit Growers," delivered during the past season by one of the best authorities in the Hood River district and applies equally to the Kootenay district:

In the first place I grew up in the orchard, my father being a large fruit grower in California, and after graduating from college I engaged in wholesale business for twenty years. During the past four years I have been engaged in growing fruit and setting a young orchard at Hood River, and during this time I have been manager of both the Hood River associations. This position kept me in daily touch by wire and letter with all the principal fruit markets in America and England, and in addition brought me in daily contact with two hundred growers.

The production and marketing of fruit are as essentially different as manufacturing and selling, and in order to do either well requires special ability. Nearly every business naturally divides itself into two certain apartments, and success is obtained by each department being handled by an individual both competent and able to concentrate his efforts along that line. For instance, railroads are divided in freight, passenger and operating departments, with an executive in charge of each. Any large mercantile business employs a buyer and a manager of the sales department. The factory has its superintendent and a man in charge of sales. The National Cash Register company of Dayton, Ohio, is recognized as being one of the model factories of the world, for the reason that for years it has not only produced the best cash register ever made, but its sales have several times exceeded the combined sales for all the other registers. This company places the factory in charge of a superintendent, and the sales department in charge of a manager of sales agencies. Success has followed. I claim that it is therefore conclusive that all large propositions recognize the importance, in fact the necessity of separating the producing force from the selling force.

I cannot see where fruit is different, and I believe I can make the assertion without fear of successful contradiction that growing fruit is an industry, and selling fruit, a business; each should have a head, and be operated separately. I feel positive that every grower who has a large orchard, or a small one with diversified products, will admit that the farm in either case requires practically all his time.

In my line of argument to demonstrate the necessity of an association, it is next necessary to give you some idea of what is required to successfully sell fruit and realize the best prices, the amount of time required and the expense involved. I have associated with me two men competent in bookkeeping and stenography who act as assistants, and the necessary number of inspectors, receiving and shipping clerks, so that my time is entirely free to devote to general marketing and management. I probably dictate fifty letters a day, send a dozen telegrams and receive as many more during the busy season. And I assure you that, with nothing to do in particular, I can truthfully say each day "This is my busy day."

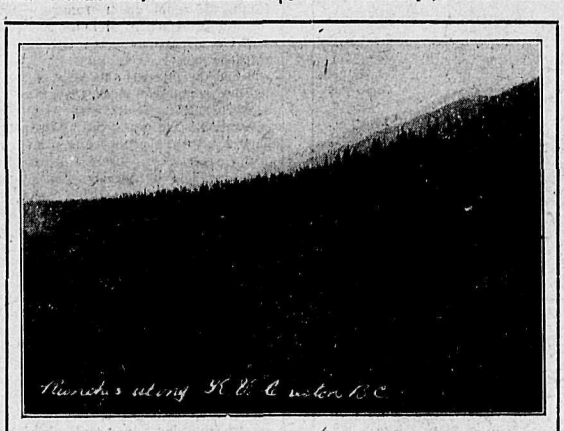
For a manager to successfully market fruit it is necessary to know daily by wire the condition of every market where he is doing business. It is important to know just what varieties are wanted in every city, and in addition essential to be posted from what district each particular market is supplied, and also when that district begins shipping, and the extent of supply, and the end of its season.

In addition to all this it is necessary to be familiar with the standing of each firm you are either dealing with or expect to deal with. This word "standing, in this particular sense, is rather a broad one, and means that you must know a firm's financial standing and their ability to pay. Their popularity with their trade is also significant, as well as their equipment to do business, and above all perhaps the most important requisite is intimate knowledge about a firm's policy on reporting of condition of fruit and rejecting cars.

It has been my personal experience that this volume of necessary information is so large, the time in acquiring it so great and the expense so heavy, that I say to you frankly that the average orchardist under ordinary conditions can neither spare the time to do it properly, nor afford the expense.

The facts so far stated seem to me sufficiently plain to convince any unprejudiced mind of the necessity of associations. However, as an additional clincher on the argument, I want to call your attention to the methods necessarily employed by individuals, or in vogue in districts without associations, and then draw a comparison that you may form your own conclusions. In such cases the grower must adopt one of the two plans in disposing of his fruit; he must either consign (and if he does it must be at random), or he must sell to local or visiting buyers, without being properly posted, consequently there can be but little certainty of securing results that can be obtained through an association that is properly posted and ably managed. There is an additional uncertainty as to what returns he will receive, and when, and a possibility of one of those "red ink account sales" which you have probably heard about.

Another unfavorable condition frequently arises in the absence of an association that works to the disadvantage of the abler, businesslike orchardist, when the smart buyer shrewdly makes his first deal with the uninformed or weak-kneed grower, and closes at a figure below the average market price, establishing a low figure which he ueses as a precedent and lever to influence other growers to accept the same. I think everyone realizes how



RANCH NEAR CRESTON, B. C.

difficult it is to secure a certain price when actual sales have been made at lower figures. You know how difficult it is to sell at a dollar when some one else has quoted or sold at 90 cents.

In the years 1900, 1901, 1902, in a district I know of, the growers sold a certain variety of fruit at less than $1 a box. In the year 1903 a union was organized and during the four years since that time the same variety has netted the growers $2 per box and upwards. In connection with this fact it is also true that during the period when these growers received the lesser price generally the price of apples was higher.

In concluding the first chapter on the necessity of associations I beg leave to advise you that my argument is not based on theory but on my opinion deduced from facts, founded on actual operation and experience. If my observations and deductions are correct and I believe they are, I sincerely hope you will realize the necessity of associations, for I firmly believe the association plan is the sure method for the grower to secure better prices for his fruit.

I feel the local buyers are entitled to a proper consideration. It is not my intention to have you conclude by inference in the presentation of the necessity for organization that private firms are a menace to the orchard industry. I am willing to admit that localities exist where perhaps an association would do well to equal the prices paid by individual concerns. In addition to this, it is only fair in recognition of the fact that competition is the life of trade, to say that where a district contains both an association and a local operator such a condition will probably have a tendency to stimulate an eargerness in each to conduct their business so as to obtain and pay growers better prices.

The existence of a competitive firm will be conducive in making the managers hustle, because unfavorable comparisons are certainly odious. Consequently, I can see no reason why such a combination would not be both stimulative and productive. Each, where both are conducted legitimately and fairly, would afford protection against the other, and be more or less comforting in the way of assurance to the grower. But if you cannot support but one, be sure that one is the association.

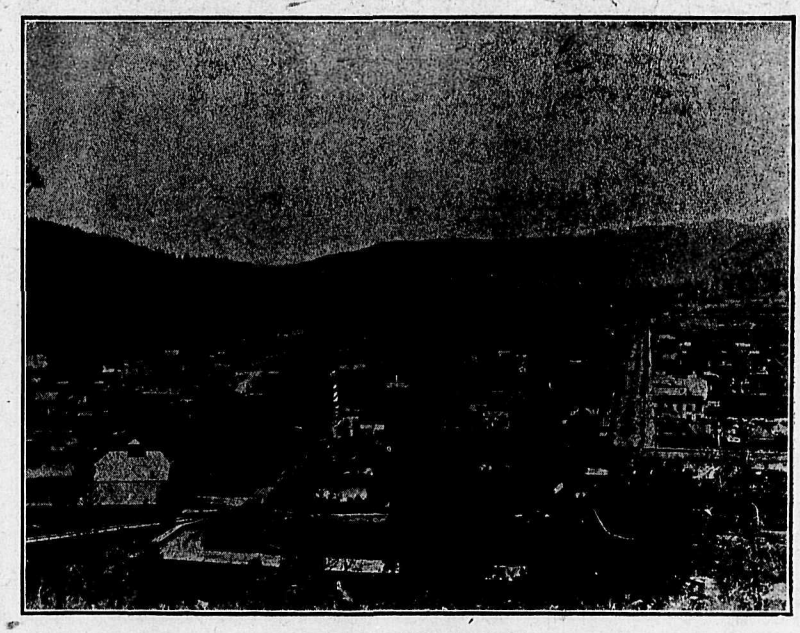
The primary object of business is to make money, and usually to make as much as possible on the capital invested. Any firm or corporation that is not

CRESTON, B. C., ONE OF KOOTENAY'S ORCHARD TOWNS.

mutual engages in business for this purpose, and we must admit the legitimacy of this purpose. The object of a growers' association organized properly (the basic principles of organization will have consideration a little later on) is just the same as a firm in two particulars, to sell for the best possible price and conduct the business as economical as possible. In a word, make as much money as possible. The aim of the firm is to make money for itself, and as much as possible. The primary object of the association is to make as much as possible not for itself, but for it members. This is the essential and important difference.

Where both are properly conducted and managed, the expense should be practically the same and both should be able to realize nearly the same prices. The firm pays what it receives less the expense and profit for itself; the association pays all it receives less the expense only. If you want this profit, if you need it, or can use it in your business, organize an association and get it. If you do not want it, and can not use it, be content with your present method, and in your idle hours, resulting from lack of prosperity and progress, watch Hood River and other districts with good associations grow.

The association can buy wholesale in



GRAND FORKS LOOKING WEST.

carloads, boxes, spray material, paper and many other orchard supplies which can be sold the grower at wholesale prices, plus the actual cost of hauling, and the actual saving to the grower by this plan is no small item. I know of one association that has saved growers in a year's supplies $1,200 on spray material, $1,000 on paper, $3,000 on crates and $3,400 on boxes.

Lastly, in speaking of benefits, I want to call your attention to the advantages arising through an association office. The Hood River association office has evolved itself, so to speak, into a commercial fruit growers' club, which has developed into a bureau of information on fruit topics and methods. In the Hood River association office the growers are always welcome, the manager is never too busy to talk, (perhaps if he was, he might lose the princely salary which he does not get.)

Every experimental station bulletin pertaining to fruit is received, and every horticultural paper of value is taken. The office force is composed of able and experienced men. In this office you obtain the formula for any spray, or learn the effectiveness of any brand of spray, or be advised of its efficiency. You can be posted on the market, or learn about the best varieties to grow commercially in your locality. Every newcomer finds the latch string out, and old growers congregate in dozens almost daily for friendly and advisory discussion. Any one in the office can tell you the tool or implement generally considered best for a certain purpose, where to get it, and the price. In addition to all this, the office is a publicity bureau, a development league, so to speak, for every letetr is promptly and fully answered, giving full information on subjects of inquiry.

Such are some of the benefits resulting from an association properly managed, which should again impress upon you the value arising from organization, and in addition convey some valuable suggestions of what an association should be.

For the benefit of those who may be contemplating organization, and as a suggestion for possible improvement of existing associations, I desire to call attention to a few principles involved in proper organization. In the first place, it is a matter of business to make your association as strong as possible. The proper selection of your board of directors carries conviction of proper management. Your directors should be successful growers, men of good business ability, popular, and recognized as giving every man a square deal. In addition to this, they should be selected so as to represent every locality of the district.

Every association should be organized on the co-operative plan. No association should aim to make a profit for itself, and it should never accumulate a surplus for dividend purposes. All the money received should be paid out to each grower in accordance with the price realized for the grade and variety of fruit as marketed in proportion to the number of packages.. If this is done each grower will get the full profits in a just proportion to his variety, grade and quantity, that is, the full price realized less the actual expenses. This is not only just, but should be the basic principles in every fruit growers' association. If a profit is made and retained by the association and paid out as a dividend on the stock, you are robbing one grower for the benefit of another, unless each own the same number of shares and market the same amount of fruit in dollars and cents. To illustrate, perhaps this would make the idea clearer: Suppose two growers each own one share of stock; one ships 100 boxes to sell at $1 per box, and the other 1,000 boxes which sell at the same price. The association absorbs 10 cents per box and the actual expense is 5 cents per box. The amount obtained from the two growers would be on 1100 boxes $55, and if a dividend was declared according to shareholdings each would receive $27.50; or in other words your association would be taking $22.50 from one grower's proceeds to pay the other grower a dividend because he held the same amount of stock. Stock if possible should all be subscribed for by growers. Experience has demonstrated the actual necessity of one other principle that must under no circumstances be overlooked in the organization of a fruit grower's association. That is the necessary contract binding each grower's crop annually to the association, or incorporating so that your membership according to your by-laws will bind the crop. While the California court sustained the latter as valid, I prefer the contract. Without this, it is only a question of time when the association will flounder. Without a contract your association will never know what predicament it may be in tomorrow. Without a contract you cannot make a bona fide sale. In fact, without it you really have nothing to offer for sale, and therefore are in no position to do business. Of course you may run without

LONG'S RANCH, CRESTON, B. C.

contracts for several years, but when the time comes, and your association has made sale of the entire crop of any variety of its members, and no advance of price occurs, you can make a ten to one bet that some growers in their eagerness to get the extra price will forget their duty to their organization, jump the game, and a lawsuit will stare you in the face that may bust your union.

This growers contract is one of the most important basic principles in the organization of the association. It is the corner stone of foundations, the key of association structure. So whatever you do, do not omit it. All growers should be required to sign contracts in advance of each season, and not be permitted to do so after a certain date.

The best method of marketing his fruit is a fit subject for the orchardists' most careful consideration. The day

FRUIT TREES, RIVERSIDE NURSERIES, GRAND FORKS, B. C.

has passed when an intelligent fruit grower will carelessly box up the ungraded product of his orchard and haul it to the warehouse of the nearest local dealer, there to accept whatever price may be offered, or ship it to a commission house on consignment, expecting to receive good returns. Such confidence has too often been misplaced. Still less advisable, then, is it for him to properly grade and pack fancy fruit and trust to the same outlet for fancy prices. Dealers in fruits know the market; growers of fruit have no available source of such information. To get the best results, therefore, the fruit grower must become a dealer also. This he cannot singlehanded do. The dealer sufficiently equips himself to learn market conditions and keep posted on market changes. The grower must do the same if he expects to save for himself the dealer's profits. But growing fruits is one business and marketing another, each in itself ample difficult; and no person can properly conduct both when his personal presence and supervision are required in the office and orchard at the same time. However, he can help. What, then, is the solution? Organization; the fruit growers must organize.

The Fruit Growers' Union is an institution born of necessity. The wide range in prices between the orchard and the dining table has caused investigation, with the result that the growers are now more nearly reaping the rewards of their own labor and skill. A fruit grower's union is a business concern. It has its board of directors from whom the officers are chosen, consisting of a president, secretary and treasurer. The board of directors employs a manager who must be a thorough business man. This business concern opens up and equips an office and does business in a business-like way. The board of directors serves without pay, and is elected by the members of the union. Every member of the union is entitled to vote, and to express his high opinion in public meetings and is also eligible to be a member of the board of directors. The union, therefore, may be called a partnership affair; the members are partners. Each member assumes part of the expense of the business by paying a small amount per package for his fruit handled by the union, and shares in the profits of the business in the increased returns for his product as well as in the saving made in buying boxes, crates, spray materials, paper, fertilizers, etc., in large lots, the members of the union getting same for actual cost at wholesale. The Hood River apple grower's union saved $7,500 in one season for its members on cost of orchard materials alone.

Aside from the financial benefits realized through the union and the business experience gained by its members, the fact of being part owner in the concern is an important feature. When a fruit grower calls at the office of the union, he feels that he himself is a part of the concern and is always sure of prompt and courteous attention, fair and impartial treatment. He is equally at home on the orchard or in the office, and knows that his best interests are constantly being looked after by men experienced in the business of marketing fruit, and that he is getting the very best return from his ranch.

WEST ROBSON AND CRESCENT VALLEY

By McDermid & McHardy.

"On the whole, city real estate during the past year, though perhaps not so great a volume of business has been transacted as was done in the previous twelve months, has been good. During the last few years real estate values in Nelson have gone up 25 to 50 per cent. and property is being held firmly, with a general tendency to advance. There has been no cessation in movement, real estate transfers taking place with fair frequency."

Such is the record of Messrs. McDermid & McHardy for the past year.

But this firm has undertaken two interesting experiments in the development of lands for incoming settlers. One of these is at West Robson, of which an interesting account recently appeared in the Daily News. Some 3,500 acres of bench and lake shore land was acquired near the junction of the Kootenay and Columbia rivers by this firm. There are now nearly one hundred people settled upon it, with buildings in proportion to that number, which buildings include a church, school and general store. Within the last few weeks a ram has been installed by the firm for water for the use of the settlers on the upper benches and the prospects before the new settlement, really a dependency of Nelson, are bright. In the coming spring a large number of settlers who have already bought the lands will locate and begin clearing and planting.

Nearer at hand in the Slocan valley two and one-half miles above Slocan junction, the firm has another settlement. The land is valley bottom and bench and comprises about 2,500 acres. Here has been undertaken the management of a home farm, some three or four hundred acres having been cleared for the purpose. Much of this has been planted with fruit trees and produce and there are upon it 55 head of cattle, several horses and other stock. Plenty of pasturage is available in the neighborhood. Clearing work is going on constantly, both for the firm and by incoming settlers. Messrs. McDermid & McHardy have two logging camps at work on the benches, where timber is being got out and sold to the Patrick mill immediately south of the settlement. Much money has been spent in improvements in this settlement. Some four miles of wagon road have been constructed and about eight miles of trails. The immediate want of the locality is a bridge over the Slocan. During the past summer, not only has there been a great deal of difficulty in crossing the river from time to time but there has been an unfortunate loss of stock ,and on one occasion, the life of a man was lost. Such a bridge would cost under three thousand dollars and considering the way the country is being developed and the amount of money privately spent upon it, the firm are strongly of the opinion that the government should come to the assistance of the Crescent valley settlement.

MANY NEW SETTLERS

Toye, Taylor & McQuarrie.

Toye, Taylor & McQuarrie report that they have been successful in selling land to 32 actual settlers who are now living on their ranches and are actively engaged in making improvements. A total acreage of 3,677 has been sold by the firm during the year. The aggregate value of this land is $123,295. In addition to dealing in fruit lands the firm does considerable business in city real estate and insurance. The members of the firm are very enthusiastic over the future of the city of Nelson and the Kootenays generally and claim that from present indications 1909 will be the most prosperous year in the history of the district. They are showing their confidence in the bright prospects of the new year by making a large number of new investments. The firm is confident that there is no district in the province where more profitable investments can be made than in the Kootenays, and they believe that profitable returns can be made in a very short time on the capital put out.

The splendid advertising campaign inaugurated in 1907 by the 20,000 club, combined with the efforts of the real estate firms of the city, has been successful in attracting an exceptionally large number of people to the district.

WASA--A NEW TOWN

The development of East Kootenay as a fruit growing district is only beginning, but already several new sections are opening up. Among these is Wasa district, north of Cranbrook. Wasa, already a popular summer resort, is largely a one-man town at present but its expansion is only a matter of a short time, when the irrigation works are completed and settlers have commenced the cultivation of fruit. The big man of Wasa at the present time is Peter Jensen, who has established there one of the best hotels in the country and who also owns large store. Mr. Jensen has installed waterworks and an electric light plant for his town and has furnished his hoted in a way that leaves nothing to be desired.

A private company has put a large tract of land in the neighborhood on the market and the C. P. R. has also commenced the irrigation of several thousand acres of its land immediately adjoining this. There is at present a first-class road from Cranbrook and Mr. Jensen keeps a number of automobiles for the conveyance of his guests to and from Cranbrook and for their convenience while staying at his house.

KASLO'S POSSIBILITIES HAVE BEEN DEMONSTRATED

By J. W. Cockle, Kaslo, B. C.

Every year as it rolls by to join the past leaves a record behind it, and it is fitting that the record of progress should be inscribed in order that the generations yet to come may know how the hardy pioneers of the country by their persistent effort won from nature the heritage that they left to mankind. As this article is the first record of the pioneer of fruit growing on the north end of Kootenay lake, I trust the reader will bear with me whilst I recount the earliest effort of the settlers to grow fruit amongst our *mountain fastnesses.*

In the year 1891 the first apple trees were planted at Ainsworth in gardens abutting the lake and two years later, after the discoveries of the rich lead mines of the Slocan had resulted in the *establishing* of a town at Kaslo, several of the enterprising citizens planted the first fruit trees in their gardens. Little thought that they had a fair city, which in those days pulsated with the tramp of the prospector and mining expert, and whose streets were the highway of the pack train and the ore wagon would, within a few years, be beautiful by the fragrant blossoms of lines of fruit trees.

The rush of the mining boom having subsided the residents turned their attention to clearing up the land around their homes until today we have a town unique in the possession of what may be practically considered an experimental orchard.

Every settler who planted a tree had the *remembrance of some* variety with which he had been familiar in earlier days, and his order for trees would naturally include some trees of such varieties as the tree agent or the growers' brilliantly colored catalogue would supply his imagination with, possibly several other varieties, and then the nurseryman would invariably supplement the order with some of his own selections, often sent out under an assumed name, until, after the lapse of a few years when the trees came into bearing, we find examples of nearly every known variety vie with each other as a favorite planted in the garden homes of our city, where there are today over 5,000 fruit trees, and of apples alone there at least 75 varieties.

We now pass on to the time when people began to realize the value of the land for fruit growing but, owing to all the land adjacent to the city being held under railway land grant, little progress was immediately noticeable; several *small orchards* of three to five acres were planted in 1903 but it remained for the land boom of 1906 to stir our residents to the realization of the value of the land and incite their efforts to clearing and planting large areas.

The year 1907 saw the first start at planting commercial orchards and since the spring of that year the progress in this direction has been steady. Most of the orchards now under cultivation are tracts of ten acres each and these are scattered along the lake beaches at the foot of the mountain slopes, mainly concealed from view from both the city and the lake by the standing timber which intervenes.

A traveller to Kaslo by the steamers which make daily runs to that point would be at a loss to imagine that beyond the rock encircling margins of Kootenay lake, and nestling under the protecting slopes of the majestic range of mountains which tower to a height of from five to eight thousand feet above sea line lay thousands of acres of the richest land, which was gradually being brought under cultivation and which in the space of a few years will result in the production of train loads *of the finest apples grown in the world.*

Mention must be made of the orchards surrounding Mirror lake, a beautiful sheet of water situated two miles south of Kaslo. Mr. K. K. Bjerkness, the pioneer of this charming spot, planted an orchard of about three acres in 1899, and from these trees the crop this year yielded a return of over $1,200.

During the intervening years since that date extensive clearing and planting has been carried on until today there are over 100 acres in orchard at this point.

Passing from Kaslo northward and at a distance of two miles we come to what is called the Shutty beach, a level stretch of over 1,000 acres. This is just being settled and cleared for orchard purposes.

Further north are Schreeder creek and Fry creek and at both ends of these points commercial orchards have been planted.

From the head of the lake northward extends a valley averaging two miles in width and running back between the mountains for a distance of 40 miles; most of this valley is now covered with an immense growth of the finest timber but when this is logged off the land will become available for agriculture. About the middle of this valley is situated Howser lake, and on its shores there are today several settlements of fruit growers who are meeting with phenomenal success.

Returning to Kaslo and travelling south we reach the historic Blue Bell mine, and surrounding it may be seen the orchard clearings. Most of these have not as yet come to the bearing stage but the location of the orchards on the eastern slopes of the mountains is *most admirable and it will only be a* few years until this section will be producing its quota of fruit.

Stretching along the shores of the lake from the Blue Bell south to Pilot Bay are dozens of small tracts of the richest land. These are occupied by enterprising and enthusiastic orchardists whose labors will soon be rewarded by a rich harvest.

Across the ridge from this point is located Crawford Bay, one of the earliest fruit sections of the lake district. The land here has been mainly used for growing strawberries of which heavy crops were always secured. The expense of the additional transportation and the scarcity of labor to harvest the crops has discouraged the growers of *this fruit and the present time their* attention is being turned to growing both apples and cherries.

The valley of Crawford creek is nearly two miles wide and extends back for a distance of five miles, giving an area of possibly 5,000 acres available for fruit growing. Near the mouth of Crawford Bay is Gray's creek, where a large area of fine bench land is being cleared and planted.

The above brief description of the various centres where settlements are now established will enable the reader to form some idea of the area of land which is available for fruit growing, and it is a fair estimate that from the town of Balfour northerly there are 50,000 acres of land available for fruit culture, over which settlement is gradually advancing. At every point mentioned there are today men who are actively engaged in clearing and planting fruit trees on a commercial scale with every chance of securing by their labors a competence as a reward for their energy and perseverance.

Having now illustrated the area of the land, the next point I would mention is the value.

Raw land within the C. P. R. railway belt can be secured in blocks of not less than 160 acres at $1 per acre. There are many rich bench lands situated not more than one mile from transportation included within this area, and it having been demonstrated that some of the hardier varieties of apples can be successfully grown at an altitude of 3,500 feet much of these benches can be utilized, but their main value lies in their adaptability for the culture of raspberries. This fruit ripens at the high levels in September, at which time all the low land berries are off the market and the late berries can be disposed of for a good price.

There is also some government land situated the same as the above, which is open for pre-emption. Tracts of from one to five hundred acres situated along the lake shore are now held at from ten to twenty dollars per acre, whilst sub-divided blocks of ten acres, free from rock, command seventy-five to one hundred dollars per acre. A few small tracts of cultivated orchards are to be had and the price varies from three hundred dollars per acre up.

Exception has been taken to the value placed by holders on the land, but the best evidence that prices are not inflated is found in the fact that at the recent government land sale at Creston prices far in advance of those asked by dealers were obtained and in many cases the purchaser was a local man thoroughly posted as to the values.

The yield of fruit from an acre of land when the trees come into bearing has often been demonstrated and 1,000 boxes of apples is now acknowledged to be a reasonable crop. Cherries will produce from eight year old trees 1,000 pounds to the acre, and as the best grade of this fruit commands from twelve and a half to fifteen cents per pound these, as well as apples, will show a crop value of at least $1,000 per acre. The value of an acre of strawberries has been demonstrated to be of a net value of $1,000. Why then should there be any question of the initial value of wild lands when such annual returns as these have been proved to be obtainable by competent management.

The question is often asked as to the *quality of the fruit produced. This may* readily be answered by pointing to the fact that Kootenay lake fruit has secured this year the highest award at the Royal Horticultural Societies colonial fruit show at London, England, in November last. When an exhibit of twenty boxes of Kaslo grown apples secured the same prize as that awarded to the whole province of Nova Scotia in the previous year's show—when it is remembered that this competition was open to the world and was contested by exhibitors from the provinces of Ontario and Nova Scotia, it bears *ample evidence that the quality* of our fruit stands very high.

In competition with the world at the Spokane apple show in December of this year Kaslo fruit again scored highest honors. Were further evidence wanting I would quote from a letter received from Mr. A. McLeod, chief of the fruit department at Ottawa, in which he says:

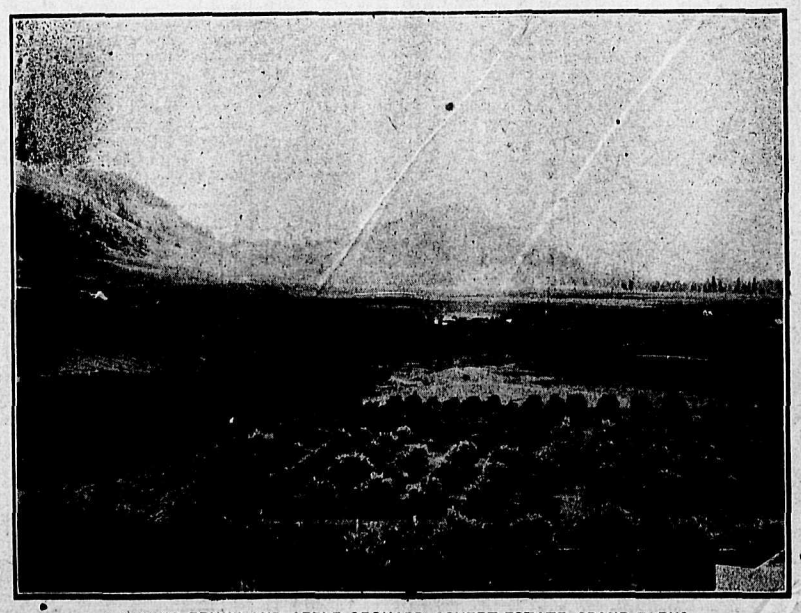
"I had the pleasure this year of judging the commercial packages at the Kentsville, Nova Scotia, Fruit Growers' association. It was the provincial show, apples and pears being principally the whole show. There were nearly three carloads of baskets, boxes and barrelled fruit in competition, amongst them of course in many different en*tries were Gravensteins. I am free to* say that your Gravensteins equal anything that was shown at Kentville and of course Nova Scotia prides herself on growing the best Gravensteins in the world."

As stated in a previous portion of this article that commercial orchards have not long been a factor in this district, it is not to be expected that the community has reached the shipping stage yet—but as evidence of our progress towards this end I may state that during the past year the orchards of the north end of Kootenay lake have produced approximately three carloads of apples, 5000 crates of strawberries and enough cherries and plums to supply all the local demand and leave an over*plus for export. Most of this fruit* found a ready market in the local centres and it is worthy of note that the prices obtained were high, Kaslo apples selling, wholesale, in Nelson for $1.75, in competition with Washington fruit of the same variety which could be laid down at that point for a little over $1.00 a box.

"*Back to the land.*" *But in order to* attract the masses in this direction it is necessary to make the enterprise attractive. The growing of high grade fruit by intelligent methods is one of the chief factors which will be the incentive to the consumnation of this cry. Fruit growing is a high art. The clearing and preparation of the land undoubtedly involves a heavy tax on the strength and perseverance of the young beginner, but the reward, after the orchard comes into bearing is a grand recompence for all his early trials. And in conclusion let me add that in this glorious province which possesses greater potential wealth than that of any section of the known world, the orchardist has advantages possess*ed by few, and as the records of the* years roll by will be found producing a larger quota of wealth than that produced by any other industry.

A FIVE YEAR OLD NORTHERN SPY APPLE TREE. SEASON OF 1908.
F. G. Fauquier's Fruit Ranch.

Note the growth of fruit, showing the early bearing in the Kootenay District. The Northern Spy does not come into bearing in most other districts until after the tenth year. By actual measurement the growth for the *season was from three to five and one-half feet.*



SHOWING PRUNE AND APPLE ORCHARD, COVERT ESTATE, GRAND FORKS.

FORT STEELE, B. C.

Fort Steele, once the centre of great placer mining operations, is fast developing into a fruit growing and general farming country, although a certain amount of gold washing by hydraulics is still being carried on. The building of the Kootenay Central railway in the near future will open up this district and make possible the successful development of its agricultural capabilities.

***Just Explode*—*The president's opinions* are never permitted to merely leak out.**

Kaslo Fruit Lands

If you wwish to gain the highest success in fruit growing, buy land in the Kaslo District. *Fruit growing is not an experiment here.* In fourteen years of fruit growing we have not been injured by frost —we have not had a crop failure. Our record for season of 1908:

District Cup at Kaslo Fruit Fair; District Cup at Nelson Fruit Fair; Banksian Medal at the Royal Horticultural Show, London, England; third prize in all foreign competition and first and second prizes for Gravensteins at the National Apple Show, recently held in Spokane, Washington.

We now have subdivisions of K. & S. Railway Land Grant, 819, in plats of five, ten, fifteen, twenty acres and upwards, for sale at reasonable prices and easy terms. For any information required apply to

A. J. CURLE
Kaslo, B. C. **Manager**

FRUIT LAND

I have for sale land in lots from eight acres to five hundred acres carefully selected years ago—*in good situations* on Kootenay Lake, at Bonnington Falls, on Kootenay River, and on Slocan River, supplied with water—some of it in cultivation—most desirable. Prices low and terms easy.

J. J. CAMPBELL
WILLOW POINT P. O.

PAVE THE WAY TO INDEPENDENCE

by purchasing lands that grow first-class qualities of fruit without irrigation. Long summers, short, mild winters, plenty of yachting and boating, big game shooting and the best trout pools in America

WE CAN SELL YOU AN

IMPROVED FRUIT FARM

With lake frontage and good bearing orchards at a reasonable price

We are also offering at $100 per acre, ten acre lots of very fine rich, level and unimproved fruit land, easy to clear, well selected, and on easy terms

Maps, descriptions of our properties, and reliable information of the Kootenay district will be sent you upon application

Toye, Taylor & McQuarrie
Nelson, Kootenay, B. C.

FOR KOOTENAY

FRUIT LANDS IN ANY SIZE TRACTS, CROWN GRANTED; TIMBER LANDS—DIRECT FROM ORIGINAL OWNERS TO PURCHASER

See

F. E. Armstrong
ROSSLAND, Columbia Avenue Hume Hotel, NELSON

J. William Cockle W. Vidler Papworth

The Kaslo Hotel

Cockle & Papworth, Proprietors

Headquarters of the Kaslo Board of Trade, Kaslo Fruit Growers' Association, Kaslo Rod and Reel Club, Kaslo Entomological Society, Kootenay Lake Farmers' Institute.

Kaslo, B. C.

CRESTON—WHERE RESULTS ARE OBTAINED

There is probably no section of British Columbia with brighter prospects in the fruit growing line than the Creston district. The capabilities of the district have already been demonstrated beyond question and it is now only a matter of time until the land not now under cultivation will be producing and Creston will not only be growing as fine fruit as can be raised anywhere but will be shipping it in immense quantities. Its facilities for the latter are especially good, for, being on the Crow's Nest line with a first-class train service to the prairies, the growers are in a position to ship their produce direct and lay it down in the cities and towns east of the Rockies with a minimum loss of time. This guarantees the arrival of the fruit at its destination in the best possible condition for the market, for the art of loading the cars has already practically been reduced to perfection by the growers of the district. The area of fruit land in the district is estimated at upwards of 50,000 acres, probably about one-fifth of which is now under cultivation. Practically all this land is owned by men who are developing it as fast as their means will permit, so that it is only a question of a few years until all the land is under cultivation.

As to the quality of the fruit, the prices obtained for the strawberries and other small fruit and the prizes taken by the apples not only at the British Columbia fairs but also at the recent apple show at Spokane speak for themselves. At the latter, the greatest apple show ever held, Creston took no less than nine prizes out of fifteen entries. Comment on such a showing is unnecessary, and doubly so when it is stated that the fruit shown on that occasion was the seventh picking of the season. The apples of the district had been gone over six times for other displays, before there was any thought of sending an exhibit to Spokane. The fruit that did so well there was, therefore, not by any means the best produced in the Creston district last season.

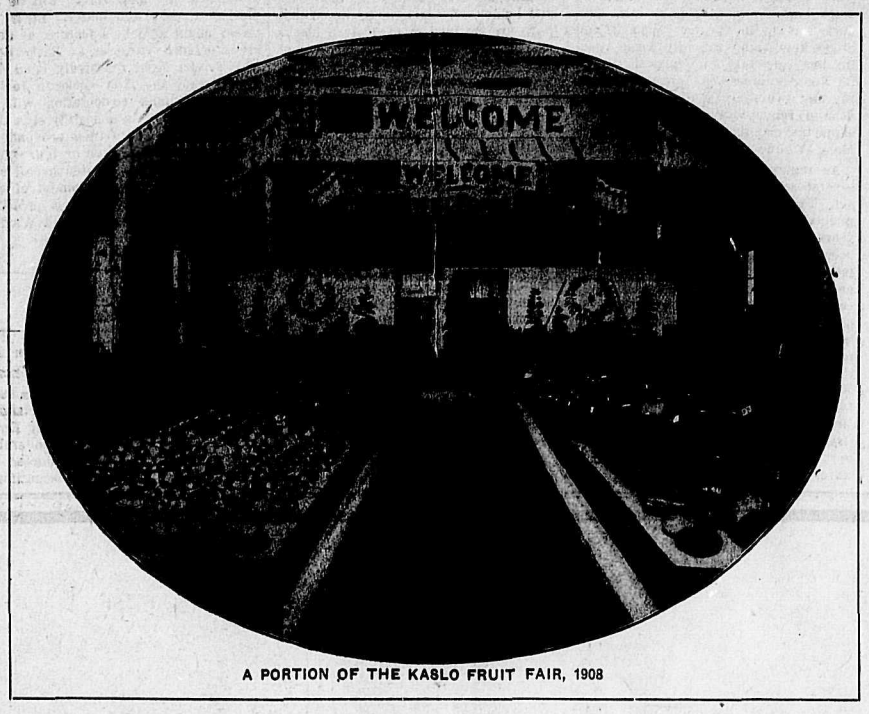
The centre of this great fruit district is the town of Creston, to which the whole surrounding area of fruit lands must for all time remain tributary. The town is therefore assured of a permanency. Each additional acre brought under cultivation means so much more fruit to be shipped and so much more money to be spent in Creston. When the entire area suitable for fruit growing has been brought under cultivation it will mean that millions of dollars will be coming into Creston each year. What this will mean to the town's development is not hard to foretell. The town already has several fine business establishments, two good hotels, and a rapidly increasing population. A water works system has been installed and water rights have been secured for an electric plant. A good system of telephones serves the district as well as the town.

In addition to the land now fit for cultivation there is in the neighborhood of 25,000 acres of good bottom land along the river bank, which, it is hoped, will some day, probably in the very near future, be reclaimed and also brought under cultivation. This land is of the very best quality, but is flooded every spring. Several schemes are now on foot to prevent this and a satisfactory solution of the difficulty may be looked for.

During the past year the provincial government introduced a novelty in the matter of disposing of its lands in the Creston district. It put over 1,600 acres up for sale by auction, realizing in the neighborhood of $60,000 as a result. Hundreds of buyers were present from practically all over the continent and it is a tribute to the faith of the local people in this district that most of the land was bought in by men who already had holdings in the valley.

The town of Creston, which is 68 miles east of Nelson, or 16 miles east of Kootenay Landing, was first located about twelve years ago, when the railways were being built through. A large number of people settled there at that time and are still residents of the district. Fruit growing, however, commenced only five years ago. At that time there were only 150 fruit trees in the district, while last spring no less than 48,000 were received for planting and it is expected that double that number will be brought in during the coming season. Last spring there were also several hundred thousands of strawberry plants and berry bushes brought in and the number of these to be set out during the coming year will, it is expected, be very much larger.

The climate of the Creston district is especially adapted to fruit growing. It is mild in winter, the thermometer seldom or never touching zero, while in the summer there is the warmth so necessary for bringing the fruit to the proper state of perfection and giving it the coloring so essential to securing the best prices. Cool evenings, however, make life enjoyable. The early springs are especially suited to gardening and the fruitification of the orchards. The autumns are delightful, the weather being largely of the character of a prolonged Indian summer.



A PORTION OF THE KASLO FRUIT FAIR, 1908

Soil to suit almost every kind of vegetation may be found in the district. Most of it is of an alluvial clay on a clay subsoil. The lower benches, however, are of a black vegetable mould, while in the Erickson section, a few miles east of the town of Creston, it is of a sandy character. One advantage of the valley is that it is free from stones and gravel, while the land is practically level. Originally the valley was covered with fine timber, which, however, is fast disappearing in order that the land may be cleared for agriculture. There are mills at Creston and at Erickson to transform the timber so secured into marketable lumber.

One particularly favorable feature of the valley is the amount of moisture which it receives. It rains practically every month, the fall being sufficient for crops of all kinds.

Although its apples are prize winners wherever shown, it is for its strawberries that the Creston district is at present more particularly known. Apple growing is, however, rapidly developing and Creston apples will soon be as well known on the markets as Creston strawberries now are. In this connection it may be said that last year Creston strawberries enjoyed the reputation of arriving at their destination on the prairies in better shape than those from any other part of British Columbia and the result was that the growers received the highest price going. Altogether over 6,000 crates of this fruit were shipped and the price received averaged well onto $3 per crate. Among the products now being grown in marketable quantities, in addition to strawberries and apples, are peaches, plums, pears, cherries, nectarines and grapes, as well as every variety of small bush fruit. Vegetables also do remarkably well and there is abundance of wild hay for stock and mulching purposes.

Kootenay Strawberries yielding $700 per acre while the orchard is coming into bearing.

The principal markets for Creston's fruit and vegetables are the big centres further east along the Crow's Nest Pass line and all the cities of Western Canada as far east as Fort William and, as far north as Athabasca Landing.

In the matter of transportation Creston enjoys a distinct advantage over most other fruit growing centres. It has direct connection with both the Canadian Pacific and Great Northern systems. The train schedule on the former is so arranged that fruit picked in the morning can be loaded direct into the cars and goes east at noon the same day, no further handling being required until it arrives at its destination. The advantage of this is apparent.

Needless to say the announcement of the success of the district at the Spokane apple show in the early part of December was hailed with satisfaction by every resident but general regret was heard that more care was not taken in getting an exhibit together that would be thoroughly representative of of the valley. It was felt that the number of prizes secured would have been very much increased if this had been done. Those whose apples secured prizes at Spokane were as follows. Alex. Duperry, 1st prize, Bismark; 2nd prize, Wallbridge; 2nd prize, Wealthy.

J. Compton, 1st prize, Blenheim; 2nd prize, Stark; 3rd prize, Ontario.

J. Cook, 1st prize, Golden Pippin of Westchester county.

W. S. Watson, 4th prize, Gano.

R. Hood, 4th prize, King of Tompkins county.

The sale by the government of its lands by auction in October last was an experiment that was unique in this country but its success more than justified the course taken. In all 127 parcels were offered for sale, and all but one, a rocky piece with little or no timber on it, which was bid in, was disposed of. The sales amounted to 1,640 acres, for which a total of $58,796,90 was realized. The prices obtained varied, the highest being $300 per acre, while on an average the land brought 300 per cent. more than the government's upset price.

The most of the land disposed of was bought by men already engaged in fruit growing in the district who knew its capabilities, and the price obtained by the government can be said to have established, for the time being at least, the price for wild fruit lands in Southern British Columbia.

A KOOTENAY ORCHARD HOME

SLOCAN JUNCTION

By Frank Tarry

In the lower end of the Kootenay valley from Slocan Junction to the Columbia river considerable progress is being made. When one considers that thirteen years ago the first settler came in, and that this part of the valley, fourteen miles long, was unbroken bush with the exception of the railway right-of-way, that the idea of growing fruit was scoffed at, that the new settler was told by the miners and prospectors (the only population at that time) that mining was all the country was good for, one can realize, even by riding through on the train and seeing a small portion of what has been done, that this district can now boast of upwards of five hundred acres, cleared and under cultivation, a large proportion of which is planted with fruit trees which are making a fine growth and give great promise of future profit. The soil is in the main the best possible from a fruit growing standpoint, varying from a friable clay to a fine sandy loam. As an instance of the way in which fruit trees grow here, it might be remembered that a tree planted eight years ago produced thirteen boxes of apples this season.

Many who come to the Kootenay to buy land think the prices asked are too high.

From $100 to $400 pre arce may seem large figures to those coming from the prairie, but when, even at the highest figure the land is shown to be capable in many instances of paying for itself out of the first crop, the price asked cannot be regarded as excessive.

