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Slocan Mining Review

Printed in New Denver, the Beauty Spot of the Continent and the Hub of the richest Silver-Lead District on Earth.

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Our Fruit Growers' Column.

A COMPARISON OF NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL MANURES.

Farming has been carried on for so long without the aid of artificial manures that it is natural that there should have been much prejudice against their use, but they have won their way into the favor of farmers until the trade in fertilizers has grown to enormous proportions, and very few farmers in western Europe do entirely without them. In this article I propose to consider the advantages or otherwise of their use.

The great weakness of farmyard manure is that we cannot very readily control its contents. We might do this to a limited extent if we fed our animals for the sole purpose of making manure, and, indeed, this was done not long ago in Britain when cattle were fatted, and the farmer looked for his chief profit in the increased yield of wheat on his land next year. By manuring with farmyard manure we almost always are applying some ingredient which the land does not require, indeed we may be doing a positive injury to the crop, for instance, if fruit trees are making a very heavy growth of wood and leaves, it is an indication that there is plenty or possibly too much nitrogen present in the soil, which at the same time may be very deficient in potash or phosphoric acid. Now, if we attempt to supply the deficiency of the two latter elements of plant growth by giving more farmyard manure, we at the same time have to give still more nitrogen, whereas by carefully applying the proper proportions of artificial manure we might supply exactly what the trees require. Cherries, especially the sweet varieties, will not stand much manure, or rather, much nitrogen; it causes too rapid a growth and the disease of gumming, but a liberal dressing of potash should result in more and finer fruit, and a phosphatic manure should have a good influence on the flavor and color of the fruit.

There are other considerations which should help us in deciding whether to use farmyard or artificial manure. One of the chief determining factors is the position of the land and its accessibility, for farmyard manure is bulky and it will not pay for a long haul uphill. It should be used principally where the least labor is involved in handling it, and the concentrated artificial manures kept to supplement the soils in remote and inaccessible places. Any marked deficiency of any one element of plant food is best supplied by an artificial manure, and the requirements of any crop that has a particular craving for some form of nourishment is also best supplied by an artificial manure. The enormous freight charges on artificial manures tend to make them very expensive here, and we must use them with extra care if we are to make them pay for their cost, we shall tend to use only the most concentrated forms as the freight rates will be too high on some forms of manures that would be very desirable near the Coast. Nitrogen is by far the most expensive element of plant food to purchase, and probably we shall learn to grow certain green crops, principally clover, by ploughing in which we obtain a cheap supply of this necessity of plant life, but we shall always do well to purchase a little nitrate to stimulate some of our crops.

Either farmyard manure or a green crop ploughed in has a beneficial effect apart from its chemical value, as it improves the texture of the soil; besides this, by their decay in the soil, various fomentations are set up and chemical action takes place, and by this chemical action the soil itself is acted upon and its mineral contents digested or dissolved and rendered more available for plant food. J. C. HARRIS.

Improvement Society Notes.

The Town Improvement Society has made arrangements to hold a progressive whist party, the first of a series, in the K. of P. hall, on Thursday evening, January 23rd. The entrance fee will be 50 cents, and play will commence at 8.30 sharp and end at 10 o'clock. All those not in their places at that time will lose that much time against their scores. Tea, coffee and other refreshments will be served during the evening. Chas. F. Nelson has generously donated the prizes. Ladies' 1st, hand-painted embossed wall calendar for 1908; gentleman's 1st, 1908 pocket diary bound in seal leather, and ladies' and gentlemen's booby prizes. Funds to be used for new sidewalks in town.

At the regular meeting of the Society held on the 8th inst., several members volunteered to write articles to magazines illustrative of the resources of the district. Papers will be written as follows: "Glacier Climbing." by J. C. Harris; "Wilson Creek Falls," by C. F. Nelson; "Scenic Beauties of the Slocan," by T. T. Rankine; "Mineral Resources of the Slocan," by W. Thomlinson; "Goat Hunting," by E. White.

Letters to The Editor.

[It must always be distinctly understood that the Editor is not responsible for the opinions of correspondents, nor does he always agree with them.]