Among the many advantages of this part can be counted the splendid shipping facilities furnished by two passenger trains and a freight each way daily, giving a closeness to market so needed by the fruit grower. The lack of this one feature of good transportation should be enough to bar any location to the prospective settler.

Several miles of a government road have been made through the district and the completion of this road from Castlegar to Nelson, expected the coming year, is eagerly looked forward to. The fruit grower if he is to be successful must be progressive and anything which is an aid to the free exchange of ideas between members of the district must help the progress of the individual.

If the ratio of progress that has prevailed for the last few years is maintained, of which there is good evidence, all the land suitable for the purpose will be producing fruit in the near future.

WALDO AND BAYNES' LAKE.

The Waldo and Baynes' lake district on the line of the Great Northern, south of Elko, is one of the new fruit growing sections that is just opening up. At present the district is the centre of large lumbering operations, but a company has successfully placed a large amount of fruit land on the market and settlers are beginning to go in. The C. P. R. is also putting 3000 acres of its lands on the market so that a big settlement may be looked for within the next few years. This district is immediately north of the fine fruit farming districts of northwestern Montana and it is expected that as good results will be secured there as in the territory to the south.

FORTUNES IN FRUIT

"I Hear the tread of nations yet to be
The first low wash of waves where
soon shall roll a human sea;
The ashes of an empire here are plastic
yet and warm.
The chaos of a mighty world is rolling
into form."

FRUIT GROWING and general farming is as yet in its infancy in the famed Kootenay-Columbia Valley, but no section of the Dominion of Canada surpasses it in possibilities. The fame of Kootenay apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries and small fruits grown in this Garden Spot of B. C., is fast becoming world wide.

First place has been awarded her proudcts in competition with the British Empire and shipments of apples made to England have invariably commanded the highest price, and have resulted in repeat orders far beyond the present supply.

Apart from the fame of Kootenay fruit in foreign climes, there is her unassailable geographical shipping advantage. Fruit can be gathered and shipped to the non-fruit producing provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba, arriving at its farthest eastern destination within 48 hours.

Taken in conjunction with the admitted fancy quality of the fruit produced, there is a combination which places Kootenay in a position to control the vast Northwest fruit market when her productiveness has reached the point where the demand can be supplied. So that added to

Good Soil **Perfect Climate** **Certain Crops**

KOOTENAY HAS AT HER DOORS THE

BEST MARKET IN THE WORLD

Land that originally sold for $10 an acre is now paying 10 per cent on a valuation of $5000 an acre, and as the fruit trees come to maturity the percentage of profit will be greatly increased. That is the estimate of O. J. Wigen, Creston, B. C., the celebrated strawberry culturist.

I have studied land, talked land and sold land in this district for a good many years now, and I have learned a great deal that may be of benefit to you.

Wouldn't it give you a great deal of satisfaction to know that you could get land that you could absolutely bank on?

Wouldn't you like to buy land from some one who has enough faith in it to guarantee it absolutely?—a case of your money's worth, or your money back.

I have placed a large number of bona fide settlers on land during the past year; settlers who have in the majority of cases been so well pleased that they have paid spot cash for their land and the kind that have money to go ahead and develop their tracts, and each and every one has been a walking, talking advertisement for me, and are influencing friends and relations to come and make their homes here in this ideal climate. What I have done for others I can do for you.

Now is the time to procure a tract that will make you independent. During this year there will be a large influx of settlers and prices will surely advance sharply on good land, and that is the only kind we deal in.

Write, or call and let me tell you more about the wonderful possibilities of the fruit growing industry in the famous Kootenay-Columbia valley, that country of

Your Opportunity **Ideal Climate** **Finest Temperate Zone Fruits**
Best Fruit Market in the World **No Small Monthly Payment Schemes**

S. M. BRYDGES

Brydges, Blakemore & Cameron, Ltd. NELSON, B. C.

MANY NEW DISTRICTS ARE BEING OPENED UP

PEND D'OREILLE VALLEY

By A. G. Lang

WANETA, B. C., Dec. 31—In the obituary notice of Nels Demars, who died the other day no mention was made of the fact that in the early days he carried the mail from Colville, Wash., up this valley and on into East Kootenay. Probably, too, the old French Canadian was amongst the gold seekers who already before the Cariboo excitement of 1860 made big money on the Pend d'Oreille trenches. Now, however, there is little placering along the river, nor do pack trains travel the Dewdney trail to and from the one time busy mining camps of Wild Horse creek, East Kootenay. The old trail is now a good wagon road; timbered flats have given place to meadows and young orchards. The Indians have forsaken their once fashionable hunting grounds, where cattle now roam instead of deer; neat houses and barns stand where formerly was the miner's cabin, and in short this valley is in the same state of transition as other parts of the Kootenays.

The past year has witnessed a decided advance in the direction of more settlers, more clearings, more fruit trees planted, more mixed farming and better roads. Until recently the farmers confined themselves entirely to the raising of beef cattle and their herds were free to roam over a wide tract. Labor was scarce, the cattle brought in good money with little attention, nor was it necessary, owing to the mild winters and good range, to break up much land for hay. But as farm produce was in increasing demand and prices kept high, gradually butter making has been taken up, pigs and poultry kept, potatoes, etc., grown. During the last two years also the valley has done a remunerative business in the supplying of milk cows to new settlers along the line of the N. F. & S. railway.

As regards fruit growing there are several small orchards about 15 years old. Those however, planted on a commercial scale, date back only a few years. But as a fair start has already been made, as labor is now easily obtained, as results from the older orchards are most encouraging and as a good class of settlers is coming in it is certain that this valley before long will become a great fruit producer. Unfortunately this locality does not yet enjoy the advantage of being advertised by a resident expert in the raising of fruits for choice shipments and exhibition. However, the samples, for instance, of Gravenstein apples grown here without any particular care would, as regards flavor and appearance, amply satisfy the practical orchardist.

Where climate and soil are such that all kinds of vegetables, small fruits and perfect apples and pears can be grown; further, tobacco, tomatoes and melons regularly ripened in the open air, the conditions seem ideal for the small land holder. But it is to be noted that there are no owners of 10-acre blocks here and for the simple reason that prices being still so moderate new settlers do not feel called upon to tie themselves down to a few acres. The system of small holdings has its advantages and its drawbacks. Those who prefer it have plenty of choice elsewhere in the Kootenays but those who wish to retain for themselves room to expand and who desire to engage in dairying as well as fruit growing can find what they want here. With regard to irrigation, although there are a number of creeks available, it has not been found necessary to put them to use. As in most valleys of the Kootenays the rainfall is quite sufficient for fruit trees, but in some seasons and on some soils crops, such as hay, would probably be benefitted by irrigation.

There has been little land speculation here and most is still held by the early settlers who pre-empted here and who showed their confidence in the future of the valley by making additional purchases direct from the government. Until land rises considerably in price it is probable that new comers will continue to buy tracts of from 20 to 100 acres. While those situated near the railroad are likely to go in for various side lines the main output of farm produce in the near future will be apples, beef, pork and butter. Early potatoes might also be a feature, as good crops of such varieties as Early Rose and Eureka have repeatedly been dug here already the first weeks in July.

In some lines co-operation will be necessary and it is a healthy sign that those planting apple trees are endeavoring to agree on three or four varieties which shall be planted by all and so later facilitate the shipment of one variety in carload lots. It is probable that Gravenstein, Wealthy and Wagner or Jonathan will be chosen.

DEER PARK

By F. F. Siemens

Deer Park, situate on the lower Arrow Lake, about sixteen miles north from West Robson, is famous as a summer residential district ,and is claimed to have the finest climate in the Kootenays. Some years ago considerable mining operations were conducted at Deer Park, but these were discontinued when the depression in the mining industry occurred, and since then the land fronting on the lake has been taken up for agricultural purposes. About 2000 acres have been sub-divided into orchard tracts by the Provident Investment Co. These tracts range in size from ten acres up, and are being offered at a very moderate price and on liberal terms. The soil is a red loam, with a good subsoil, and is particularly well suited for fruit growing and market gardening. It is especially adapted for the growing of small fruits, strawberries doing exceptionally well. One fruit grower Mr. F. Hamblin, claims that his strawberries were ready for marketing in May of last year. About seven families located at Deer Park during 1908, all with the intention of growing fruit, and a considerable planting of fruit trees has resulted. The settlement is now one of good proportions, and many more settlers will arrive in the spring. A number of old timers have their homes here, who spend their time principally in prospecting and hunting. Mr. Hamblin, a Rossland solicitor, who owns an orchard tract here, has embarked in the growing of peaches, and in 1908 has planted out about ten acres of trees, all of which are so far promising well.

Deer Park has a post office, a boat industry and a general store is to be opened during this winter. Daily transportation north and south is maintained all the year round. In the townsite many lots have been sold during the past year, chiefly for private residences, and it is expected that several business enterprises will be opened up during the summer of 1909. All the land adjoining the townsite was disposed of during 1908.

In regard to timber, Deer Park can safely be considered as having the very best that can be found on the Arrow lakes, there being millions of feet of yellow and white pine, fir and some cedar, all located within easy distance of the settlement. Logging operations are carried on all winter, enabling the settler to work practically at home, and at the same time earn sufficient to keep the wolf from the door, and also to provide a fund for the further improvement of their orchard tracts.

The mining industry in the vicinity of Deer Park has again been resumed, chiefly by syndicates and considerable development work has already been done, with the result that arrangements are now under way for the erection of a modern plant next spring to treat the ores of the district.

As previously stated the climate at Deer Park cannot be beaten, and with a valley of about 15,000 acres, containing good fruit land, timber and mines, it is one of the best districts for investment, and it is quite certain hundreds of settlers will locate there in the very near future.

BURTON CITY AND FIRE VALLEY

By J. E. Annable

Probably no part of the Kootenay has made such rapid strides in fruit growing during the year as the Arrow Lake country. The Arrow Lakes are about 20 miles in length, and it is estimated that there is at least 100,000 acres along these lakes which are suitable for fruit culture.

The principal valleys that have attracted so much attention are Nakusp, Arrow Park, Orchard Beach, Burton City, Needles, Fire Valley, Renata, Deer Park and Robson.

Nakusp is situated at the mouth of Kuskunex creek, and the valley extends in an easterly direction to Slocan lake.

A large number of settlers have purchased land there during 1908 and are improving it. Seven miles below Nakusp the lake narrows and fine stretches of land are found on both sides for 40 miles, and small towns are springing up every few miles. The first place is Arrow Park, a prosperous young town with hotel, store and post office.

Then comes Orchard Beach, where new houses are going up in all directions. Four miles further down the lake is Burton City, and it is estimated that 400 people have purchased fruit lands during 1908 within a radius of 10 miles of Burton City.

This is probably greater progress than any other part of the Kootenay country has had. The real estate men who are operating in that vicinity claim that 10 years from now Burton City country will produce more apples than any other valley in the Kootenay.

Leaving Burton City, the next place of importance is Needles. Here there are well developed orchards on both sides of the lake. This is the upper or north entrance to Fire Valley, which is probably the oldest settled valley on the Arrow Lakes. This valley is from two to three miles wide, and is suitable for fruit culture for about 15 miles back. The government has made a good wagon road up through the valley with branches running out on each side.

This valley is dotted with farm houses for a distance of about 10 miles, most of the farmers having large holdings which they secured from the government as pre-emptions and some are now sub-dividing them into 10 and 20 acre fruit farms. The rush of new settlers has not started in Fire Valley yet, but it is expected that during 1909, hundreds of fruit growers will find their way to Fire Valley, and I do not hesitate to say, that some day Fire Valley will eclipse the famous Hood River Valley of apples, both in quantity and quality.

Renata, Deer Park and Brooklyn are only three miles apart and it is estimated that Deer Park is the earliest part in this section of the country. This is accounted for by the extra amount of sunshine of the southern exposure. The whole country is park like, wild grass, which reaches a height of two feet, growing between the trees, and it is a most favored spot for wintering live stock, as they require very little attention during the winter season.

RENATA

By F. F. Siemens

Renata is a sub-division, situated about 20 miles north of West Robson, on the lower Arrow lake, Kootenay district, and is owned by the Manitoba & Western Land Co., Limited. This section of the country is well known for its mild climate, the seasons opening about three weeks earlier than in other parts of the Kootenays, and remaining open to a longer period in the fall months. The soil is a red sandy loam, and cherries, peaches and watermelons, in addition to all kinds of vegatables do exceptionally well there. Standard fruits, such as apples, pears and plums are also successfully cultivated, the climate and soil making this valley an ideal place for orchardists. The land is quite level and easy to clear. No irrigation has yet been found necessary, but a very fine creek runs through the valley, with an abundance of water the year round, so that in case of an exceptionally dry season, irrigation can be easily secured.

Renata commands one of the best situations of any spot on the Arrow lakes, the sun shining on it from morning till evening all the year round. There is a nice sandy beach on the lake front, affording good boating and bathing facilities, and it is within the range of possibilities that in a very short time there will here be established one of the most popular summer resorts in the interior.

There was but one fruit grower in the valley in the year 1907, while today there are fourteen settlers located there and eighteen more have made final arrangements to locate in the spring of 1909. There is a public school, general store, post office, with a daily mail service throughout the year. The government has provided fairly good roads throughout the valley, and bridges are placed where necessary to allow uninterrupted traffic. The most distant block in the settlement is only about one and one-half miles from the steamer landing. Twenty acres have been reserved on the water front ,and subdivided into residence lots for the convenience of summer residents in connection with the summer resort above referred to.

Within the last few months a promising mineral claim has been located within two miles of Renata, on which considerable development work has already been done. Good results are anticipated from this claim in the near future, as Renata lies within the gold belt, and traces of gold are found in the bed of Dog creek, which runs through the valley. About six miles from the lake shore a promising mineral spring has been located quite recently. An analysis of the water shows sodium, calcium and lithia. It is expected that a bottling plant will be erected in connection with this spring, when the winter months are over, and this will provide an additional revenue producer for Renata.

Arrangements are now being made for the erection of a sawmill at Renata and it is expected work on same will commence this winter. A 3000-acre timber limit, located back of and close to the valley, will provide the timber necessary to make this enterprise a success. This industry will result in great benefit to the settlement in general as manufactured building material will be available right on the spot.

Renata, viewed from any point, can be classed only as an ideal spot, and taking into consideration its fruit growing possibilities, and the numerous other industries in contemplation, the little settlement of today will, in all probability, within a very few years, be the most progressive and flourishing burg on the Arrow Lakes.

FRUITVALE

By Kootenay Orchard Association, Ltd.

If the history of Fruitvale were written it would read like a fairy tale.

The object of this article, however, is to give a plain statement of facts, showing by cold statistics what is being done in the fertile valley of the Beaver.

Fruitvale is located 50 miles south of Nelson, on the Spokane branch of the Great Northern railway. Beaver creek runs through Fruitvale and empties into the Columbia river three miles away.

In the spring of 1906, six thousand four hundred acres, comprising the heart of this beautiful valley, were acquired by purchase from the Great Northern railway and others. A whole year and large sums of money were spent on preliminary surveys and cruising to demonstrate the most practical plan of laying out an up-to-date orchard sub-division in accordance with the topography of the country, also to ascertain what land was first class and what rough and waste.

Early in 1907 surveyors were put in the field, over 3,000 acres of land surveyed out as waste, and the balance, lying on both sides of the railway, carved into 322 orchard tracts of practically ten acres each. A townsite was surveyed, as nearly as possible in the centre of the sub-division, 25 miles of wagon roads leading to the townsite and railroad station were cut out, graded, and improved with bridges and culverts, and the place thrown open to settlement.

The first settler arrived on the ground July 4th, 1907.

Present population of Fruitvale 350. The place has four general stores, a meat market, post office, broom factory, hotel, school with 36 children. Number of dwellings erected, 105; number of acres cleared and cultivated, 350; number of acres set out to trees, 240; number of acres sold to date, 2,130; price of land sold, $208,160; number of town lots sold, 30; price of town lots sold, $3,082; actual selling value of all land sold, $211,240.

We might add that it has been the aim of the settlers at Fruitvale to plant only those varieties of trees which have proved to be the best for commercial purposes, with the ultimate end in view of having the Fruitvale brand of apple world famed for quality.

WE ARE the largest individual owners of first-class Fruit Lands on direct existing lines of transportation in British Columbia.

Wholesale blocks of 200 to 6000 acres each on the Arrow Lakes.

Retail Orchard Tracts in the model subdivisions of Fruitvale and Arrow Park.

Correspondence Solicited.

Kootenay Orchard Association Limited

Nelson, B. C.

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Industrial Section

THE DAILY NEWS

Pages 17 to 24

VOL. 7 NELSON, B. C., SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 3, 1909 NO. 216

NELSON, THE CAPITAL OF THE KOOTENAYS—THE ELECTRICAL CITY

Full and Complete History of the Hydro-Electric Power Plant From Its Inception--Detail of Work and Cost of Same

Of all the public utilities owned and controlled by the corporation none have been the cause of as much contention, differences of opinion and fair and unfair criticism as the hydro-electric plant at Bonnington Falls. At the same time it may be fairly and truly said that no other public utility in the municipality will be the source of so much revenue as the same plant once the city is in a position to reasonably guarantee a continuous supply of power to consumers. The installation of the second unit now in progress, will place the city in such a position. As any description of Nelson would be incomplete without an extended reference to this municipal enterprise, The Daily News takes the liberty of extracting from the report of the late city engineer, Mr. A. L. McCulloch, the following information respecting the initial steps taken to secure a site and the subsequent operations up till the time the first unit was installed. Following that will be a resume of the further work performed and contemplated in connection with the plant. Mr. McCulloch reports:

"Instructions were given by the munipal council in November, 1900, for me to examine the available sites for the construction of a proposed hydro-electric power plant. In pursuance of these instructions I immediately made examinations of the available sites on the Kootenay river, and selected the site on the south side of the upper Bonnington Falls as the one best lending itself to economical construction for the site of the plant proposed. Accordingly, in December, 1900, I staked, on behalf of the city, a water record and also 40 acres of land on the south side of the Kootenay river at the upper Bonnington Falls, including the site required for the power plant.

"Both these applications were opposed by the West Kootenay Power & Light company, but the city eventually secured both. The water record was granted on January 15, 1901, but it was not until January 22, 1903 that the city secured title to the site for the proposed plant.

"Prior to this, however, I was instructed by the municipal council to complete surveys, prepare plans and estimates and report to the council on the construction of a power plant capable of being utilized up to 3000 horse power capacity. This report, with estimates, was made on December 5, 1901, and covered the construction of a plant providing for three units of 1000 horse power each, the estimate cost of which, with one unit of 1000 horse power in machinery installed in the initial construction, was $135,000, the plan adopted being that of the horizontal type of wheel setting, necessitating the wheels being set above extreme high water below the falls.

"A bylaw to raise $150,000 for power plant purposes received the assent of the electors on December 17, 1902, the vote polled being 271 for the bylaw and 89 against. Immediately after the passage of the bylaw, specificationns and instructions to bidders were prepared, but on account of the delay in selling the debentures, tenders were not called for the construction of the works until March, 1905.

"The municipal council in January, 1905, engaged Mr. Clemens Herschel to report on the best plan for developing the power at the proposed site for a plant of an ultimate capacity of 5000 horse power. Mr. Herschel's report favored the vertical type of wheel setting, with umbrella type generators, this setting having the advantage of utilizing full head at the falls at all stages of water, with the wheels submerged in high water—the head at high water being estimated at 40 feet and at low water 60 feet. His plan provided for a plant of four units of 1250 horse power each under the minimum head of 40 feet, the same four units being capable of developing under the 60 feet head 6700 horse power. Mr. Herschel's plans, with some modifications, suggested by myself, were the lines upon which the power plant has been built, that is a four unit plant, with the umbrella type setting of generators.

"On March 29, 1905, the tender of D. McBeath for excavation and masonry foundations was accepted, the price being $10 per cubic yard of masonry, and $1.50 to $2 per cubic yard of excavation, according to location. Work was commenced by the contractor on April 3, 1905, on the canal excavation, and very shortly afterwards on the power house excavation, the amount of work called for under their contract being 17,000 cubic yards of rock excavation and 4100 cubic yards of masonry.

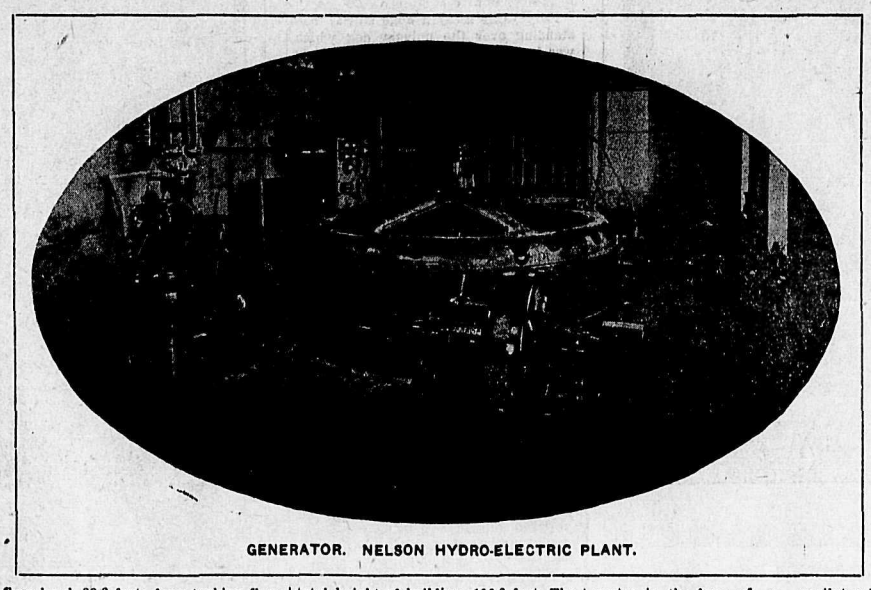
"On May 23, 1905 a temporary injunction was granted the West Kootenay Power & Light company against the city, restraining them from disposing of any rock below high water in the river, on the ground that it was detrimental to their existing power plant at the middle Bonnington Falls. The effect of this injunction was to stop all excavation for the power house site and greatly curtailed operations. The temporary injunction was made permanent by the courts on August 8, 1906.

"On August 18, the city agreed to pay D. McBeath & Co. 40 cents per cubic yard for 8500 yards of rock excavation as compensation for the extra cost of disposing of the excavated rock on account of the injunction and an agreement was made with the West Kootenay Power & Light company by which we were enabled to recommence work on the power house excavation. On account of the difficulties of disposing of this rock the work progressed in a desultory manner until proceedings were instituted against the city and the contractors for contempt of court, when the work of rock excavation at the power house ceased. On November 29, 1905 the contractors and the city were found guilty of contempt of court, but the application for sequestration of city property was ordered to stand over to be heard at a time fixed on 24 hours' notice. This order of the court also stipulated that the defendants will cease to carry on their work until they shall have constructed a substantial crib work of timber or wall of masonry along the outer bank of the dump of rock or debris between high and low water of the Kootenay river. The construction of this wall, however, provided a manner in which the work could be carried on with the permission of the court. The contractors, however, on account of the difficulties and expense of carrying on the work, asked to be relieved of their contract. By this time the season had so far advanced that unless the work was carried on in an energetic manner, it would be impossible to complete the power house foundations before the water commenced rising in the spring, and thus causing an indefinite delay in completing the work. After considering all the circumstances the municipal council decided to relieve the contractors and complete the work by day labor. Accordingly, on December 12, 1905 an agreement was made with D. McBeath & Co., paying them for work done at contract prices and taking over supplies and plant at an agreed valuation. Under this agreement the contractors received $23,401 for total value of work done on contract and $11,820 for plant and material.

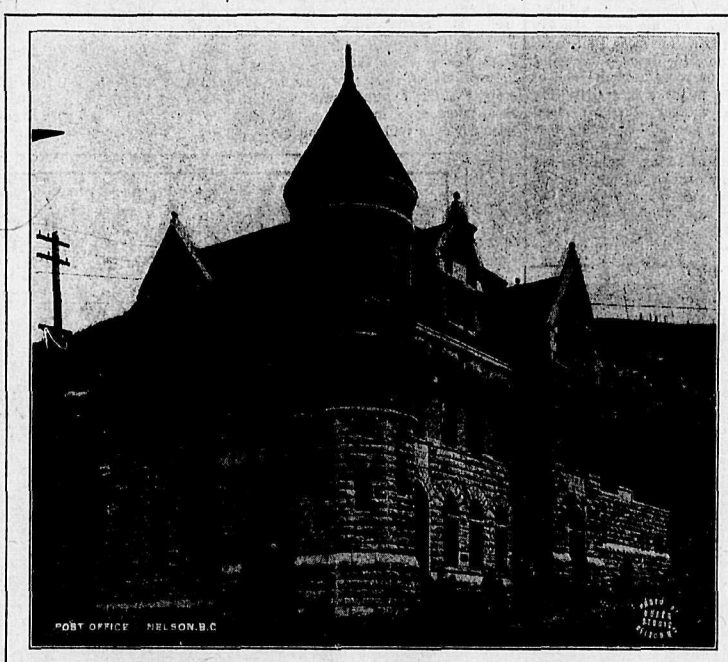
"On Dec. 12, 1905, the city assumed the management of the works, assuming the payroll, however, from Dec. 1. The work was at once pushed as energetically as possible, as soon as some necessary rearrangement of machinery and plant was completed. During the construction of the works contracts were let for the steel supply pipes, steel beams and iron gratings, etc., required.

"Tenders were received on July 17, 1905, for furnishing one 750 k.w. umbrella type generator and all the necessary power houses and substation accessories, as also for one turbine water wheel and governor for operating the generator. Only one tender was received for the hydraulic installation. In July the municipal council awarded the contract to the Allis-Chalmers-Bullock Co. for both the electrical and hydraulic installation for the sum of $43,485, but it was not until Sept. 11, 1905, that the contract was signed by this company. The contract called for the shipment of the machinery from the works in five months from the date of signing the contract, viz., Feb. 1, 1906. There was an unfortunate delay in the shipment of the machinery, and it was not until the beginning of September that the last of the electrical machinery arrived. The installation of the machinery was completed and water turned on the turbine on Dec. 28, 1906. The terms of the contract call for the contractors to furnish, instal, and successfully operate the plant for a period of 30 days.

"Following are some of the particulars of the power house construction: Height from wheel pit floor to turbine floor level, 28.6 feet; from turbine floor to thrust deck floor, 33.6 feet; from thrust deck floor to generator floor level, 8.6 feet; total height of foundation walls, 68 feet; height from generator floor to ridge of roof, 38.6 feet; total height of building, 106.6 feet. The foundation walls are built of solid concrete masonry, the vertical walls being six feet thick, there being also a six foot wall between each unit. Width of each unit, center to center of crosswall, 25 feet; the turbine floor is a masonry arch with a depth of crown of arch of 4 feet; the thrust deck floor is a masonry arch with a depth of crown of arch of 2 feet; the generator floor is a masonry arch, with a depth of crown of arch of 2.6 feet. Between the turbine floor and the thrust deck floor there are two other floor levels of steel beams, which also act as steady bearing stiffeners for the vertical shaft. The foundations are completed to the elevation of the turbine floor level for four units, but above this level for two units only, everything being in readiness for the addition of a second machine.



GENERATOR. NELSON HYDRO-ELECTRIC PLANT.



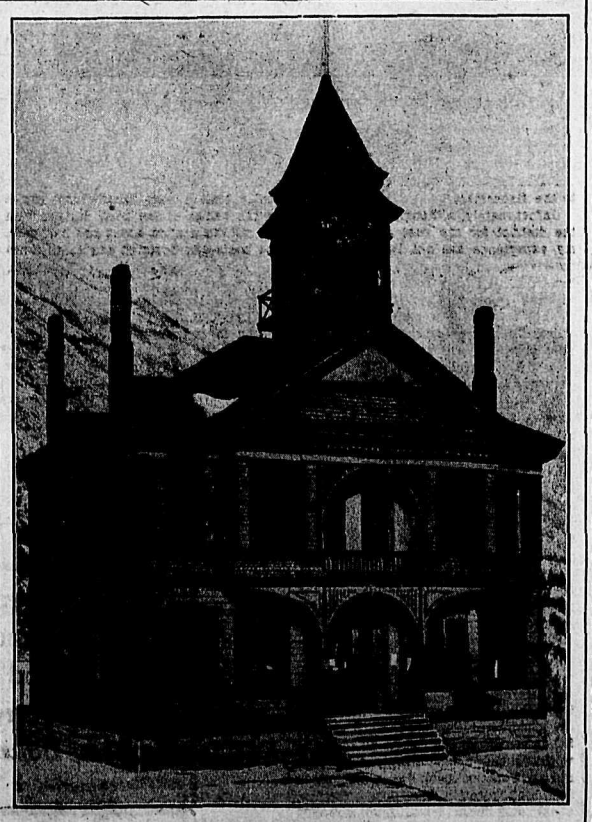
NELSON POSTOFFICE. FIRST STOREY OF KOOTENAY MARBLE.

The power house superstructure is built of brick laid in cement mortar. The walls are thirty-two inches thick for a height of twenty feet to the ledge for the travelling crane, then for a height of ten feet to the wall plate, it is eighteen inches thick. The roof is supported by heavy roof trusses, the roof covering being three-ply malthoid roofing. The interior half of the generator room now completed is 29 by 53 feet.

"A frame dwelling house 22 1-2 by 34 1-2 feet, one and one half storys high has been built for the accommodation of the employees. The house has four bedrooms, sitting room, dining room, kitchen and cellar; has a bath room, with closet, bath and wash bowl, and fitted with hot and cold water, and has been built to provide for an addition when necessary.

"A water supply system, consisting of 480 lineal feet of two inch iron pipe and a small storage tank, has been installed to furnish water to the house for domestic purposes and to provide fire protection for the power house and residence.

"The transmission line is nine and a half miles in length and consists of a seven strand aluminum cable, equal to No. 2 aluminum wire, carried on No. 16 Locke glass insulators and locust insulator pins, the wires of the circuit being spaced thirty inches center to center in the form of an equilateral triangle. The pole line is built on a right of way purchased by the city excepting for a distance of 1 1-2 miles from the power house to 49-creek, where it is on the public road allowance. This right of way, for a width of 50 feet, was cleared of all trees and brush, and all standing trees along the right of way that were a menace to the power circuit were cut down.



NELSON'S NEW CITY HALL.

"The total payment on power plant to December 1906, is $167,055, and there remains yet to be paid on account of machinery contract $28,990. This, together with $300 due on payroll, etc., will bring the expenditure up to $196,750. Deducting legal expenses amounting to $8810, and allowing $2500 as a safe estimate of the amount to be realized on the sale of plant and surplus on the sale of plant to date is approximately $185,500.

"On account of the injunction of the court, and of the court having found the contractors guilty of contempt of court, on the city assuming charge of the work, great care had to be exercised in disposing of the waste rock. The excavation for the wheel pit was placed along a narrow strip above high water, at the foot of a perpendicular cliff. To find a place to dispose of the rock from the intake it was necessary to change part of the canal training wall from masonry construction to a timber crib construction, and disposing of the rock within this, making it wide for the purpose. The balance of the intake excavation was disposed of by building a dry stone retaining wall at the foot of a rocky cliff.

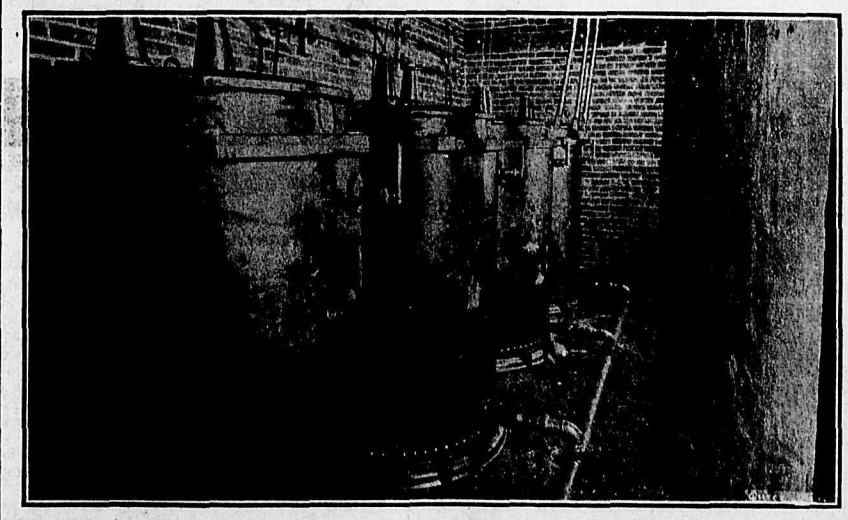
"With the vertical type of installatiton used at the plant, the total head at all stages of water can be utilized, so that the capacity of the turbine varies from time to time according to the high and low stages of the river. As designed, the present turbine installed is intended to have a capacity of 1250 horse power, with a head of 40 feet. This minimum head occurs only with high water conditions such as happened in 1894. An average high water condition would give a head of about 52 feet with a wheel capacity of 1600 h. p. while the maximum low water head is 65 feet, with a wheel capacity of over 2200 h. p.

"Our present plant was designed before the West Kootenay Power and Light Co. commenced the construction of their new plant. The improvements they intend to make in widening the river channel below the falls will have the effect of materially lowering high water conditions at our power house tail race, when the maximum high water will give a head of not less than 53 feet, and at low water a head of 65 feet. This will give a range of power with the present turbine of from 1650 to 2200 h. p. The plant, as at present constructed for four units, has an ultimate capacity ranging from 6500 to 8800 horse power, between minimum and maximum heads. As the city has a water record of 51,000 miners' inches, equal to a capacity of 8000 h. p. under 65 feet head, there will be ample water to meet the requirements. The generator at present installed has a nominal rating of 750 kilowatts. To be able to utilize the hydraulic capacity of the plant, it will be advisable in future extension to instal generators of 1000 kilowatt capacity.

(Signed) A. L. McCULLOCH, C. E."

During 1907 the municipal council, after a lengthy test of the machinery by the contractors, under the supervision of the city electrical engineer, agreed to take over the plant with the exception of the governor, which did not satisfactorily perform the work required of it. Repeated efforts were made to have contractors replace the governor with one better suited for the requirements, but these were met with the statement that the governor installed was adequate. Matters continued in this condition until 1908.

When the council of 1908 assumed office an inspection of the plant was immediately made, and many improvements were suggested and carried out. Principal among these was the building of a concrete draught tube to replace the metal one washed out by the surge of the waters in the pit. The forebay wall was also raised seven and one-half feet, a necessary precaution as was subsequently proved, when the water raised to a height of eighteen inches over the old wall. Concrete weirs were built in the tail race to overcome the surge and wash of the falls. Later in the year a cottage was erected for the use of the superintendent and his family, and preliminary steps taken for the installation of a second unit. This necessitates the enlargement of the power house, besides many alterations in the interior arrangement of the appliances. Work is now progressing on these lines and contracts are being let for the supply and installation of the machinery.



TRANSFORMERS NELSON HYDRO-ELECTRIC PLANT.

The installation of the second unit necessitates the enlargement of the sub-station in the city to accommodate the transformers, switch board and other apparatus required. The fact of the provincial government having granted the old court house to the city, enables the council to avoid the expense of a new building for a sub-station, by utilizing the present city hall on Victoria street. Already considerable work has been done there in the necessary transformation of the interior, and a part of the apparatus has been installed. When completed and in operation this will be one of the best equipped buildings of its kind for the purpose required. A second transmission line will also be erected, the wire for same being now on hand.

When the full installation at present proposed is completed, Nelson will be in a position to supply a continuous current every day in the year, and every hour of each day ,and will also be in a position to enter into contract for the supply of power and light to any and all who may desire it.

NELSON, THE BEAUTIFUL.

By J. C. Dufresne.

In my capacity as late City Engineer, I have been asked to contribute a short article on the year of progress and prosperity through which Nelson has just passed, I may say the greatest era of progress and prosperity that Nelson has yet known, and this in spite of the wave of financial panic, depression and calamity, that has struck this whole continent, and the world in general, for the past eighteen months.

Twelve years ago Nelson was but a little smelter camp, her streets ungraded, her buildings unpainted, her population of about a thousand, depending almost entirely on the ore production of the Silver King Mine. When good fortune smiled on the Hall Mines Co., Nelson smiled with it, when the smelter had to shut down awaiting the development of further ore bodies, Nelson mourned, and her business men trembled for her future.

Today she stands preeminently the Queen City of the Kootenays, the greatest wholesale, commercial and manufacturing centre between Winnipeg and Vancouver, with a population fast approaching ten thousand; beautiful marble government buildings, schools, churches, banks, business blocks, municipal water works, sewerage system, electric light and power plant second to none for any city of her size between the Atlantic and the Pacific.

The Nelson of today is not a city of mushroom growth. Year by year from the time some eighteen or twenty years ago when a few of her oldest inhabitants walked over the mountains in search of precious metals, railroad right of ways, hunting and fishing, etc., and settled in this beautiful garden spot on the shores of the mighty Kootenay, giving it the name of Nelson, down to the culminating era of her prosperity as evidenced by her progress during the current year, Nelson has known no year of retrogression. True, her growth has been marked by periods of greater or less acceleration, and would in all probability have continued so, had she not awakened to find herself the center of what is destined to become one of the most important fruit growing districts on this great continent.

Of the Nelson of the future who can say? Will the Nelson of 1918 have a population of 20,000? It should, aye and more. Who shall say that the Nelson of five years hence will not have that population? With her fruit lands more fertile and widely known year by year, her mines opening up all around and her manufactories and industries increasing and becoming more productive day by day, Nelson should make rapid strides within the next few years.

(Continued on Page Twenty-two.)

IDEAL COUNTRY FOR HUNTING AND FISHING

By M. R. McQuarrie.

Very few people in Canada or the United States have the advantage of living in an up-to-date town like Nelson and at the same time have such splendid opportunities of big game hunting as are to be had in the Kooteay district. The whole surrounding country abounds in different varieties of big game.

Along the shores of the Arrow lakes, for instance, and in the vicinity are to be found grizzly bear, black and brown bear, cougars, lynx, timber wolves and coyotes and possibly on no place in the continent are mountain goats to be met in such numbers. These animals at times come right down to the lake shores and within a few miles of the shores the hunter is always sure of finding some of the agile footed beasts. At the back of Burton City, a thriving town on the eastern shores of the Arrow lake, is to be found a lick where it is possible to go and see at any time as many as from 20 to 100 goats and just above this particular place the ground is thickly strewn with empty shells which show that sportsmen have frequented this place for years. One can be certain, by taking a hunting trip of a few days around here of obtaining at least a couple of good heads.

Both black and white tail deers are to be found in abundance all along the shores of both lakes and cariboo are plentiful a few miles away in the mountains. In fact the diet of the settlers in this district consists largely of such game, and it is seldom that callers do not find deer of some kind on the tables of the men who are making their homes there. The Arrow lake district also abounds in fish, martins, blue and willow grouse and duck and geese are to be found in the marshy hollows.

The country further east, nearer the Slocan lake, has always been one of the most noted places in British Columbia for white tailed deer and it is no uncommon thing to see them there in herds of 10 and 12. In fact the country between the Arrow and Slocan lakes will be found by hunters to be most prolific in mountain goats, grizzly and black bears. Nearer Kootenay lake although there has been a big influx of new settlers during the past few years good hunting is still to be had and it is unlikely that game will ever become extinct there as the mountains behind form a natural preserve.

At 6-mile creek on the northern side of the lake quite a number of black and grizzly bears were killed on the snowslides last spring. A few miles from there in the mountains is one of the luckiest places for bear within many miles and hunters can be certain, by spending a few days there in April or May, of obtaining good specimens. At the head of Lemon creek, also, quite a number of Cariboo and grizzly bears were killed last fall and several trappers made the place their headquarters for the season.

While ducks are not plentiful near Nelson a good hunter can nearly always pick up a few brace. Archie Bishop, the well known hockey player, ball twister, lacrosse player and trap shooter, has killed this fall over 300 ducks, a few geese and a nice number of grouse within a few miles of the city. One of the most noted places in the west for duck is Kootenay Landing where they can be seen in thousands. Hundreds of sportsmen from all over the continent go there for their annual hunt.

At Crawford bay, on the main Kootenay lake there is probably no place in the whole of western Canada which has produced so many magnificent herds of cariboo. Heads from Crawford bay adorn the halls of many of the English nobility's ancestral homes and specimens from the same place may be seen all over the North American continent.

While hunting here a few years ago Oscar Burden, who owns a fruit ranch at the head of Crawford bay and who is known all through the Kootenays for his prowess as a crack shot with rifle and shot gun and as a big game hunter had a very novel experience. Mr. Burden had killed a cariboo but as darkness was approaching he could not without assistance take it to his camp the same night. He therefore went back to the camp where he expected to find some men who were working on a mining claim in the vicinity and hoped to get their assistance to bring in his kill. He discovered, however, that the men had left for Nelson on a passing barge and that they would not return for some days. The only person left in camp was Mrs. Rose the wife of one of the miners. Next morning he told her that he woudl go out and bring in what he could of the deer, hanging the rest up out of reach of marauding animals. He promised to be back by sundown that evening. When he arrived at the place where he had shot the cariboo he found that the animal had been dragged some distance away and concluded from the tracks that it was a wolverine. The snow was fresh, the tracks being clear he started to follow them up the mountain side which happened to be particularly steep. After travelling two miles and not coming within sight of the wolverine he decided to return to where he had left the cariboo. About 200 yards from the spot where the dead deer lay he slipped and rolled down the steep mountain side, landing about 20 yards away from the cariboo and saw to his surprise that a huge grizzly was eating the carcase.

For the moment his nerve failed him and as he was carrying a rifle of a small calibre, a 40-44, he decided that he had important business in an opposite direction to where the bear was enjoying his feast and started down the trail. Having gone a short distance, however, he thought the matter over and being particularly anxious to secure a grizzly he decided to return and take his chances. The bear did not attempt to leave its prey, but stood upon its haunches and growled fiercely. Mr. Burden fired and the first shot took effect, mortally wounding the grizzly which the hunter skinned and dressed. By the time he had finished it was getting dark and so he loaded up with the skin and started for camp. He found the return walk in the darkness beset by many difficulties but he succeeded in keeping in the right direction. A few miles from camp he met Mrs. Rose in a state of the greatest excitement.

It appears that soon after the hunter left in the morning the grizzly had invaded the meat house at the camp and carried off what food it could obtain. Mrs. Rose noticed that the bear had gone off directly in the tracks of Mr. Burden and fearing that the hunter might come to some harm, the plucky woman started to follow in order to render what assistance she could. Fortunately her help was only needed to carry in the skin of the enemy.