New Denver, Jan. 11, 1908.

Editor Slocan Mining Review.

Sir,—May I point out to the author of the manly and outspoken letter signed "Pro Bono Publico," which appeared in your last issue, two or three directions in which his zeal to reclaim drunkards might find employment. One is the case of a man who was "Siwashed" by the joint action of the police and hotel-keepers of New Denver, and who has since found an asylum and plenty of booze to enable him to be frequently drunk a few miles away. In case "Pro Bono Publico" lives in New Denver he might expend his energies on at least two young asses who frequently make themselves the laughing stock of the town and are a nuisance to the public, and who, like "Pro Bono Publico," have learned "to use the good things of life."

May I also point out to the general public, that the cause of the death of Charles Garrety is one of the minor incidents of this controversy, the real point of which is: are the laws relating to the sale of liquor at present on the statute books of British Columbia to be ignored? If these laws are wrong they should be amended or repealed, but whilst they are on the statute books they should, I believe, be enforced.

Yours "Pro bono asinorum,"

J. C. HARRIS

New Denver, Jan. 13, 1908.

The Editor, "Slocan Mining Review."

Dear Sir,—I must confess to a feeling of surprise that your last week's issue did not contain a letter from Missioner Baynes renouncing any claim to the authorship of the verses published on Jan. 2nd. Does Missioner Baynes really wish the public of the Slocan to believe that the verses are his own composition? It would appear so, for on Dec. 26th your paper announced that "a seasonable poem by Missioner Baynes will appear next week," and on publication the verses were prefaced by the words: "Seasonable lines for end of year 1907 by Rev. Baynes. No contradiction has been forthcoming.

I possess a collection of children's hymns in which three of these presumably original verses appear word for word. This collection was published in England in 1879, and the origin of the verses is there stated to be American. As for the remaining two verses I am not prepared to say anything beyond the fact that the whole five read as the composition of one man—even if they are not, Missioner Baynes is guilty of deliberate plagiarism (not to use an uglier word) in using the three I can speak definitely of.

I should like to ask Missioner Baynes if he knows the epithet by which men designate one who appropriates to his own use the property of others. Does he not think that any man to whom this epithet is applicable is one whose voice should be silent on any matter whatsoever, social or religious?

I am, yours etc.,

T. T. RANKINE.

Skating at Last.

The New Denver Rink was thrown open to the public on Tuesday night, and a large crowd took advantage of the first opportunity there has been to indulge in the popular pastime this winter. Previous experience of climatic conditions tends to the belief that good skating will not last last longer than three weeks or a month, so it is a case of cutting ice whilst the frost lasts. It is to be hoped the hockey club will try conclusions with Sandon at an early date.

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Local and General.

Boost for the Slocan.

A car of steers arrived for H. Clever last Monday.

Wm. Gosnell, the Nelson brewery man, was in Silverton Friday.

BORN.—On the 5th inst., at New Denver, to the wife of H. J. Byrnes—a daughter.

BORN.—At New Denver this morning, to the wife of James Croft,—a daughter.

A merry sleighing party journeyed to Silverton on Friday. The weather was glorious.

The Quadrille club gave a very enjoyable dance in the Bosun hall on Friday night.

Danny McPherson has returned from a protracted visit to Silvertoa.

Provincial constable Black has returned from a business trip to Nelson,

GET READY! On Wednesday, Feb 19th, the Knights of Pythias will give a grand Masquerade Ball.

The Slocan delegates who attended the M.U. Convention at Greenwood, have returned.

Book sale on this week at Nelson's Drug Store, and choice of nearly 100 for 25 cents.

H. Clever has purchased from Hugh Niven, Three Forks, his team, harness, sleigh and 76 chickens.

Book your orders early with Mrs. Williams for your costume for the grand Bal Masque on Feb. 19th.

Wm. Philpot left Silverton on Friday for a holiday trip to his old home at Brighton, Sussex co., England. He has been timbering at the Hewitt.

There is no truth in the rumor that Andy Jacobsou is about to start a freighting business. Bobs is in harness for other reasons.

Wm. Scholtzki was again elected mayor of Rosebery by acclamation on Saturday. He was here Monday to take a sun bath.

R. T. Miles, representing the well-known Victoria wholesale house of R. T. Rithet, did business with our merchants Monday.

Wm. Hunter, our provincial representative, left for Victoria last Saturday to take his seat in Parliament, which opens to-day (Thursday).

J. H. McLachlan, Rowland, Man., came in this week to visit brother Dan. He has gone to Penticton, where he owns a fruit ranch.

The electric light, which has been responsible for many profane remarks the past month, put in an appearance last Monday amid great rejoicing.

Services will be held at St. Stephen's church next Sunday; morning at 11; evening 7.30. The church will be comfortably warmed.

Ed. Shannon and A. Jacobson made a trip to the Neepewa Friday to see the ore body which was recently uncovered by Arthur Hendrickson. They give a glowing report of the mine.

D. Nicholson, representing the Scarborough Co., of Hamilton, Ont., was in the district for several days this week canvassing orders for the comprehensive map about to be issued by that firm.

We were told this week by a visitor who had travelled through Italy, India, Africa and America, that Slocan lake would ever to him outrival all others. He thought that New Denver was the sweetest spot on the continent.

Doc. Gomm denies Geo. Aylard's reproach that he took away the Standard footwall upon his visit to that mine last Saturday. We can affirm that he only took as much as he could pack.

Complaints have been received at this office of steel traps having been set in the town. Yesterday a pet dog was caught in one and held for several hours. The party who set the trap is known.

Guess nobody in the Slocan has any photographs, as no notice appears to have been taken of our request for them last week. Thus far we have received one. We require about 200 to fill the bill. They will be returned in good order to the owners.

Geo. Fairburn left for Moresby, Queen Charlotte's Islands, last Friday. He has concluded a visit to old-time friends at Silverton. E. M. Sandilands, for many years prov. constable at Three Forks and mining recorder at Sandon, is now mining recorder at Moresby.

Jno. C. Laing has returned to his old stamping ground at Ferguson, where he will continue further the long crosscut on his property, the Oregon group. Piper Laing, late of Silverton, is also at the Lardeau hub, and Jock writes us that the skirl of the pipes can be heard nightly.

Six gold watches, three gold rings, an overcoat and a mackinaw were won in a quiet poker game somewhere in the Slocan a few days ago. The winner also got a poeketful of money and a jag, and during the accompanying 36 hours sleep which followed it is alleged he was "touched" by the "Man from Glengarry."

Details are to hand of the lamentable death of Mrs. May, who was a recent visitor to her sister here, Mrs. J. C. Bolander. The aged lady had reached her home in Montrose, and after setting her house to rights went to make a purchase at a store, where she complained of feeling suddenly unwell, and a few minutes afterwards she expired in the store. Heart failure was the cause.

The University Club of Nelson has prepared a memorial which will be presented to the Provincial Legislature during the forthcoming session, praying for an additional endowment by setting aside a much larger grant. It is claimed therein that the amount of revenue from the grant of two million acres of land made to the provincial university, with values of minerals and timber deducted, is sure to prove totally inadequate to produce the amount of endowment which will be required. The University Club has issued an elegant 16 page booklett, in which the case is fully and practically made clear.

"What do you know?" is a query so habitually on our tongue, that it has lately occurred to us that it oftimes may convey an idea of bad breeding. "What do you know?" has been derived, cultivated, assimilated, or whatever you will, from an ever pressing want of news, which we need in our business. We have found ourself using it as a salutation when "Good morning," "Come in and look out," "Hullo yourself," or "How's your health?" would have been more appropriate. Maybe we have advanced the query many times to you, but can you accuse yourself of ever telling us anything that would interest our readers. "Don't know a —— thing" would be less frequently heard in reply if our many friends who live to peruse the weekly excitement would make a note of something now and then, and pour it into our ears when next the query is heard.

The current issue of the B.C. Gazette contains the following announcement: "William Edward Gomm, of Sandon, Esquire, M.D., to be a Coroner in and for the Province of British Columbia."