Paul Andrews also had an exciting experience, in this case near the Arrow lakes. Needing fresh meat he went out one day a short time ago to a "lick" across the lake from his home. He lay there under cover for some time waiting for deer to come down to the water for drinking purposes. At the end of two hours he heard a bird twittering in a peculiar manner above his head and looking up saw within twenty feet of him three cougars, the first of which was preparing to spring. Being an old hunter and trapper he did not lose his nerve and turning round he shot and with unerring aim killed all three. Two of the carcasses he found that same night and the third he discovered the next morning 200 yards away from the scene of his thrilling experience.

Paddy Gibson, another hunter, tells an interesting story of a bear. Paddy was hunting around a disused railway construction town on the lower Arrow lake called Brooklands and on a wagon road about one-half a mile west of the town a black bear jumped suddenly at him from the brush. Bruin was so close that he hiked at express speed for the nearest tree and climbed it, dropping his gun and hat on the way.

The bear grabbed the gun and hat and amused himself by chewing them to pieces and then after having kept the hunter up the tree for nearly three hours trotted off in search of other victories.

The Trout lake district has been long noted for its ferocious silver tip and grizzly bears and many of the early settlers will remember the sad death of Mr. Bayne, manager of the Homestake mine at Rossland. He was out with his partner inspecting some mining property when an old she bear, followed by two cubs, jumped at him from behind and nearly tore his scalp off. After chewing and tearing the unfortunate man's thigh the bear went off and left him for dead.

When Mr. Bayne came to he found that his partner had disappeared. Neither of the men had carried guns, but catching his horse he managed to crawl into the saddle and rode back 12 miles to Trout lake but although medically attended, he died in less than a week.

Two years ago a man called Charcoal Brown, an old trapper, and Cecil B. Fenwich were camping near Fire valley on Snag bay, on the Arrow lakes, in the middle of winter. About 12 o'clock one night they heard a noise outside their tent and their dog, a large pointer, rushed out barking furiously. The bark soon changed to a yell of pain and Brown went out with his rifle followed by Fenwick with a lantern.

Fifty yards away a huge cougar was standing over the unlucky dog which was in its last throes. Brown fired six shots at the cougar in succession and found the animal dead the next morning 200 yards away in the woods. The beast measured nine feet from tip to tip. This story is particularly interesting as it is very unusual for a cougar to come in so close to camp and to actually attack a dog.

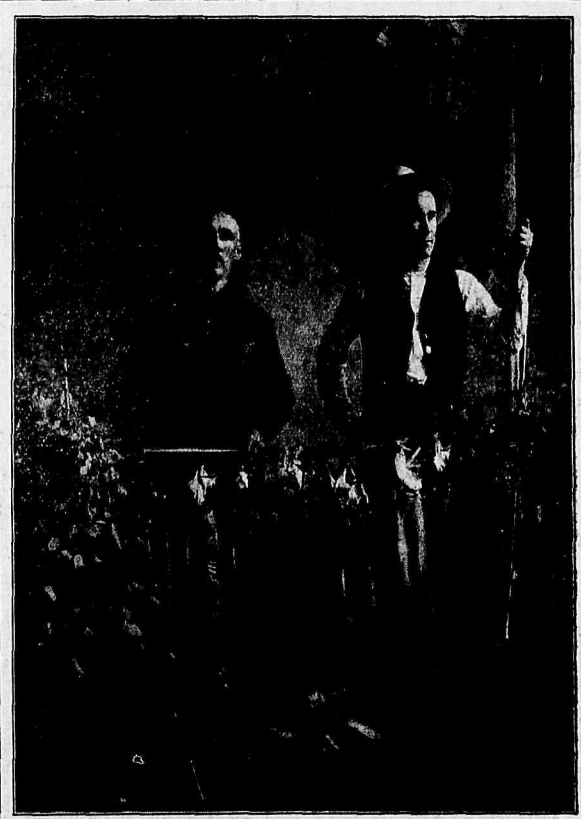
Nels Demars the old trapper, hunter and mining man who died a short time ago and who had lived in this country on and off for nearly fifty years had killed dozens of bears, cougars and lynx. He had a very narrow escape a few years ago from a grizzly at Macdonald creek, a few miles from Nakusp. He was going back to one of his mining properties armed with only the small axe which miners commonly carry in the woods. Nels was getting old and probably he found a rifle too heavy to carry over wild ground.

He was about three miles from his cabin when he saw an immense grizzly sitting on its haunches in front of him only ten feet away. Nels knew that it would be all up with him if he showed the white feather and so he stood perfectly still and looked the bear in the eyes, as it seemed to him for hours. After a time the animal got down off its haunches and moved a few yards away and sat up again. Finally after another staring match between the intrepid old French-Canadian and the bear the latter trotted off and left Demars free to return safely to his cabin.

Hundreds of stories of equally and more exciting hunting episodes which have taken place in the Kootenay district might be told. It is probable that the most thrilling yarns are never heard outside lonely camps far away in the wilderness of the lonely mountains where many trappers spend six months out of the year. It is a noticeable trait in the character of many of our greatest hunters that they very often do not care to talk of their experiences. It is only occasionally that such stories as the above, common as are the episodes, see the light through a newspaper.

Suffice it to say, in conclusion, that for the hunter, the sportsman and the trapper there is no better district on the whole American continent than that of the Kootenay. Game is to be found in endless variety and in large numbers and the man who is willing to work for his sport can always be sure of a good "bag."

A DAY'S SPORT ON THE C. P. R. BETWEEN EHOLT AND GREENWOOD, B. C.



AFTERNOON CATCH ON KOOTENAY LAKE AT KASLO, B. C.

JUST LIKE HIS BETTER HALF.

"Old John Weatherby thinks a lot of his gun, don't he?" drawled one of the loungers in the back of the crossroads store. "Pats it as affectionate like as if it were his old woman."

"Yeas," laughed the storekeeper, as he brushed up the prunes, "and Josh says it reminds him of the old woman."

"In what way?"

"Always kicking and hard to handle."

A FORCEFUL POTENTATE.

A potentt lived in Fiji;
A 4ceful old ruler was he.
Said he "I will dine
On 10der ca9;
Potstoes are 2 plain 4 me."

KOOTENAY RIVER A FISHERMAN'S PARADISE

A. M. J.

Kootenay District is now famous for its mines, timber and fruit lands, but the story of Kootenay as a fisherman's paradise has not yet been told, and if it were generally known how magnificent the fishing in the district is, I feel assured that we should see many hundreds of visitors, who would come annualy to enjoy the sport, the equal of which I feel sure cannot be found elsewhere in Western Canada.

Our great fishing rivers are the Kootenay and the Columbia, flowing as they do through east and west Kootenay. Added to these must be mentioned the numerous lakes and streams, forming part of our great waterways through the district, all of which will yield toll to the fisherman.

Unfortunately, although a resident of the district for the past sixteen years, my experience has not led me beyond the rivers and lakes of West Kootenay, but from all I have learned I am satisfied that sport in East Kootenay is as good as that in the western division, the only difference being that the rivers in East Kootenay are not as easily available to the traveller.

The three principal game fishes in these waters are the Rainbow Trout, (Salmo irrideus), the Dolly Varden Trout or Charr (Salvelinus malma) and the Great Lake Trout (Salmo Kootenai)

The rainbow trout, one of the finest fighters that swims, is to be found in all reaches of the Kootenay river from Lardo to Robson and from Proctor to Kootenay Landing. The favorite haunts of the rainbow are at the mouths of the many creeks flowing into the Kootenay river, and in the long stretches of the river west of Nelson, below the falls, such as Slocan Junction pool.

During my fishing experrence covering some twenty-five years, it has been my privilege to fish many waters, and in different parts of the world, and with the knowledge thus gained, and from many yarns gathered from visiting fishermen who have fished all over the world, I can unhesitatingly state that Slocan Junction pool has no equal as a fishing resort. The pool itself is about a mile in length and averages about half a mile in width, and all parts of it are easily accessible by boat. The season opens about the 15th of April and ends about the 15th of September, an on either a rising or falling water one is almost sure of a basket. The fish in this spot are all rainbows, and average from one to three pounds in weight, and outside of a fresh water bass are probably the hardest fighters for their weight known. Add to this the fact that you are fishing in a swift water, and it can be readily understood that one has no mean task to land the fish he strikes and hooks. The fish here take a fly at all times of the year and the best sport is naturally obtained with fairly small flies and light tackle.

The C. P. R. railway company has recently built a very comfortable chalet on the banks of the pool, distant from the railway station about one half mile, and boats and boatmen can at all times be obtained for small cost who will almost guarantee the visitor a fair bag.

Proctor is par excellence the home of the Dolly Varden or the Charr, whose season is comparatively a short one, covering the months of May and June. The fish here will average from four to fifteen pounds in weight, but they will not afford the same sport as the rainbow, mainly owing to the fact tha they live in stiller waters. The favorite method of their capture is by trolling from a row-boat or canoe, with either a live bait or an artificial minnow.

The reaches of the river from Proctor west and for two miles beyond the narrows afford fine sport for rainbows, comparing favorably in this respect with the lower river. Good accommodation and boats can be obtained at the Outlet hotel and one will never regret a few days spent in this charming spot.

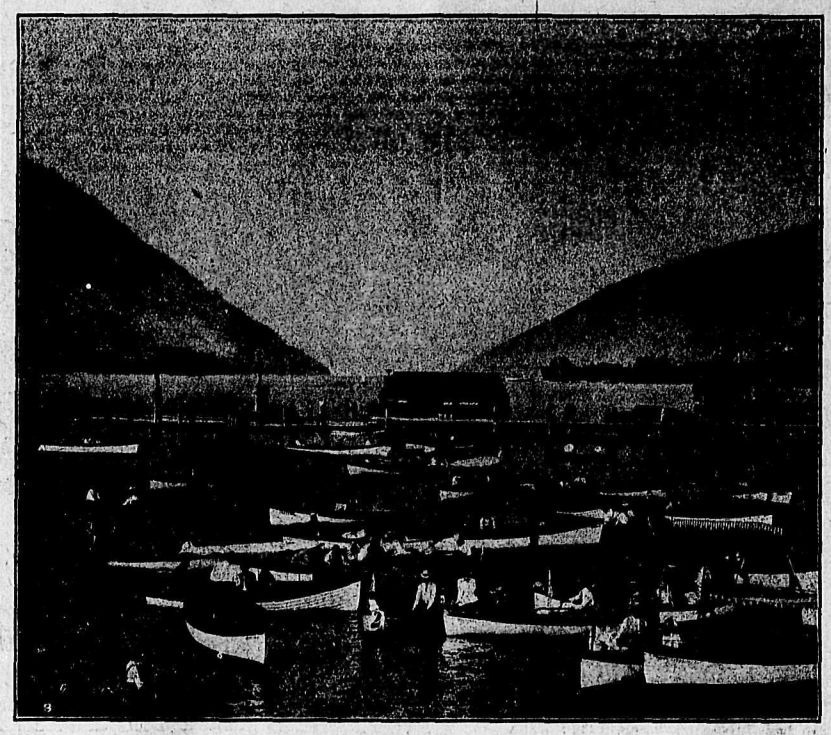
From Proctor north into Kootenay lake and from thence to Kaslo and ten miles beyond is the home of the Great Lake trout, declared by many visiting fishermen to be without equal as a game fish, and fully up to a fresh water salmon as a fighter. It will average from five to twenty pounds in weight and is taken by a troll or spoon. Kaslo with its rod and reel club, is the home of this sport, and many prizes are annually offered for the largest fish taken under the rules and regulations of the club, chief of which regulations are a very light line and rod. Last year saw the influx of many visiting fishermen from the south, who had magnificent sport, one of the largest fish taken by them scaling twenty-two pounds.

A fine cast of a splendid specimen of this trout, caught some two years ago by Mr. Whellams of Kaslo can be seen in the Nelson board of trade rooms.

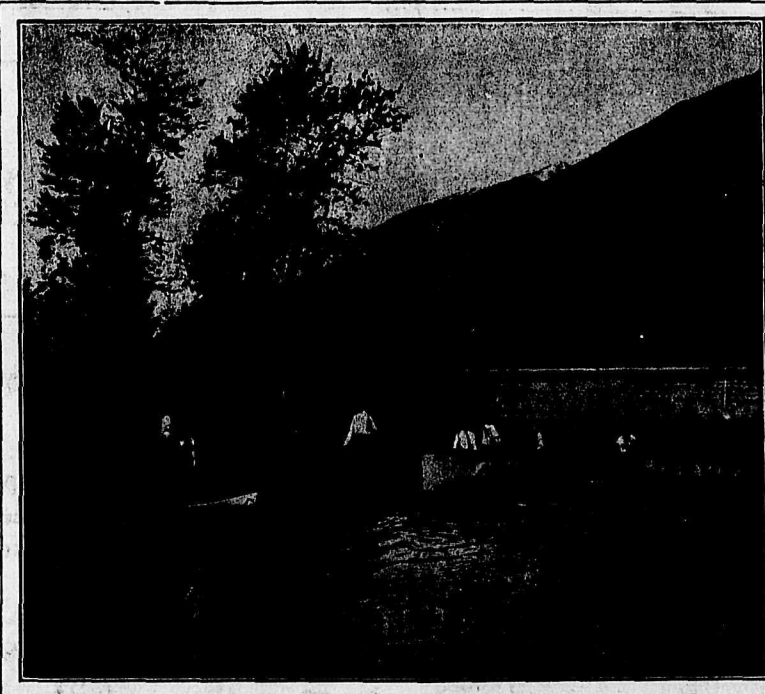
The time is fast coming when the preservation of our game fishes must be a matter of moment, if we are to encourage visitors to come here for the sport. The Dominion government last June enacted regulations under the provisions of the Fisheries Act, providing amongst other matters that no trout shall be taken in B. C. waters under 8 inches in length, and that no trout under three pounds in weight shall be sold or exposed for sale in this province. This will prevent the slaughter that to my mind has been going on for years past, especially in the Kootenay river west of the city. Many professional fishermen have made a living from the catching and sale of trout, which are readily disposed of in the home cities at from 25 to 30 cents per pound.

The rivers have not been stocked and the time will come and that not far distant when it will take an expert to make sure of a catch. The provincial government have promised to take the matter into consideration next year, and if regulations similar to those already passed by the Dominion government are enacted, it will do away with the conflict that at present exists as to which government has the right to pass laws governing the taking and sale of trout. Once the sale of trout is absolutely prohibited by both governments, it will mean that the vocation of the professional fisherman is gone, and the amateur will stand some chance of making a catch and the fish will have a fair chance of multiplying.

This is a matter that vitally concerns the people of Kootenay and the City of Nelson in particular, for we naturally wish to advertise the fact that we have some of the finest fishing in the world at our doors, to be had for the cost of a visit here and it would be a thousand pities to have our visitors come and leave disappointed, owing to the fact that our streams are being exploited for the benefit of the market.



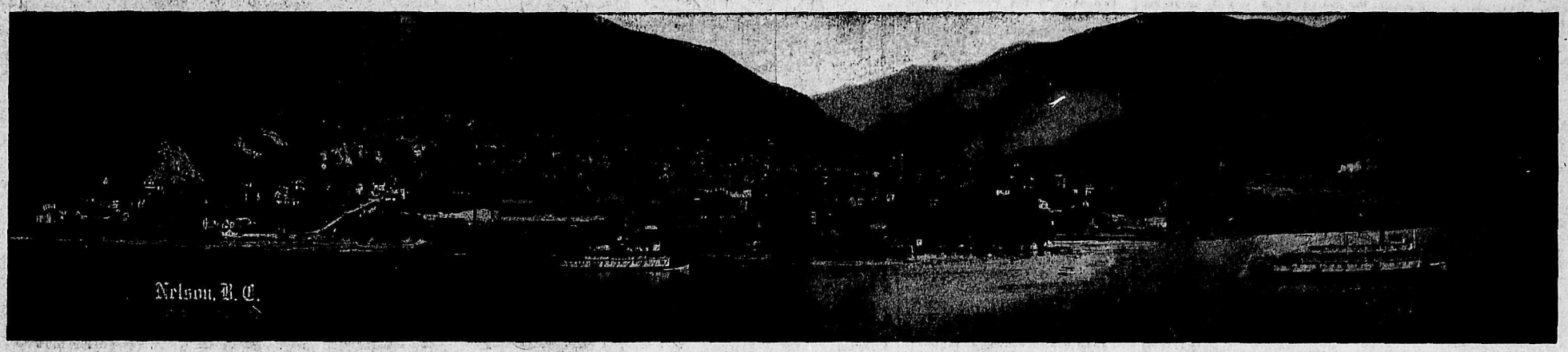
LAUNCH CLUB FLEET, NELSON, B. C.



BOATING SCENE KOOTENAY LAKE.

For all information relating to Nelson and district, their resources and all attractions, write to Secretary Publicity Bureau, Board of Trade, Nelson, B. C.

THE CITY OF NELSON



NELSON, the capital of the Kootenays, has a population of over 7000 persons.

Situated in the midst of the most charming and picturesque mountain scenery on the Continent.

A mild and equable climate, unbroken by severe storms, throughout the year.

A lake frontage affording facilities for shipping and railroad purposes and unsurpassed opportunities for boating and the use of motor launches.

Health records of the very highest standard

Good gravelly soil and perfect drainage.

Public and high schools of the very highest efficiency, with modern and well equipped buildings.

Churches and public buildings of the best in the province.

The railway and banking centre of the mining, lumbering, fruit growing and commercial interests of southern British Columbia.

Excellent hotel accommodation.

Possesses its own waterworks, sewers, and hydro-electric power plant.

Value of exports through Nelson port of entry to U.S. for 1908 $2,600,000

The City of Nelson

With the cheap power it affords, its central position, and the local and district demand for manufactured articles now imported from distant points of production

Affords Great Opportunities

to those seeking new fields for manufactories. The policy of the Mayor and Council is to afford assistance to new industries.

Electric Light and Power Department

DOMESTIC UTENSILS

A large stock of electrical appliances for the use of householders is carried in the Electrical Department of the City. Amongst these the following may be mentioned:—

Heating Stoves Water Heaters
Coffee Percolators Toasters
Chafing Dishes
Smoothing Irons Warming Pads
Tea Kettles Disc Stoves
Curling Iron Heaters

Industrial Enterprises

There are a number of manufacturing and industrial enterprises which might profitably be established in Nelson, an assured market for the products of the same being ready to hand. Amongst these may be mentioned a canning factory, a flour mill, a pulp mill, as well as works for the extraction of turpentine and other by-products from sawdust.

These articles are all sold at the lowest possible price, and terms of payment, spread over a period of months, can be arranged for. A very low rate per month is charged for the current for each article.

For all information relating to electric lighting and heating enquiry should be made of the City Electric Light Department

NELSON—THE ELECTRIC CITY

NELSON'S SCHOOL SYSTEM—A SHORT HISTORY

By E. C. Arthur, M. D.

The public schools of the city of Nelson, which have now for many years been a source of advantage to the city and district and of pride to all citizens, had a very modest beginning.

The first class was assembled on May 25th, 1891, in an unfinished room in the residence of Dr. Arthur, corner of Victoria and Stanley streets, Rev. Thomas H. Rogers, B. A., Presbyterian missionary, taking charge. About a dozen pupils took their seats on a pile of rough boards, the teacher had no chair and only an empty packing case for a desk; his black-board was a piece of window blind tacked upon a rough wall.

During the summer of 1891 a petition, adopted at a citizens' meeting, was addressed to the provincial government praying for the establishment of a school. The government promised to pay the salary of a teacher if the citizens would furnish the building. Rev. Mr. Rogers offered the use of the room then used as a church. Miss Jennie Rath (Mrs. John Hamilton) was then appointed teacher and the first regular school was opened on Oct. 1, 1891.

During the same year the government instructed its agent, T. H. Griffin, to select a site for a school. He chose the present site, block 32, the best available.

Early in 1892 the government, which had already provided for the clearing of the site, let a contract to McDonald and Duhamel to erect a two-roomed building. It was then discovered that the half of the block fronting on Stanley street had been laid out in lots for the C. P. R. company. A struggle then began. Two of the provisional trustees, Dr. Arthur and G. O. Buchanan, appealed by telegraph to the government. The result was a decision in their favor communicated by Col. Baker, then minister of education.

One room of the new building was opened at the beginning of the autumn term of 1892, Miss Rath having been succeeded by Miss Stella Kane (now Mrs. Kiernan of Kaslo) who taught until midsummer, 1894, when she was succeeded by Miss Nellie Delmage (Mrs. Isaac Day, Orillia, Ont.)

In August, 1896, a second division was required and J. R. Green was appointed principal, Miss Delmage remaining as assistant. A year later Miss Annie Rath became second assistant, a third room having been added to the building. Six months later Miss Nora O'Reilly (Mrs. John Fox) was appointed third assistant, temporary quarters being found for Miss Rath's division in the building then used as Salvation Army barracks, afterwards the Waverley hotel.

Early in 1898 the increasing school population made imperative the provision of new quarters, and the four-roomed building now in the rear of the new school was erected.

The staff of the school was reorganized. Mrs. W. S. Pearcy, B. A., held the position of principal in August and September. Then J. H. Soady, B. A., was appointed, Mrs. Pearcy remaining as first assistant and the other members of the staff being Miss Delinage, Miss O'Reilly and Miss E. W. Wickham, B. A., (Mrs. Jas. Castleman, Chilliwack.)

In 1899 two additional teachers were required and the retirement of Miss Delmage made a third vacancy. The new appointees were G. W. Clark, M. A., Miss K. Scanlan and Miss Annie Macleod. In the same school year Miss O'Reilly retired and Miss A. Rath was reappointed.

The next changes in the staff occurred in the summer of 1901 when Miss Wickham retired and Miss E. Thom was appointed and J. H. Soady was succeeded as principal by A. Sullivan.

At the beginning of 1902 the schools passed under the control of the city. In the seven years that have intervened since then the growth of school population has caused an increase in the public school staff from 7to 12 teachers. The staff in January, 1909, will include A. Sullivan, principal; Miss K. R. Scanlan, Miss E. S. DeBou, Miss L. Thomas, B.A., Miss L. Wade, Miss M. Taylor, Miss M. McVicar, Miss C. Milligan, Miss M. Grant, Miss A. H. Ross, B. A., Miss L. Smith and Miss E. Thom.

But in the interval many others have served on the staff who are no longer there. These, in order of appointment, are: Miss G. L. Brethour, Miss E. S. Shrapnel (Mrs. Kenneth Mackenzie), W. J. Baird, M. A., J. L. Watson, B. A., Miss O. A. Barber, Miss Blakemore, Miss M. L. Moffatt (Mrs. Ronald Brown) Miss M. H. Moody, B. A., and Miss L. Abercrombie.

The growth of the school has driven the board of trustees to desperate measures for accommodations for new class rooms. In January, 1903, Miss Scanlan's class was transferred to the High School building where it has remained until the present. Since then another class has found quarters in the basement of the Baptist church, and two others in Fraternity hall of the Oddfellows' building, temporarily partitioned for the purpose. These troubles, however, will be at an end when the new building is complete.

The history of Nelson High School begins with January, 1901. A succession of entrance examinations had resulted in the required number of pupils (20) being available at that time. In response to urgent representations from the school trustees the government authorized the opening of the school and, at the request of the board, nominated its first master.

The High School was opend by R. J. Clark, M. A., the morning of Jan. 25, 1901, in a small room in the old school which is now the public school teachers' room. The building of a new high school on Latimer street was begun the following term and the new school was opened in January, 1902. For the second half of 1901 classes were held in the small building facing Kootenay street at the rear of the Oddwfellow's block.

The changes in the staff have been few. At the beginning of 1903 Mrs. W. S. Pearcy, B. A., became assistant teacher, being succeeded at Easter by C. McLean Fraser, M. A. In July, 1904, Mr. Clark retired and was succeeded as principal by Mr. Fraser, W. J. Baird, M. A., becoming assistant. In July, 1907, Mr. Baird retired and Mrs. Pearcy was reappointed. The staff in January, 1909, consists of Mr. Fraser, principal, Mrs. Pearcy, first assistant and R. J. Clegg, B. A., second assistant.

Apart from the history of the public and high schools and their teachers, the record of the board of trustees is not without interest. The first trustees, elected provisionally in 1891, were Dr. Arthur, G. O. Buchanan and Edward Corning. They conducted all the preliminary negotiations with the provincial government, generally at their own expense, sometimes aided by popular subscription.

After the creation of Nelson into a school district the first regular election was held on June 25, 1892, and resulted in the choice, by acclamation, of Dr. Arthur, G. O. Buchanan and G. Colwell, each to serve for one year, as the school law then required.

In June, 1893, Dr. Arthur was elected for three years, W. P. Robinson for two, and G. Robson for one. The next year Mr. Robson was re-elected for three years, and a year later George Johnstone succeeded W. P. Robinson.

The first and most notable contested election occurred in 1896. Dr. Arthur's term had expired and his re-election was opposed by John Houston and Frank Fletcher. After a very spirited contest, in which the ladies took a prominent part, the poll stood: Arthur, 44; Fletcher, 10.

In 1897 Dr. Hall was elected to succeed G. Robson. In 1898 Mr. Johnstone was re-elected and in the following year Dr. Arthur succeeded himself for the fourth time. In 1900 Dr. Hall declined re-election and his place was taken by F. W. Swannell, but in the summer of 1901, on the retirement of Mr. Johnstone, Dr. Hall returned to the board.

To the end of 1901 the record of the board's activity was one of ceaseless struggle with the education department for higher salaries for their teachers, for better buildings, for additional equipment of every kind, and always for more money. The regular allowance in those days was $40 a year for each room, which was to cover the cost of fuel, janitor service and repairs. That was the only fund handled by the board. Teachers salaries were fixed by the department and paid to them directly by government cheque.

At the beginning of 1902 a new era began. The complete control of the schools passed to the board of trustees elected by the city, subject only to government inspection, and aided by a government grant amounting to about one-third of the cost of maintenance. Since that time the only extra aid Nelson has received has been a free site and $10,000 for the high school. Now the city, through the board of trustees, finds all the money required and has full control of expenditure. To avoid extra cost and inconvenience a special collection of taxes is dispensed with, and the city council is charged with the finding of the money, subject to appeal to the ratepayers in the case of extraordinary expenditure.

In January, 1902, a new board of five members was required and the election resulted in the return of Dr. Hall, F. W. Swannell, Dr. Arthur, A. L. McKillop and J. E. Annable, the first two for two years, the others for one, Dr. Hall having retired. However, there were four vacancies next year, and the result was: A. L. McKillop, W. H. Smith, J. E. Annable and Dr. Arthur, with F. W. Swannell still in office. The only change at the next election was the replacing of W. H. Smith by G. Ritchie.

The board of 1905 included: Dr. Arthur, Dr. Hall, F. W. Swannell, R. J. Steel and G. Ritchie. The board of 1906 was the same except that A. D. Emory replaced G. Ritchie. In 1907 W. Irvine took the place of Dr. Hall, and in 1908 R. G. Joy succeeded F. W. Swannell.

Dr. Arthur has been a member of the board, provisional and regular, for 18 years. Among his colleagues he has had F. W. Swannell for 8 years, Dr. Hall for 7 years, George Johnstone for 6 years, G. Robson and R. J. Steel each for 4 years, and A. L. McKillop and A. D. Emory each for 3 years.

Of the general record of the schools it is unnecessay to say much. The annual reports of the departmental examinations for many years have shown Nelson public school decisively in the lead and the high school always there, too, or very near it.

THE NEW PUBLIC SCHOOL.

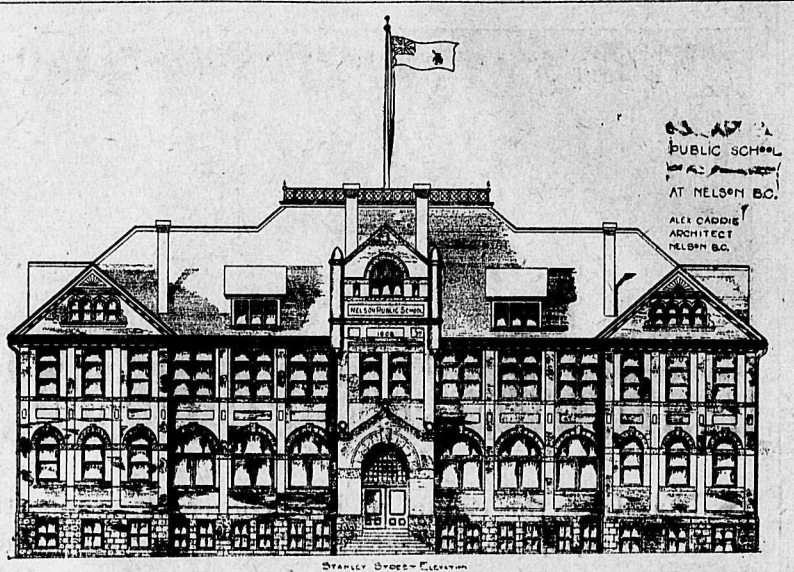
One of the most imposing and massive structures in the city is the new public school building nearing completion, and which is expected to be ready for occupancy when the schools re-open after the present holidays. The architectural design is what is classed as "composite," embracing many features which at once attract the eye and command attention. The building fronts on Stanley street and the main entrance is approached by a flight of cut stone steps leading into a vestibule through a large semi-circular arch. The pediment over this arch is finished with moulded coping and ornaments. From the second floor, over the main entrance, the gable is carried up with brick, with round turreted columns, surounded by cement copings and ornaments, the name and date panels being in the lower portion of the gable. The upper portion of the gable is filled in with a circular top triple window, the whole effect being pleasing and attractive.

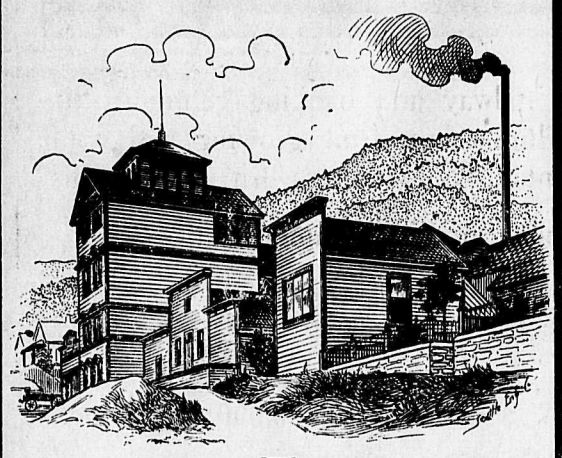
The new building is 150 x 90 feet, which with the part of the old building retained, gives a total ground area of 150 x 135 feet. The basement is of stone, the full size of the new building with a ten-foot ceiling, and is sub-divided into playrooms, having a superficial area of 4,000 feet, furnace room, coal room, lavatories and the necessary corridors. The boiler room is located at the southeast corner, and is 16x26 feet in area with a 10-foot ceiling. Here are installed twin boilers to heat the water necessary for the heating of the whole building. The connections are so arranged that any one floor can be cut off when necessary. Wall radiators are used throughout the building. Adjoining the furnace are the coal room 16x18 feet, and a repair room 7x18 feet. All of these rooms have been made as fireproof as possible, metal lath covered with plaster, and concrete floors being laid. At each end of the basement are located the lavatories for the use of the pupils. In the corridor running through the center of the basement are located the fan rooms intended to provide ventilation for the whole building, with fresh air chambers, etc. The janitor's quarters are fitted up in the south end of the basement under the old part of the building, and consist of sitting room, bedroom, kitchen, bathroom and closets. The remaining portion of the basement under this part of the building will be utilized for play room, storage, etc. All windows in the basement are glazed with Merranese wire glass, which is more translucent than transparent, and will withstand more stone throwing than ordinary glass.

The superstructure of the building is brick, with selected brick facings, trimmed with cement.

The ground floor is divided into six class rooms, each 27x36 feet, with 14-foot ceilings. Each room is provided with two exits, opening into corridors, the main corridor being 20 feet wide and the branch corridors 7 feet wide. Two cloak rooms are provided for each class room. In addition to the class rooms on this floor there are also two smaller rooms, each 8x30 feet, one for the use of the principal, the other for teachers use. The main stairway leading to the second floor is 10 feet wide with a landing about midway between the floor and ceiling, where two stairways each 6 feet in width, branch off

(Continued on Page Twenty-four)





The
Nelson Brewing
Co., Ltd.

Nelson, B. C. Princeton, B. C.
W. GOSNELL,
MANAGER

Brewers of
Kootenay's Finest
Lager Beer

Bottlers of
Red Ribbon Beer
Manufacturers of Soft Drinks

To Our Patrons Throughout
East and West Kootenay

In wishing you all a
Happy and Prosperous New Year
we beg to intimate
you will find complete stocks of
food products
AT ALL OUR DEPOTS
Poultry, Fish, Beef, Pork, Mutton, Veal
and Cured Meats

P. BURNS & CO.
Nelson, Kaslo, Rossland, Trail, Greenwood, Eholt, Phoenix and Grand Forks

INSURANCE

WHEN BUYING Insurance buy the best; it pays. Investigate the standing of the Company offered you. Don't buy a policy in a Company not able to meet its losses in case of a fire. These Companies may try to tempt you by "cutting the rate a little" (and as a rule the cut is mighty little—not worth the while of a Westerner to consider), and you get very little. We represent the very best Fire, Life, Accident, Employers' Liability, and other Insurance Companies—the kind that meet their obligations under all conditions, the financial statements of which we are proud of and will be pleased to furnish you with on request.

Read the following about "third-rate" Companies (the kind we DO NOT represent), and size the situation up for yourselves:—

PLACING RISKS IN WEAK COMPANIES

An Organization That Assumed Liability and Could Not Meet It. Fernie Losers Defrauded.

(From the Regina Leader).

The collapse of the Globe Fire Assurance company with liabilities of over $59,787.50, and assets less than $10,000, would seem to show the urgent necessity for the passing of some stringent insurance legislation in Saskatchewan.

The insolvent company, for the winding up of which an application is now before the Supreme Court, was incorporated under a provincial charter some two years ago. On the $49,950 of stock said to have been subscribed, some $3,000 has been paid up. To meet the losses incurred by the company in the Fernie fire, $59,787.50, there is no cash whatever the total assets of the company apparently consisting of $7,500 re-insurance and the amount due from out standing premiums and office furniture, probably between $300 and $500.

It should not be possible for such companies as the Globe to exist and tout for business, and the fact that it is possible for such a company as the Globe to go after business with the sanction of a charter granted by the provincial legislature shows very forcibly the need for radical legislation.

A business such as was carried on by the insolvent company is nothing more than a gamble, pure and simple. Provided that no fires occur, everything goes swimmingly; the directors draw their fees; the shareholders draw their dividends; the agents draw their commission, and the people who are paying in the premiums, out of which dividends, fees and commissions are paid, live under the fond delusion that their homes and businesses are protected against loss by fire. One big fire, and the bubble bursts.

Without charging those connected with the Globe with absolute dishonesty, we do not hesitate to say that the methods, sanctioned though they presumably were by the legislature, were essentially not honest; with no assets worthy of the name, the company was piling up heavy liabilities which those responsible for the company's management knew perfectly well they could never meet should they ever be called upon to do so. It was just a huge gamble on the part of Messrs. Dean and their associates—and the principal losers are the unfortunate people who were so ill-advised as to place confidence in them.

When a man pays money to insure against fire, he should have a very good guarantee that in the event of fire he will receive the compensation he had been paying for. With such a company as the Globe he has no guarantee of the sort—rather, indeed, a guarantee that he will not get back a penny of the good money he has paid away in premiums.

For the protection of that large section of the public which is preyed upon by such jerry-built concerns as the Globe, it is necessary that legislation be introduced providing a reasonable amount of guarantee that the policies issued and upon which premiums are paid are worth something more than waste paper. When a man sees all his worldly possessions go up in smoke, it is poor consolation to be left with an imposing document, signed by directors and sealed with the company's big seal, but which cannot be turned into cash representing its face value.

The lesson of the Globe Fire Assurance company is unmistakable.

Brydges, Blakemore & Cameron, Ltd.
IMPERIAL BANK, JOSEPHINE STREET, NELSON, B. C.

FERNIE HAS ALREADY RISEN FROM ITS ASHES

By E. F. Ambery

In view of the great catastrophe which overtook Fernie on the first day of August obliterating the town entirely from the map, it is difficult to give a resume of the year's progress industrially and commercially. A careful review of the situation, however, cannot but reveal the fact that it has been a year of steady advancement and prosperity, notwithstanding the staggering blow which for a time rendered the great mass of the population homeless and left the city a heap of ruins and a desolate waste. While other portions of the country were suffering from financial depression in the earlier part of the year, conditions here and throughout the immediate district were exceedingly bright and most encouraging. The town is mainly dependent upon two great industries, but it has also the advantage from its central position in the Pass of being the distributing point of an extensive and rapidly developing country. The coal output of the mines at Coal Creek has not during the twelve months been as great as in previous years owing to the fact that a considerable amount of very important and necessary improvement and development work has been carried on for the purpose of substantially increasing the tonnage at an early date, but the monthly payrolls have put into circulation a large amount of money which combined with other sources of revenue has enabled the town to maintain its enviable reputation as one of the best in the interior of British Columbia. Vast improvements have been made at the collieries at Michel, where a great steel tipple is in course of construction which when completed will be one of the most modern and up-to-date in Canada. Improvements have also been made to the compressor and haulage plants at both Michel and Coal Creek, while at Fernie thirty new coke ovens have been built. The mines at Carbonado have been working steadily for some time and though only about 100 or 125 men are employed, the development and reopening of these mines after a long close down has been a distinct advantage to the district and especially to Fernie from where most of the necessary supplies are secured. The C. P. R. mines at Hosmer though only having commenced shipping in December have been the means of building up a thriving town at that point and the population has increased in a phenomenal manner during the year. Coke ovens have also been constructed and are now in operation and will do much to relieve the coke situation in the Boundary country. The Corbin mines in the Flathead country have also entered the market as shippers during the year, and at the present time are producing about one hundred and twenty tons a day, a railway having been built into that district during the last few months. Prior to the great fire in the Pass the lumber mills gave employment to a large number of men and the payrolls from this source had reached a very substantial figure, and when the present mills that are under construction are completed, the payrolls will be larger than ever. Prospecting and development work have also been carried on up the Elk Valley, railway surveys have been made and government roads extended, all combining to make conditions prosperous.

VIEW OF FERNIE ONE MONTH AFTER FIRE.

VICTORIA AVENUE, FERNIE, FOUR MONTHS AFTER FIRE.

VICTORIA AVENUE, FOUR MONTHS AFTER FIRE.

VICTORIA AVENUE, FERNIE, ONE MONTH AFTER BIG FIRE.

The completion of the Fernie-Michel extension of the Great Northern railway has also added largely to the business coming to Fernie, besides giving increased facilities for passenger and freight traffic between the towns scattered through the Pass. During its brief existence Fernie has passed through more trying ordeals than usually fall to the lot of a Canadian city; it has twice been partially destroyed by fire; a terrible explosion in the mines at Coal Creek in the early days of the town swept into eternity without warning over one hundred and thirty of its citizens; there have been long and disastrous strikes with the usual accompanying hardships, but it remained for the year 1908 to witness the most frightful and calamitous visitation that has ever been inflicted upon a Canadian town. The great fire that swept through the Crow's Nest Pass on August 1st completely wiped it off the map, only twenty-six buildings escaping from the awful fiery blast. Over nine hundred buildings went up in smoke in the space of a few hours, and the whole populace were left homeless and destitute, and for some weeks depended upon the generosity and hospitality of the citizens of neighboring towns who came to their assistance with a spontaniety and whole heartedness that has seldom or ever been equaled. Incredible as it may seem to those who have not visited the town the fact remains that now, five months after the terrible calamnity, there have been erected over seven hundred and sixty new residences, public buildings and stores, and many of them on a better, grander and more permanent scale than ever before. Handsome brick, stone and concrete buildings line the business streets, while in the residential districts the private dwellings are such as would do credit to any town. The debris has been removed, sidewalks relaid, telephones installed, and the usual business of the city resumed, and but for the charred timbers and blackened walls that are here and there to be seen, it is difficult to realize that the town has so recently passed through such an appalling catastrophe. To a people who have had the energy and enterprise to rise superior to such an overwhelming blow, prosperity is bound to come, and it is doubtful if in the whole Dominion there is a community who has a greater confidence in the future of their city than the people of Fernie. None of the merchants who were doing business here prior to the fire have deserted the town but rather has their number been added to, and the class of shop that has been rebuilt is a decided improvement on the old ones. During the year a very important industry has been established and is in full operation, namely, a modern up-to-date brick manufacturing plant of large dimension, which has been for some months working overtime to meet the unusual demand for this class of building material and the output of which has been a factor in the rapid rebuilding of the city. As an illustration of the money invested in new buildings during the year it may be mentioned that a new brewery has been erected at a cost of over one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars and will be in operation in a few weeks.

A CRESTON CITIZEN

No account of the year's happenings would be complete without an acknowledgment of what the people of the city and district owe to the citizens of other towns in Canada and the United States, for the generous aid and sympathy extended to them in the hour of need, and the ready response given to the appeal for assistance when the town was destroyed, acted like a ray of sunshine to dispel the gloom of those dismal days, giving hope and courage to the afflicted and filling their hearts with gratitude to those who relieved their distress and gave them a refuge.

A LLOYD-GEORGE YARN.

(Exchange)

It seems that lately, Mr. Lloyd-George found himself on board one of our latest battleships, and a lieutenant was detailed off to show around the apostle of reduction of naval armaments. They inspected this, that, and the other thing until at length Lloyd-George paused in front of the patent lifebuoy.

"At last," said he in his best platform manner, "I see something on board your ship worth seeing. Everything up to now has been for destroying life; this is the first thing I have seen for saving it. This is a greater thing than your 12-inch guns!"

"It's certainly likely to be more useful to us if we go to war and this bally government stays in office much longer, agreed the lieutenant, ingenuously.

The Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company Limited

Producers of the Best Coal and Coke in the Northwest

Mines and Coke Ovens at Fernie, Coal Creek, Michel and Carbonado

On the Great Northern Railway, Canadian Pacific Railway and the Morrissey, Fernie and Michel Railway

Office, Fernie : : British Columbia

OUTLOOK FOR 1909 LUMBERING OPERATIONS

In considering the development of the resources of the interior of British Columbia, it is only fair to say that the lumbering industry is one of the most important. The beginning of the lumbering industry was coincident with the commencement of railway construction and mining in B. C. some 25 years ago when saw mills sprang up at various points for the manufacture of bridge timbers, mine timbers and other material necessary for the successful carrying out of these undertakings.

From the small start made in the pioneer days there are now plants operating in the interior that compare favorably with the best mills in America.

At the beginning of 1908 the mills associated with the Mountain Lumbermen's Association, with headquarters at Nelson, had on hand 190,000,000 feet of sawn lumber and 120,000,000 feet of logs cut in the woods. It was estimated in January, 1908, that the manufactured product for the past year would be about 410,000,000 feet, that is an additional 100,000,000 feet of logs would be got out and added to the stock in hand.