We are anxious to obtain all the local tit-bits of interest which go to making a successful local paper, and we have concluded that the best lieutenants we can have aid us are the children of the town. There are lots of newsy items we miss through no fault of ours, and we therefore feel sure aided by their parents they could help us materially. We will give a weekly prize of $1.00 for what we consider the most complete list of news happenings sent in by any boy or girl. It does not matter even if we are already acquainted with any or all of the facts. The most complete list gets the weekly prize, and the winner's name will appear same week. We only wants the facts, but mind they are facts. Make each item a separate paragraph and write upon ruled paper. The competition closes each week on Tuesday, and all papers must be left at this office before 9.30 the following morning.

It is not all beer and skittles running a newspaper in a small camp—a fact which has been reiterated again and again by the editors of Slocan papers which have long since been relegated to the literary boneyard. All around us we see daily and weekly newspapers dropping dead at the feet of an ungrateful public, and others are reducing their size. Now, we are not particularly anxious to do either, and if we are to be kept alive a quid pro quo must be forthcoming. How many of you, dear readers, are helping to advertise the district by sending the paper to a part of the world where it will perhaps do some good. So few that we tell you honestly we are discouraged. But we do our part in that respect. Every week we print 76 extra copies, which we mail to newspaper offices, magazines, technical journals and reading rooms in all parts of Canada, England and U.S, and many of our readers would be surprised if they but knew how extensively we are quoted. The Review is the only courier of the district, and it keeps the Slocan on the map. Be honest with us as we are trying to be with you. We can't do as the Indians do all the time. Your overdue subscription will relieve the financial stringency.

NOTES FROM NAKUSP.

From our Correspondent.

At a well attended meeting of the Snipes on Saturday evening, seven new members were received into the circle. The order is becoming very popular and the "Grand King Snipe" (Mr. McAllister) informs your correspondent that it is the intention of the order to give a grand banquet in the near future, at which the members will appear in full regalia. Anyone wishing to join the order will kindly hand in their application to Snipes McDougald or Melrose.

On Feb. 14th the Dramatic Club will hold their annual ball ahd supper, and it is the intention of the club to make this the swell event of the season.

A number of shipyard boys under charge of H. McKelvey, left for Okanagan Landing on Thursday.

Mr. James Monson received the sad intelligence last week of the death of his father in Eastern Canada.

C.P.R. Supt. Coleman and Trainmaster J. M. Cameron spent Monday last in town.

Arnold Disappears Again.

Arnold E. Fauquier, well-known in this district, has once again been guilty of borrowing plumes to feather his nest with, the facts surrounding which are as follows. On the recommendation of "Corduroy Brown," another well-known old-timer here, whose mechanical ingenuity applied to safe building has won for him renown, he secured a lucrative position as accountant in the office of a Seattle firm of safe makers, where "Corduroy" was also employed, but the orthodox way of getting rich was too slow a game for Arnold, for one morning Arnold was missing, so was a wad of $2000.

There are also several business men in the Slocan who would be delighted to learn of the present address of this slippery customer.

It transpires that just as the firm's auditor had discovered the discrepancy in the accounts, that a fire broke out in the building, as a result of which Brown sustained a broken nose and singed whiskers.

Watch Slocan Ore Shipments

The following table shows the number of tons of crude and milled silver-lead shipped from Slocan mines last week:

Mine.	Tons.
Vancouver, Silverton	64
" " (milled)	400
Whitewater	69
" (milled)	140
Rambler Cariboo, Sandon	21
Arlington, Slocan City	23
Montezuma, South Fork	34
Lone Bachelor, Three Forks	22
Reco, Sandon	20
Ruth, Sandon	20
Standard, Silverton	24
Total	827

Cornwall Goes to Spokane.

Everybody will regret to learn that Mr. J. E. Cornwall, who for the past three years has filled the position of accountant at the Bank of Montreal branch here, is about to be transferred to the Spokane branch. It is a well deserved promotion. Mr. Cornwall has been the pivot of the local athletic circle during his stay here, and as he excelled in all branches of sport his departure will be keenly felt. He is an all round good fellow, the pride of the boys and the idol of the girls. May Dame Fortune bestrew his path with roses and his couch be studded with diamonds. His successor will be R. A. Wood, from Winnipeg, who will arrive to relieve Mr. Cornwall in a few days.