The year 1909 opens with bright prospects for the lumbering industry of the Kootenay. Last year, it is true, was anything but a good one for this industry but during it lessons were learned which will, it is hoped, put lumbering on a better footing for all time to come. A better demand is expected during the coming year than in 1908 and higher prices are looked for.

The cause that led primarily to the depression in the lumbering industry was the financial stringency which swept over the United States and to a less extent over Canada in the latter part of 1907. In such depressions the lumber trade is always first to feel the effect and this was no exception to the rule. When money becomes tight building operations practically cease, thus cutting off the market. In the beginning of 1908 the harvesting of the prairie crop was looked forward to by lumber men, but the returns did not come up to the early expectations and this meant another setback to the manufacturer's hopes, especially as the country was still only recovering from the effects of the depression of the previous year. The result was that there was little or no demand from the prairies for lumber, as compared with the few years preceding. On the strength of their advices from the east the lumber men, however, are looking for a revival beginning within a few weeks time. One thing that is in favor of these hopes is the fact that in many parts of the prairies the farmers have not yet realized on last year's crop. When they do, it is hoped, money will be freer.

One result of the small demand for lumber last year has been that the trade has been placed on a better footing in many respects. Many of the 1907 accounts were not paid that year but most of these were collected last year and, as very little lumber was marketed while this collection was going on, the various lumber companies will start the business of 1909 with a clearer sheet than at the beginning of any previous year. The failure to collect accounts in 1907 was taken to heart by many of the lumber manufacturers who, rather than sell on account, kept their lumber in their yards and will in future transact business on more of a cash basis. This in itself will prove of benefit to the trade and in future years will more than recompense the manufacturers for the dullness in trade during the past year.

If, however, the business done by the lumbering manufacturers during the past year was not as great as it should have been, it must also be remembered that the cost of operations was also greatly reduced. When the year 1908 opened it found the lumber men not only with large stocks of lumber on hand but also with large supplies of logs ready for the mills. Owing to the lack of a market there was not the same necessity to cut large quantities of lumber during last season, with the result that many of the mills have large quantities of logs on hand and so have been able to make a large saving this winter in the getting out of logs.

It will thus be seen that the lumber camp as a whole has come through a trying time with benefit rather than permanent injury to the trade, but what has been said of the state of the trade last year did not apply to all manufacturers owing to special conditions. For example, a large amount of lumber was required for the building operations that have gone on in the Kootenay during the past year and the mills in the neighborhood profited thereby to an extent which largely made up for the lack of orders from the prairies. During the latter part of the year the rebuilding of Fernie also provided a market for a large amount of lumber, which otherwise would have been carried over until this year.

Notwithstanding the fact that the operations of the interior lumber men have not been as successful during 1908 as could have been desired, Kootenay in conjunction with the other districts of the province of British Columbia, occupies an unique position in the timber world.

That the last great stand of coniferous timber in the world is to be found in British Columbia is beginning to be realized by lumbermen throughout this continent at last, and during the last two years more particularly there has been a great rush to secure control of the forests of the province. The timber seekers have come mainly from the United States, where the scarcity of virgin forests is beginning to be felt acutely, but many Canadian timbermen have been attracted by the phenomenal yields and high products of the British Columbia forests, and have invested largely in standing timber. The yield of from 20,000 to 100,000 feet per acre is not at all uncommon, nor is it uncommon to get single

SOME EAST KOOTENAY TIMBER

trees yielding 5,000 to 10,000 feet. Any one possessing the idea that British Columbia is covered with such forests, however, will be greatly disappointed. The supply is far from inexhaustible, and is situated chiefly in rather narrow valleys between ranges of rugged mountains. It would be a safe estimate that not more than ten per cent. of the total area of British Columbia is covered with forests yielding over 20,000 feet per acre.

As a world's supply, the forests of British Columbia are particularly well situated, so much being either right at salt water or tributary to it, and when the Panama canal is completed the markets of Europe and Eastern America will be made still more accessible to British Columbia lumber.

As a revenue producer the forests far surpass all other assets in the province. The output of the mines during the last year was valued at $25,000,000 and yielded a revenue of $200,000. The cut of timber is estimated at 900,000,000 feet, valued at about $20,000,000, but it yielded to the government a revenue of nearly $2,000,000. It must be borne in mind, however, that this revenue does not all come from the timber cut, but that about $15,000,000 comes as an annual ground rent from timber lands, and is an assured revenue whether the forests are exploited or not. The remainder was collected in the form of royalties, hand loggers' licenses, etc.

The government at first disposed of its timber in the form of crown grants or leases, which are practically interminable, and to which there is attached a very small ground rent. During the last four years the timber has been taken up under special licenses, which are annually renewable for 16, at first, but since 1905, for 21 years, for which an annual ground rent of $115 per square mile for lands east, and $140 for lands west of the Cascades is charged. Under this system about 11,000 square miles of timber land has been taken up, with the result that the best accessible timber of the province has been alienated.

One man who roamed the forests of British Columbia for 20 years in search of timber and who is now in close touch with the industry as a government official was asked to give an approximate of our standing timber. He said that no man could do that with any idea of coming near the truth. He has, however, thought a great deal on the subject and then he began figuring on a slip of paper, and pointed to the sum he had figured out. It was 72,000,000,000 feet. He was asked to explain his figures. He said that he had been in business for a generation and had watched the depletion of the forests from year to year, and after much thought had decided that in 80 years the timber of this province would be exhausted.

The cut last year was a very heavy one, and would be much larger than this year, was 900,000,000 feet and this multiplied by 80 would make the total cut in 80 years, taking last year as an average, 72,000,000,000 feet; or, if the forests lasted a hundred years, 90,000,000,000 feet.

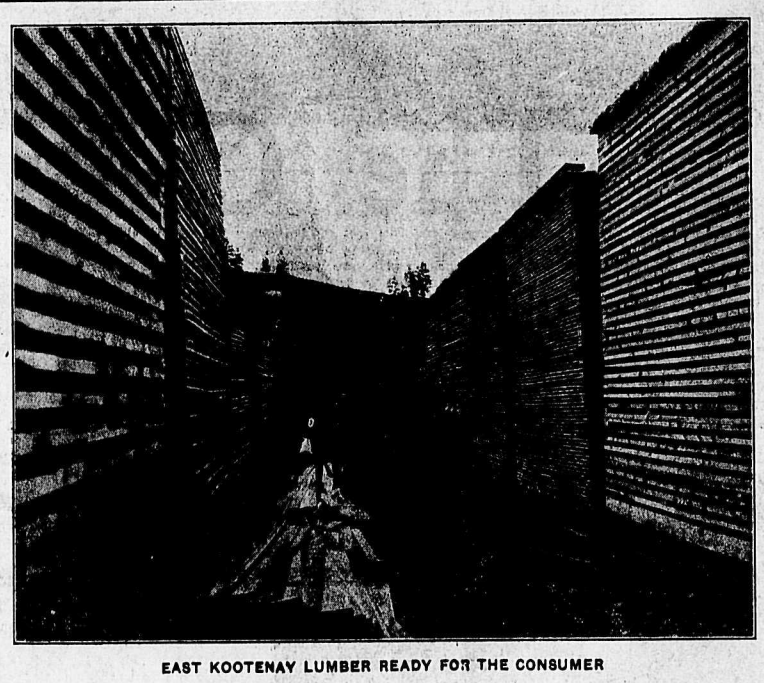
THE ELK LUMBER COMPANY

The Elk Lumber company, whose mills and offices are at Fernie, was one of the big losers in the fire which swept over that city on August 1. Not only did the company lose its mills and lumber yards in which there was heavy stock but much of its limits were also damaged or destroyed in the same conflagration. Already a new mill is well under way to completion and will be ready for operation, it is expected, by June 1 next. The capacity of the new mill will be about 125,000 fet per day and 110 men will be employed in connection with it. The company now have 300 men in the logging camps endeavoring to save as much as possible of the timber touched by fire.

W. L. Boynton, the manager, looks for a good year's trade in the lumber business and expects to see a revival as soon as the farmers of the prairies realize on last year's crops.

THE YALE-COLUMBIA LUMBER CO.

with headquarters at Nelson, is a limited corporation, operating three mills, the combined capacity being 160,000 feet per day. The company is capitalized at $1,000,000, and has invested in mills $175,000, and in timber limits $500,000. There is also a considerable sum invested in tugs and railways operated in the delivery of logs to mills. The estimated acreage of limits held by this company is 200,000, and the varieties of timber cut in the mills comprise fir, tamarac, hemlock, cedar and pine. About 400 men are on the pay rolls of the company, and of this



EAST KOOTENAY LUMBER READY FOR THE CONSUMER

number 200 are employed in and about the mills, the remainder being employed in logging operations. The approximate cut during 1908 and eighteen million feet of lumber, and it is estimated this will be increased to twenty-five millions in 1909. Two tugs are operated on the Arrow lakes and one on Kootenay lake, and a railroad, eight miles in length is operated near Creston to deliver logs in the Kootenay river for the Nelson mill. The officers of the company are: S. H. Bowman, president; A. F. Dudgeon, vice-president and general manager; W. N. Poole, sec.-treasurer. Regarding the business outlook for 1909, the officers of the company are satisfied conditions will improve, and that a fairly good demand for lumbeer will prevail. Being requested to state their opinion on the outlook for 1909, they report as follows: "The outlook for 1909 is better, since, instead of having a poor crop preceding it, as was the case in the prairie provinces in 1908, the crop there has been a good one, and times in the northwest, where our market is, will be better as a result, although we do not look for more than an average year, owing to the fact that it will take considerable time for the farmers to overcome the hard times consequent upon the poor crop of 1907. The fall of 1909 will probably see a marked improvement in the lumber trade."

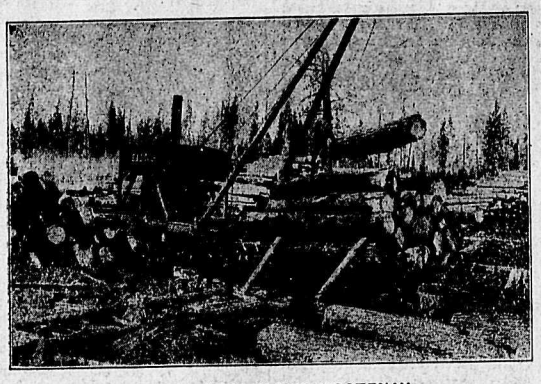
PATRICK LUMBER CO.

This company began operations in the district some two years ago. The mills are located on the Slocan river some 25 miles west of Nelson, and the headquarters are at Nelson. The officers of the company are: H. Markland Molson, president; Wm. C. McIntyre, vice-president; J. W. McConnell, sec.-treasurer, all of Montreal; Jos. Patrick, managing director, Nelson. The mill is of the most modern type in equipment, and has a capacity of 125,000 feet per day of ten hours. The estimated acreage of timber limits held by the company is about 10,000, the timber consisting of cedar, white pine, hemlock, tamarac and spruce. The approximate cut for 1908 was twelve million feet, and the estimated cut for 1909 is placed at fifteen millions. Between 75 and 100 men are employed in and about the mill, and 150 are employed in logging operations. The amount invested in the enterprise is about $250,000, of this amount $150,000 being for mills, and $100,000 for timber limits. The manager reports: "The outlook for 1909 seems to be good. The demand is much better now than some two months ago. We look for a good demand during the coming year, with higher prices."

AN EAST KOOTENAY LOG PILE

THE WINLAW LUMBER CO.

With head office and mills located at Winlaw, on the Slocan branch of the C. P.R., about 45 miles from Nelson, is a close corporation, and in reply to a query as to the names of the officers and the amount of capital invested, writes: "Private." The amount invested in mills is $35,000, and no information is given as to the acreage of timber limits, nor the amount invested in same. The capacity of the mill is forty-five thousand feet per day. The approximate cut during 1908 was seven million feet, and it is estimated the cut during 1909 will total not more than four millions. The timber consists of cedar, fir, pine and larch. Forty men are employed in the mill, and fifty are employed in logging operations. Mr.



LOADING LOGS IN EAST KOOTENAY

Winlaw says of the outlook for 1909: "Prospect of a fair market."

TRAIL LUMBER CO., LTD.

This is practically a new company, organized during 1908, and beginning mill operations in December of that year. The mills are located at Paulson, on the line of the Nelson-Rossland branch of the C. P. R. about 35 miles west of Nelson. The headquarters of the company are at Trail, and the officers are: A. Donaldson, president; J. F. Miller, secretary; W. Mark DeCew, managing director. The company is capitalized at $60,000, and has invested in mills $20,000 and an equal amount in timber limits, the acreage of which is estimated at 5,760. The capacity of the mill is forty thousand feet per day, and the estimated cut for 1909 is given as four million feet. The manufactured product of the mill is stated to be "all kinds of rough and dressed lumber." Twenty men are employed in and about the mill and the same number are employed in logging operations. Replying to the question as to the outlook for 1909, the manager states: "Contracts have been entered into for practically the whole of the cut."

EAST KOOTENAY LUMBER CO.

The business of this company is located at Cranbrook, where the head office is established. The officers are: A. Leitch, president and E. S. Home, secretary. The authorized capital of the company is $300,000, of which the major portion is invested in mills and timber limits, the figures for these investments not being given. The capacity of the mill is one hundred and fifty thousand feet per day. One hundred thousand acres of timber limits are held by this company, the timber consisting principally of pine, larch and fir. No figures are given as to the approximate cut during 1908, and with reference to the cut for 1909 the company states: "Depends on trade; cannot estimate." The number employed in and about the mill is one hundred and seventy-five, and one hundred and fifty are employed in logging operations. In reply to the question as to outlook for 1909, the company reports: "Bright; looks like good business and better financial conditions."

ADOLPH LUMBER COMPANY.

At Baynes lake, B. C., a few miles south of Fernie, are located the mill and headquarters of the above lumber company. The mill was burned on the 24th of June last and one is being rebuilt which will be ready for operation when the season opens in 1909. It will have a capacity of forty thousand feet per day. The timber sawn consists of pine, fir and larch. The 1908 cut of this company was small, owing to the loss of the mill so early in the season, and no estimate is furnished of the approximate cut for 1909. When in operation the mill employs twenty-five men, and forty-five are employed in logging operations. The company is not incorporated and no information is given as to the amount of capital invested, nor is the acreage of timber limits given. The officers of the company are: W.H. Griffith, manager, and F. W. Adolph, secretary. Regarding the outlook for 1909 the manager is silent.

PORTO RICO LUMBER CO., LTD.

This company, organized with a capital of $250,000, is carrying on lumbering operations at Moyie, on the line of the Crow's Nest railway, about 100 miles east of Nelson. The officers are: R. W. Gibson, president, and J. A. Johnston, manager. The amount invested in mills totals $30,000. The capacity of the mill is forty-five thousand feet per day of ten hours. The cut for 1908 totalled

(Continued on Page Twenty-nine.)

NELSON, THE BEAUTIFUL

(Continued from Page Seventeen.)

It may interest the reader to know that since the beginning of 1908 up to the time of writing, there have been erected in Nelson some twenty handsome residences at a cost of about $50,000, besides these there have been extensions and improvements to existing dwellings, amounting to over $15,000.00.

And not only in her private but in her public buildings also, this year heads the list, with the completion of her massive and imposing $100,000.00 marble courthouse, her handsome $80,000 brick and stone public school, $30,000 Methodist church, $30,000 Eagles block, and her $20,000 skating rink in course of construction, making in all a total for the year of over three hundred thousand dollars worth of buildings and improvements.

Look at the business streets of Nelson today, there is not a vacant store. Take a walk through her residential sections, you will hardly find a house marked "to let," and this in spite of the buildings that have gone up in the past year. Look at the trains and steamers arriving daily, bringing men and families from all quarters of the globe, in search of fruit lands, mines, investments or homes; and all in, or in the vicinity of Nelson. Never in the history of the city has the outlook for the future been better; with the abundant crops in the prairies, the financial panic over, and peace reigning practically throughout the world, Nelson should be entering on an era of progress and prosperity such as few cities even in this great west land have ever known.

Nelson is progressive, she has always been, her citizens are patriotic and proud of her, and well might they be. With all the advantages of location and climate, with abounding wealth of productive fruit lands and the mineral treasures of her surrounding mines, who could doubt the success of her future. The financial panic is over, the country rejoices in peace and plenty, the eyes of the investing world are turned towards British Columbia, the iron is hot, let Nelson strike.

The Yale-Columbia Lumber Co., Ltd.

Mills at Nelson, Westley and Cascade, B. C.

Head Office, Nelson, B. C.

ANNUAL CAPACITY

60,000,000

FEET

The Largest and Oldest Lumber Manufacturing Concern in the Kootenays

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF

Rough and Dressed Lumber, Mouldings, Lath, Shingles, Sash and Doors

CRANBROOK AND OTHER EAST KOOTENAY TOWNS

By Joseph Ryan

The beginning of the month of November, 1907, marked the commencement of a period of almost unexampled depression from the Atlantic to the Pacific. Canada was not as badly affected as the States, but the sudden wave of financial stringency, weak markets, falling prices, monetary panic and contraction of output in all lines of industry left a mark that will not be readily effaced in this western country. Happily, the worst is over and, apparently, the paroxysm has spent itself; but the Cranbrook district is still many degrees behind its normal prosperity mainly through the depression of the lumber industry.

In dealing, therefore, with the progress of the locality during the past twelve months it can hardly be expected that matters have advanced themselves in the Cranbrook vicinity and in the city itself as they were wont to do in the same period of previous years. In the face of the conditions that convulsed the entire world, one might safely say, it is most satisfactory to be in a position to record a year of fairly steady advancement, and an equally steady advance of population.

All the old established lumber companies, save one, have held their own, and, as the saying is, if they have not been fishing they have been mending their nets for another adventure on the deep waters. The King Lumber Mill, limited, has broken new ground by establishing a completely equipped sash and door factory in conjunction with their big planing mill on the prairie a few hundred yards below the Cranbrook depot. Here the native woods are worked up in a most surprizing variety of furnishings in all the stains and colorings affected by those that work in the hard woods. In point of comparison the soft woods, tamarac especially, show to the greater advantage. Some of the fittings recently put into the store of Beattie & Atchison is as pretty and effective a piece of cabinet work as could be sought for in illustrating the point.

The building trade during the year was not active in the sense of being engaged on the erection of large, imposing structures. Indeed, nothing whatever in this line was effected, but forty-one private residences were built at a cost, in the gross, $84,000, or just about $2000 per residence. Many, of course, far and away exceeded the average, and many fell below it, but in the number recoded no mere shacks or trifling affairs are considered. The bulk of the residences were erected on the hill, or bench, to the south east of Baker street, others, and some of the best, went in just to the north of the new government building, while the rest were built on what is called Leask & Slater's addition near the old sash and door factory where business is still going on steadily and profitably. The erection of forty residences during a year of unprecedented depression in a city of the size of Cranbrook points to the fact that it is being recognized as a suitable residential point, and this is not surprising when we consider its splendid railway facilities and quite exceptional climate.

Another fair test of progress is the record of sales in the townsite lots. As compared with the year 1907, last year showed an increase of sales of no less than 33 per cent. This satisfactory advance was not the result of booming or inflation of any sort but arose from the filling of a legitimate demand, Mr. V. Hyde Baker looks upon the advance as an indication of good, steady business and as a better indication of material progress than any phenomenal spurts or flutters with their corresponding depressions.

Cranbrook being the divisional point for the C. P. R. is naturally affected by anythig that causes a loss of traffic on the road. About June, 1907, the pay roll aavilable for Cranbrook and its locality must have run close to $70,000 per month, but now it has fallen rather below $60,000 as the same number of train crews are not employed in shipping the lumber to the prairie sections. By next May, it is expected, that the lumber trade will have gained its elasticity, though in the meantime the opening up of the coal mines at Hosmer and Corbin has enormously increased the west bound traffic. This has lead to the construction of a new switch spur from the depot west to close by the sash and door factory to relieve the work on the main line.

The most marked feature of progress to be noted is the number of clearings beginning to make themselves visible in the woods around the city. West from William Hamilton's famous fruit ranch, Sunnyside, the hillsides are rapidly assuming an open appearance along the west side of the C. P. R. tracks and the same applies to the hillsides on the east side. These little places are being cleared for fruit growing, since the government fruit inspectors are all enthusiastic about the excellence of the apples, pears and plums that can be grown in the immediate vicinity of Cranbrook at an elevation of some 3200 feet over sea level. Land that could be easily bought two years ago for $3 an acre is now selling at $30. The case of the land acquired by John Scanlan is an illustration of this point. He got some 280 up the little glen behind the hospital at about $3 an acre and sold it the other day for well over $28 per acre. Mr. John Choldich of the townsite office acquired some sixteen acres just adjoining the city limits through which flows St. Joseph creek. He has cleared most of it and converted it into a lovely little property. Newnham, as he calls it, will be one of the show places around Cranbrook in a little time.

A steam laundry is now in operation under the management of one of the Slater Brothers, old-timers of Cranbrook. It is one of the things most urgently needed by the householder of the city as well as the hotel keepers. There should certainly be a field for its usefulness as there is not a concern of the sort between Fernie and Nelson. A new machine shop has been erected across the creek near Mr. Rogers' residence on Hudson avenue, and not far from it is the new cigar factory, the first of the kind to be operated in Cranbrook.

A notable addition to the stores is that of Mitchell & Garrett, the taxidermists. These young men are not alone taxidermists but are skilled naturalists and collectors. It is astonishing the number of trophies they have received for mounting since starting in business here a few months ago. Lester Clapp and Charlie Yeandle during a recent hunting trip on the upper waters of Meadow creek above Yahk shot a cariboo of quite remarkable size. The head is a thirty-two pointer and is declared by Mr. Mitchell as the best he has seen in eighteen years. Some other good heads of cariboo were received from Bob Huggart and Frank Dunne of the Despatcher's office. Silver fox is a valuable fur, worth, maybe, five hundred dollars. Would anyone believe that a flea inhabiting this fur is worth $5000? Such, however, is the price offered by the Hon. Charles Rothchild, of Tring Park, England, to Mitchell & Garrett for a single specimen of the pulex that irritates the skin of this variety of the v. arcticus. They have fleas from mink, beaver, musk rat, gophers, moles, coyotes, wolf, bear and so on all preserved in alcohol and ready for shipping to Tring at fancy prices. Verily one half of the world does not know how the other half lives.

At this writing the right-of-way agent for the Kootenay Central railway is buying the land between Galloway and Fort Steele with a view to the very early commencement of the construction of the road. It is an open secret, founded on good information, that the tracks will be into Fort Steele within twelve *months from now. The C. P. R. as* assignees of the charter, will have the building of the line, and have at present a crew of men engaged on the work on the section between Golden and Sinclair. From the turn that affairs have taken within the past few days, it is evident that work will now be rushed from both the northern and the southern ends. What induces the C. P. R. to hurry construction of the road is the necessity of their finding an easy grade to get out the product of their Hosmer coal mines to the main line from Golden west to Revelstoke. This new branch will have a spirit level grade from end to end. It will open up a magnificent country for which Cranbrook will be the supply point.

MOYIE

F. J. Smyth.

Moyie is the payroll town of East Kootenay. One mine alone, the St. Eugene, employs 450 men, who receive each month on an average about $46,000. This is an average of over $100 a month to the man, and probably there is not another town in the province that can lay claim to such a high average. Then there are the payrolls of the Aurora and the Society Girl mines and also that of the Porto Rico lumber company. With these, Moyie's payroll is considerably over $50,000 each month. Moyie is easily the banner mining camp of the Kootenays, and one of the most desirable towns in which to live. Here is the lake with its cool breezes in the summer, and a good sheet of ice for skating in the winter. Those who are fond of fishing and hunting can find plenty opportunity here for their favorite sport. And in mentioning the resources of Moyie we must also bear in mind that we have agricultural land that is second to none anywhere, and upon which fruit and vegetables are grown in abundance.

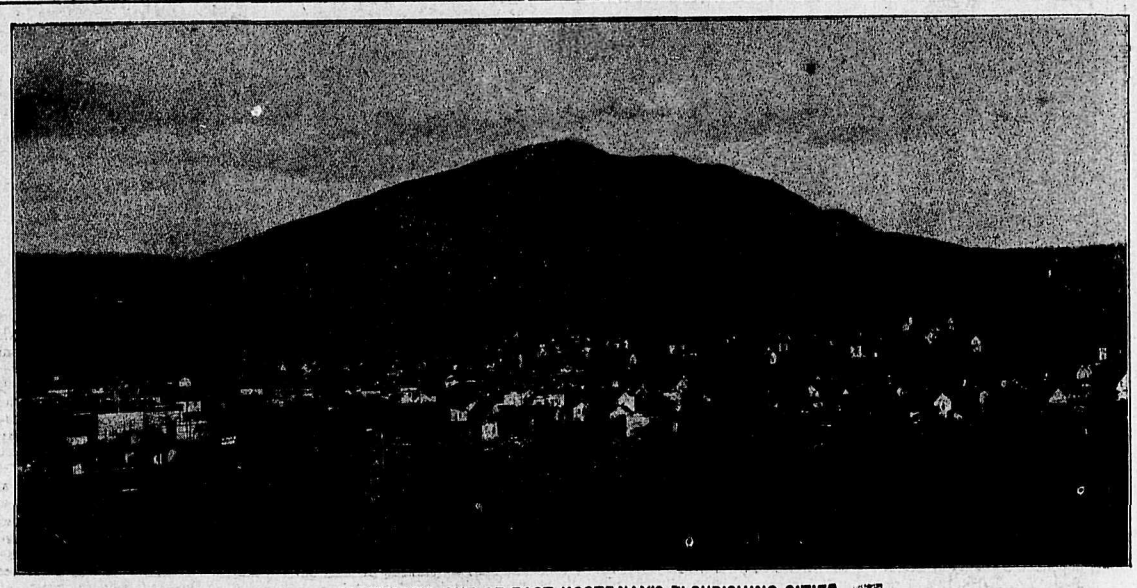
The St. Eugene mine is steadily becoming a greater and more valuable property. Ore 50 per cent. better in grade than last year's average has been found between the 600-foot and 800-foot levels on the main vein above the 1,500-foot level, and between the 1,900 and 2,000-foot levels, and the whole mine is in a more substantial condition. Many improvements have been made at the mill during the past year, and the system of saving values could now scarcely be improved upon. The St. Eugene is a steady shipper to the smelter at Trail, and is the best paying property of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company.

After the St. Eugene, the Aurora mine comes next in importance. The organization is incoroprated under the name of the Aurora Mining and Milling company, with a capital of a million dollars in one dollar, non-assessable, shares. W. J. Feltham is president and manager, and J. W. Fitch is vice-president. The directors are E. O. Kamm, H. H. Dimock and Dan McDonald. There has been nearly 2,000 feet of work done on the group. In the main vein the ore averages about three feet, and in values runs about 65 per cent. lead and nearly 30 ounces in silver to the ton. At the time of writing this article the new five-drill compressor is installed and ready to run. It is the present intention to drive a tunnel a short distance above the lake level, which will give a vertical depth of 150 feet to strike the first known ore body, although unknown bodies of ore may be encountered while doing this work. At the present time considerable shipping ore is being taken out by hand. When the lake freezes over this ore will be brought across to the railway and shipped. The Aurora promises to be the next dividend payer in East Kootenay.

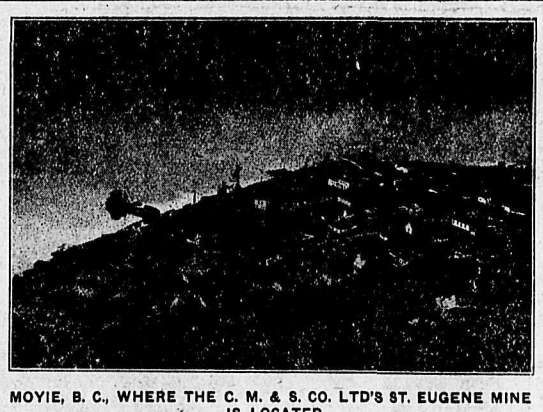
The Society Girl Mining Company's property is situated due east of the St. Eugene, and on the same mineral vein. The property is about two miles east of Moyie. This mine in its time has shipped a considerable quantity of ore (12 carloads, netting $5,000) from surface workings alone, the ore being galena and phosphate of lead. The company owns seven crown granted mineral claims, free from all indebtedness, and no debts beyond the available resources for immediate payment will be contracted. The present intention of the company is to drive a tunnel northerly 900 feet, crosscutting the veins nearly 400 feet vertically below the present workings, installing plant and machinery. Splendid progress is being made in driving this tunnel, and those who have bought stock can rest assured that every dollar will be expended to good purpose.

The Half Moon property adjoins the St. Eugene and lies just on the edge of the town. It is being worked by a local syndicate, who are putting up money each month to drive a tunnel. At present the tunnel is in 250 feet. Besides this tunnel there are some open cuts. The members of the syndicate have good reasons for believing that they have an excellent proposition.

The Cambrian Mining Company which has acquired the bottom of lower Moyie lake, have been engaged in sinking a castiron shaft to bedrock. They have experienced considerable difficulty in doing this, but have not abandoned the project by any means. The men behind the scheme have ample funds to complete the plan which they at first outlined, and there is no question about the company making good.



CRANBROOK, ONE OF EAST KOOTENAY'S FLOURISHING CITIES.



MOYIE, B. C., WHERE THE C. M. & S. CO. LTD'S ST. EUGENE MINE IS LOCATED.

HOSMER

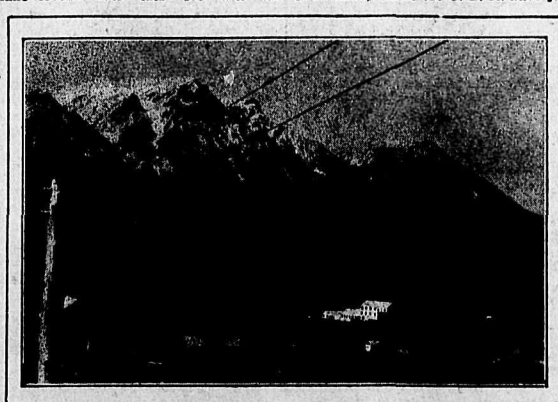
One of the newest and most promising towns along the Crow's Nest line is Hosmer, where the C. P. R. have just completed the opening up of large coal areas and the erection of coke ovens, the name of the operating company being the Hosmer Coal Mines, Limited. Previous to the commencing of mining operations there two years ago there was not even a railway station where a thriving and growing town now stands. The first coke and coal was shipped from these mines on Dec. 19 last, so that actual mining operations can be said to have just started. It is the intention to further develop the coal areas owned by the company and to erect further coke ovens as business demands.

At the time that the C. P. R. made the deal by which it took over the charter of the British Columbia Southern railway, it was arranged that the C. P. R. should relinquish all claim to 280,000 acres out of the 330,000 acres of coal lands which the charter carried with it as a grant from the British Columbia government. The C. P. R. further agreed not to enter into competition in the coal business with the men with whom it made this deal until ten years from the completion of the railway. This ten years expired on Dec. 18 last, and the following day the first shipment of coal and coke was made from the Hosmer mines, which form part of the 50,000 acres of coal lands which the C. P. R. received in connection with the building of the road, for there was nothing in the agreement to prevent the C. P. R. from developing its coal lands in the meantime so long as it did not dispose of the product.

About two years ago work was commenced at Hosmer and has since been pushed forward with such vigor that for some weeks previous to the date set in the contract both mine and coke ovens were ready to commence shipping. Naturally the prospect of a large mining town attracted many people to Hosmer and the town now has a population of several hundred, about three hundred men being employed in the mines alone and this number will be greatly increased as time goes on.

The town already has several good business houses and hotels, a newspaper, a branch of the Bank of Montreal, and generally is assuming quite a metropolitan air.

The situation of the town is favorable to development and it gives promise of becoming a busy and important place. Besides being on the Crow's Nest Pass line Hosmer also enjoys the benefit of being located on the branch of the Great Northern running from the international boundary through Fernie to Michel, being eight miles west of the former of these two places.



HOSMER MINES CO. LTD., NEW PLANT, HOSMER B. C.

MICHEL.

Michel, located on the Crow's Nest Pass railway line, about 222 miles east of Nelson, is a typical coal mining town. Here are located some of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal company's best coal lands, including five good seams ranging in width from seven to fourteen feet. Two of these are now being operated an dthe others will be as occasion demands. At present the company is installing an immense steel triple running all the way across the valley. This when completed, it is said, will be the most modern plant of the kind in Canada, if not on the continent. The daily output from the Michel mines is about 1,800 tons of coal and between 700 and 800 tons of coke.

The history of Michel begins with the opening of coal mining operations there on June 10, 1899, the year after the construction of the Crow's Nest Pass railway. Two years later the first coke ovens were fired, since when, with brief intervals due to labor troubles and other unavoidable causes, both mines and ovens have been in constant operation. The company owned the original townsite and on it erected a store, hotel and residences for the officials and workmen, in addition to its works about the mines. Everything about the town was, therefore, owned or controlled by the company. As a result of the development of the mines and the consequent employment of many more men, it was found this year that there was not accommodation enough for the residents in the old town and a new townsite was opened up immediately west of the old one. The government had an interest in this and the lots were sold to one and all who wished to buy. The result has been the springing up of a fine new town, in which there have already been erected in addition to several scores of residences, two hotels and stores of all kinds in which their owners have just opened up for business. One of the results of the opening of the new town is that many who were before tenants of the company are now building their own homes and are thus settling down as permanent residents of the place. The building of this new town put Michel in the front from the standpoint of progress and development during the year just closed.

Michel is the present eastern terminus of the Great Northern railway system in British Columbia. From there to Elko, 42 miles west, the Great Northern paralells the C. P. R., turning south to the international boundary at the latter place. Whatever benefit there is to a coal producing town in railway competition Michel enjoys it. In addition to the freight traffic there is a daily train service over the Great Northern to and from Michel.

The population of the old and new towns of Michel is well above 2,000, perhaps a great deal nearer 3,000 than 2,000. Of this number over 1,100 are employed in and about the coal mines, the balance being practically members of miners' families and other people more or less dependent upon the coal company or its empoyees. The payroll at the mines runs about $97,000 per month, although it naturally varies a little according to conditions in the industry.

COLEMAN.

Coleman, Alberta, is the only town in Western Canada, outside of British Columbia, where coke is produced. However, it is close enough to the interprovincial boundary, only some ten miles distant, to render its interests identical with those of the coal and coke towns along the Crow's Nest Pass line in this province. The mines and coke oven at present in operation at Coleman are the property of the International Coal and Coke company, but a new company, the McGillvary Creek Coal and Coke company has statred development and hopes to be in a position to enter the market within a comparatively short time. Much of the coal now produced in Coleman is used by the C. P. R. for steaming purposes, while a large portion of the coke is used to supply the smelters of this country.

Coleman is one of the most up-to-date towns along the Crow. Its citizens are progressive and altogether the place gives the traveller the idea that it is very much alive. One thing that strikes a visitor particularly is the optimism regarding the town's future that its residents possess. They are looking forward to seeing Coleman a city of no mean proportions, and in this they point out that they are justified by the progress made since the town was located five years ago, since when the population has steadily grown until it is now placed at 1,500.

The growth of Coleman up to the present time is coincident with that of the International Coal and Coke company. Early in 1903 this company secured possession of the coal lands which it has since developed with such marked success. On October 22 of the same year the company put the townsite on the market and by Christmas the first permanent building, the Coleman hotel, was ready for occupancy. The company pushed development work with all speed and about January 1, 1905, E. E. Reynolds arrived from Pennsylvania to become mine superintendent. Previous to this a fan and other plant had been installed in the mine and since that time operations have been carried on without a break. While the mine was being developed the company also had men at work building coke ovens, and when the former was opened, 100 of the latter were ready for operation. Within six months the output of the mine had increased to 500 tons per day and by January 1, 1906, 1,000 tos per day on a single shift. At the present time the company has 216 coke ovens in operation, the output from them being from 12,000 to 15,000 tons per month, while the amount of coal being produced each day is about 2,000 tons. The company has 600 men regularly employed in its mines and about the coke ovens and its monthly pay roll approximates $60,000.

While the company was developing and extending its property, the town was going ahead even more rapidly and is now the recognized business centre for miles in either direction. The town is governed by a progressive improvement board, the members of which last year were: Alex, Cameron, chairman, F. H. Graham, Ed. Holmes and O. W. Benedict, secretary. Under this board, streets have been fixed up, sidewalks built, the latter on the local improvement plan, and much other useful work accomplished. A live board of trade looks after the advancement of Coleman's business interests.

The town is supplied with water from a system installed by the International Coal and Coke company, which also supplies light for the streets and also for commercial purposes. Among the other modern improvements of which the town boasts is a good telephone service with long distance connection. An up-to-date school was erected a little over a year ago and all the leading denominations are represented in the matter of churches.

It is expected that the opening up of the McGillivary Coal & Coke company's mines, which adjoin the townsite, will give further impetus to Coleman's growth and that the next few months will see even more rapid progress than any similar length of time in the past.

But the people of Coleman see other good things for their town. One of these is the extension of the Great Northern eastward from Michel, a distance of 22 miles. The Coleman board of trade is now in communication with Louis Hill, president of the Great Northern, in regard to this matter and looks for a favorable reply. It is pointed out that J. J. Hill has already announced that the policy of his road is to build an east and west line through Western Canada to the Pacific ocean, and it is pointed out that this piece of road from Michel would be a further step in addition to those already taken, which consist of the running of lines into the *prairie country and the* construction of lines in this province, including the one from Fernie to Michel which has just been opened to passenger traffic. With the Great Northern in Coleman the town would have connection with all points reached by that railway as it now has with all C. P. R. points. This, the people of Coleman believe, means further rapid advancement for their town.

INT. COAL AND COKE WORKS, COLEMAN, ALTA.

SURE THING.

A man may think he is killing time, but sooner or later time puts him out of the running.

A SUFFRAGETTE "LADY"

One of the dissentient ladies engaged in breaking up a public meeting was armed with, and freely used, a dog-whip.

Over 56 years on earth, brought up on a farm (where they farm) Later on railway construction in charge of stores and of work. For years a cook and hotel and restaurant man.

Over 30 years in the west—16 years of this time in West Kootenay and Nelson prospecting and mining, ranching and selling goods. My general knowledge of work of all kinds and my very extensive acquaintance induced me to take up Employment business.

In this I satisfy employer and employee to the fullest extent possible.

W. PARKER

The Workingman's Employment and Real Estate Agency, 312 Baker St., P. O. Box 623. Phone 283. Nelson, B.C.

ROSSLAND—THE GOLDEN CITY OF KOOTENAY

By J. G. Egan.

ROSSLAND, Dec. 31—The Rossland camp had a very prosperous year during 1908. The mines were kept in steady operation and the production of ore has been kept up without interruption throughout the year. An average of about 800 men were kept at work in the larger and the leased mines and peace and prosperity reigned from January till December. The ore production was approximately the same as it was last year and the result of the year's work has been that each of the three larger mining companies have made good profits. Another gratifying feature is that the leading mines have largely increased their visible supply of ore by judicious advance work, thus insuring large supplies for the coming year and far beyond that . The mines have settled down to enjoy a long period of production. Another matter for congratulation is the very satisfactory manner in which the deeper portions of the larger mines are developing, as extensive and valuable ore shoots have been uncovered and are adding each day their due quota to the production of the camp. The leasing system has been a feautre of considerable importance in the history of the year, and that it will continue to play an important part in its future history is certain. Most of the leases were in the south belt, where there is a silver-lead producing section of considerable importance and in which many of the ledges carry ore of a high grade.

Merchants and business men report that they have had the most successful year in several past. They say trade has been steady, and that collections have been good, owing to the permanency of employment, and that losses through bad debts, which is often an accompaniment of unsteady employment, were cut down to the minimum. Each year the number of families in Rossland shows a small increase and thus is added something additional to the trade of merchants and business men which augments their profits.

Appended is a resume of the leading features of the development and progress of the leading mines of the camp during the past year:

The main shaft of the Centre Star and its allied mines has been deepened during the year from the fourteenth to the sixteenth level, a distance of 320 feet, giving it a total depth from its collar of the shaft of 2300 feet . Without going into actual details it may be said that development has been actively pushed on the Idaho, one of the allied properties of the Centre Star, on the fourth, fifth and eleventh levels by extensions of the working of the Centre Star, and this development is still in progress. On the fourth level of the Idaho a promising ore shoot has been located and is being opened up and will be reached later on the other levels when they have been further developed. The most satisfactory results of the development of the year in the Centre Star group are: The opening up of new ore bodies on the tenth and eleventh levels of the War Eagle, the finding and opening of high grade ore bodies on the second and fourth levels of the Iron Mask. During the year the development of the Centre Star has been confined almost exclusively to the thirteenth and fourteenth level and good ore shoots have been found there and they are extensive, while the ore is of a good grade. The policy of the management of the Centre Star has been to keep the development as far in advance of production as possible and the result of this wise system is that there is enough ore in sight to keep up the rate of production that prevailed during 1908 for several years. For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1908, the profits of the Centre Star group were very good and for the remainder of the year a like satisfactory result has been reached.

The principal feature of the development of the Le Roi has been the satisfactory manner in which the ore shoot on the 1650-foot level has developed and from which a large tonnage of a more than ordinarily high grade has been obtained. This shoot will in the future yield a very considerable tonnage as it is rich, long and wide. The intermediate vein has also developed satisfactorily on the eighth and other levels. Development work is being carried on to the southern portion of the company's holdings, but it has not proceeded sufficiently to fully determine the results. The mine for the past several months has been yielding a larger profit than it did for a good many months previously and in October the profits reached the very satisfactory total of $50,000, which was the best month in several years. It is thought from the good results that are being reached that the mine has entered a new era of considerable prosperity. The Le Roi has produced a very large tonnage during the many years that it has been operated and there is every reason to believe, from the way its lower levels are now turning out that its prestige will increase rather than decrease. The ore of the Le Roi was sent during the year to the Le Roi company's smelter at Northport. This plant besides reducing the ore of the Le Roi also handled a considerable tonnage of customs ore.

The most prominent feature of the year's work on the Josie Mine of the Le Roi Two company's group is the very satisfactory manner in which the main Hamilton vein has opened up on the 300 and 700-foot levels. It has added a large tonnage of ore of a high grade to the visible supply in the mine and the result is pleasing to the management. Another feature is the development of the Surprise, a member of the Le Roi Two group. A tunnel is being driven and considerable cross-cutting and diamond drilling will be undertaken at a later date. Manager Paul S. Couldrey states that the year 1908 has been the most successful in the history of the mine, as the profits were larger than in any previous time. Development is kept far ahead of production and the result is that there is a great deal of ore in sight and the outlook for the year coming is promising. The Le Roi has a large area of likely territory, the larger portion of which has never been explored, and hence its possibilities are promising. Mining men predict that it has a long and profitable future ahead of it.

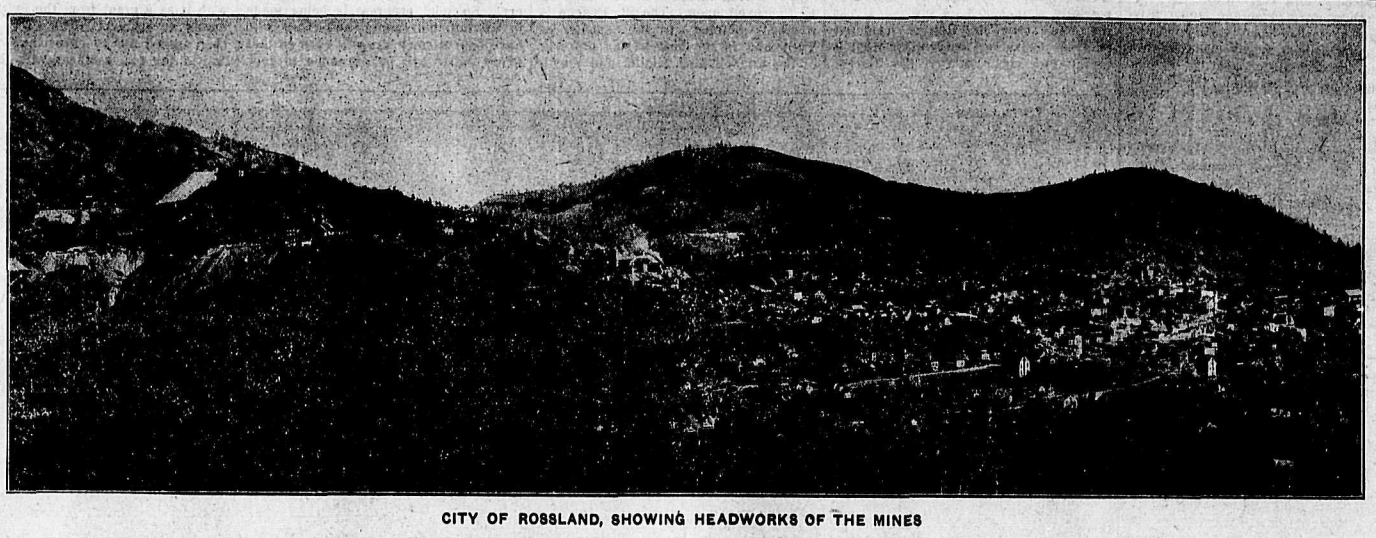
During the past year the work of developing the Giant California properties has been steadily pushed. The shaft has been deepened to the 300-foot level and a crosscut has been run to reach the ore bodies that are in California territory, adjacent to the Annie claim. During the latter part of the year diamond drilling has been in progress and still continues. It is reported that some ore has been found, but the management is reticent as to its extent. During the year 280 tons of ore was shipped from the Giant California, but this was from the Giant ledge.

During the year the Inland Mining and Milling Company, under the direction of its manager, S. F. Griswold, has operated the Inland Empire in the Granville Mountain section of the Trail Creek mining division. The shaft has been extended down to the 200-foot level, crosscut driven to tap the ledge and drifting is now making good progress along the ledge. The ledge is from five to six feet wide and the ore runs from $20 to $25 per ton, with the principal value in gold. A boiler, hoist, pumps, sawmill, bunk houses, blacksmith shop and ore bins have been added. A seven-drill compressor plant will shortly be installed and then the shaft will be deepened to the 400-foot level. If sufficient ore is found on the 300 and 400-levels a reduction plant, probably a stamp mill, will be installed for the purpose of reducing the ore.

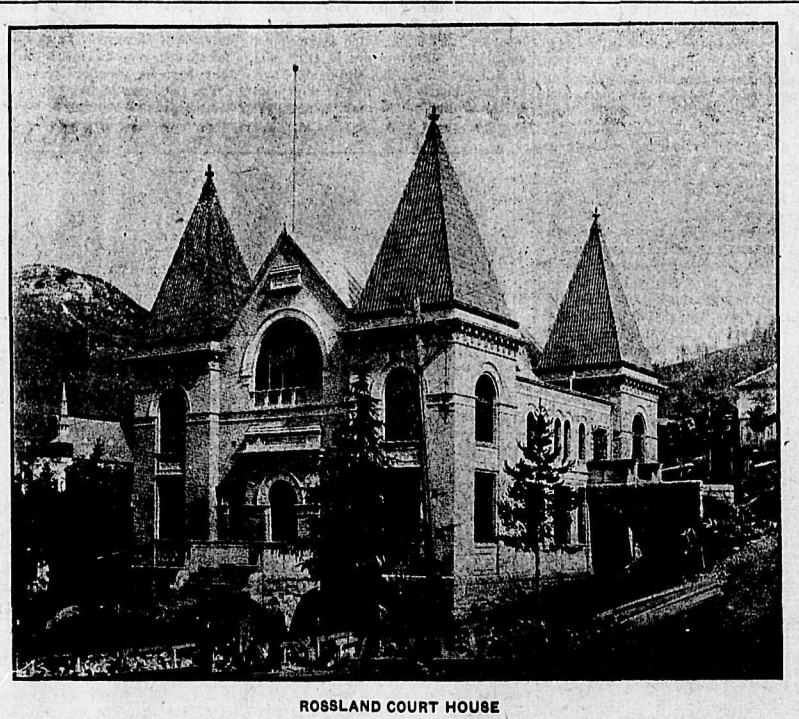
During the year the leasing system has been in vogue to a considerably larger extent than at any previous time. The Evening Star, Blue Bird, I X L, St. Elmo, Homestake, Curlew, Mayflower and Red Eagle have been under lease for varying periods. Each has shipped some ore running from a half dozen tons in the case of the I X L to nearly 1000 tons for the Evening Star. From the Blue Bird one carload of 30 tons netted the lessees, Messrs. Whitford & Jenkins, $2,400 or $80 to the ton. It was the richest carload ever extracted from the south belt. The leasing system has been found satisfactory to a considerable extent and promises to come more largely in vogue. Its extension is certain to be of much benefit to the camp. There are a large number of properties in the south belt which it is thought can be operated profitably under the leasing system.

The lumber industry in the vicinity of this city has not been as good as it was previous to the financial panic of the latter part of 1897. During the year the Blue & Deschamp's mill has kept in steady operation, sawing lumber and timber principally for local consumption. A few carloads were sent to the prairies, but the prices of lumber were not sufficiently high to justify continuous shipments to that section. About 50 hands were employed. The China Creek Lumber mills near this city were not operated during the year but as a renewed and increased demand is anticipated from the prairies during 1909 it is certain that it will resume operations early in the spring.

Some schoolboys are pretty slow but manage to catch the whooping cough.



CITY OF ROSSLAND, SHOWING HEADWORKS OF THE MINES



ROSSLAND COURT HOUSE

TORGAL NOREN, CHAMPION SKI JUMPER OF CANADA MAKING A JUMP OF 103 FEET AT ROSSLAND CARNIVAL

NELSON'S NEW PUBLIC SCHOOL

(Continued from Page Twenty.)

to either side. On each side of the main stairway on the ground floor, is a crystal stream drinking fountain. These fountains are said to be the latest and most complete hygiene drinking apparatus made. No cups are necessary—all the thirsty one requires to do is to press the button, hold the mouth open, and the city water main does the rest. From the main corridor on the ground floor of the new building an iron covered door opens into the corridor of the old building. At each end of the new building are placed fire escape stairs, which extend upwards to the assembly room on the third floor, with suitable means of egress from the rooms adjoining on each floor.

The second floor is laid out practically the same as the groud floor, there being six class rooms, with cloak room, corridors, etc., the same. There are also two rooms for the private use of the teachers, each 13 x 22 1-2 feet, with lavatories adjoining. Doors are placed connecting each two rooms in the front adjoining the fire escapes, so that if necessary the inmates can reach the fire escapes without having to enter the corridors. The two rooms at the rear of the building on this floor open on the fire escape stairs on the outside. These stairs also provide an exit from the old building. All the fire escape stairs throughout the building are five feet wide. In the main corridor of the second floor are installed two crystal stream drinking fountains similar to those on the ground floor.

The third floor is utilized for an assembly room and is practically the full size of the building. It is provided with three exits, being the main stair, and a fire escape at each end. The roof is supported by four steel columns which leaves the room clear of all obstructions. The ceiling in this room is 18 feet.

The roof of the structure is finished with a deck with an iron railing, access being had to the deck by an iron ladder leading from the rear of the assembly room. A 30-foot flag staff, with gilded ball on top, surmounts the building.

The whole building will be lighted by electricity, and an up-to-date telephone system, connecting all the class rooms with the principal, has been installed. Adequate fire protection is provided by a 3 1-2 inch stand pipe leading from the basement to the assembly room, with a fifty foot coil of hose on each floor, the couplings on same being uniform with those of the city fire department. The interior walls are all finished in plaster, the wainscoating and other wooden portions being of selected coast fir, finished in natural wood. All doors and windows in the class rooms are finished in plaster, with rounded corners, no wood being used in these places, the object being to minimize dust catching surfaces. The main stairway on the ground floor is supported by four panel columns reaching to the ceiling, which gives a fine appearance on entering the building. The building is floored throughout with hard maple flooring. The finish in corridors and halls is plain casings with rounded corners. All the cloak rooms have installed therein a radiator with the object of keeping the clothing warm and dry.

The different contractors engaged on the building have all strenuously endeavored to complete their several parts within the time specified, and they are one and all deserving of credit for the capable manner in which they have carried on and completed the work They are:

John Burns, general contract; Strachan & Hebden, heating and plumbing; Pearcy & Herb, painting; Ringrose & Co., electrical work. The architect is citizen Alex Crane, and the completed citiben Alex Crane, and the completed his ability as well as a credit to the city.

REPORT OF KETTLE RIVER VALLEY

By McCallum & McArdle, Grand Forks.

The Kettle River valley, in the centre of which is located the city of Grand Forks, contains over 10,000 acres of agricultural land, of which the greater part is excellent fruit land. The valley is well supplied with water, as the Kettle river flows through it, and several smaller streams empty into the river at, or near, this point. This valley is just coming into prominence as a fruit growing district and last year it outstripped all competitors by the superior quality of the fruit grown here, having won cups, medals and prizes both in this country and at the London fruit exhibit.

Grand Forks has as good schools, church and railway facilities as any city in the interior of British Columbia, and has a climate that can compare favorably with any on the continent, and is admirably adapted for fruit growing. A 15-acre tract of land near the centre of the city has recently been purchased on which it is proposed to construct a Sister's hospital at a cost of $15,000. The city has a payroll of from $50,000 to $40,000 per month, and it is expected this will be greatly increased in the near future by the construction of railway shops.

It is difficult to estimate the returns from a matured orchard, as very few of the orchards here have attained full production. There are several hundred acres now in fruit, mostly young trees. Mr. Hornsberger, orchardist, has eight acres of prunes, the oldest in the valley, and they yield him yearly $350 per acre above all expenses. Martin Burrell, M. P., has half an acre of pears from which he sold $400 worth of pears last year, and clear of all expenses. Apples, the staple fruit for shipping, grow to perfection; and, though they do not yield such great profits as prunes, plums, pears, cherries, strawberries, etc., they are produced with much less expense after the trees come to bearing, and pay enormous profits on the investment. All fruit trees bear earlier here than in portions of the country less favorable for fruit.

As there has been no land boom here, first class land, cleared and cultivated, and ready to plant, can be purchased in 10 and 20 acre tracts at prices ranging from $100 to $200 an acre according to location, soil, etc. In larger tracts the price is less.

During the past year this firm has disposed of over 200 acres of land in the vicinity of Grand Forks in 10 to 20 acre blocks, representing a total investment of the buyers of from $40,000 to $50,000 and the settlers placed on the land are highly satisfied with results.

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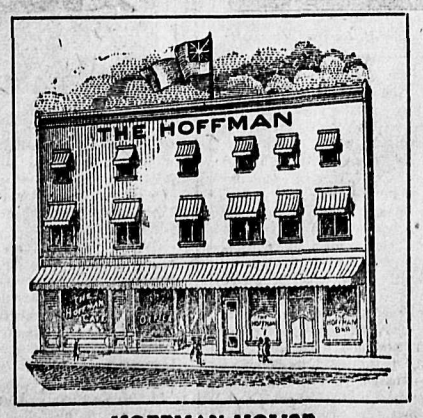

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Mining Section

THE DAILY NEWS

Pages 25 to 32

VOL. 7 NELSON, B. C., SUNDAY MORNING, JANUARY 3, 1909 NO. 216

REVIEW OF YEAR'S MINING OPERATIONS IN B. C.

By E. Jacobs.

TABLE SHOWING AMOUNT AND VALUE OF MINERAL PRODUCTS FOR THE YEARS 1907 AND 1908.

MINERAL	1907		1908	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
Gold, placer, oz	41,450	$ 828,000	34,100	$ 682,000
Gold, lode, oz	196,179	4,055,020	256,000	5,291,520
Total gold, oz.	$ 237.629	$ 4,883,020	290,100	$ 5,973,520
Silver, oz	2,745,448	1,703,825	3,037,000	1,518,500
Lead, lb	47,738,705	2,291,458	43,775,000	1,654,695
Copper, lb.	40,832,720	8,166,544	43,885,000	5,792,820
Zinc and iron, tons	2,856	50,600	10,000	280,000
Total metalliferous		$17,095,447		$15,219,535
Coal, tons (2240 lb.)	1,800,067	6,300,235	1,700,000	5,950,000
Coke, tons (2240 lb.)	222,913	1,337,478	248,000	1,488,000
Building materials, etc		1,149,400		1,200,000
Total mineral production		$25,882,560		$23,857,535

TABLE SHOWING PRODUCTION OF MINERAL BY DISTRICTS AND DIVISIONS FOR TWO YEARS, 1907-1908.

NAME	Divisions		Districts	
	1907	1908	1907	1908
Cariboo District			$ 360,500	$ 420,000
Cariboo Mining Div.	$ 306,500	$ 350,000		
Quesnel Mining Div.	44,000	50,000		
Omineca Mining Div.	10,000	20,000		
Cassiar District			572,809	225,000
East Kootenay District			5,548,880	4,726,060
West Kootenay District			4,792,976	5,710,690
Ainsworth Mining Div.	364,868	624,000		
Nelson Mining Div.	614,395	414,984		
Slocan Mining Div.	619,842	779,740		
Trail Creek Min. Div.	3,049,702	3,725,142		
Other parts	144,169	166,824		
Lillooet District			15,721	5,000
Yale District			8,444,326	7,160,245
Osoyoos, Grand Forks Greenwood Min. Divs.	8,354,995	6,994,925		
Similkameen Div.	56,564	135,000		
Yale Div.	32,767	30,320		
Coast Districts			6,147,348	5,610,540
Totals			$25,882,560	$23,857,535

Note—The foregoing are shown in the order followed in the official reports of the Provincial Bureau of Mines. Similarly, Rossland is included in Trail Creek and Greenwood and Grand Forks divisions, which constitute the district generally known in the province as the Boundary, together with Hedley camp of the Osoyoos division are shown as in Yale district, as is customary in the official publications.

It should be mentioned that the decrease shown against Cassiar is partly the result of the transfer of the coast portion of Skeena mining division to the Coast district, while that of Lillooet is the result of a temporary stoppage of gold dredging on that part of the Fraser river.

Gold—The production of placer gold in 1908 was still more disappointing than in 1907 which in turn gave the smallest production up to that time of any year since 1898. In like manner it must now be said of 1908 that its metal was the smallest since the total of this year 1898. The greater part of the decrease was in Cassiar district, the estimated shortage from Atlin division of that district having been $183,000, and of the Liard and Stikine divisions $25,000. Individual miners produce comparatively little gold in Atlin camp now, and for one reason or another the hydraulicing companies recovered much less gold than in several previous years. There is, though, much gold-bearing gravel still available on three or four of the Atlin creeks, so it is to be expected that with a more adequate water supply which has been provided for by one or two of the larger producers of the camp, a much better result will be obtained next year. The three divisions of the Cariboo district are each credited with an increase, as shown in the latter of the foregoing tables, their mineral production being entirely placer gold. The Similkameen division of Yale district appears to have increased its yield by $9,000, but Lillooet shows $7,000 less than in 1907. The Kootenay districts and the Coast do not exhibit any changes in production of placer gold.

In lode gold the largest proportion of the increase was made in Trail Creek division, in which three mines at Rossland each produced more gold than in 1907, their total increase having been rather more than 48,000 oz. In Yale district the Boundary mines yielded some 19,700 oz. more, this having been gold occurring in association with copper. Nelson division contributed 800 oz. to the total increase and a small addition was reported from a mine in the Lardeau section of West Kootenay. The decreases were in the Coast district, chiefly from copper-gold mines having greatly reduced production consequent upon a suspension of work during quite half of the year. To the total of 256,000 oz. Rossland mines contributed about 142,000 oz., (Boundary mines and Hedley camp of Osoyoos division together about 94,000 oz.) Nelson more than 14,000 oz. (mostly from Sheep Creek camp), the Coast (chiefly the Marble Bay mine, Texada Island) some 4,000 oz., and the remainder from the Lardeau. Of the two larger gold mines of the province, the Ymir in Nelson division and the Nickel Plate near Hedley, the latter is understood to have maintained its production on a similar scale to that of several recent years, but the former was practically a non-producer. The development of several gold mines in Sheep Creek camp was one of the features of progress in the year.

Silver—The production of silver was larger in 1908 than in either 1906 or 1907. For the three years the several totals were: 1906, 2,990,000 oz.; 1907, 2,745,000 oz.; 1908, 3,037,000 oz. West West Kootenay continues to hold its lead among the districts of the province producing silver, but since it includes a much larger extent of mining country than East Kootenay, which comes second, the comparison is hardly a fair one. Further, by far the greater portion of the silver produced in East Kootenay last year came from one mine—the St. Eugene, with two others contributing 50,000 oz. each, while in West Kootenay a dozen or more of the larger mines and a score of the smaller ones, combined to make up the bulk of the production of the district. West Kootenay's production was from the following localities: Slocan 953,000 oz., Ainsworth division (which includes part of the district generally known as the Slocan) 330,000 oz., Lardeau 206,000 oz., Rossland 156,000 oz. and Nelson 72,000 oz., together 1,717,000 oz, East Kootenay produced 675,000 oz. from St. Eugene, North Star and Sullican group mines. The Boundary district's proportion was 596,000 oz., chiefly from the copper mines of the Granby and British Columbia Copper companies. The Coast district yielded 49,000 oz., nearly two-thirds of which was from the Marble Bay mine, Texada Island and a little less than one-third from the Ikeda mine on Moresby Island of the Queen Charlotte group.

The very satisfactory increase made by the Slocan district, namely of about 61 per cent.—953,000 oz. in 1908 as against 591,000 oz. in 1907—was contributed to a considerable degree by the Rambler-Cariboo, Richmond-Eureka, Ruth, Reco, Vancouver (now being operated by the Van-Roi Mining company, organized in London early in 1908, Standard, Hewitt and Westmont mines. Ainsworth mining division made an increas of about 10 per cent., largely from the Whitewater and Whitewater Deep mines, in Whitewater camp, and in less degree from the Canadian Metal company's Bluebell mine on Kootenay lake, at which a modern concentrating mill was completed last summer.

Silver from Rossland and Boundary district mines is chiefly obtained from ores also having copper as an important marketable metal content. Most of that from the Lardeau last year was from the Silver Cup mine, with the True Fissure contributing nearly all the remainder from that district. In Nelson division the La Plata and Silver King mines produced most of the silver from that division.

Lead—The gradual decrease in quantity of lead produced in the province during three immediately preceding years was continued last year. The production for several years, as shown in the annual report of the Minister of Mines for British Columbia, was in roundn figures as follows: In 1905, 56,581,000 lb.; in 1906, 52,408,000 lb.; in 1907, 47,739,000 lb. Now comes a further decrease, for the estimated output for 1908 is but 43,775,000, this being the lowest total since 1904 in which year it was about 37,000,000 lb. In the production of this metal East Kootenay leads with an output of 30,200,000 lb. or 69 per cent. of the whole, and this nearly all from the St. Eugene mine of which, by the way, it may be mentioned that reporting last August, the managing director of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting company of Canada, Limited, which owns this mine among others, advised the directors that "the probable ore reserves of the St. Eugene group are nearly 50 per cent. greater than a year ago. Ore 50 per cent. better in grade than last year's average has been found between the 600 and 800-foot levels, on the main vein above the 1,500-foot level, and between the 1,900 and 2,000-foot levels. In the report of last year it was mentioned that the 2,000-foot level did not promise to yield as much tonnage as the 1,900-foot level, but present indications are that the former will produce more than the latter, or any other level in the mine. The grade of the ore is, however, lower than that produced from the upper workings. Some bodies of low-grade material have been found on the 2,100-foot level, and a raise from this level shows ore of workable grade. Drifting and cross-cutting on the 2,200-foot level are progressing, and one or two low-grade ore bodies have been found. It will, however, require work for another six months or a year to determine the amount of ore on this level" The ore concentrated last year in the St. Eugene mill averaged lower in lead and in silver than that in former years; it required 6.3 tons of ore to make one ton of concentrate. The aggregate of production of the St. Eugene mine for all years to June 30, 1908, was 684,311 tons of ore from which 138,878 tons of concentrate were made, which contained 3,951,141 oz. of silver and 162,905,421 lb. of lead. The production for the calendar year 1908 was about 23,000 tons of concentrate and 2,500 tons of high grade crude ore. As the St. Eugene is the largest lead mine in Canada, it is probable the forgoing information will be of general interest.

Approximate lead production of West Kootenay was as follows: From mines in Slocan and Ainsworth districts, 12,000,000 lb.; Nelson, 650,000 lb; Lardeau, 900,00 lb.; and Boundary, 25,000 lb. The chief producers in Slocan were in order of quantity, the Standard, Rambler-Cariboo Richmond-Eureka, Ruth, Vancouver, Reco, Slocan Star and Sunset; in Ainsworth division, the Bluebell and Whitewater and Whitewater Deep mines combined; in Nelson division, the Emerald and La Plata and in the Lardeau, the Silver Cup (Ferguson Mines, Ltd.)

In connection with the production of lead it may be added that while the lead smelter of the Hall Mining company at Nelson remained closed all the year, and that of the Sullivan Group company at Marysville, East Kootenay, was closed in February and has not since been operated the Consolidated Mining and Smelting company has increased both the smelting and the refining capacity of its lead reduction works at Trail. Two more Huntington-Heberlein roasting furnaces (making six in all) have been installed and a new anode plant put in, and the refinery enlarged to a capacity of about 75 tons of refined lead per day. The company has also made a number of changes and improvements at its concentrating mill at the St. Eugene mine, whereby an increased saving has been made.

A concentrating mill embodying the latest methods for the separation of lead and zinc from the iron and other gangue of the ore has been erected and fully equipped at the Bluebell mine, Kootenay lake, this mill having been designed by S. S. Fowler, of Nelson, general manager for the Canadian Metal company, which also owns the Bluebell mine. In this connection it may be stated that there now being in that mine a sufficient tonnage available and probable to justify expenditure which will ensure stability of the plant, this has been provided for by making the foundations of the mill of concrete and its frame of heavy timbers. The general arrangement of the plant is such as to permit of large increase of capacity at relatively small expense. In detail the planning of the mill has not involved any radical departures from well-established lines of ore-dressing, although there have been introduced a number of minor innovations. As a corollary, the general scheme of development of the mine adopted has been such as to make practicable its exploitation at low cost, thereby ensuring the extraction of the ore under conditions especially favorable to profit-earning results.

Copper—The years's production of copper, estimated at 43,885,000 lb. is the largest by nearly 1,00,000 lb. of any year since mining was commenced in the province, that of 1906—42,990,000 lb.—having previously been the maximum production for one year. Of the total for 1908, Boundary district mines produced about 36,000,000 lb.; those of Rossland came next with 5,300,000 lb., and then Coast mines with about 2,500,000 lb. The production of other parts of the province was insignificant.

The progress of copper mining in the Boundary will be evident from the following figures of annual production, those in parentheses being for the whole of British Columbia: In 1904, 22,066,000 lb. (35,710,000 lb.); 1905, 27,670,000 lb. (37,692,000 lb.; 1906, 32,227,000 lb. (42,990,000 lb,); 1907, 31,521,000 lb. (40,833,000 lb.); 1908, 36,000,000 lb. (43,855,000 lb.) Assays of copper ore of the district based upon copper recovered in 1907 averaged 1.34 several large mines of the district, an idea of the quantity of copper produced by each company is obtainable from the following figures showing tonnage of ore mined and smelted last year: Granby company, 1,023,000 tons; Dominion Copper Co., 22,000 tons; Consolidated M. and S. Co., 41,000 tons; British Columbia Copper Co., 358,000 tons. Dominion Copper company only operated its smelter for a few weeks, going into liquidation last summer. This gives a total of 1,444,000 tons of copper ore mined and smelted last year.

Improvements made at the Granby company's smelting works at Grand Forks are extensive, these including the construction of additional ore and coke storage bunkers of a capacity, respectively, of 7,000 and 4,000 tons; a steel dust chamber at the back of the blast furnaces to replace the brick chamber formerly used; enlargement of brick dust settling chamber near smoke stack and substitution of a steel and brick building of larger size and having cement floors for the old wood structure used as a blowing engine room; installation of two Connersville rotary blowers, each 30,000 cubic feet per minute; capacity and each having 150 horse power induction motors lengthening of the copper convertor de-7x10x16 inch convertors to have a total capacity of 36,000,000 lb. of copper a year and to be electrically operated, in place of these heretofore in use; installation of a two-cylinder 40x40x42 inch ordberg blowing engine of latest type, capacity 10,000 cubic feet per min. at 12-lb. pressure, and driven by electric power; and numerous improvements to electric plant, water supply service, etc. The lengthening of the eight 18 feet by 44 inch blast furnaces to 22 feet each, has been commenced, and when this work shall have been completed—probably by June next—the treatment capacity of the works will be 4,000 tons of ore per day instead of 3,000 tons as at present. The total quantity of ore treated at these works in 1908 was 1,037,000 tons and the copper produced amounted to 23,535,000 lb., which is the largest production yet made here in any one year.

No important new construction work was done at the Granby company's mines in 1908, they having been previously equipped for a daily production up to 5,000 tons of ore. On an adjoining group of claims the Consolidated company opened up what promises to prove to be a large body of ore of workable grade. The B. C. Copper company doubled the air compressor capacity at its Mother Lode mine, installing a Canadian Rand 35-drill engine, to be electrically driven by a 700 horse power induction motor connected to it by a rope drive. At its Oro Denoro mine the same company installed an ore crushing and conveying plant, and plant for similar purposes at its smelter sampling works at Greenwood. Numerous less important improvements and installations were also made at its several mines and its smelting works. Recently the company issued a circular showing that during six months ended November 30 last, it had produced about 5,548,000 lb. of copper which together with the gold and silver also recovered was of a total value at the time of shipment of $1,038,085, and from this there would be a total profit shown as $226,700.

Rossland mines are estimated to have produced a total of 5,300,000 lb. of copper in 1908, in the following proportions: Centre Star, 2,000,000 lb.; Le Roi No. 1, 1,705,000 and Le Roi No. 2, 928,000 lb. The ores of these mines contain gold and silver as well as copper, Le Roi No. 2 being especially favored in recovering an average gold value fully twice that from the other mines. Extensive developments and at the Centre Star substantial improvements as well were made at mines. The Le Roi expended $108,000 in development work consisting of 6,000 feet of drifting, raising, cross-cutting, etc. and between 4,000 and 5,000 feet of diamond drilling. The most important results achieved during the year were the finding of ore bodies of ore of good grade in the deeper levels of all three mines—in the Le Roi on the 1,650 foot level, in the Centre Star down to about 2,000 feet on the incline, and in the Le Roi No. 2 on 700-foot level, and deeper in a diamond drill bore.

In the Coast district the copper production to be noted is that of the Britannia Mining and Smelting company, which last June resumed operations on a small scale at the Britannia mine, Howe Sound, and shipped to the smelter about 10,800 tons of ore and concentrate, containing approximately 646,000 lb. of copper, beside values in gold and silver; of several thousand tons of good grade ore the Tyee Copper company shipped from the Indian Chief group on the West Coast of Vancouver Island; and of the Awaya, Ikeda company, which shipped from its mine on one of the Queen Charlotte Islands some 5,400 tons of ore containing about 500,000 lb. of copper and fair values in gold and silver as well. The Hidden Creek Mining company opened up a very large body of ore on Observatory Inlet, Portland Canal, along a distance of about 2,000 feet. This ore ranges in copper value from two to ten per cent. but they did not ship any to the smelter.

The Britannia company's smelting works on Vancouver Island were not operatedd in 1908. At the Tyee Copper company's smelter, Ladysmith, Vancouver Island, many improvements were made. A wharf was constructed in Oyster Harbor and a trestle built to connect with the smelting works. On the wharf ore bunkers provided with mechanical equipment for expeditiously unloading ore from vessels, were built and machinery, both steam and electric was installed to facilitate handling the ore. All plant and machinery requisite for doubling the treatment capacity of the works were purchased and received before the year closed.

Zinc and Iron—Although the zinc smelter at Frank, Alberta, has not yet been made suitable for smelting zinc ores, there has been in British Columbia in 1908 some production of zinc concentrate, to an extent of between 9,000 and 10,000 tons. About 8,000 tons were shipped from the Whitewater and Whitewater Deep mines, of which 3,000 tons had been held over from 1907 and the remainder made in 1908. This product averaged about 44 or 45 per cent. zinc and carried as well silver values. The Ruth mine at Sandon, Slocan, sent to Kaslo nearly 1,000 tons of zinc concentrate, the grade of which was raised to about 50 per cent. zinc at the Kootenay Ore company's sampling works and 250 tons of the product shipped, leaving some 650 tons on hand. The Vanderbilt mine shipped 1,053 tons of concentrate averaging 45 per cent. zinc and 40 oz. silver per ton. Remaining production was in smaller lots.

The works built at Nelson for the treatment of lead-zinc ores by the Snyder electrical process were in successful operation during the closing weeks of the year. It is claimed that metallurgically the process is distinctly successful, but that mechanical difficulties occasionally occur, the overcoming of which will be a matter of time and experience in the practical working of the plant. Last summer a laboratory test Elmore vacuum plant was taken to the Hewitt mine, Slocan, where tests were continued over two weeks. Experiments in cleaning iron out of the concentrate, instead of using a magnetic separation process were successful on a concentrate about 40 oz. silver per ton, 20 per cent. zinc and 18 per cent iron in the form of siderite. The Elmore process made a concentrate of 48 to 50 per cent. zinc, and carrying 80 to 120 oz. of silver per ton. The proportion of iron left in the concentrate was only six per cent. The extraction was from 88 up to 100 per cent. of zinc from the original feed, and the silver extraction was equally good.

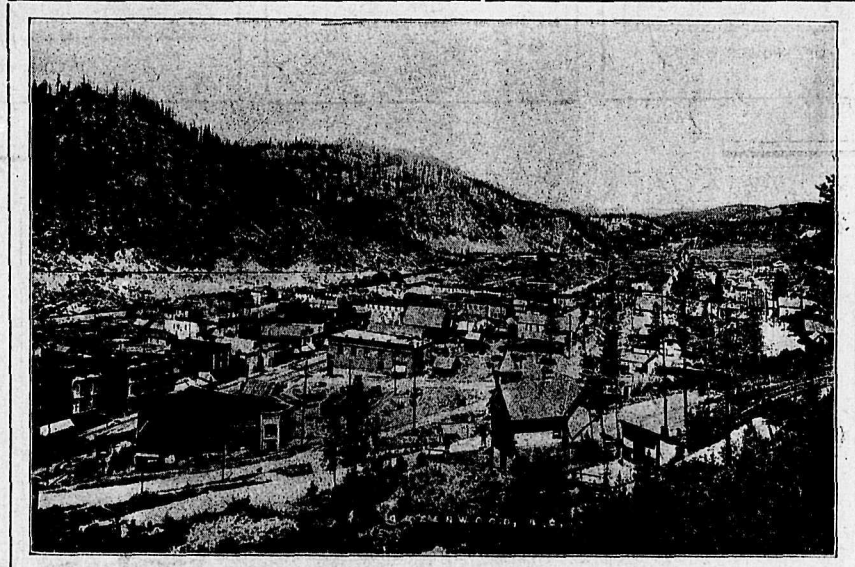
At the Bluebell concentrating mill the zinc separation plant is not yet in full operation. The ore here contains about 30 per cent. pyrrhotite which, with the zinc blende also in the ore, leaves the Wilfley tables and finer jigs and, after de-watering, is conveyed to a drying furnace, cooled and elevated to a magnetic separator. It is expected to make a product of 40 to 45 per cent. zinc, but while the price of spelter continues low experiments with the plant will be extended over a longer period than might otherwise be deemed profitable.

Iron mining is practically non-existent in the province at the present time. The product of this mineral in 1908 was of absolutely no importance. The full report of Mr. Einar Lindeman, who in 1907 was sent to the British Columbia coast to examine occurrences of iron ore is being awaited. Meanwhile there is no production of this metal, even from properties which in past years have made shipments to a small iron furnace on Puget Sound.

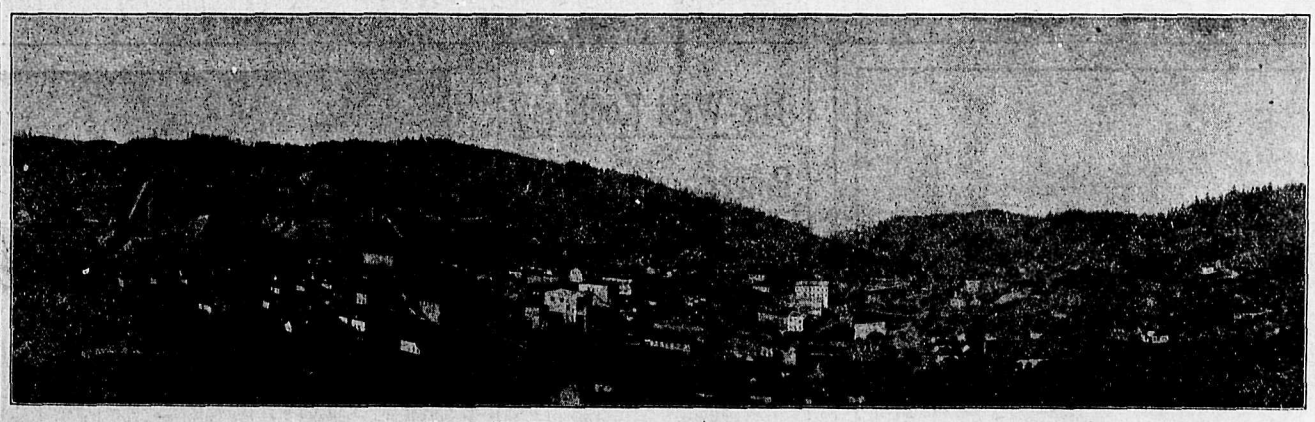
Coal and Coke—The year's net production of about 1,700,000 long tons, which was less by 100,067 tons than that of 1907, was chiefly from Vancouver Island collieries, of which the Wellington Colliery company produced about 740,000 tons, and the Western Fuel company 393,000 tons. On the mainland of the province the Crow's Nest Coal company produced 522,000 tons and the Nicola Valley Coal and Coke company with recently opened mines in the Nicola district, about 30,000 tons. Coke production was 13,000 tons at the Wellington Colliery company's ovens at Union, V. I., and 235,000 tons at the Crow's Nest Pass company's ovens at Fernie and Michel. Among a number of substantial improvements and additions to equipment the latter company is making is the installation of the Greene Super-posed track system self-dumping car haul at its Michel colliery to eventually have a capacity for handling 6,000 tons of coal daily. A Canadian Rand four-stage, high-pressure air compressor, having a capactiy of 3,000 cubic feet of free air per minute is also being put in at this colliery. It is noteworthy that the larger companies mining coal in the Crow's Nest Pass region are substituting the most economical type of Corliss condensing engines for the simple slide-valve engine with its excessive steam consumption.

On December 18 the Hosmer Mines, Limited, commenced the shipment of coal from its newly opened colliery at Hosmer, on the Crow's Nest branch of the C. P. R. This company's property consists of six sections of coal lands and two sections of surface, on which the town of Hosmer, and improvements connected with the colliery are located. There are 13 coal seams on the property, varying in thickness from 4 to 30 feet. The mine buildings, tipple, trackage, machinery and plant for ventilation, haulage, power and all other requisite purposes are extensive, mod-

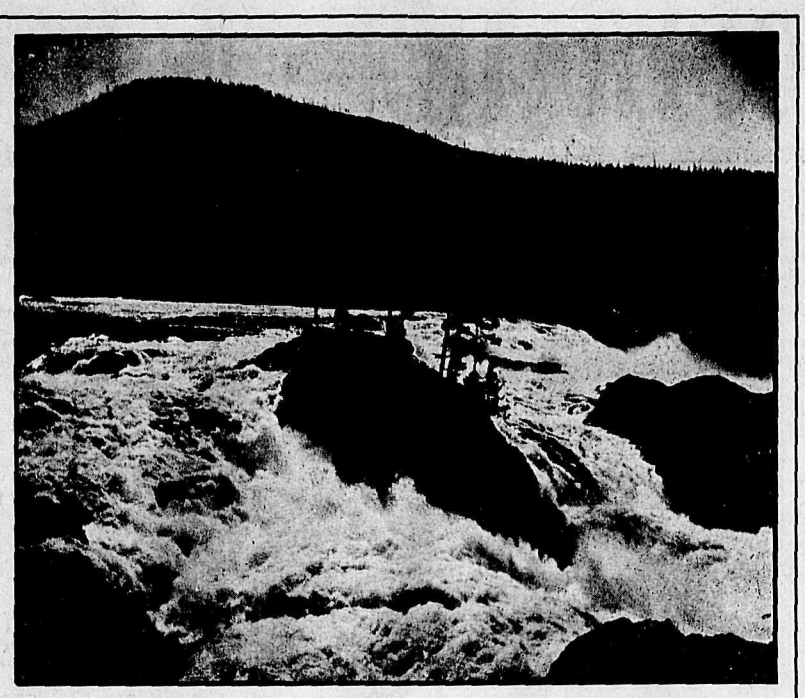
(Continued on Page Thirty-one)



GREENWOOD, B.C.—A FLOURISHING BOUNDARY MINING TOWN



PHOENIX—WHERE THE LARGEST MINE WORKINGS IN B. C. ARE



UPPER BONNINGTON FALLS BEFORE CONSTRUCTION OF POWER HOUSE NO. 2 W. K. P. & L. CO.

The Power Developments of the West Kootenay Power and Light Co., Ltd.

ROSSLAND BRITISH COLUMBIA

No. 1 Power House, Lower Bonnington Falls, British Columbia.

No. 2 Power House, Upper Bonnington Falls, British Columbia.

No. 3 Power House, Cascade City British Columbia.

INTAKE, HEAD WORKS, POWER HOUSE NO. 2 W. K. P. & L. CO.

GENERAL INFORMATION

THE DEVELOPMENT is on the Kootenay river, ten miles west of the City of Nelson. The operating head of the wheels is 70 feet, with ample provision for fluctuation in both reaches.

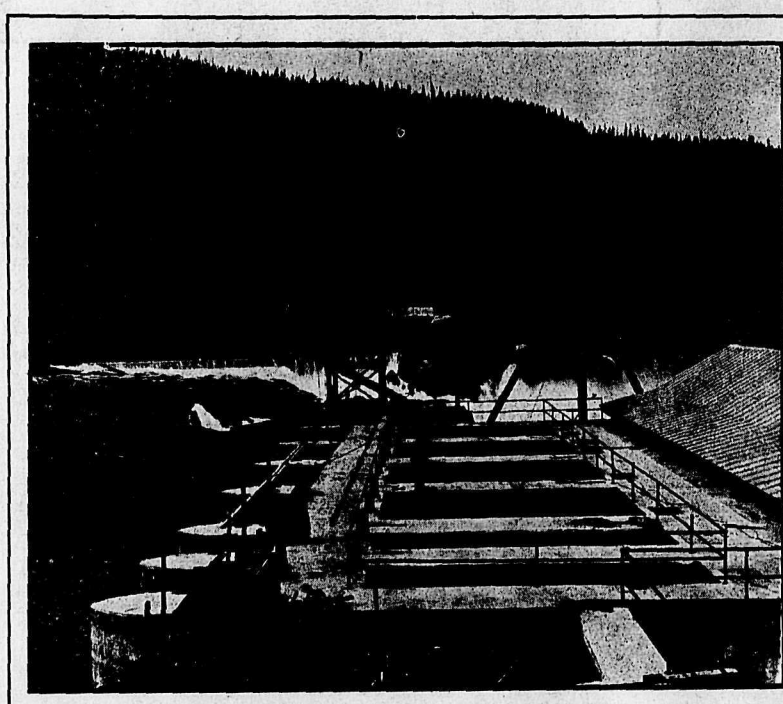
THE SUBSTRUCTURE is concrete and concrete-steel throughout. The works contain 25,000 cubic yards of concrete.

THE WHEELS are Francis inward discharge turbines of the vertical type, having three runners on a shaft. There are four main units of 8000 h.p. each, and two exciters of 300 h.p. each. Two main units are now operating.

THE GENERATORS are of the revolving field type, 4500 k.w. each at 80 per cent. power factor, 2300 volts.

THE TRANSFORMERS are of the oil-immersed and watercooled type.

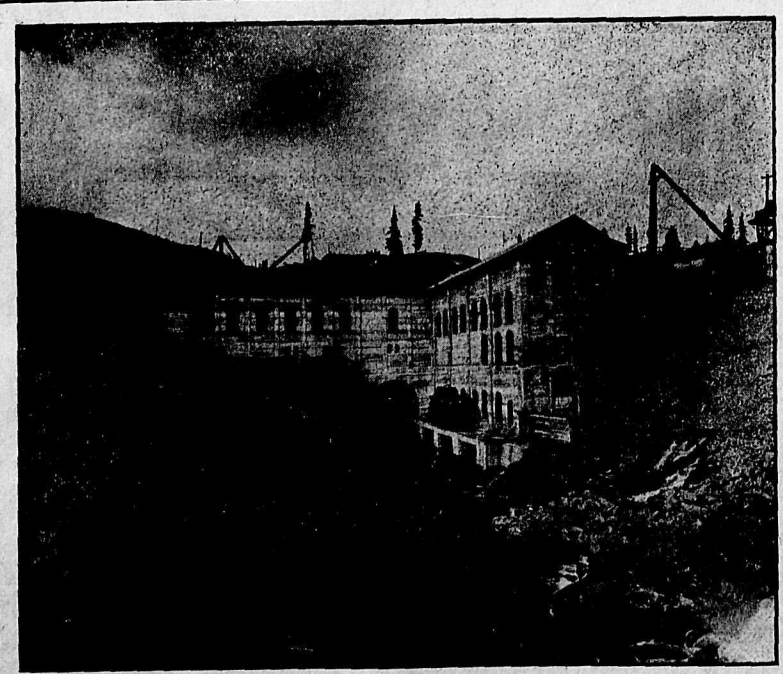
THE TRANSMISSION LINES. Electric energy is transmitted over two 3-phase, 60-cycle, 60,000-volt lines to the mining districts of Rossland, Phoenix and Greenwood, and to the smelters situate at Trail, Grand Forks, Greenwood and Boundary Falls.