Star-White Case.

The Nelson Daily News of the 14th inst. contained the following despatch from Victoria, dated Jan. 13th:

Star vs. White. Full court settled the judgment order. All trespass workings to be emptied and timbered forthwith at the defendant's expense. Registrar to assess damages, giving full value of ore taken. Perpetual injunction granted against any entry upon plaintiff's claims, and full inspection order granted to plaintiff to act at all to prevent future trespass. Defendants pay all costs for experimental work. Taylor for plaintiff, Bodwell for defendant.

Card of Thanks.

Permit me through your columns to convey my heartfelt thanks to many friends for expressions of sympathy bestowed both before and after the death of my father. They were a great solace to us. Particularly do I desire to pay a public tribute to Rev. Father Jeannotte, who never left dad's side from Tuesday, Jan. 31st, until he breathed his last on Saturday morning. His presence at the last was a great comfort to my father. Thanking you, I am, yours sincerely R. E. ALLEN.

Slocan City, Jan. 9, 1908.

Never tire of boosting the merits of "Bounteous Slocan."

An innocent man has no fear of emerging from the scraps with wings unsinged.

An idle head is the devil's workshop; an empty head his gymnasium.

Old-Timers Falling Away Fast.

James Murray and Harry Sheran Go the Way Of All Flesh.

James Murray, a well-known old-timer who has made Silverton his home for the past ten years, succumbed in his cabin on Thursday last at 12.30 noon. He was familiarly known as "Scotty," and he had been ill but a few days, having caught a chill on Sunday, but he neglected nursing it until too late. He went to bed in his cabin the following day, where he was visited by our member, Wm. Hunter, M.P.P., who forthwith engaged a nurse to attend to the old pioneer. He gradually sank, the immediate cause of death being cardiac asthenia.

Coroner Gomm, of Sandon, was communicated with, and after being apprized over the telephone of the facts surrounding the death by Mr. Hunter, he issued a certificate of death, and the funeral was arranged to take place the following day.

Just as everything was about ready for the cortege to begin its mournful journey to the God's acre at New Denver, like a bolt from the blue came the startling report that the Rev. W. A. Gifford had personally protested to Government agent McInnes against the interment proceeding, he taking the position that the coroner should have personally investigated the circumstances attending the man's death, and the issuing of a certificate of death under such conditions was illegal. Mr. McInnes was obdurate, and forcibly told the rev. gentleman that the certificate of death which he held was perfectly in order, and unless he was notified by the coroner to the contrary, the funeral would take place at the appointed hour.

For the next ten minutes the telephone connection to Sandon was busy, and as the outcome Rev. Gifford gained his point and the funeral was postponed. Coroner Gomm intimated that he would be down and hold inquiry that night, and he arrived about 8 o'clock and fortwith began a personal inquiry. An hour later he announced that he was acquainted with all the facts and that an inquest was unnecessary.

The interment took place the following day, a large cortege following the remains to their last resting place, Missioner Baynes officiating.

James Murray was 67 years of age. He was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, and for the past thirty years had been in the west, at Telluride and Leadville, Col., and in the various towns of the Coeur d'Alenes, coming to the Slocan ten years ago. He has relations in New Zealand, Halifax, N.S., and Aberdeen.

Word was received in town Monday of the death of Harry Sheran, which occurred last Saturday at Los Angeles. Deceased left here last spring to go to California for the benefit of his health, and it was then feared by his many friends here that the last "good-byes" had been said, he being in an advanced stage of consumption. He leaves a widow. Deceased had many mining interests in this district up to the time of his death. He was 50 years of age and was born in Picton, Ont. He has a brother at Nelson.