HEAD WORKS, POWER HOUSE NO. 2 W. K. P. & L. CO.

Below Will Be Found Capacity of Motors Operating at the Different Mines and Smelters

Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. of Canada's smelter at Trail; 1800 h.p.
Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. of Canada, refinery at Trail, 1100 h.p.
War Eagle and Centre Star mines, Rossland, 1700 h.p.
Rossland and Great Western Mining Co., Rossland, 800 h. p.
Giant-California Mining Co., Rossland, 150 h. p.
White Bear Mining Co., Rossland, 150 h.p.
Le Roi Mining Co., Limited, Rossland, 600 h.p.
Le Roi No. 2 Ltd., Rossland, 250 h. p.
The Jumbo Gold Mining Co., Ltd., Rossland, 100 h.p.
Miscellaneous Rossland load 690 h.p.
Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting & Power Company's smelter at Grand Forks, 1750 h.p.
Miscellaneous Grand Forks load, 400 h.p.
Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting & Power Company's mines at Phoenix, B. C., 2850 h.p.
Dominion Copper Company's mines at Phoenix, 765 h.p.
Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co. of Canada, mines at Phoenix, B. C. 600 h.p.
B. C. Copper Company's Emma mine B. C. Junction, 300 h.p.
B. C. Copper Company's smelter, Greenwood, 2375 h. p.
B. C. Copper Company's Mother Lode mine, 1240 h.p.
Miscellaneous small motors in Greenwood, 185 h. p.
Dominion Copper Company's smelter at Boundary Falls, 850 h. p.



POWER HOUSE NO. 2 W. K. P. & L. CO. BONNINGTON FALLS

The West Kootenay Power and Light Co. Limited

W.M. DOULL, Esq., President, Montreal

L. A. CAMPBELL, Esq., General Manager, Rossland, B. C.

J. D. McDONALD, Esq., General Superintendent Rossland, B. C.

F. ELWELL, Esq., Superintendent of Generating Station, Bonnington.

W. ANDERSON, Esq., Chief Hydraulic Engineer, Rossland, B. C.

E. E. GIBSON, Esq., Superintendent Boundary Business Grand Forks.

Turbines built by I. P. Morris Company.

Electrical Apparatus built by Canadian General Electric Company and Canadian Westinghouse Company.

INTERIOR MAIN FLOOR, POWER HOUSE NO. 2, W. K. P. & L. CO.

SHEEP CREEK—WHOSE GOLD MINES ARE BECOMING FAMOUS

No other part of Nelson mining division has attracted so much attention during the year last past as that known as Sheep creek camp, described in a report by a resident mining engineer, which was published a few months ago. Excerpts from that report, slightly altered to bring up to date the statements as to production, footage of development work done, mill installations, etc., are reprinted below, these give an excellent idea of the camp and promising nature of numbers of the mineral claims in it.

There are three creeks and the neighboring mountains on which claims have been located. These are respectively: Sheep creek; Wolf creek and Fawn creek the two last named being tributaries of Sheep creek. The best known properties on the south side of Sheep creek are the Queen-Yellowstone group of 11 claims, the Kootenay Belle with five claims, and the Ore Hill also with five claims. On the north side of the creek, the Mother Lode group of six claims and the Devlin group of five claims and on Fawn creek the Nugget with three claims, have all come into prominence. There were at least a dozen other groups on these creeks located prior to last summer, and since then others have been added to the number.

Of all the properties in the camp the Queen takes precedence, by reason of its having been worked longer and more extensively, and from the more generally acceptable fact that it has produced to date gold to the value of about $408,000 which, together with $100,000 from the Yellowstone, makes a total of $508,000 from these associated properties. Going back several years, it may be mentioned that that throughout 1904 the Queen was worked under lease by William Waldie, of Nelson, who also leased the neighboring Yellowstone 10-stamp mill. He employed 14 to 20 men in development work and some production, and that year shipped to the smelter something like eight cars of concentrates and two cars of crude ore. The following year Mr. Waldie became sole owner of the mine, and he installed a power plant, did a lot of development work, and produced about 6100 tons of ore. His shipments for 1905 were about 400 tons of concentrates and 124 tons of crude ore, and the total returns from bullion from the mill plates, concentrates and crude ore were about $65,000. Later he acquired the adjoining Yellowstone property—both mine and mill and these he operated with little interruption until last May, when he sold out to Wisconsin men for $175,000, after having made a total production to the end of 1907 of about $308,000. For the year just ended the production is approximately $100,000, making the total of $408,000 above mentioned. Although twelve years have elapsed since the Queen was located, the greater part of its production has been made during quite recent years.

A summary of the total production of the camp to date is stated to show an aggregate of approximately $650,000, as follows: Queen, $408,000; Yellowstone, $100,000; Kootenay Belle, $72,000; Mother Lode about $30,000 and Nugget nearly $40,000.

Some particulars relative to the Queen-Yellowstone, Kootenay Belle, Mother Lode and Nugget properties follows, but first the excerpts referred to above will be given, so that a good idea of the camp and its potentialities may be conveyed. The report runs, in part:

"Sheep creek is attracting much interest in mining circles by reason of frequent remarkable result from large shipment remarkable results from large shipments coming from new development work on properties at some distance from the first established mines. The mountain range is easily approached by the narrow valleys of the tributary streams of Salmon river. The moderate altitude of the main creek, about 3000 feet, is a distinguishing feature, in contrast to the mountain ridges, which rise rapidly to elevations of 6000 feet, while some peaks attain to 7500 feet and even higher. The abundance of timber for mining requirements and the unusual water supply for cheap power for mining and milling of ores, makes exceptionally favorable conditions. Simultaneous shipments the past winter, a dozen or more carloads averaging more than $100 per ton, have established the general occurrence of high grade ore in many veins of the section. This production coming from different properties and from widely separated veins with such uniformity and high grade of ore, is making its own record for the camp which require no expert endorsement of its future.

"The Yellowstone gold camp, on Sheep creek, a tributary of the Salmon river, lies southeasterly, 10 miles by wagon road from Salmo, a station on the Spokane Falls & Northern branch of the Great Northern railway, situated 25 miles south of Nelson, and 175 north of Spokane, Wash. The vein system is regular, with fissure veins, at intervals of 50 to 150 feet, from 3 to 50 feet in width. These traverse the massive white quartzite formation at an angle of 26 degrees. Numerous planes of fracture occur in the vicinity of the veins, all of which have a direction N. 41 degrees E. and enclose parallel bands of talcose schist. These occur in thin layers up to two feet in thickness, and this laminated structure facilitates the breaking of the ores in mining the quartz in the veins. All the parallel fissures are true in direction and are readily traceable because of the light covering of soil and their exposure by intersection in the numerous gulches on the mountain sides. All the fissue veins are nearly vertical, dipping into the mountain slightly, generally standing at an angle of about 80 degrees to the horizon. They are free from the enclosing formation, and paystreaks 6 to 30 inches in width of sulphide or oxidized ore occur on one of the walls or both. The slate-like cleavage of the quartz adjacent to the paystreaks of the veins makes separation of the two easy in mining. Where the ore is oxidized, as is sometimes the case to a depth of 135 feet or more, these paystreaks are almost picking ground and are quite easily mined. At times gold is plainly visible, appearing mostly in small particles, distributed through the decomposed ore, but as a rule the richness of the ore is not evident except by panning or by assay. The ore in the paystreaks is readily distinguishable consisting of honeycombed decomposed quartz, colored yellow to black by oxidation of the sulphides. This ore is sacked as broken down in the mine before shipment to the smelter. The remainder of the vein is milled by stamps and the values obtained as bar bullion and concentrates, the latter going to the smelter.

"Mining on the north side of Sheep creek is producing oxidized ores at a depth of more than 100 feet, while on the south side of the creek the unaltered sulphides are hoisted from shafts 300 feet below the creek bed—a difference in altitude of more than 2500 feet.

"The sulphides in the quartz ore consist of iron pyrite, with occasionally a little galena and zinc blende present, and very rarely, copper pyrite. The ores are crushed in stamp mills and the values saved on tables as concentrates, after extraction of the free gold on amalgamation plates in the usual way.

"A singular occurrence which has much to do with the exceptional richness of the ore is the rare element tungsten associated with the gold in th veins. It occurs in the heavy black mineral wolframite, which has a specific gravity of 7.1, and the yellow oxide alteration product tungstite, specific gravity 5.5.

"The total value of production to date from ore milled, according to records of shipments made, is $508,000. The Queen, Kootenay Belle and Nugget are the only mines having equipment and there are as yet but three mills in the camp, with a combined capacity of only about 100 tons a day The Queen production in 1907 was $104,000 operating only 10 stamps, 8000 tons of ore having come from the 7 foot vein. Its in the camp are unprovided for, being without machinery of any kind. They present inducements to outside capital, good profits being shown to be obtainable by actual returns from ore.

"The unexplored section, 12 miles in extent, between the Bayonne mine, purchased for $100,000 cash, and the Queen at Yellowstone, which sold recently for $175,000, presents an excelent opportunity for the prospector. At Salmo which is the outfitting point and nearest trading place for this mining region, sufficient pack horses are available, as well as suitable equipment for freighting ore and supplies. Wagon freight on supplies costs $10 per ton into camp, and on crude ore and concentrates $4 per ton from the Yellowstone mine to the railway at Salmo.

"Owing to the fluxing value in smelting, due to the excess iron in the Queen concentrates, smelter treatment is practically free of cost. The prevailing rate on the oxidized silicious ores is $9 per ton railway freight and treatment.

This camp has paid from the grass roots; values show in all of the veins. It has had little assistance from outside capital. It is interesting to note that nearly all the properties are still in the hands of the original owners. In consequence the camp presents favorable opportunities for leasing arrangements on proved ground without the tedious complications common to many of the older camps.

"Such facts justify the immediate equipment of the established groups of claims which show rich workable veins in the vicinity of Yellowstone. With the advent of ore treatment by cyanide (the present losses in mill tailings being from $2 to $6 per ton, owing to the richness of the ore), an even higher extraction will cause the Yellowstone camp to become noted for its gold production. The quartzite range is destined to add many producing properties which will have the distinct advantage of far greater richness of ore per ton mined than the Rossland and Boundary districts, with easier breaking of rock for economy in mining, and with the added conditions, most favorable to the opening of properties to great depth by short tunnels instead of shafts, by reason of the steeper mountain slopes prevailing throughout the Yellowstone section."

KOOTENAY BELLE

The Kootenay Belle group, consisting of four full sized mineral claims and one fractional claim, is situated on the south side of Sheep creek, adjoining the Yellowstone claim of the Queen-Yellowstone group. There are four known veins on this property, of which two are being developed, the workings being about 100 feet above the creek. The work done includes cross cutting to the vein, about 350 feet; drifting on veins, 450 feet; and shaft and winze sinking, 200 feet; in all about 1000 feet.

In the shaft on the small vein rich specimens of free gold have been met with, and ore from here shipped to the smelter has realized from $150 to $200 per ton. Tungsten is found in associatiton with the ore, and it is stated to be in the purest form yet found in Canada. The occurrence here of tungsten so interested professor T. L. Walker, of Toronto university that he visited the property for the special purpose of examining the ore and obtaining particulars relative to this occurrence of tungsten.

The main ore shoot has shown increasing values with the depth gained, which, however, is only about 50 feet below the level of the adit. On the surface the vein outcrops almost continuously for a distance of 1000 feet and it has also been found at points along a further distance.

A two bucket aerial tramway has been constructed about 1200 feet to a leased four-stamp mill, having two concentrating tables and driven by a Pelton water wheel. The crushing capacity of this small plant is something like 13 tons per day. The ore now being mined and sent to the mill is practically free milling, and it contains more oxides than sulphides. The property has been worked intermittently during four years, but since last June operations have been continuous. Production up to June 30 was of a total value of $53,000; since that date, including value of concentrate shipped to Northport, about $19,000 has been recovered.

The Kootenay Belle is under lease and bond to J. L. Warner and associates. On it there is bunk and boarding house accommodation for 20 men, and at the mill similar provision for the men working there. The Queen wagon road has been extended to the mill, and transportation is thereby facilitated.

NUGGET GROUP

The Nugget group of three claims is on Fawn creek, between which and Sheep creek, to the southward, there is a divide, the Nugget and other claims being on the north side of the mountain and the Mother Lode and several more groups on the south side. The Nugget property is owned by the Nugget Gold Mines, Ltd., organized last summer by Messrs. W. B. Poole and A. H. Gracey.

Operations on the Nugget were practically commenced on September 15, 1907, by Mr. Poole and a partner, who held the property in equal shares. In March, 1908, Mr. Gracey purchased the interest of Mr. Poole's former partner. Within four or five months the company was organized and Mr. Gracey made a trip to Alberni, Vancouver island, to examine a four-stamp mill which had been installed at the Alberni Consolidated company's mine there when, some years ago, there was attention given to quartz mining in that locality. The mill was purchased and removed to Sheep creek. Meanwhile development work had been pushed on the Nugget, and three miles of wagon road had been made under difficult conditions to connect with the existing wagon road to the Queen property. So energetically was work prosecuted that in the comparatively short period of three months the road had been made, the mill hauled from the railway at Salmo to the mine, and the stamps were dropping on Nugget ore, of which there had been a considerable quantity mined ready for milling. In addition, six or seven railway carloads (some 4000 sacks) of high grade ore taken out in the course of development work had been sacked for shipment to the smelter when sufficient snow should fall to give good sleighing, this ore being too rich to put through the mill whilst it was not equipped with tables to catch the gold that would pass over the plates with the tailings. As the year closed this ore was being hauled down to the railway for shipment to the smelter.

The work done in development of the Nugget to date was as follows: First a prospect tunnel was driven on the vein. Then No. 2 tunnel, which is a cross cut, was driven 90 feet, at which distance it reached the vein, cutting the ore shoot 65 feet deeper than where it had been opened in No. 1. In the course of drifting 84 feet along the vein from No. 2, ore to the value of $23,000 was taken out and sent to the smelter. No. 3 tunnel, also a cross cut, encountered the vein at a distance of 144 feet from its portal. On this level 270 feet of drifting has been done, and the ore for 150 feet averaged rather more than $80 per ton for the full width of the drift, which was a little wider than four feet. From No. 3 to No. 2 a raise was put up on the hanging wall, on which side the ore was high grade, and in this an average assay return from 30 inches of ore was at the rate of $198 to the ton, some assays running up to $225. Reverting to No. 2 it may be mentioned that in December ore was being taken out from above that level to a width of 14 feet and that with one miner and a half to the shift, that is to say one miner working full shift and another only half shift, sufficient ore was being mined to keep the four stamp mill running. Under present conditions there can be mined weekly for shipment to the smelter 50 tons of ore that will return net $100 per ton, beside about 450 tons per month of second class ore for the mill the latter yielding $15 to $20 per ton off the plates.

Prior to the erection of the mill on the property there was shipped, as already stated, about $23,000 worth of ore. Of this about 200 tons averaged a little more than $100 per ton, while 111 tons of milling ore also shipped to the Trail smelter, averaged $23.50 per ton. Milling on the property was commenced late in October last. By the end of November about $8500 had been recovered off the plates, and in December something like $7500, together $16,000.

With the mill when purchased, there were boiler, engine, and 7 by 9 Blake crusher. Since August 1 a two-bucket aerial tramway, 1500 feet long has been erected from the mouth of No. 3 tunnel to the mill. Lately two 6 feet. Frue vanners were purchased and those are being installed, also 600 feet of 8-inch wire wound wood pipe and a Pelton wheel. The latter are being put in for use next open season, for it is expected that for five or six months of the year it will be practicable to operate the mill by water power. The mill plant will be enlarged as soon as suitable provision can be made for milling a larger tonnage.

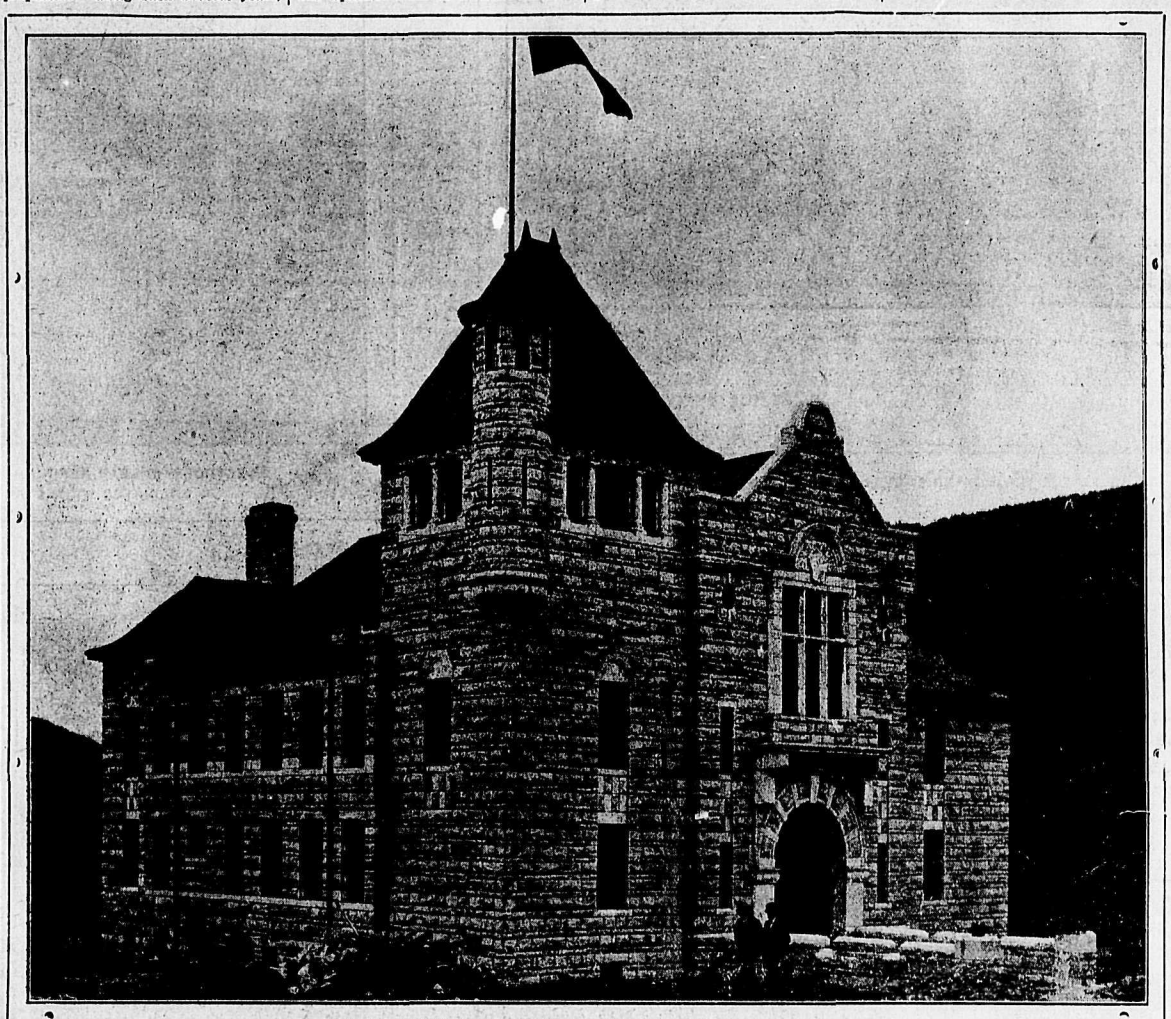
MOTHER LODE

The Mother Lode group, which is also under lease and bond to J. L. Warner and associates, is on the north side of Sheep creek and opposite the Kootenay Belle group. The Nugget group is on the side of the mountain on which the Mother Lode group is situated. The latter consists of seven full sized claims and two fractions, all on the same system of veins, which strike about due east and west. There are known to be three parallel veins and indications of the occurrence of others beside. These three veins have been well prospected and two continuous shoots of milling ore have been found, one of which is stated to be 400 feet in length and the other 482 feet. The mine workings are at an elevation of about 2800 feet above Sheep creek.

In addition to numerous open cuts made, three cross cut tunnels have been driven. Two of these were driven to cut what is known as the Mother Lode vein, and one the Moen vein on the Independence claim. Some 270 feet of drifting has been done on these several veins. It is confidently expected that work now in progress will open up on the Mother Lode vein a large body of milling ore, for this vein where prospected is from four to eight feet in width. In panning the ore which is free milling and in which gold can be plainly seen, there is always found a heavy "drag" of gold, indicative of its good values.

The Moen vein is two to four feet in width where opened, with a rich pay-

(Continued on page thirty-one.)



NELSON'S NEW COURT HOUSE—BUILT OF KOOTENAY MARBLE

W. K. P. AND L. CO. ELECTRIC PLANT

Where the Waters of the Kootenay Are Harnessed, Thereby Making Possible the Production and Treatment of Low Grade Ores

One of the chief factors sustaining mining operations in the Kootenay and Boundary countries at the present time is undoubtedly the West Kootenay Power and Light company. Were it not for the power supplied by this company, but more particularly for the price at which this is done, many, if not all, the low grade copper properties would have difficulty in operating just now and also during the past year or so when the price of metal was much below the average.

This company, which is the only one in the country supplying power on a large scale, has three plants, one at Upper Bonnington Falls, one at Lower Bonnington Falls and one at Cascade city. The power from these can be truthfully said to operate the mines and smelters of Kootenay and the Boundary. The present generating capacity of the three plants is 23,000 horse power and arrangements have been made for increasing this by an additional 5,000 horse power. The company's lines are now connected with motors using 22,500 horse power and by March 1 this will have been increased to 30,000 horse power.

Like so many other great enterprises the West Kootenay Power and Light company had a small beginning. The first plant was installed at Lower Bonnington Falls, about ten miles west of Nelson on the Kootenay river, work on it being started in August, 1897. The installation consisted of two units of 1,000 horse power each, with transmission lines to Rossland and Trail. At that time there was nothing to warrant the putting in of a large plant, for the total capacity of the steam boilers in use between Nelson and Greenwood then did not reach 1800 horse power.

This plant was completed in August, 1898, the first customers supplied being the War Eagle mine at Rossland, the Trail smelter and the city of Rossland for lighting. By March, 1899, the business had so increased that a further unit of 2,000 horse power capacity was installed. No further construction was undertaken until March, 1905, when large contracts were made for power in the Boundary country. Following this work was started on the Upper Bonnington Falls plant, located less than a mile from the plant then existing, and a fall developed for 32,000 horse power and machinery installed for generating 16,000 horse power. This plant was put into operation in December, 1906, or a little over two years ago. The transmission of power was immediately commenced over lines that had been put up during the erection of the plant, to Rossland, Grand Forks, Phoenix, Greenwood, Boundary Falls, the Mother Lode mine and the Emma and Oro Denoro mines at B. C. Junction.

In May, 1907, the West Kootenay Power and Light company took over the Cascade Power company's plant, giving it a capacity in machinery installed and in operation of 23,000 horse power, while in addition it has all the hydraulic and other work necessary ready for two more 8,000 horse power machines at Upper Bonnington. Connected to the company's lines by March 1 next will be motors with a capacity exceeding 30,000 horse power, while the total capacity of the motors now connected is 22,500 horse power.

The company's No. 1 plant is located at Lower Bonnington Falls and generates three phase, 66-cycle power at a pressurue of 1000 volts, which is stepped up by the use of transformers to a line voltage of 20,000 volts. No. 2 plant is located at Upper Bonnington Falls and generates three phase, 66-cycle power at a pressure to 2000 volts which is stepped up by the use of transformers to a line voltage of 60,000 volts. No. 3 plant, known as the Cascade, is situated at Cascade City and generates three phase, 66-cycle power at a pressure of 2,000 volts, which is stepped up by the use of transformers to a line voltage of 20,000 volts. The three plants are so arranged that power can be supplied either from the 20,000 volt systems or the 60,000 volt system at Rossland, Grand Forks, Greenwood, or Trail smelter. The Trail smelter is operated from 20,000 volt lines either from the Upper or Lower Bonnington plants.

Owing to the exceedingly low rates given by the company to large consumers of power the treating of low grade ore in large quantities has been made possible, even with metal prices away below what is generally regarded as profitable returns. In fact, during the past year, if it had not been for cheap power supplied by the West Kootenay company, particularly in the Boundary country, it is questionable whether or not the low grade copper properties of the country would have been able to operate at a profit, if at all.

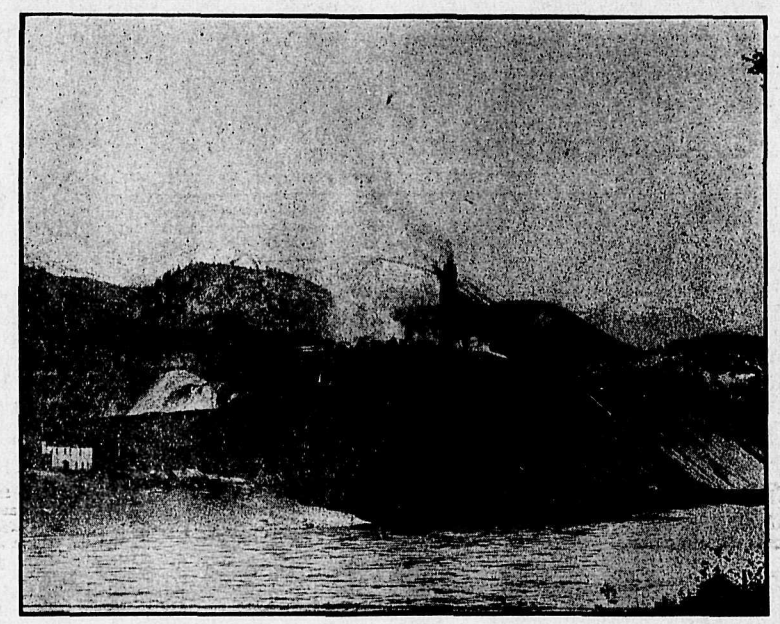
The company's prospects for the present year are exceedingly bright and the additional orders which have already been placed, or are about to be placed, will increase the motor capacity of the plants by at least 5,000 horse power. There is also no reason to doubt that the company's power business will increase at the rate of from 5,000 to 8,000 horse power per annum for many years to come. This is based on the mines of Rossland camp and the Boundary country being well managed, as they now are, and the days of "wildcatting" not being revived.

The total tonnage of ore now being treated by means of power supplied by the West Kootenay Power and Light company, month in and month out, amounts to 6,800 tons per day and by April 1 this amount will be increased to 8,500 tons per day, this being based on the present price of metals being, at least, maintained. As a matter of fact, the country as a whole as a power user has only commenced its demands and it is hard to estimate the possibilities of electrical development in Kootenay and the Boundary in the next ten years.

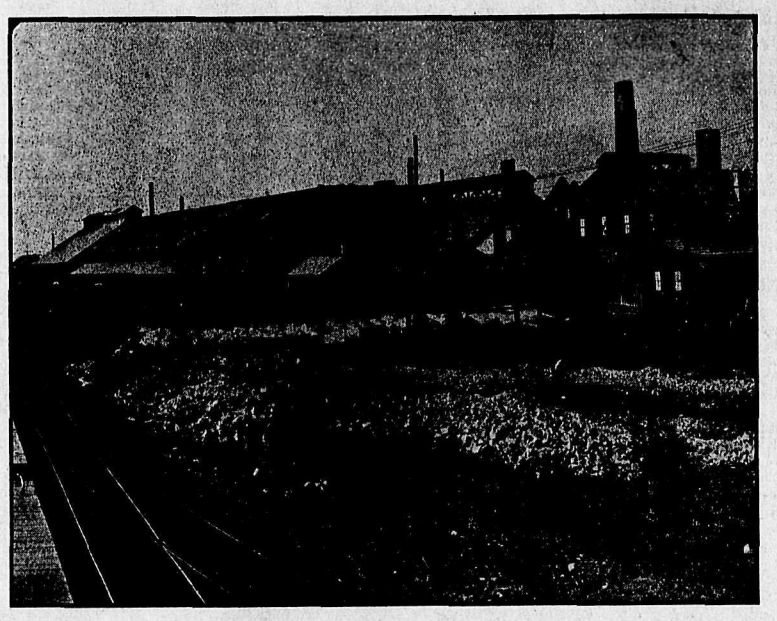
PUMP CHAMBER, POWER HOUSE NO. 2 W. K. P. & L. CO., BONNINGTON FALLS

Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co., Ltd.

TRAIL, B. C.



CONSOLIDATED MINING AND SMELTING CO. SMELTER, TRAIL, B. C.



ELECTROLYTIC LEAD REFINING; CAPACITY 80 TONS PER DAY; CONSOLIDATED MINING AND SMELTING CO., TRAIL, B. C.

Smelters and Refiners

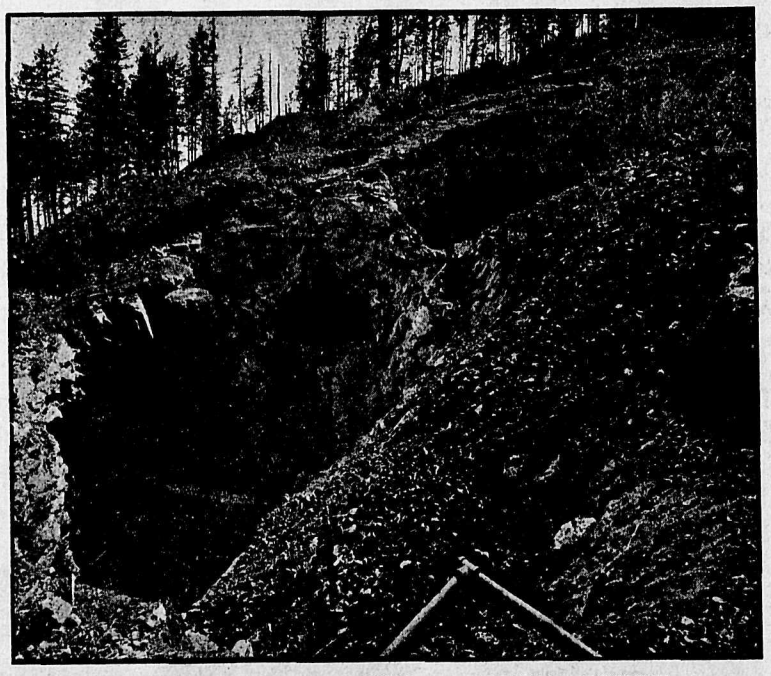
Buyers of Gold, Silver, Copper and Lead Ores

Manufacturers of

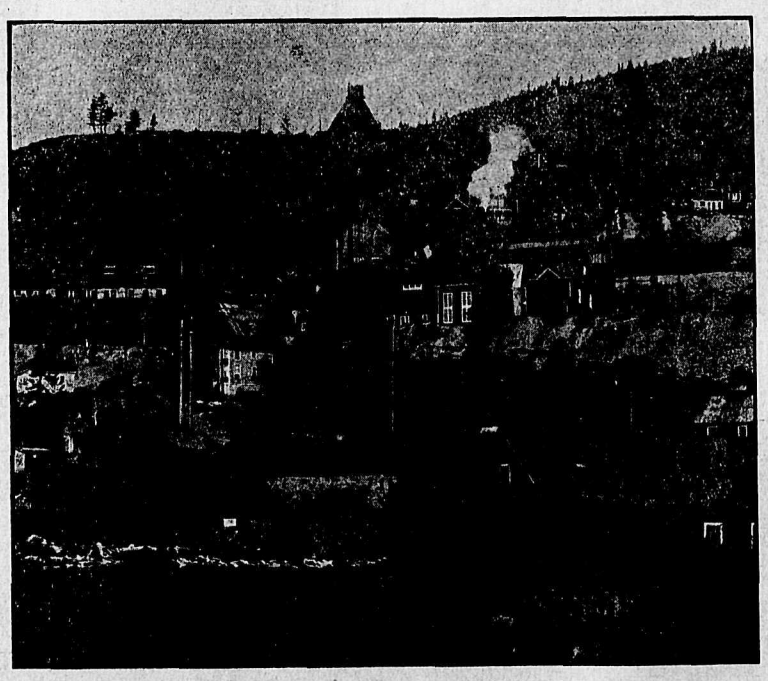
Pig Lead==Trail Brand

Which is produced by Electrolytic process, and is the purest produced anywhere, also

Bluestone (Copper Sulphate) Of the very purest quality



"GLORY HOLE" CONSOLIDATED MINING AND SMELTING CO. SNOWSHOE MINE, PHOENIX



HEADWORKS CONSOLIDATED MINING AND SMELTING CO. PROPERTIES, ROSSLAND.

Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co., Ltd.

TRAIL, B. C.

THE TRAIL SMELTER—A GIGANTIC ENTERPRISE AND ITS HISTORY

Next to being possessed of large ore deposits there is nothing on which the development and prosperity of a mining country depends so much as on having adequate and economical means of treating ore. The deposits are valueless if means of treating the ore cannot be found. Transportation facilities are, of course, necessary but even these will not assist in the development of mining unless they connect the mines with a smelter. The mere fact that smelting facilities are to hand, however, will not of itself, make mining a success. The smelter must be equipped for handling the class of ore produced in the district at the lowest possible cost and in a manner which will give the maximum recovery. Only under such conditions can a mining country hope for its due measure of prosperity. This is particularly true of the Kootenay where large bodies of comparatively low grade ore are encountered. The character of this ore is such that it cannot with profit be transported long distances for treatment. It is necessary to treat it as close as possible to the mines from which it is obtained, and in a way that will give the best possible results. Without a smelter so situated and specially equipped for handling the class of ore produced in the district, little would be heard of mining in the Kootenay. That it today occupies such an advanced position is due to the establishment of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting company's smelter at Trail and the progressive policy that its management has since pursued, but particularly since the present company took over the plant in 1906. Since the establishment of this smelter in 1894, the cost of treating Rossland ore has been reduced from $13 per ton to $3 per ton. This has been accomplished by the introduction of labor saving devices of various sorts, the adoption of new methods and the enlarging of the plant to treat ore in large quantities, the only way in which low grade ore can be successfully handled. As the smelter at Trail stands it is one of the largest and most modern of its kind on the continent and produces annually gold, silver, copper, lead, antimony and sulphate of copper, more commonly known as bluestone, in quantities running into the millions of dollar's worth.

The Consolidated Mining and Smelting company is capitalized at $5,500,000, practically all of the stock having been issued, and besides the smelter at Trail also owns the War Eagle, Centre Star, Iron Mask and Idaho mines at Rossland, the St. Eugene mine at Moyie, the Phoenix Amalgamated mines at Phoenix and the Richmond-Eureka group at Sandon and controls for some years the lead output of the Bluebell mine at Ainsworth and the lead-zinc smelter at Frank, Alberta. It also has a lease on the Snowshoe mine at Phoenix. The ownership or control of these properties guarantees the company a sufficient quantity of the different classes of ore treated to keep the smelter in operation but in addition it also does a large amount of custom smelting for other mines. The capacity of the smelter at present is 2100 tons of copper ore and 500 tons of lead ore per day. The total value of ore treated since the smelter was established was, on June 30 last, over $31,000,000 and for the year ending that day the amount was $5,428,501, while the figures for the year ending June 30 next will, it is expected, largely exceed this figure. The smelter itself represents a cost of about $1,000,000, while the mines, mineral claims, stock in other companies, products and ores on hand, stores, etc., brought the company's assets on June 30 last up to $7,204,876.

The history of the smelter is closely connected with that of Rossland, from which it is distant about six miles. It was erected in 1894 by F. August Heinze and for the next two years the ore from the Le Roi, War Eagle, Centre Star and Idaho mines at Rossland, the first copper-gold mines in the Kootenay to attract attention, was conveyed to the smelter by wagon down an exceedingly steep and dangerous road. This was a costly method of transportation and with the cost of treating ore ran these charges up to as high as $27 per ton. In 1896, however, Mr. Heinze completed a narrow guage railway from the mines at Rossland to the smelter and it was announced with a great flourish of trampets that ore could be sent to the smelter and treated for $13 per ton. In the early days the high cost of transportation was met by the fact that the surface workings of the mines were very rich, some pyrrhotite ore running as high as $100 per ton, while much of it assayed $40 to the ton. Ore of this kind could be even packed to the smelter and still yield a good profit. Later, however, the values fell off and the ore from stopes ranging in width from 10 feet to 100 feet would not average over $10 to the ton, the range being from $40 to $3 or $4 per ton. If the rich ore which was much less plentiful than the lower grades were picked it meant that a large amount of ore was left which was practically useless, so far as smelting was concerned at the charges for this work, including transportation, even with the railway, then prevailing. The policy of picking this rich ore was folowed by the Rossland mines under different management and this fact explains the ups and downs of these mines at the time. For a while good values would be secured and then a search would have to be made for more rich ore, while the levels already opened contained immense quantities of ore of too low a grade to smelt at at profit in those days.

In the meantime, however, improvements were being made in the methods of mining through the introduction of machinery and new systems generally, with the result that the cost of the production of ore was reduced from $20 to $5 per ton. Among other things, heavy compressor plants were installed, immense shafts were sunk to allow of the ore being handled in large quantities, powerful winding plants were assembled, electric railways were constructed throughout the mines, and electric lighting was installed. As a result of these improvements it became possible to load the ore onto the cars with a one-man handling. The ore after being broken down from the breast of the vein was shifted down the chutes to little tramcars in the levels, to the pockets in the shafts, into the skips, into an aerial tramway and down to the ore car on the railway siding. By these methods the cost of loading ore onto the railway cars was reduced from $2 per ton to 50 cents per ton, a large saving in itself. Following this the rich ore was no longer picked and the lower grades left, but the whole was taken out and shipped to the smelter. While this reduction in the cost of mining was going on a corresponding lessening of the smelter charges was also in progress and the price for this work fell by degress from $13 per ton to $4.50, where it remained stationary for some time but has since been reduced to $3 per ton.

Mr. Heinze in the meantime had found other fields which, he thought, offered better scope for his energies and in 1897 sold his smelter and his railway to W. H. Aldridge backed by the C. P. R., following which the company was re-organized under the name of the Canadian Smelting Works. This company operated the smelter at Trail until the end of 1905 when the Consolidated Mining and Smelting company was formed and took over the plant as well as various mining properties acquired from different interests. Then followed the inauguration of a new and more progressive policy that ever before.

One of the first considerations was to make both the smelter and the railway pay and to do this it was necessary to arrange matters so that both might be kept in constant operation. In the old days it not infrequently happened that while rich ore was being encountered the railway was kept busy night and day hauling it to the smelter, which was then kept continuously in operation treating it. When the rich ore gave out and other veins of a similar character had to be found, there would come an interval when both railway and smelter would be practically idle. One of the first objects of the new owners of the railway and the smelter was to give a constant amount of traffic for the railway and thereby at the same time provide the smelter the amount of ore required for its continuous operation.

It had already been shown that the only way in which low grade ore could be successfully handled was in large quantities, but before equipping a plant for operation on a large scale it was necessary to have a guarantee of a permanent supply of ore. This, it was realized, could not be secured if the smelter and the railway had to depend upon the mining companies, who would operate their properties or not as they saw fit. Accordingly the company decided to own its own mines. An attempt was made to secure possession of the Le Roi, War Eagle and Centre Star properties at Rossland, but the shareholders of the first named company at a meeting in London rejected the proposition submitted to them and only the last two were secured. One of the reasons that the company was so anxious to secure the Le Roi mine was that the working of the Centre Star at the time were such that only about 2000 tons per week could be secured from it. This was not sufficient for a single blast furnace of the capacity then in use, let alone for a smelter. It was felt at the time that the very least amount of copper ore that the company could hope to treat successfully was 1200 tons per day, but such has been the company's progress that it is now handling nearly twice the amount of this class of ore per day.

Not being able to secure possession of the Le Roi property the company succeeded in increasing its ore supply by improving the Centre Star, that is by increasing the size of the shafts, opening new levels and by the installation of additional machinery for getting the ore out. In addition, in 1906, the company bought out the Iron Mask group adjoining the War Eagle and Centre Star mines. Following this the workings of the three mines were connected and all ore from them handled through the Centre Star shaft, the shafts of the Iron Mask and War Eagle being dismantled. This meant the expenditure of a large amount of money but it also meant economy in operation. A Nordberg hoist was installed at the Centre Star with a capacity of 1350 tons per ten hours from a depth of 3,000 feet. Electrically driven compressors were also installed at the Centre Star shaft and also a complete sorting and sampling plant. The same year a lease was obtained on the Snowshoe mine in the Phoenix camp.

The following year the company purchased the Idaho group adjoining the Centre Star and also the Enterprise group which adjoined the Idaho. This gave the company 4,500 feet of ore on the Centre Star vein. The workings of these new properties were connected with those of the Centre Star, War Eagle and Iron Mask and all through the one shaft. Several improvements were introduced including a new ore conveyor, electric haulage on several levels under ground, additional water and fire systems and a large amount of equipment for the shops. During the same year also the company, on account of the showing of the Snowshoe and other mines in the neighborhood, purchased the properties of the Phoenix Amalgamated company near Phoenix and also the Four Ace and Keystone groups adjoining these.

During the past year the company has spent considerable money on its different properties, the work done including the equipping of the Richmond Eureka group at Sandon, part of this being the building of an aerial tramway, and the erection of new buildings and the installation of equipment at the Phoenix Amalgamated mines.

Early in the history of the Trail smelter a lead stack had been installed as part of its equipment, but difficulties were experienced owing to the fluctuations in the ore supply. No mine in the district had been sufficiently developed to guarantee a continuous supply of lead ore for more than a few months. There was, however, the St. Eugene mine at Moyie which was capable of supplying a large amount of this class of ore. The securing of this mine became as necessary to the successful treatment of lead ore as the Rossland and Phoenix properties had been in regard to copper smelting. A deal for the St. Eugene accordingly was put through and this property, the Rossland mines and the smelter were consolidated into one company the life of which dates from the beginning of 1906.

Since then great improvements have been made in the equipment of the St. Eugene. In the year ending June 30, 1907, large additions were made to the concentrating plant, the fire protection system was improved, the shops were added to and improvements made to the power plant and boiler house and to the hoisting plant. During the year just closed a most complete ore sorting plant was installed. One specially important improvement last year was the introduction of a picking belt which makes possible the picking of the best ore for shipment direct to the smelter instead of putting it through the mill at Moyie, as is still done with the lower grades. An electric haulage system was also installed between the mine and mill and also in the mine and the boiler house was equipped with superheaters, which means a great economy in fuel in the production of steam. Improvements were also made in the concentrator and recovery machinery. Callow screens and Callow tanks were introduced thus effecting a large saving in values. As a result of these improvements the St. Eugene is now equipped for the handling of ore at a minimum of cost and with a maximum of returns. During the year exceptionally good ore has been encountered on the lower levels and the mine instead of decreasing in value by reason of the amount of ore being taken out is increasing.

The company in 1907 also branched out in another direction in connection with the lead department of its business, and, by advancing $125,000 as a loan to the Canadian Metal company, secured the lead and zinc outputs from the concentrator at the Blue Bell mine at Ainsworth and that company's zinc smelter at Frank, Alberta. The object of this move was to ensure a sufficient supply of lead for the smelter furnaces and refinery at Trail to guarantee a large enough lead tonnage to enable the Consolidated company to retain its strong position in the Canadian, Chinese and Japanese lead markets.

The Richmond-Eureka group at Sandon, which was part of the old War Eagle holdings, is a silver-lead property and the object of the company in developing it is to further increase the supply of ore for the lead furnaces. This group has developed ore of a considerable value and is now a regular shipper thus adding considerably to the company's profits.

Altogether in the two years and a half previous to June last the company spent no less than $855,271 in improvements to its various properties including its mines and smelter exclusive of diamond drilling and development work in the mines.

Since its organization the Consolidated company has also pursued a vigorous policy of development in connection with its mines and in this way has spent close on a million and a half dollars, all of which was charged to operating expenses. Of this amount $802,186 was spent on the Centre Star and adjoining groups, now being operated in connection with that mine, $503,912 on the St. Eugene property, $30,817 on the Snowshoe and $3,862 on the Richmond-Eureka group at Sandon. The company has done 35,155 feet of development work and about 25,000 feet of diamond drilling in the Centre Star and adjoining groups, 26,491 feet of development and 9,266 of diamond drilling at the St. Eugene and in addition to this a lot of development work and drilling on the Richmond-Eureka, Snowshoe and Phoenix Amalgamated properties. At the end of June last there was 19 miles of tunneling in the mines at Rossland and 12 1-2 at the St. Eugene, with a smaller amount at the other properties.

The company's smelter at Trail is a marvel of completeness. Following out the progressive policy that has always characterized the management of the enterprise, each year has seen a marked advance in the methods of treating the ore in order to obtain the very best results. To acomplish this extensions have been made to the plant from time to time, new systems have been introduced and no expense spared that would conduce to the end desired. The result is that the Consolidated Mining and Smelting company now own the largest and most complete plant of its kind on the continent. In it two classes of ore are treated, silver-lead and gold-copper, and for this there are to all intents and purposes two separate plants.

When the copper-gold ore is brought in it is delivered on a trestle from which it is dumped into receiving bins from which it is fed automatically into the crushers and samplers where a certain amount is reserved for assaying purpose. Three packages are made of this, one for assaying by the smelter company, one to be sent to the mine owner for the same purpose and the third to be sealed up for submission to a referee in case the mine and smelter assays do not agree. The company's laboratory, in which its assaying is done, is the most complete and modern in connection with any smelter in America. Electricity is used to the fullest extent possible in the work of assaying, but the chemical operations carried on in the laboratory are several times greater in extent than are those in any other smelter assaying office in the country.

The coke and lime rock required for the furnaces are brought in on tracks on the same level as those on which the ore comes in. These pass from the cars into feed bins extending down to the furnace levels. The ore after being crushed and sampled is discharged into bins opening on the same levels as those containing the lime rock and coke. From these bins the ore, lime rock and coke is drawn off as required into the dump cars, which are hauled by electric motors in trains of six to the furnace side, where the side is run up, and the contents of the cars dumped into the furnace below by the attendants. Thus from the time the copper ore is hauled up on the trestle to be dumped into the crusher and sampler bins until it reaches the furnace it is not touched by hand. The smelter, it may be said, is equipped with two gold-copper ore samplers, one of a capacity of 175 tons per hour and the other of 75 tons per hour. This latter, however, is only an emergency mill and is not ordinarily used.

The company has at present four copper furnaces in operation and one in process of being enlarged. Of these two are 42x240 inches in size, with a capacity of 350 tons each daily, one is 42x263, with a capacity of 425 tons daily; another is 42x300 with a capacity of 450 tons daily, and the one rebuilding is of the same size and of a similar capacity. The large one now in operation was also installed this year. These furnaces are built of steel, with water jackets 4 1-2 inches thick. The necessary blast is supplied from an adjoining building, the air being conducted through steel pipes which connect with several openings on either side of the furnaces. The capacity of the blower room is being increased by the installation of a No. 11 Roots' blower to take the place of two small ones which have been discarded. The capacity of the new blower is 35,000 cubic feet of air per minute at a pressure of 48 ounces.

Over the furnaces are large flues which catch the fine ore and coke forced upwards by the furnace blast. These flues lead to receiving bins, after which this dust is made into briquettes and put through the furnaces.

In the furnaces the ore is reduced to nine per cent. copper matte and is then put through the Huntingdon-Heberlein roasters and the sulphur reduced to 9 per cent. The roasted material is then taken to the semi-circluar convertors where the sulphur is further reduced and the product cintered and put through the blast furnace proper again when it is raised to 42 per cent. copper matte and shipped to the Tacoma smelter for further treatment. This matte as shipped is composed of copper, gold, a little silver and traces of other metals. So far no attempt has been made at the Trail smelter to complete the treatment of copper matte, but it is only a question of time until the necessary plant will be installed. It is necessary, however, before this is done that there be enough copper matte produced by the smelter to justify the establishment of the large plant that will be necessary to secure the best results. Good progress is being made in this direction and further additions for the treatment of copper may be expected soon to be in operation at Trail.

But while the Consolidated company does not complete the treatment of copper ore as yet, the same cannot be said regarding lead for there is at Trail a large refinery in addition to the smelter and also a plant for making lead pipe from the refined material. This branch of the business has an interesting history attached to it. A few years ago the American Smelting trust controlled the output of lead in the United States and was able to place the price at a certain figure and there keep it, for the government had obligingly placed a heavy duty on this metal which made competition in that market impossible. Not only this, but, following the usual trust methods the surplus production in the United States was "dumped" on the markets of the world against Canadian lead. Even the Canadian home market was invaded in this way, the slaughter prices of the trust being much lower than those for which lead could be produced in this country and also much below the price that was being charged in the United States by the same people for the same product. If, therefore, the Canadian lead industry was to succeed it was necessary that it should have government assistance, either in the way of a tariff high enough to ensure the home market to Canadian producers, or by means of a bounty, or by both.

However, it was easily shown that even the Canadian lead market of that day was not sufficient field for the development of the industry. There was then only from 12,000 to 15,000 tons of lead being used in Canada annually, of which more than one-third was in the shape of lead products which came in duty free from the United tSates. The extent of the Canadian market for lead bullion at that time, it is safe to say, therefore, did not exceed 8,000 tons per annum. Any plant large enough to be operated economically would produce much more than this amount and the result was that Canada's surplus lead bullion had to be dumper on the London market at any price that could be obtained for it. The result was a drop in prices in the old country market, which controls the prices of the world, which affected the Canadian market, just as it did all others. The Canadian lead producer thus could not count on a fair price even in his own market. The building up of the lead business at this stage looked hopeless and the future of silver lead-mining in the Kootenay dark, indeed.

With this situation staring them in the face the smelter and mine people combined and were able to induce the government to grant a bounty on lead. This bounty is based on the price of lead in the London market, the government paying the producer the difference between the price obtained and the figure agreed upon. Of course, when the price obtained is equal or above the figure used as a basis the government pays nothing. This arrangement was made good for a term of years and last year its life was extended another five years. As a result of the evidence presented to the tariff commission by the smelter and mining people a duty was also placed on lead products coming into the country, thus further assisting in the development of the industry. Following this the Trail smelter put in a refinery with a capacity of nine tons per day, which has since been increased to close to 30 tons per day. Pig lead from this refinery is now being sold all over Canada as well as in China and Japan. The quality of lead turned out is especially good for corroding purposes and three factories are now engaged in the making of white lead from the product of the Trail refinery. Up to the time this pig lead from the Trail refinery was available there was no factory engaged in this work in Canada, all the white lead used in the country being obtained from England, while now very little is being imported.

The silver lead ore from the St. Eugene and other mines is brought to the smelter generally in box cars from which it is dumped direct into the crusher of the sampling mill and crushed to 3-16 inch mesh and from the screen is sampled by automatic sampler and then taken to the ore beds where products of the different mines are mixed in order to obtain the best results. In preparing the silver-lead ore for treatment much greater care has to be taken than with the copper. The ore and lime rock have to be carefully weighed and used in the proper proportions. These are then put in the Huntingdon-Heberlein roasters and convertors where the sulphur is reduced and the material cintered or agglomerated. This cintered mass is conveyed to the blast furnace feed bins and smelter for the recovery of the lead, gold and silver in the shape of lead bullion. The blast furnaces now in operation are two in number, one 45 x 140 inches in size, with a daily capacity of 140 tons, and the other 45 x 160 inches in size and with a capacity of 160 tons per day.

The lead as it comes from the blast furnace is caught and placed in molds and is then conveyed to the refinery for the recovery of the pure lead and other metals contained in the bullion. Here the bullion is re-melted and cast into annodes, weighing about 350 lbs., and measuring 26x36 inches and being a little over an inch in thickness. These are fitted with lugs on which the whole hangs suspended when placed in the electrolytic refining vats in which the impurities are removed from the lead. The system used is known as the Betts electrolytic. The annodes are placed in tanks at regular intervals and between each two is suspended a cathode, or thin sheet of pure lead, one end of which has been wrapped around a bar of copper. The edges of these tanks are of copper, so that the hydro-fluorsilic acid with which the tanks are filled establishes a current. There are in the refinery 240 electrolytic vats each with a capacity of four tons of bullion. These are arranged in sections so that there is circulation of the hydro-fluorsilic acid which dissolves the pure lead from the annodes and conveys it to the cathodes, which gradually increase in thickness until the latter are about the same size as the original annodes. The annodes, however, do not lose their size. At the end of eight days, when the process has been completed, they are lifted out by an electric crane. It is then found that the annodes consist of a sheet of hard metal, the remainder being a black slime containing all the gold, silver and antimony. This slime is carefully removed for the recovery of its contents. The cathodes, which are then pure lead, are also lifted out and are then melted and moulded when the lead is ready for the market. Two sizes of pigs are made, one for the Canadian and Japanese trade and the other for the Chinese trade. The latter are much larger than the other, the Chinese insisting on getting the particular size and shape that they have always been accustomed to buying. One reason for the shape is that one side of these pigs is rounded and thus do not hurt the shoulders of the coolies who carry them as would the other shapes.

After the slime has been thoroughly washed and freed from antimony, when necessary, it is roasted and smelted in a reverbatory type of furnace. The impurities are all slagged off in this furnace operation, leaving Dore metal, consisting of gold and silver. The gold an silver are then separated by means of sulphuric acid. The gold thus secured is melted and cast into bars weighing about 500 ounces.

The silver solution is transferred to vats and the silver recovered by means of pure copper. The cement or pure silver is finally gathered and melted in a reverbatory furnace and molded in bars weighing about 1000 ounces. The gold and silver produced in this way are what is known as 999 fine and the lead 99.98.

The gold from the refinery is at present being shipped to the United States assay office at Seattle, but it is probable that, now that the Canadian mint is in operation, the output of this metal from Trail will in future be sent to Ottawa there to be made into Canadian money. The silver is disposed of in the usual markets and the lead is sold all over Canada, the surplus being sent to the Orient.

Copper sulphate, commonly known as bluestone, is recovered as a by-product in the refining of the lead, gold and silver and is sold throughout the prairie country to the farmers, who use it for bluestoning their wheat before seeding in order to prevent smut. An especially high grade of bluestone is made at Trail and the market for it is increasing every year.

The company, however, does not stop with the supplying of the purest pig lead that can be obtained but makes a portion of its output into lead pipe. All sizes are manufactured from 1-4-inch to 4 inch and any length desired. This lead pipe finds a market in all parts of Canada, the plant being sufficiently large to supply all demands upon it.

Adjoining the lead refinery is a power house, equipped with a 600 horse power generator for reducing the electric current to the proper voltage and ampereage for the electrolytic process, and which is also used for supplying the heating required in connection with this work. In another building there is a plant for the manufacture of the fluorsilic acid which is used in such large quantities in the refinery. This acid is made from fluor-spar, brought from Tennessee and Kentucky, silica and sulphuric acid. From there it is conveyed by gravity to the vats as required. There is a boiler plant for heating the building and warming solutions situated close to the refinery.

The Consolidated Mining and Smelting company and its predecessor, the Canadian Smelting Works, under W. H. Aldridge, has throughout pursued a progressive and enterprising policy and last year saw no change. During the year many improvements were made at the smelter and others have been arranged. One of the copper furnaces was replaced by one 25 per cent. larger, while the same is now being done with another, the capacity of each being increased 100 tons a day as a result. These new furnaces are 42 x 300 inches in size with a capacity of 450 tons per day. The second furnace will be ready within a short time. A new lead furnace 45 x 216 inches in size and with a capacity of 250 tons per day is also being installed. In order to supply the extra lead furnace capacity two additional Huntingdon-Heberlein roasters and several convertors were added during the past year and two more of the former and five of the latter, with a capacity of 325 tons per day, are to be added in the near future. At present there are in operation six Huntingdon-Heberlein lead roasters and fifteen convertors and two O'Hara copper matte roasters, with a capacity of 75 tons each, and nine convertors, with a capacity of 12 tons each.

Due to the enlargement of the furnace capacity additional blower power was necessary and to supply this two small blowers, which had a pressure of 32 ounces to the inch, are being replaced with a No. 11 Root blower which will have a capacity of 35,000 cubic feet of air per minute with a pressure of 48 ounces. This will give six large blowers.

Another of the big improvements of the year has been the erection of a new steel furnace building 70 feet by 260 feet in size. Additional stacks for the catching of ore dust from the blast furnaces and two new storage bins, one for copper ore and the other for lime rock, with a capacity of 2,000 tons, have been constructed. To attempt to enumerate all the minor improvements of the year would be almost impossible, for the company has its own carpenter, machine and blacksmith shops in which it keeps men employed all the year round adding to and improving the plant as necessity arises. In this way everything is kept in the best possible shape and it is safe to say that there is not in the country an enterprise where more attention is paid to keeping the plant in first-class condition than at the Trail smelter.

One of the things upon which the success of the smelter largely depends but which is not now controlled by the Consolidated, is the supply of electric current, without which the works could not be operated. The necessary power for the Trail smelter and refinery as well as for the company's mines at Rossland and in the Boundary is supplied from the West Kootenay Power and Light company's plant at Bonnington Falls, about 10 miles from Nelson. The company delivers the power at Trail for the smelter at a voltage of 20,000, which is reduced in the Consolidated company's sub-station to 550 volts. At the mines power is delivered in the same way to substations.

OUTLOOK LUMBERING OPERATIONS

(Continued from Page Twenty-two)

five and one-half million feet and it is estimated that this will be increased in 1909 to eight millions. The timber consists principally of spruce, larch and fir. The number of men employed in the mill is forty, while fifty are employed in logging operations. The manager reports the outlook for 1909 as "improving.

ROBINSON-McKENZIE LUMBER CO.

J. W. Robertson is presidnet and Wm. McKenzie, vice-president. The capital in mills is $20,000, and the timber limits held by the company represent a capital of $75,000, they having a total of 3100 acres. The timber is principally pine, larch and fir, and all grades of lumber are manufactured. The capacity of the mill is forty thousand feet per day of ten hours.

Eighty men are employed and company reports: "Indications at present not very encouraging, though there is a slight improvement on 1908."

FERNIE LUMBER CO., LIMITED

As the name implies, this company is located at Fernie, with A. McDougall as president and general manager. The capital invested amounts to $60,000, of which the mill is responsible for $50,000, the balance covering timber limits of 12,000 acres held by the company. The entire plant of the company was destroyed by the fire of August 1st, 1908, the cut of timber up to that date approximating two million feet. With the new mill built to replace the one burned, it is estimated the cut in 1909 will reach ten million feet. The timber is principally fir, larch and cedar. The mill and yards require a staff of sixty men to operate, and ninety men are employed in logging operations. The capacity of the mill is 60,000 feet per day of ten hours. The manager reports: "The outlook for 1909 looks good to us."

SPARWOOD LUMBER CO., LTD.

This company in the opening of the season of 1908 met with serious misfortune in the burning of their mill two days after they started sawing. Immediate steps were taken to rebuild, and now a much larger and better mill has replaced the original one, and it is anticipated a good season's run will result in 1909. The mill and headquarters of the company are at Sparwood, on the C. N. railway. The authorized capital is $35,000, of which $15,000 is fully paid up, and there is also a surplus of $10,000. E. R. J. Forster is president and manager. The amount invested in the enterprise is $10,000, the mill representing $7,000, and the timber limits $3,000. The acreage of limits owned by the company is 1,920 and in addition they also cut timber off other limits. The capacity of the mill is thirty thousand feet in ten hours. Owing to the burning of the mill there was no cut during 1908, but it is estimated that in 1909 the cut will reach five million feet. The timber manufactured is fir, larch, spruce and jack pine. Twenty-five men are employed in the mill, and thirty are employed in logging operations. The manager reports as to the outlook for 1909: "We have sold four million feet, but prices are low. However, wages are low, too, and we expect to manufacture cheaper lumber than ever before, as added to the reduction in cost of labor, we will have a much faster and better mill than we had before the fire. We expect the lumber trade and prices to pick up next fall as crops on the prairie are good. No marked improvement is looked for until that time, and not even then unless there is a good crop."

THE BAKER LUMBER CO., LTD.

This company is composed of Cranbrook capitalists and business men, with mills and head office located at Waldo, on the line of the C. N. railway, a few miles east of Cranbrook. The company has a capitalization of $300,000 and has invested in mills $90,000, and in timber limits $250,000. The mill has a capacity of seventy-five thousand feet per day of ten hours, and employs from sixty to sixty-five men. The acreage of timber limits held by the company is about 30,000, and the number of men employed in logging operations varies with the cut, at the present time only about fifty men being engaged in this work. The approximate cut for 1908 was five million feet, and it is estimated this will be doubled in 1909. The timber is pine, larch and fir. The officers of the company are: V. Hyde Baker, president; Simon Taylor, vice-president; C. D. McNab, manager, and W. Robertson, secretary.

As to the outlook for 1909, the company reports: "It cannot be considered encouraging; the close of the year will find the manufacturers with about as much stock on hand as was shipped during the entire year ending December 31, 1907, and, with the demand weaker, if anything, than at that date. Those qualified to express an opinion expect a rally during the spring of 1909, but it is not anticipated this will be lasting, and the general view of the manufacturers is that until their interests are adequately protected the lumber business will pass from its present condition of a mere struggle for existence to a moribund inaction, neither inviting to capital nor beneficial to the province."

NELSON'S BANNER PROPERTIES NOW BEING DEVELOPED

During the early part of the year *mining operations in the neighborhood* of Nelson were not extensive owing to unfavorable conditions, partly the result of low prices of some metals, and partly for other reasons which need not here be gone into. However, as the year advanced there was a decided improvement, until now, at the close, there is much to cause satisfaction with the substantially better position generally. *It is true there is room for further* improvement but since there are indications that this will in some measure, if not to full extent, be made during the ensuing year, there is on the whole good reason to regard the situation as gratifying for the present and encouraging for the future.

SILVER KING MINE.

Prominent among the advances made is the resumption of work at the Silver King mine on Toad mountain, so long worked by the Hall Mining and Smelting company and its predecessors. During part of the year 1907 this mine was operated by the company, following the expiry in 1906 of the lease of the property that had been held by M. S. Davys. Prior to the suspension of the company, late in 1907, the production during the year had amounted to nearly 2300 tons of ore containing some 28,000 oz. of silver and 160,000 pounds of copper. In April last information was cabled from England to the effect that Mr. Davys had completed arrangements to lease the mine for a comparatively *long period, and that he had* organized a development company to work it again, as soon as it should have been placed in a condition that would permit of operations being carried on with a fair prospect of profit resulting.

The new company, organized and registered in London, was named the Kootenay Development Syndicate, Limited. M. S. Davys is managing director and the local directorate consists of R. S. Lennie, L. Pratt, and W. J. Wilson, all well known business men residing in Nelson. H. B. Rudd is secretary.

In May some ore mined last fall was sent down the aerial tramway from the mine to the company's smelter at Nelson for shipment thence to Trail. In August the work of overhauling and repairing the tramway was undertaken, and extensive repairs were effected. This tramway, it may be mentioned, *was the first aerial ropeway erected in* Kootenay, and it has done much service during the years it has been in use. Its carrying capacity is about 100 tons per day.

On September 1st mining was resumed, this work being in the upper parts *of the mine, the lower levels being full* of water The total quantity of ore shipped during this year is between 800 and 900 tons, of an average value of 22 ozs. silver to the ton and four per cent copper. Many surface improvements have been made at the mine at a total cost, together with the repairs of the tramway, of about $15,000. These include the erection of a bunkhouse to *accommodate 50 men, to replace that* destroyed by fire some time since; the construction of an electric power transmission line 3-phase for 20,000 volts to be stepped down to 550 volts in the transformer station at the mine; the installation of several induction motors including one of 100 h.p. for driving the the hoist, and one of 50 h.p. for the hoist, and one of 50 h.p. for running the electric pump. By the time this shall appear in print it is likely the unwatering of the mine will have commenced, with a 500 gallon bailer, operated by the hoist. After the mine shall have been unwatered down to the 10th level by the bailer, the electric pump will be *used to keep it free from water. It is* estimated that it will take five or six weeks' bailing to get the water out, and thereafter a system of development will be entered upon simultaneously with the extraction of ore, the plan of work including both stoping and drifting. It is expected that about 50 men will be employed at the mine during the winter, under the direction of the superintendent. W. J. Turner, who is an old-timer in the Nelson district in which he is well and favorably known.

Incidentally it may be mentioned that one of the chief difficulties in the way of working the Silver King mine at a profit in the past was the very high cost of steam power used there. By substituting electric power which will be obtained from the West Kootenay Power & Light company, the cost of power will be much reduced and the profit-earning capacity of the mine be considerably increased.

QUEEN VICTORIA MINE

This mine was one of those so affected by the fall in the price of copper in *the latter half of last year as to pre*vent its operation being continued by those who had been working it under lease and bond. Its output in 1907 was stated at about 3500 tons, having an average assay value of 2.6 per cent copper, with very little gold and silver. *This bond having been relinquished, the* owners first did some work on it themselves and then gave an option on the property to New York capitalists, who have been prospecting it since last summer. A wagon road has been built from the railway at Beasley siding to the mine, and in order to obtain a suitable grade it was made about two miles in length. A power transmission line has been constructed from the West Kootenay company's system to the mine and a 6-drill air compressor installed. Prospecting is in progress by driving an adit on the vein and by diamond drilling. Two months ago it was reported in the press that some 75 men were employed and some 500,000 tons of ore had been blocked out, but this report has not been confirmed by any one in a position to verify it. It is known that some time since the property was examined by Walter Harvey Weed, an eminent geologist formerly on the staff of the United States geological survey, and recently by W. Yolen Williams of Spokane, in company with visitors from New York, but no information concerning the property was made public.

Some seven years ago this property was described by Mr. R. C. Campbell-Johnston, mining engineer, formerly of Nelson, who in a contribution to a mining journal said: "From the railway the mountains rise a steep elevation towards the north to an altitude of 2000 feet. As the copper ore deposits run up diagonally along the face of the mountains and are of great width, the facilities for open cut working without going underground are unexcelled. The show mine is the Queen Victoria, standing horizontally 1500 feet from the railway and vertically 1000 feet above. Here is a bluff of copper ore standing out in bold relief from the country rock, measuring along the face, that is the strike of the deposit, more than 400 feet in length. Across *the deposit horizontally the width is* 300 feet and the ore also shows vertically for 150 feet with a westerly dip. The specific gravity of the ore gives 200 lbs. to the cubic foot, similar to that of the Le Roi mine, or 10 cubic feet in place to the ton. By multiplying these *dimensions together and dividing the* product by ten, gives ore in sight 1,800,000 tons or six years' supply of ore at an output of 1000 tons daily for 300 days each year. The character of the deposits is somewhat similar to that of the ores of Boundary copper mines, being a zone of lime rock flanked by apparently rhyolite walls, changing to gabbros and diorites. * * * * * Below this bluff lie the Orinoco, Copper King, and Copper Prince mineral claims. Here the gravel wash is very deep, only exposing ore in places near the railway. All the wash is heavily studded with 'float' ore. * * * * *On apparently the same zone to the northeast is situated the Rio Tinto, on which there is an open cut in ore 70 feet across and not yet reaching either wall."

Mr. J. Parker Channing of New York, a mining engineer of international reputation, will, *it is understood shortly visit* the Queen Victoria property for the purpose of examining it. Meanwhile the work of prospecting is being continued, so that the extent and value of its big ore body may be made more evident.

GRANITE-POORMAN

The Granite-Poorman groups, situated five miles west of Nelson, are owned by the Duncan Mines, Limited. The property is under lease and bond to Thomas Gough, J. P. Swedberg and E. Guille.

The production during nine months of 1908 was about 6200 tons of ore milled, from which gold and concentrates to a total value of between $40,000 and $50,000 were obtained. No information has been received as to results during the remaining three months. Results for 1907 were officially reported as having reached somewhat similar figures to those just given for 1908.

Development work on the Poorman during the year consisted of 100 feet of drifting on No. 4 level, and 250 feet on No. 3 level, together with the following raises: From No. 4 to No. 3, 125 feet; intermediate to No. 3, 40 feet; No. 2 to surface, 70 feet. On the Granite group (White) a drift on a vein of good ore which was in 400 feet when drifting was commenced by the lessees, has been extended about 500 feet and there is now a distance of only 35 feet to reach the Granite shaft, which this drift is expected to unwater. On a vein parallel to the White, 150 feet has been drifted after a crosscut had been driven a similar distance to cut this vein. A raise 80 feet to the surface and 25 feet shaft sinking were also included in the year's work. On the Red Rock, No. 1 *drift has been put in 150 feet.* Some ground sluices on both groups uncovered very promising looking veins.

Surface improvements made were the erection of a 100-ton ore bin at White, whence the ore is loaded by car on the aerial tramway to the Granite stamp *mill. A 50-ton ore bin and sorting pocket* was built at the Red Rock. Work about to be undertaken is the removal of battery blocks under two of the mortars, the old blocks being much decayed.

Last summer a strike of rich ore in the new Granite vein was reported but no information has been received as to later developments in this connection. Apart from this, though, there is known to be ore available to keep the stamp mill running, and of a sufficiently good grade to return the lessees of the property a fair profit above operating expenses.

ELECTRIC ZINC SMELTER

Last July there was received at Nelson a shipment of 40 tons of zinc ore from the Lucky Jim mine, situated between Kaslo and Sandon in the Slocan district, for treatment at the electric zinc smelter, then in course of erection here. This was the first lot of zinc to arrive at the new works. It was not until later, though, that smelting operations were commenced. Concerning *this new industry, the following information* has been received.

"The electric zinc smelter of the Canada Zinc company at Nelson, which has been under construction during the past year, started operations late in the fall and is now producing spelter and lead-silver *bullion from mixed zinc-lead ore.* The average ore treated so far has been about 40 per cent zinc, 10 per cent lead and 12 ozs. silver, with 0.2 per cent copper, the last mentioned metal also being saved in the form of copper matte.

"The new plant is a departure in the *smelting of ores, in the use of a current* of electricity in place of a blast, which enables the zinc to be saved in the smelting of any ore, while in the blast furnaces the blast burns the zinc. The plant represents the expenditure of about $125,000, and five years of experi*mental work in the development of the* method. Owing to the great value of the process in enabling ores to be worked that otherwise would not pay a profit, the government of the province of British Columbia has assisted in the installation of the plant at Nelson to the extent of $20,000, and the result is already apparent in the increase in the value of properties carrying mixed ores of zinc.

"The electricity for the electric furnace is supplied by the West Kootenay Power & Light company at Bonnington Falls. It is transmitted to the plant at 16,000 volts and transformed to the lower voltage in the company's sub-station."

Two weeks ago The Daily News published an extended notice of these works, and from that the following excerpts have been made:

While experiments in regard to the undertaking have been in progress for about five years, the Canada Zinc company, limited, has been actively pushing operations for the past two years and success has now been achieved. The manager of the company is Robert Irving and a number of prominent local men are interested. Frederick T. Snyder of Chicago is the inventor of the process in use.

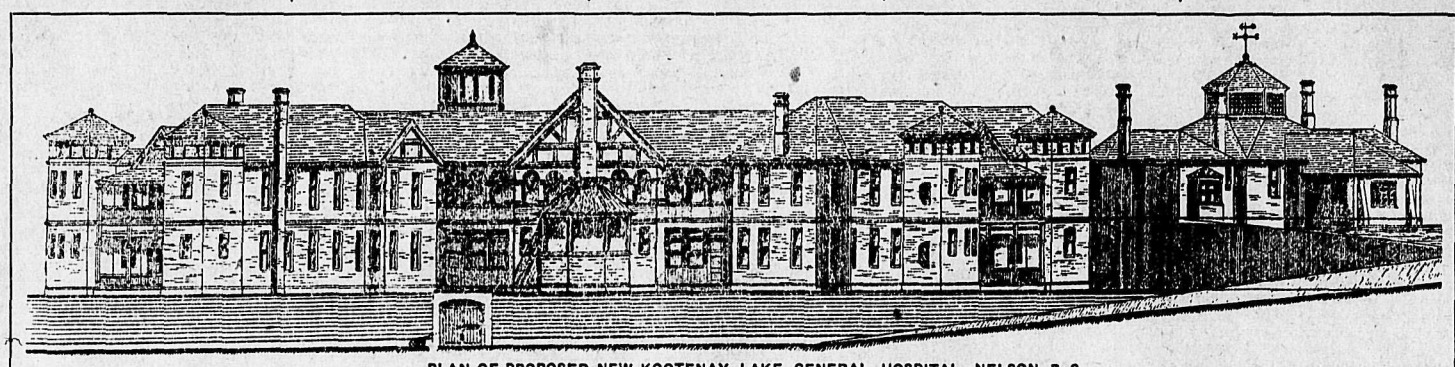
The plant is situated in Fairview, adjoining the city park and the C. P. R. shipyards and is accessible by both properties. Its capacity at present is ten tons a day, but this is to be increased to thirty tons in the near future and further as necessity arises. The number of men employed in connection with the works at present is forty, and as the plant is extended this number will be increased.

The city of Nelson, British Columbia, has the honor of having the first works of its kind on the continent, although similar plants have been in operation in Sweden, where the treatment of ore by electricity has met with a high degree of success, for about three years. It is true that a small experimental plant was located at Vancouver, but the Nelson plant is the first to be established on a commercial basis. In Sweden, *conditions are exceedingly favorable to* this method of treating ore, for electric power can be secured for about $5 or $6 per horse power, while the price of city power here is $30 per horse power. One of the problems which the promoters of the zinc works had to face was to reduce the cost of the power and to do this a system has been worked out by which only about half the power is required to operate the local plant as would be used in a similar work in Sweden.

By the use of electricity for heat in a lead furnace in place of coke and a blast considerable advantages accrue. The silver and lead loss from the top *of the furnace is stopped. The power* required to produce the blast is saved. The furnace capacity is increased as the space formerly occupied by coke becomes available for ore. But the principal advantage is that the zinc in the charge is no longer burned and may be condensed and saved. The slag being freed of the burden of dissolving this zinc requires less iron and can be compounded to carry away lower lead and silver values.

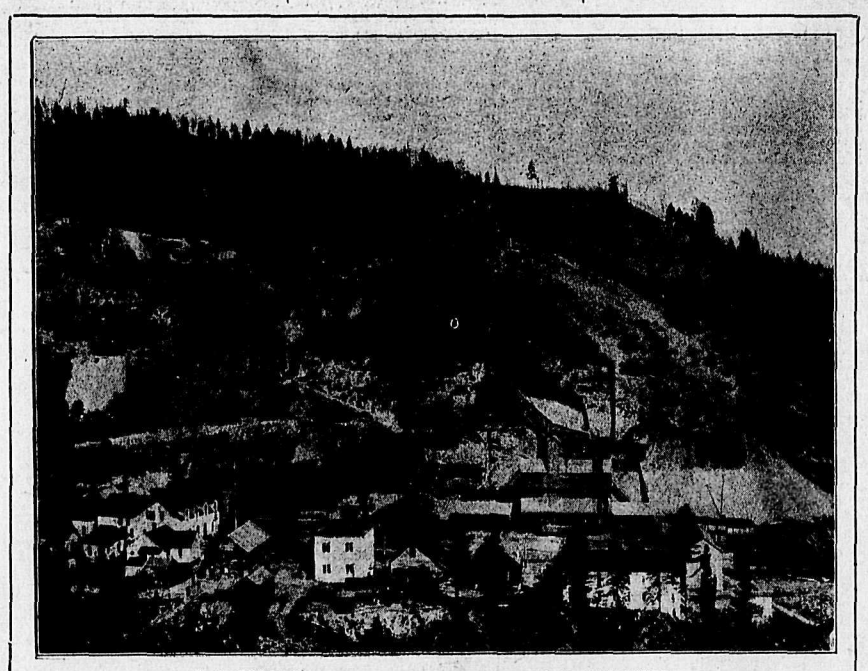
With these various modifications are made possible and advisable by the use of electricity for heat as is the case in connection with the Canada Zinc company's system, the zinc furnace and the lead furnace become practically the same structure and the process carried on in each *becomes identical.* The zinc limitations as to lead and iron and silver and the lead limitations as to zinc being removed such electrically heated combination furnace is especially adapted to mixed ores of lead and zinc, and zinc ores high in silver, both of which *are to be met with in this country* so frequently.

The development of the process of the Canada Zinc company and the measure of success that would attend its efforts, has been watched with interest by mining men generally. The success of the works, it is needless to say, should attract still greater attention and also should assist in interesting outsiders in mining in this country now that it can be made so much more profitable.

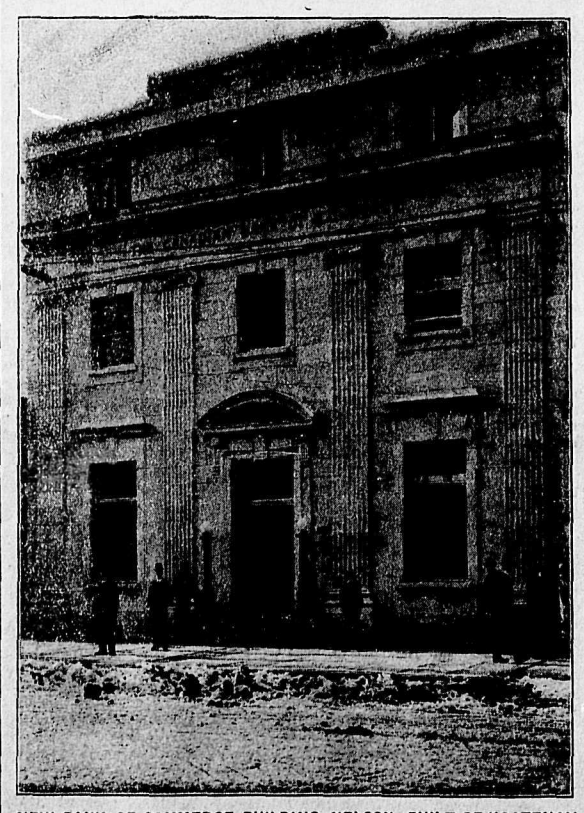


PLAN OF PROPOSED NEW KOOTENAY LAKE GENERAL HOSPITAL, NELSON, B. C.

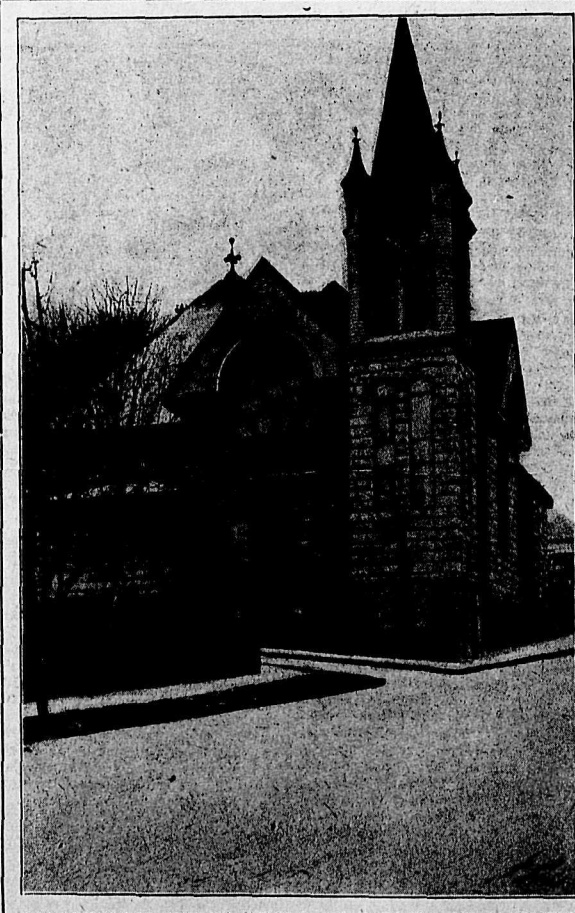
The Kootenay Lake General hospital was incorporated in April of 1893 and the building then in use was added to in 1900. It is now intended to make application to the government for a grant towards the erection of a new building fitted up with all the most modern medical appliances and arrangements. The hospital owns a splendid site and it is felt that far more favorable results will be obtained both in regard to the number of patients entering and in respect to the cures affected when the new building and equipment is ready for use. It is hoped that the new premises will be completed by Jan. 1, 1910. Apart from the advantages mentioned above the city itself will reap a large indirect benefit from the extra amount of money that will be spent here. The present staff consists of a resident medical superintendent, a matron, a head nurse and four pupil nurses. An inovation made during the past year is the alteration of what used to be the nurses house into a maternity home and the new feature is proving a great success.



B. C. COPPER CO.'S MOTHER LODE MINE NEAR GREENWOOD



NEW BANK OF COMMERCE BUILDING, NELSON—BUILT OF KOOTENAY MARBLE



NEW METHODIST CHURCH, NELSON, BUILT OF KOOTENAY MARBLE

OPTIMISTIC GREENWOOD

Your Greenwood man, catch him where you will, is an optimist. He believes in the theory of J. P. Morgan, who may assume to be an authority in some matters even if not an art critic, that the man who is not an optimist will never amount to much. This being the case the first day of January is always a glad New Year in Greenwood, and is a season given over rather to the consideration of future possibilities than to reflection upon the past.

But a year ago it must be admitted that the supply of optimism in Greenwood had run perilously near to the legal reserve. Any man not affected by the local tendency must have found the conditions anything but encouraging. The big *mines* were closed, and the high grade properties, suffering from the general lack of capital, were inactive. Business was worse than dull. There was nothing the trouble locally, but Greenwood, on account of the character of its activities, suffered most *seriously from the general depression of* the country.

Fortunately an opportunity was afforded for taking up many tie contracts and men who could no longer work in the mines found employment in the camps and were able to remain in the neighborhood. The first five months passed, helped along by the fact that the sun always shines in Greenwood, and then the *improvement began.* In June the mines reopened and the B. C. Copper company's smelter started with three furnaces. Shortly after the 150 men of the Dominion smelter were again at work. The worst was over and the up-turn had been reached.

It may safely be said that the future of Greenwood was never so bright as it is today. The closing of the Dominion Copper company's smelter was a backset, but that is but temporary, and it is offset by the general improvement. The tunnel project, the promoters of which plan to cross-cut the high grade properties of Greenwood camp, reach the Phoenix mines at depth and furnish an outlet for their ore, is now about to be realized, as work will begin immediately after the first of the year. Capital has been secured for the undertaking and there is now nothing to retard the work. And this tunnel has, with good reason, been one of the most reliable items in the stock of the local optimist.

Particularly with the view of advancing mining interests in this vicinity a local company is being formed which is bringing to the attention of the outside world some of the good things which Greenwood has to offer. Much advertising has been done and there is already absolute assurance that the long looked for capital is to appear on the scene and put his mighty shoulder to the wheel of progress.

The optimist is justified because *"we've got the stuff"* and have only lacked the chance to prove it. Any man you meet on the streets of Greenwood today will probably have a little sample of ore in his pocket which assays at least $200 to the ton. It comes from his claim just up the hill, and his neighbor has a similar claim, equally as rich. We all have them or interests in them and it takes but a slight stretch of the imagination to reckon ourselves potential millionaires. The mineral wealth of Greenwood and its vicinity is as yet hardly appreciated, but this is the dawn of the new year and better things are coming.

Another very encouraging feature is the amount of fruit land that has been taken up in this locality during the past year. Mining has been the overshadowing interest here, but now people are beginning to appreciate that here, as in other points in the Boundary country, ideal conditions obtain for the fruit grower. As a result many orchards have been planted and the foundation laid for substantial future prosperity. The town draws from an extensive outlying territory and the present rapid advancement of that territory is making for the good of the business centre.

*And so, in view of all facts and con*ditions, Greenwood, at the close of a year admittedly strenuous, is well content. The optimistic citizen bares his brow to the fragrance of the New Year's air, erects himself on his hind legs and paws the air in his enthusiasm. Men walk alertly and smile when they meet. The board of trade holds long and interesting meetings. Greenwood is coming into her own.

Really the optimistic citizen is an admirable fellow in his way.

REVIEW OF THE YEAR'S MINING OPERATIONS

(Continued from Page Twenty-five)

ern and complete, and everything about the collitery is planned with the object of developing here a large and important coal mining and coke making industry. Beehive coke ovens, 240 in number, have been erected, sufficient to give an initial output of about 300 tons per day, and the putting in of Belgian ovens, with by-product recovery, and distilling plant, is included in the plans for the future. Additional ovens will be built as required. This enterprise has been established under the immediate supervision of Mr. Lewis Stockett, who was also associated with the Bankhead Colliery, at Banff, Alberta, which, like the Hosmer mines, is an industry closely connected with the Canadian Pacific railway company.

Another coal mining industry established last year is that of the Corbin Coal and Coke company which has lately opened a mine in the Crow's Nest district and connected it by a 17-mile railway with the C. P. R. company's Crow's Nest branch. In addition there are several other coal companies which are preparing for mining coal but they are not yet in a position to regularly maintain an output.

The South Wellington Coal Mines, Ltd., has opened a coal mine on Vancouver Island and, during the course of development work, has taken out some 15,000 tons of coal. It is now installing a tipple of 1,000 tons daily capacity, constructing a tramway seven miles to tide-water, and building bunkers and loading plant at the shipping point. This company expects to have its preparatory work completed by next May.

Building Materials, Etc.—The production of these naturally was in the Coast distict, where are situated the larger cities of the province. On Vancouver Island there are the Vancouver-Portland cement company's works, and those of the Silica Brick company, both in the neighborhood of Victoria. There are also in that locality brick, pipe and tile making works which produce much manufactured material annually. Several large lime kilns added to total of production. Then there are granite and other building stone quarries from which a variety of excellent building stone is obtained both for use in the province and for shiument to the larger cities of the Pacific coast of the United States. Plant and machinery is being installed in connection with the opening of marble quarries at Nootka Sound, on the west coast of Vancouver Island, and the granite quarries of Burrard Inlet near the city of Vancouver, are also equipped for a much larger output than they have made in past years, though latterly that has been considerable. Marble is being used in the construction of the larger government buildings in the cities of Nelson and Rossland, while in the former city varieties of excellent marble are being worked for monuments and for finishing purposes for buildings, much of the latter being sent to Alberta for use in public buildings in the cities of the prairie country.

Miscellaneous—On the whole, while the total money value of the mineral production of the province is lower as compared with the years 1906 and 1907, —a position occasioned altogether by the great decrease in the prices of silver, lead and copper—there is undoubtedly much substantial progress to note. The establishment of the fact that lode mining at deep levels, as evidenced by the year's developments at Rossland and Texada Island, respectively, can be carried on with profit, makes for the permanence of that branch of the industry in the province. Again, the important improvements made in connection with the smelting or ores is another encouraging feature, this applying to silver, lead, copper and zinc. Placer mining will, no doubt, give a large total yield in the future, when the big hydraulic gold properties shall have been provided with more adequate equipment Coal mining too, is being steadily developed, especially in the Crow's Nest Pass region, and in smaller measure in Nicola Valey district, and on Vancouver Island. It is yet early to look for much development in the northern country; this must await the completion of railways. Taking a general survey, there is, as above suggested, much progress to note, and notwithstanding the drawbacks that are known to exist, it is quite reasonable to look for an early considerable increase in both quantity and total value of the mineral production of British Columbia, long known as "the mineral province of Canada."

BOUNDARY

Boundary district mines have produced approximately 7,230,000 tons of ore in less than nine years. Production was commenced during the first half of the year 1900 by the shipment to the Trail smelter of a few thousand tons of ore from the B. C. mine. During the second half of the year the Granby mines commenced to ship to the company's smelter at Grand Forks in the Boundary district. The total tonnage that year, including that of several other mines which made a comparatively small output, was 96,600 tons. In 1901 the total tonnage was 390,800 tons, the B. C. Copper company's smelter having in that year been completed and put into operation. In 1903 a third smelter was added—that at Boundary Falls, which later became the property of the Dominion Copper company. The output of ore was increased year after year until in 1906 it exceeded 1,000,000 tons—was, in fact, 1,162,000. The tonnage in 1908 was approximately 1,470,000 tons. The aggregate tonnage for all years to date is, as first above mentioned, about 7,230,000 tons; its total value may reasonably be stated at $40,000,000 or thereabouts.

The approximate apportionment of the large tonnage of ore shown above which has been produced by Boundary mines is as under:

	Tons
Granby Company's mines	4,642,000
B. C. Copper Company's mines	1,645,000
Dominion Copper Co.'s mines	595,000
Consolidated Co.'s Snowshoe Mine	278,000
Various small mines	70,000
Total	7,230,000

The position in regard to the larger copper mines of the Boundary appears to be generally satisfactory, except in so far as the Dominion Copper company is concerned. That company was working largely on borrowed money, so that having heavy interest payments to meet in addition to the working costs of its mines and smelter, it was unable to tide over the time of stress caused by a big reduction in the market value of copper and the resultant wiping out of operating profits, so its bondholders foreclosed. Fortunately the good name of the Boundary district as a field for mining enterprise will not suffer, under the circumstances that three large companies continue to profitably mine and smelt its copper ores, as would be the case were it to be judged only by the unfortunate result of the Dominion Copper company's undertaking.

The steady extension of the mining and smelting operations of the three companies—the Granby, British Columbia Copper and Consolidated—which are successfully operating in the district, and the substantial increase in the ore reserves in their respective mines, together with the important additions made and being made to the machinery and plant of their mines and smelters, so as to ensure the greatest possible increase in efficiency and economy in mining and smelting a large tonnage of copper ore, augurs well for the future of the mining industry of this district, which in total value of mineral product holds pride of place for the fourth successive year among all the mining districts of British Columbia not excepting East Kootenay with its big production of lead and coal, nor West Kootenay with its silver and lead from the Slocan and its gold and copper from Rossland, nor the Coast with its old-established coal mining industry, its considerable production of building materials and its much larger area from which to draw additions to its total production from metalliferous mines.

There is another encouraging feature in connection with mining in the Boundary, namely, that operations were last year extended to other properties than those comparatively few which have for years been the chief producers of the district. It is worthy of note that the Consolidated Mining and Smelting company of Canada, besides proving the existence in the Snowshoe mine of a much larger tonnage of ore than was known earlier to be available, has developed a promising body of ore on a property adjoining the Granby group, known as the Phoenix Amalgamated, and which was acquired last summer by the Consolidated company. Not only does it appear that this newly opened ore body will give a large tonnage but shoots of ore above the average grade of that occurring in other Boundary copper mines are stated to have been met with as progress has been made with development work on the property. The British Columbia Copper company also is prospecting a group of claims in a part of the camp which has not yet made any considerable production of ore. There is still another property that is stated to warrant the expectation that it will in the course of a year or so be a fairly large shipper. While these three properties are not yet producing much ore the promise they give of doing so in the near future is mentioned as indicating progress in the district.

Before giving some information relating particularly to the larger shipping mines, a brief passing sentence will be made to what have been known as the "high-grade" mines of the Boundary. No opinion will be offered here as to the reason or cause of the want of continued success in working the numerous small properties, most of them near Greenwood on the slopes or foothills of the mountains immediately east of Boundary Creek. The simple fact is mentioned that notwithstanding their earlier promise and their production of a few thousands of tons of rich silver-gold ores, most of them are idle today, which situation is decidedly disappointing.

NEW CONCENTRATING MILL, BLUEBELL MINE—RIONDEL

Just one other matter will be briefly referred to, namely, the proposal to drive a long tunnel from Boundary creek near Greenwood into the mountain towards Phoenix. Whether or not this is an enterprise giving reasonable promise of deserving financial support is for those who are supplying or will be asked to supply, the money to determine. If it be an undertaking that may be expected to be successful it is to be hoped that it will be financial and proceeded with—not simply commenced, but prosecuted until its objects shall have been attained. On the other hand if it be not an enterprise that is within the ordinary bounds of probability of success, persistence in it can only have one result—the failure of the scheme and consequent risk of making outsiders regard with suspicion other new district enterprises that shall be launched in future.

SLOCAN

It has become so much a habit with not a few people in the mining sections of British Columbia to take it for granted no material progress is being made in the Slocan that is is very difficult to convince them that any change for the better could or can come to that district. Yet it is a simple fact that Slocan's mining industry has made substantial progress during the two years last past, and particularly in the year just closed. If any unprejudiced observer will take the trouble to make careful enquiries from those well informed as to the amount of work being done and the production made, he will, it is here confidently asserted, come to the conclusion that, taking the district as a whole, from Kootenay lake on the east to Slocan lake on the west, and including in his survey the several mining camps throughout Ainsworth, Slocan and Slocan City mining divisions, there are quite an encouraging number of cases where the position, as compared with that of two years ago, shows a decided improvement. It is not denied that there were instances where there has been the reverse of progress, yet taking the district all through, the condition of several of the larger mines, the tonnage of ore available for shipment, the fact that the lead bounty payments will be continued until 1913, and the steadily returning confidence of many of those directly interested, it is here maintained that the situation is decidedly more satisfactory and that it only requires better prices for silver, lead, and zinc to give the mining industry of the Slocan a marked impetus.

Entering the Slocan mining division from the neighboring Ainsworth division, which, by the way, takes in part of what is usually regarded as the Slocan district including Whitewater camp, dealt with in this review under the head of Ainsworth so as to be in accord with the rule observed in the official reports of the provincial Bureau of Mines—there are several properties in the vicinity of Bear lake, which are in Slocan division. Beside the Empress and Silver Glance, already mentioned as being in Ainsworth, there is in the same "dry belt" a claim known as the Jo Jo, which being high up on the divide, is usually reached from Three Forks, going thence up to the head of the north fork of Carpenter creek. The production of this claim, like that of the Empress, has been small, but its ore runs high in silver and some rich specimens of free gold have been found on it.

AINSWORTH

Ainsworth camp or Hot Springs, as it was formerly called, is one of the oldest mining camps in British Columbia. It is situated on the western shore of Kootenay lake, about 28 miles by steamer from Nelson. The ore veins, while fairly rich in lead, are generally of low silver value. Among the exceptions are the Krao, in which native silver has been found, and the Gallagher. When the rich silver veins of the Slocan were discovered in 1891, there was a stampede from Ainsworth to that district, and since then the camp has not been nearly so active as it was. The ore deposits are, on the whole, of moderate size, and the tenor of the ore is lead and zinc of fairly good grade, hence, with efficient mining and milling on a scale commensurate with the deposits, success would undoubtedly result and Ainsworth once again become a lively camp. It has one very serious drawback, though—a number of the mineral claims have been crown granted and the owners of some of these do not work them, but are waiting until their neighbors shall develop adjoining ing properties so that they may benefit from the enterprise of the latter at little cost to themselves.

Among the properties which in the past years have been developed are the Highlander, on which there has been done much work—some 3,000 feet of tunnelling, 1,300 feet of drifting, and about 500 feet of winzes and raises; the Tariff, in which several levels have been opened up; the Highland Star, Old Jeff, Glengarry, United, Union, Buckeye and others which do not appear to have shipped any ore in 1908, and the following which are credited with having made small shipments: Gallagher, Krao, Maestro, New Jerusalem, No. 1, and Spokane. There is, under the circumstances, very little to be said of the majority of these claims. Some notes of the Gallagher and others follow.

It is interesting to note in connection with this camp that there is on Coffee creek an installation of the Taylor hydraulic air compressor plant, which compresses air by falling water and supplies some of the mines in the camp with compressed air for drilling and other purposes. The pressure, however, is not sufficient to be of very great service where operations call for a pressure of at least 100 pounds, thus illustrating what can be done in the direction of providing power in this way.

MONUMENTS OF NELSON'S PROGRESSIVENESS

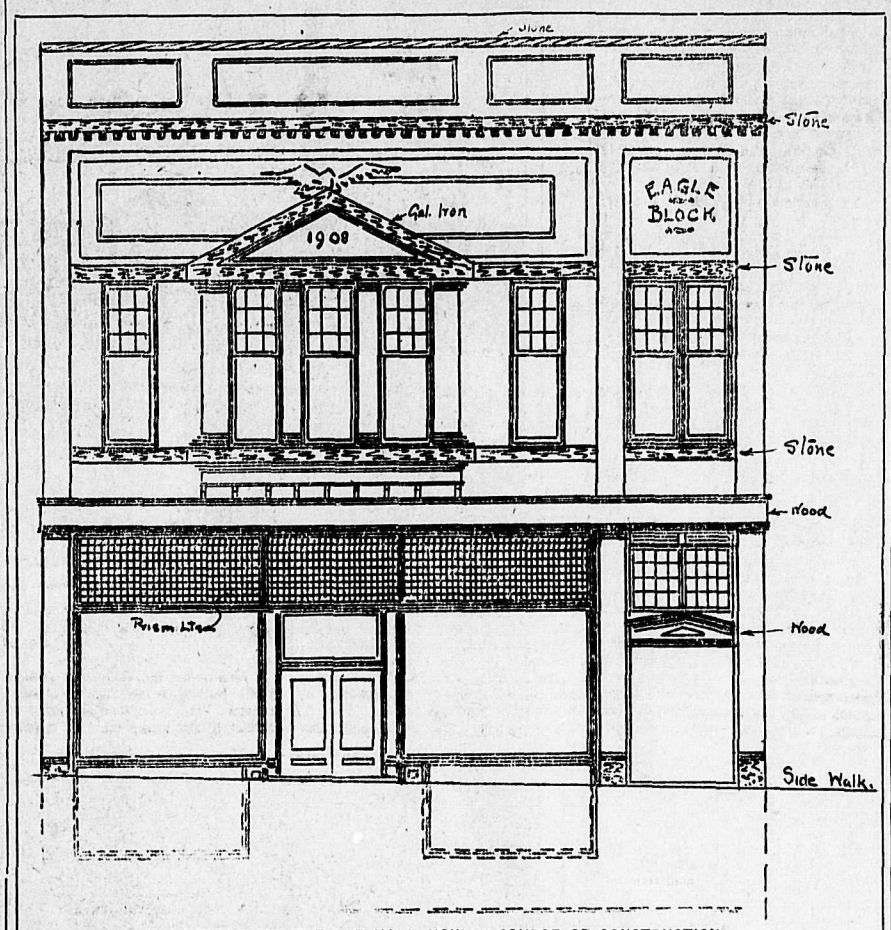
Conspicuous among the new public buildings erected in Nelson during 1908, is the new F. O. E. hall on Baker street, adjoining the Queen's hotel. The building is of brick, trimmed with local granite, the front being of selected red stock brick, pointed in red mortar. The inside walls are to be finished in white plaster of paris finish and the ceilings will be of pressed steel. The building is 120x50 feet, and contains a basement the full size, with a 7-foot ceiling, in which is to be placed the steam plant for the heating of the building.

The ground floor is intended for commercial purposes, and will be unbroken by partitions. The rear 34 feet of this floor will be raised two feet, and a neat and commodious office will be placed at the back end. The front on this floor will be metal with plate glass windows, and Luxfer prism sidewalk lights. The ceiling in this floor will be 16 feet.

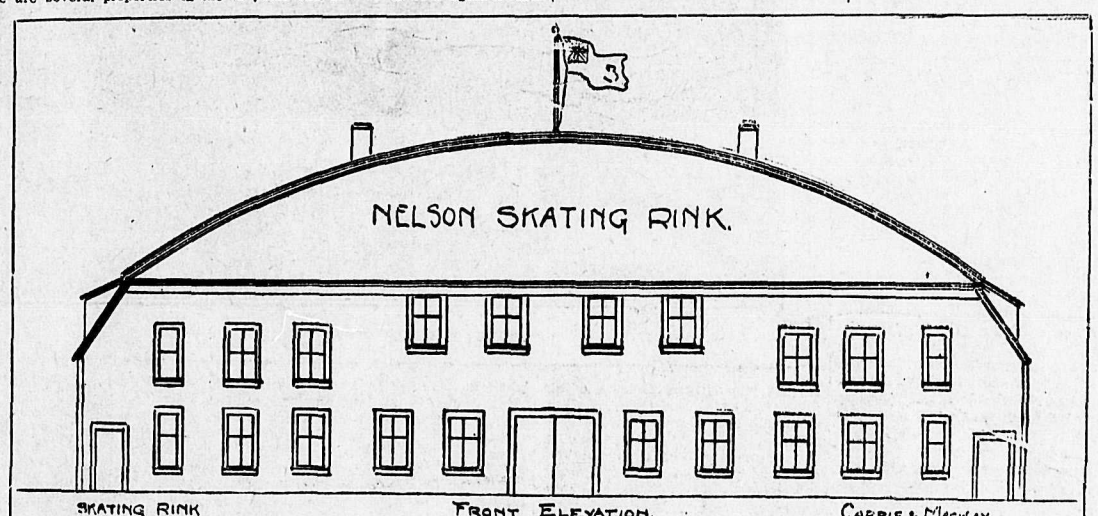
The second floor is supported on steel columns and girders, the ceiling being 18 feet. On the west side of this floor will be a large assembly room, 34x62 feet, to be used for lodge purposes . In the front there will be a small assembly room 47x23 feet. Between these two rooms are four smaller rooms fitted with the necessary lockers, etc., for lodge paraphernalia. Adjoining these is a kitchen and pantry, also lavatories. At the rear of the main assembly room will be a commodious refreshment room with dressing rooms and lavatories adjoining. On the east side will be a drawing room 13x38 feet, to the rear of which will be a private room for ladies, with lavatories. The floor in the main assembly will be of hard maple.

Over the main assembly room there will be a Mezzanine floor or gallery, opening into the main lodge room, with two smoking rooms, one at each end. The lodge room and the drawing room will be lighted with skylight in the roof, the smaller assembly room being lighted from the front. Proper ventilation will be provided through direct radiators, and a system of foul air ducts will be installed in each room.

The second floor front will have a bay window projecting over the lower front, thus forming a comfortable window seat in the smaller assembly room. The gable over this will contain a stone bearing the date of erection, and this will be surmounted by a gilded eagle with outspread wings—the emblem of the order.



NELSON AERIE, F. O. E. HALL NOW IN COURSE OF CONSTRUCTION



NELSON'S NEW RINK—TO BE COMPLETED THIS WEEK

BUNKHOUSE, BLUEBELL MINE—RIONDEL

Mr. John Burns has the contract for all work in connection with the building with the exception of the heating, which is awarded to Messrs. Smith & Hunden. The architects are Messrs Carrie & Mackay of Nelson.

NEW SKATING RINK.

The long talked of new skating rink is rapidly nearing completion, and soon the click of the skate and swish of the puck will resound merrily within its walls.

This building stands out as a great monument of the enterprise, industrial skill and mental ability of our citizens. The financing of this big undertaking was left in the hands of capable gentlemen of Nelson, and a brave response was made to the call of the able directorate for the necessary capital. The directors are: Messrs. W. Waldie, W. J. Wilson, J. Patrick, G. W. McBride, M. R. McQuarrie, H. Wright and A. Lambert, sec.-treas. Nelsonites should be specially gratified to Mr. Waldie, who has given almost his whole time during the past six weeks in making it a sure thing that they would have a rink second to none in the Dominion.

The designing of the huge building was placed in the hands of Carrie & Mackay, architects, and in due course the contract was let to W. G. Gillett, who, notwithstanding the adverse weather, and has lost no time in pushing the work to completion, an average of fifty Nelson workmen being daily employed on the construction.

The accompanying sketch and the following particulars, will give our readers a fair knowledge of the immensity of the structure. The over all dimensions are: Length, 207 feet; width, 127 feet; height from ice level to highest point on roof 73 feet. The ice sheet is 180 feet long and 80 feet wide with rounded corner. Five tiers of seats are placed on either side and the spectator has a clear view of the rink, uninterrupted by post or pillars. A promenade seven feet wide stretches the full length of the building on either side. At the entrance end are situated commodious dressing rooms, club rooms with lavatories, shower baths, etc., supplied with hot and cold water and a refreshment room. There are also four tiers of seats raised high above the ice level at this end and a gallery for the band.

The seating capacity is for 1200 persons and 800 more could comfortably view the rink from the promenades. If the building was used for meeting purposes it would hold 8,000 persons. The floor of the arena is made up of double boards, lined between with tar paper and supported on sleepers bedded in the earth.

The striking feature of the structure is the roof, which has a clear span of 110 feet. The area covered by the roof is over three fifths of an acre, and with an average winter's snow fall the distributed weight on the roof will be about 900,000 pounds. This is supported by twenty braced trusses so supported that if another foot of snow above the average should lie on the roof, no timber in the truss will be strained above one-fifth of the breaking strain. The roof sheathing is held in position by strong joists and covered with Paroid.

The approximate quantity of lumber used in the building is above a quarter of a million feet, board measure, and has all been supplied by the local mills.

FAMOUS SHEEP CREEK MINES

(Continued from page twenty-seven.)

streak of 12 to 18 inches. A cross cut is being driven at a lower level, and this is expected to prove the presence at this greater depth of much ore of high grade, the belief being that the ore shoot will be found to be large.

Production to June 30 was of a value of $16,000; since then shipments worth about $12,500 have been made. The average gold contents of the ore shipped from the Moen vein are stated to have been 7 oz. to the ton, with a little silver—about 2.5 oz. Shipments are to be continued (sleighing and rawhiding) all through the winter, and arrangements are being made to put in a 10-stamp mill.

DEVLIN GROUP

The Devlin group, also known as the Columbia group, includes three full sized claims and two fractions. It lies about 3000 feet northeast of the Queen and is on the same side of the creek and hill as the Mother Lode. It is owned by John G. Devlin and associates, and work had been done on it intermittently for two to three years until last September, since when six men have been steadily employed doing devlopment work.

There are four veins known to occur on the property. On No. 1 a drift is being run. This vein, Mr. Devil says, is 6 feet 6 inches between walls, much of it free milling ore, and an average sample assayed $22, while from an 18-inch paystreak on the hanging wall assays have ranged from $85 to $105. The paystreak ore is being sacked, and it is intended to ship a car of it to the Northport smelter early in January.

These claims have all been surveyed and application has been made for a crown grant. It is Mr. Devlin's intention to continue work all through the winter, and to ship the ore taken out in the course of development. He states that he considers the property a most promising one and the camp the most likely looking he has been in during his 25 years of prospecting in the Kootenay. A point he makes is that more money has been taken out of Sheep creek properties, in the shape of gold, than has been expended on them, and this he considers excellent evidence of the value of the camp.

REVIEW OF THE LEAD MINING INDUSTRY FOR YEAR

By G. O. Buchanan.

Notwithstanding the elimination of some familiar names the list of mines Kootenay and Yale which shipped silver-lead ores during 1908 is of respectable length.

We note the following: St. Eugene, North Star, Sullivan, Blue Bell, Richmond-Eureka, Standard, Vancouver, Whitewater, Whitewater Deep, Rambler-Cariboo, Silver Cup, Ruth, Reco, Emerald, Monarch (Field), Golden Giant, Hewitt, Arlington (Erie), Arlington (Slocan), American Boy, Alpha, Blue Bird (Sandon), Blue Bird (Rossland), Black Diamond, Cork, Canadian Group, Curlew, Empress, Elkhorn, Early Bird, Fisher, Maiden, Homestake, Hattie Brown, Hot Punch, Keystone, Last tie Robert, Maestro, Mayflower Little Roboert, Maestro, Millie Mack, Montezuma, No. I, Province, Providence, Queen-Dominion, Rio, Sally, Silver Hustler, Silver Glance, Silver Star, Slocan Star, Sovereign, Sunset, Spokane, Silver Bell, B. C. & Tilbury, Wakefield, Wellington Westmount, Ymir, Kootenay Ore Co., La Plata, Molly Hughes, Sunshine, Forget, Fergus Callaher, Hylands, Libby, McAllister Group, New Jerusalem, Maggie, Scerio Verde, Red Eagle, Revenue, Summit, True Fissure, Ruby, Royal Irish, Bismark, Yukon, Duncan, Crescent.

The production of lead for the year will be about 22,000 tons, as compared with 28,000 tons in 1905, 26,389 tons in 1906 and 24,334 tons in 1907, showing a gradual falling off in the volume of output.

The term for which the Lead Bounty Act of 1903 was operative, expired on June 30th, of this year. The amount of bounty earned under its provisions was $712,000, leaving of the amount originally provided for, which was $2,500,000, an unexpended balance of $1,788,000.

For 2-5 of the five year period the price of lead had been above £16 in London, and payments had been obliterated. In the fall of 1907 the price of lead fell rapidly, and bounty payments became effective in December. On June 4 lead was $12.10, and the full bounty was payable. On June 30, £12|5, was reached. This was low water. A rise immediately followed, and the price since has varied from £13 to £14.

In response to urgent requests from this district, backed up as these were by the representations of many influential papers, boards of trade, etc., throughout Canada, parliament saw fit to extend the payment of bounties until June 30, 1913. The new act differs from the old in that the full rate of bounty (75 cents per 100 pounds of lead) is paid until the price of pig lead in London has reached £14|10, instead of £12|10 as before, per ton of 2240 pounds when the rate of bounty is diminished by the amount of such excess. The old act was intended to guarantee the producer of lead a steady price of £16, equal to about $2.50 per 100 pounds of lead. The new act practically raises the price £2 per ton, equal to about 43 cents per 100 pounds. The new act does not otherwise differ from the old. The full rate has been continuously payable since July 1 of this year, and the earnings have been about $30,000 per month.

Some slight changes have been made in the regulations. Changes in ownership and management of mines, must be reported to the minister of trade and commerce. Lessees claiming bounty, must show consent of owners. The rate of bounty shall be computed according to the London quotation upon the day the lead is taken into stock at the smelter, such day not to be later than the last day of the calendar month during which the ore was unloaded from the cars at the smelter grounds. For the purposes of the act, the lead contents shall be determined by fire assay, as used in ordinary commercial assaying.

The smelter of the Sullivan Group Mining company at Marysville closed down at the end of February, and has not since been in operation. This plant while in operation was supplied almost entirely from the mine belonging to the company at Kimberly. The ore bodies are still enormous, and it is fully expected that an enterprise so promising, and which under adverse conditions was to a large extent successful, will at an early date be taken up and vigorously prosecuted.

The communities at Marysville and Kimberly are put into difficulties by the suspension of work at this mine and smelter, and it is much to be hoped that resumption will come about before the people are forced to leave their homes.

The North Star mine, which is close beside the Sullivan at Kimberly, has under the management of N. McL. Curran had a prosperous year and has been one of the large shippers.

The St. Eugene mine at Moyie, now the property of the Consolidated Mining & Smelting company of Canada, has somewhat more than maintained its enviable reputation throughout the year. Since the settlement reached with its employees at about the first of the year, work has proceeded very steadily. The manager is P. Stewart, Esq., M. E., of Rossland, the resident superintendent is S. G. Blaylock, the accountant O. A. Kamm. The force at the mine and mill consists of about 450 men. Development work has been pushed, and with gratifying results, the ore reserves having been greatly strengthened. The mill is the largest, and best equipped plant of the kind in Canada. It has been extended and improved during the year. The whole of the output this year has gone to the Trail smelter. There has been no export of ore.

As a producer of silver-lead ore this mine stands alone, its tonnage far exceeding that of all our other mines put together.

The historic Blue Bell on Kootenay lake has entered upon another phase of existence. Its present owners the Canadian Metal company, have invested the necessary capital to develop and equip it for the last extreme of economic production. At a cost of some $80,000 water power has been installed sufficient for all milling and lighting purposes. The concentrating mill embodies the latest ideas of ore separation.

A magnetic separator for the recovery of zinc, has lately been completed. These works stand close to the wharf over which shipments to barge are made. The whole plant is so nearly automatic that it seems deserted. The portal of the tunnel is almost at the door of the mill. The ore bodies are found at a couple of hundred feet inwards. Thence after a pleasant ramble of a quarter of an hour, through huge galleries with floors and walls and ceilings of shining galena, and after a few easy ascents by ladder, a tourist can come out at the back of the knoll and be shown the primitive furnace of the Hudson's bay company, and the ore showings in contention for which Hamill and Sproule 30 years ago lost their lives. The manager under whose supervision all the modern development has been carried out is S. S. Fowler, who with his family occupies a handsome bungalow on the bluff overlooking the lake. The foreman is Charles F. Sherwin, the assayer is R. H. Lee, the business man Duncan McFarland, Esq.

The Blue Bell is the "show mine" of the country, the place where a great mine can be seen with the minimum of exertion. Not only gentlemen, but lady tourists as well, frequently walk through it.

In the Ainsworth camp, the Spokane, Maestro, No. 1, Black Diamond, New Jerusalem and Gallagher have been shippers, none on a large scale.

A considerable amount of development has been put upon the Gallagher by its owner A. D. Wheeler. Its present showing is very satisfactor. At the Krao a long tunnel is in contemplation but no work has been done in 1908.

The properties of the King Solomon Mines Co. at Woodberry have passed into the hands of D. M. Nelles. At about 14 miles up the creek Mr. Nelles has a group of claims upon which some good showings occur. Some development has been put upon these this summer. C. F. Caldwell has a small force at work upon the Pontiac, and will ship ore during the snow season. The government trail which has been graded for about 10 miles up the creek should be pushed ahead another 4 or 5 miles.

On the South Fork of Kaslo creek a considerable amount of work has been done. The Montezuma the property of H. Geigerich, made some good shipments and was in shape for a larger output, but was unfortunately put out of business for the present by the destruction in October of its fine concentrating mill. Mr. Geigerich was protected to a large extent by insurance, but the accident involves the present suspension of work.

The Cork now the property of the Selkirk Mining company, has under the management of A. Fournier of Kaslo, carried on vigorous development and has been a shipper. The Province, the property of H. Geigerich and others has been leased to Messrs. Whittier and Pratt. The ore body is an extension of that found in the Cork, and is being worked through the Cork tunnel. The showing is promising, and some of the ore has reached the smelter.

Some work has been put upon the Flint and the Silver Bell, with good results.

The works of the Kootenay Ore Co. at Kaslo, have treated about 1000 tons of zinc ore, but have not otherwise been busy. This plant has an up-to-date magnetic separating plant, supplied with electricity from the power plant on Kaslo river.

The Whitewater and Whitewater Deep mines now under lease to Messrs. Retalleck, Fowler and Koch, and under the management of John L. Retalleck, have been amongst the heavy shippers. These properties are reported to be in fine condition, and it is understood that development work on a large scale is contemplated and provided for.

A small shipment has been made from the Wellington.

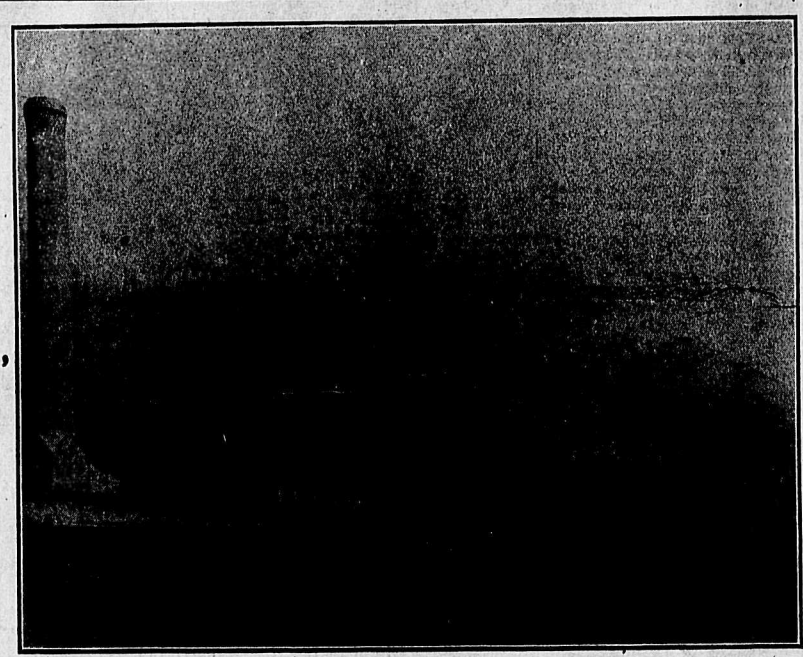
The Silver Glance at Bear lake, the property of J. W. Power has had some work in the way of search for new ore bodies, and has produced some of its characteristically high grade ore.

The Ramber-Cariboo at Macguigan has employed about 40 men. Existing levels have been extended 1500 to 2000 feet. Upraises to the extent of 500 feet have been made. Outside the mine, all buildings have been moved from the head of the old shaft, to the portal of the tunnel, through which the mine is now worked. Ore bodies have been followed downward to the 150 foot level. A large amount of high grade ore is now in sight. Operating expenses have been provided from returns of ore shipped, but it has not been the policy of the company to deplete the reserves, while silver remains at its present low price, nor indeed to push production in any case until development has reached a point at which the minimum of economy can be attained.

In the Sandon camp the principal shipper has been the Richmond-Eureka the property of the Consolidated Mining & Smelting company of Canada. The mine is on the esat side from Sandon creek, and reaches the C. P. R. grounds at Sandon by a bucket tram. About a dozen car loads per month of high grade material is shipped from Sandon. A. W. Davis is superintendent.

CANADA ZINC CO'S SMELTER, NELSON, B. C.

The ore body of the Richmond-Eureka extends into adjacent property of the Slocan Star mine, and Oscar V. White is getting good results from work on his side of the line. The Slocan Star has not otherwise been active. The Star vs. White case has been carried to the supreme court of Canada, where a hearing of an appeal from the B. C. court was had in October. Judgment has not yet been rendered.



GRANBY SMELTER GRAND FORKS, B. C.

The assets of the Last Chance Mining Co. have passed to the Silver Cord Mining Co. of which Louis Pratt is manager. Active development and some shipment of ore is in progress.

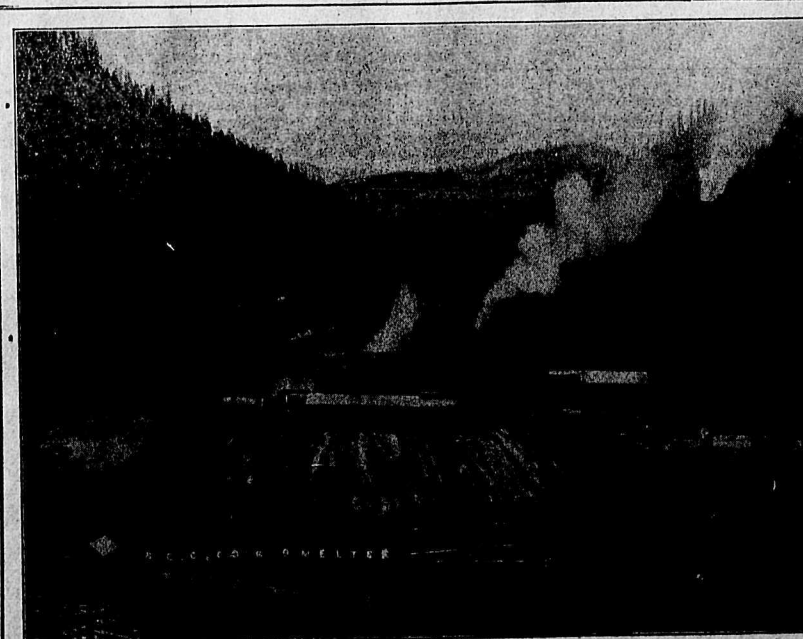
A remarkable ore body was located by Mr. Zattoni, lessee upon the Reco property. The occurrence is upon an offshoot of the main vein at a point where the vein had been worked out.

Mr. Zattoni is the lucky man of the Sandon camp for this season and it is presumed will be some hundreds of thousands of dollars ahead by the time his strike is worked out.

The Ruth under the management of George Alexander has been a steady shipper, and has had also active development throughout the year.

The Lone Bachelor, Silver Hustler, Elkhorn, Sovereign, Summit, Queen-Dominion, Rio and a few others have been shippers upon a small scale.

At Silverton the Standard under the management of G. H. Aylard, and the Vancouver the property of the Le Roi No. 2 company of Rossland have been heavy shippers. The Hewitt, Canadian Group, Alpha, Fisher, Maiden and Wakefield have also been producers. The Molly Hughes near New Denver is said to have a very promising showing. A force of 35 men is at work on the Westmount on 10-mile creek. Some good ore has been shipped. H. R. Jorand of Slocan City represents the owners.



B. C. COPPER CO'S SMELTER, GREENWOOD, B. C.

In the Trout lake camps the year has been quiet except as regards the Silver Cup, where a force of 40 men have been kept at work under the superintendency of F. C. Merry. The Silver Cup has been a steady shipper.

The La Plata mines on Kokanee creek operated during the early months and have since been shut down. Bruce White is now engaged in negotiations looking to resumption of work upon this very promising property.

On the line of the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway, the Emerald under the management of John Waldbeser of Salmo is a large producer of galena ore of good gade. The Arlington managed by Leslie Hill although primarily a gold mine carries a small percentage of lead and is a steady shipper. In Northeast Kootenay the Monarch at Field, and the Giant at Golden, have had considerable development and have been shippers of good ore.

The owners of the Aurora property on the south side of Moyie lake are developing a strong showing, presenting remarkable resemblance to its gigantic neighbor across the lake. A company under the management of Charles D. Mackay of Nelson have made a large expenditure in an attempt to catch the St. Eugene ledge in the bottom of the lake.

The smelter at Trail, now the only lead smelter in operation in Canada, has had large expenditure during the year. The Huntington-Heberlein process has been installed for the treatment of the whole of the silver-lead ores, the lead furnaces have been rebuilt, and the refinery doubled in capacity. The explanation of the diminished output of the year is to be found in the phenomenal fall in the price af lead from £21|5 to £12|5 and in the price of silver from 69 to 48 cents per oz. There are but few lines of business that can stand a shrinkage of 40 per cent. in the gross value of output.

It is probable that we must wait for an advance in the price of at least the silver contents of our ore, before we shall see a substantial increase in the volume of mining.

NELSON BOARD OF TRADE

A Review of the Year by F. A. Starkey, President.

"Looking back over the year, one cannot but be impressed with two outstanding features,—the splendid way in which Kootenay weathered the financial gale which struck this continent in 1907 and the splendid recovery of strength that the business situation has shown through 1908, a recovery which may not only be now regarded as practically complete, but which may also be regarded as putting the business of the district in a sounder, safer and generaly more satisfactory position than it occupied before the late and notorious "financial stringency."

"Of course, while the present volume of business is large and generally satisfactory, both as regards present conditions and future outlook and while Kootenay came through the stringency splendidly, it cannot be denied that business did receive a considerable setback, but I am inclined to think that the fact that the commerce of the district the fact that commerce of the district is, as a result, on a more conservative and a sounder basis. Any tendency to spread out too far has been checked and merchants are restricting their operations to a scale well within their power to handle. In this connection, we must not fail to give credit where it is due, to the high financial authorities who, occupying powerful positions, adopted the policy, which, while it tended naturally to induce the stringency, prevented the development of a more serious situation which would possibly have required the word "panic" for its description. That Canada came through the depression so much better than other countries and suffered so much less at the time, is undoubtedly largely due to the financial policy guided by such men as Sir Edward Clouston, General Manager of the Bank of Montreal, recently knighted by the King, and Byron E. Walker, general manager of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, also honored not long ago by His Majesty. The annual reports of these two managers show that the indebtedness to the banks has been greatly reduced while the deposits have increased to an unusual magnitude.

Speaking of the Kootenay, a factor in the situation locally was the splendid conduct of the miners and smelter-men, who, with excelent business wisdom and forethought, accepted a reduction in wages in order that the mining industry might be continued in operation as far as possible, despite the financial stringency and a demoralized market. Another factor in the recovery and one which directly affected and will shortly affect to a greater degree, the Kootenay district, was the big crop harvested in the prairie provinces this year. The crop did much to restore confidence, and the renewed demand for lumber that will result from it will act directly on the Kootenay through the lumber industry.

"The present situation is this. The volume of business is large but steadier than formerly. The reason is that the merchants are now ordering their goods in smaller quantities at a time. In the provision trade, for instance, it has in the past been the custom for the merchants to order heavily in the fall to get the advantage of buying before the winter advance. This year, however, they have not done so, contenting themselves with smaller quantities at a time, and thus keeping their operations more easily within their grasp; this policy being, as I remarked before, a feature of the present situation. At the same time the merchants are buying as much as ever, but the volume of trade is steadier, and this policy will prove of advantage to the country in the long run.

"The future never looked brighter. In fact the situation is the best in years. The outlook in the old camps, such as Rossland, is most encouraging, as for example, the finding of rich deposits in the South Belt and the splendid output of the mines of the Granby and B. C. Copper companies. Then the Slocan, by the aid of the Lead Bounty, granted with a broad-minded and business-like generosity by the Dominion government has developed and advanced rapidly and is still developing and advancing in a way that promises a brilliant future. Then in the mining of free milling gold ores, the recent discoveries and developments have been phenomenal, particularly in the Sheep Creek district, as shown by the continual shipments of gold bricks to Nelson. This should touch the imagination and arouse the enthusiasm of Kootenain, particularly of the citizens of Nelson, but so far is this from being the case that it has been remarked that a large red apple will create more stir in ands of dollars, and representing the proof of the richness of adjacent gold mines.

"Why is there not more proper enthusiasm among the people of Nelson? Why do they appear to lack that valuable gift, of imagination, not vain fancy, which enables an individual or a community to judge of the future from the present, and supported by the faith that is in them, determine that the element of self-help shall not be lacking in the combination that produces future greatness? Why should Nelson concede for a moment any innate superiority of resources or future possibilities in Spokane than their own city possesses? Spokane has no greater territory behind it, no more splendid resources to draw upon than has Nelson, but it does possess citizens gifted with the prophetic imagination that sees future greatness and the energy, determination and intelligence that can compass the fulfilment of the vision. Let Nelsonites dream and work that way and they will make of Nelson a city as great as the Spokane of today or of any day.

To go back to conditions, I may, as president of the board of trade, refer to the work done by the board in securing reduced freight rates for the Kootenay. While the Nelson board had little outside support in the matter, the reduction secured will benefit the whole district as much as it will Nelson, as these reductions particularly affect general staples such as canned goods, provisions, or any food stuffs and mining supplies in the lessened cost of which everybody in the Kootenay is directly interested. More might, perhaps, have been done, but the board's committee did the best it could in the face of such difficulties as the far-reaching adjustments necessitated over the C. P. R. system by changes made in class and commodity rates in Kootenay. While I personally believe that the only true system of freight rates must rest on the mileage basis, as everywhere else except on this continent, it is likely to take a long period of education to bring Canada and the United States forward to that point, and in the meantime we must make the best of existing conditions. As we are now on an equality with Spokane and must automatically get a reduction corresponding to any given centre, I think that we are doing pretty well, especially as we have incidentally saved the expenses of a lengthy hearing of our case before the Railway Commission.

"I would finally like to draw attention to the evident signs of progress in Nelson. Not only is business good, but there are such unmistakeable tokens of it, such as a new $16,000 rink, a new and expensive Methodist church, a fruit canning plant of which the plans are already drawn, the development of the local boat building industry and numbers of new residences in all sections of the city. Last but far from least in importance, the zinc smelter. All these are local proofs of prosperity, apart from the new court house erected by the provincial government, and, in case I have failed to properly impress you with my views on the outlook, I want to say that I don't think any year in the history of the province ever gave more promise of real prosperity to British Columbia in general and the Kootenay in particular than does the approaching year of grace, 1909.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

In this issue The Daily News has made no attempt to write up the individual mining camps, although a large amount of data dealing with these has been secured and will be published in a special supplement to be issued with next Sunday's regular paper. This applies both to the various metal districts and to the coalfields of the Crow's Nest.

In the States—"The government statisticians prove that there is a divorce for every 20 marriages. Isn't that awful?" Cynicus: "Yes, awful for the other 19."