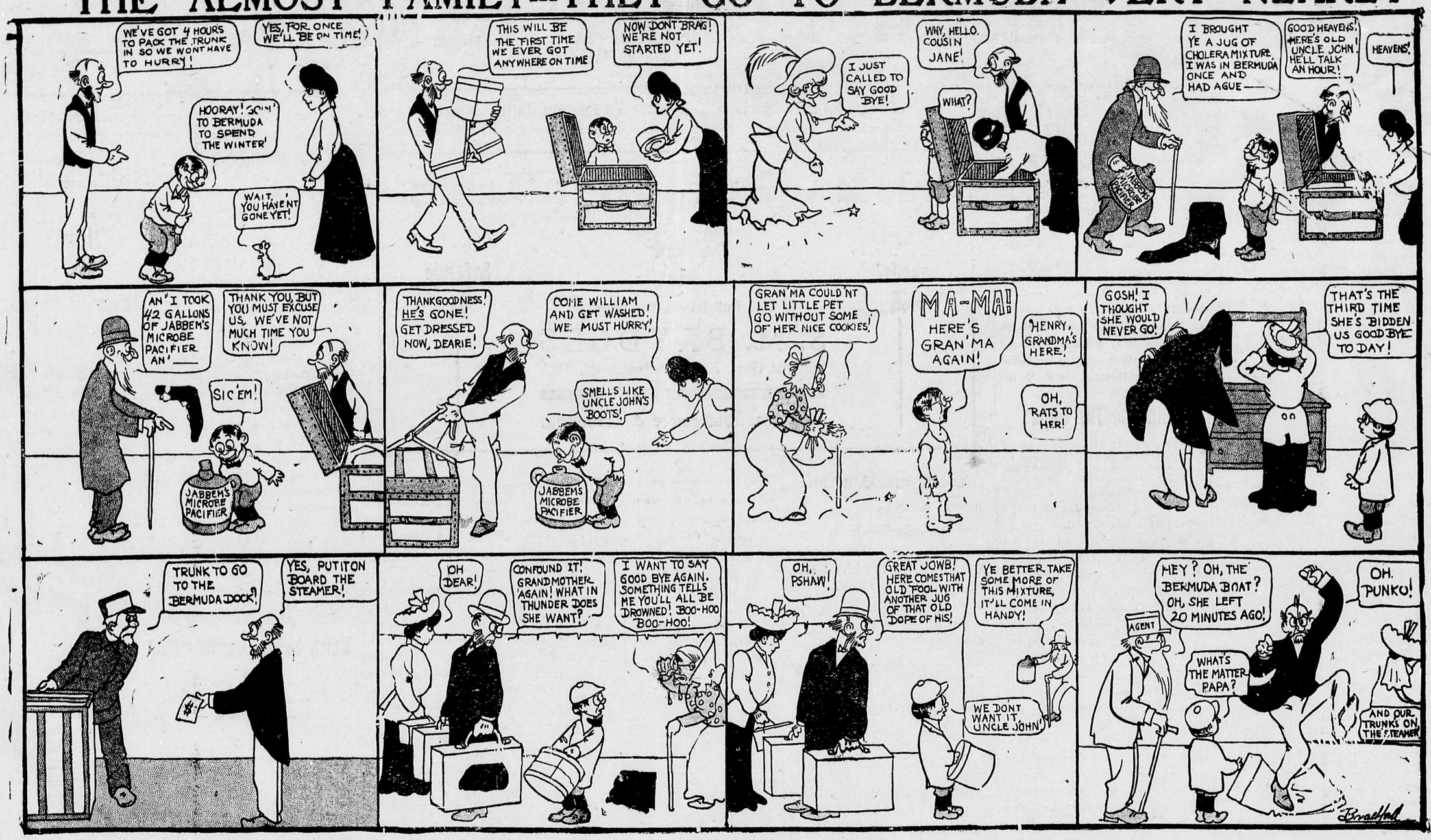
Mrs. Sheran arrived on to-day's boat and she is receiving the condolences of the townspeople.

The death occurred at the New Denver Hospital on Wednesday morning of C. B. Beigle, a man who has been employed for some time in Hunter's logging camp. He was also well-known at Arrowhead and Comaplix, where he had charge of the horses in the Bowman Lumber Co.'s stables. He is said to have relatives in Wisconsin.

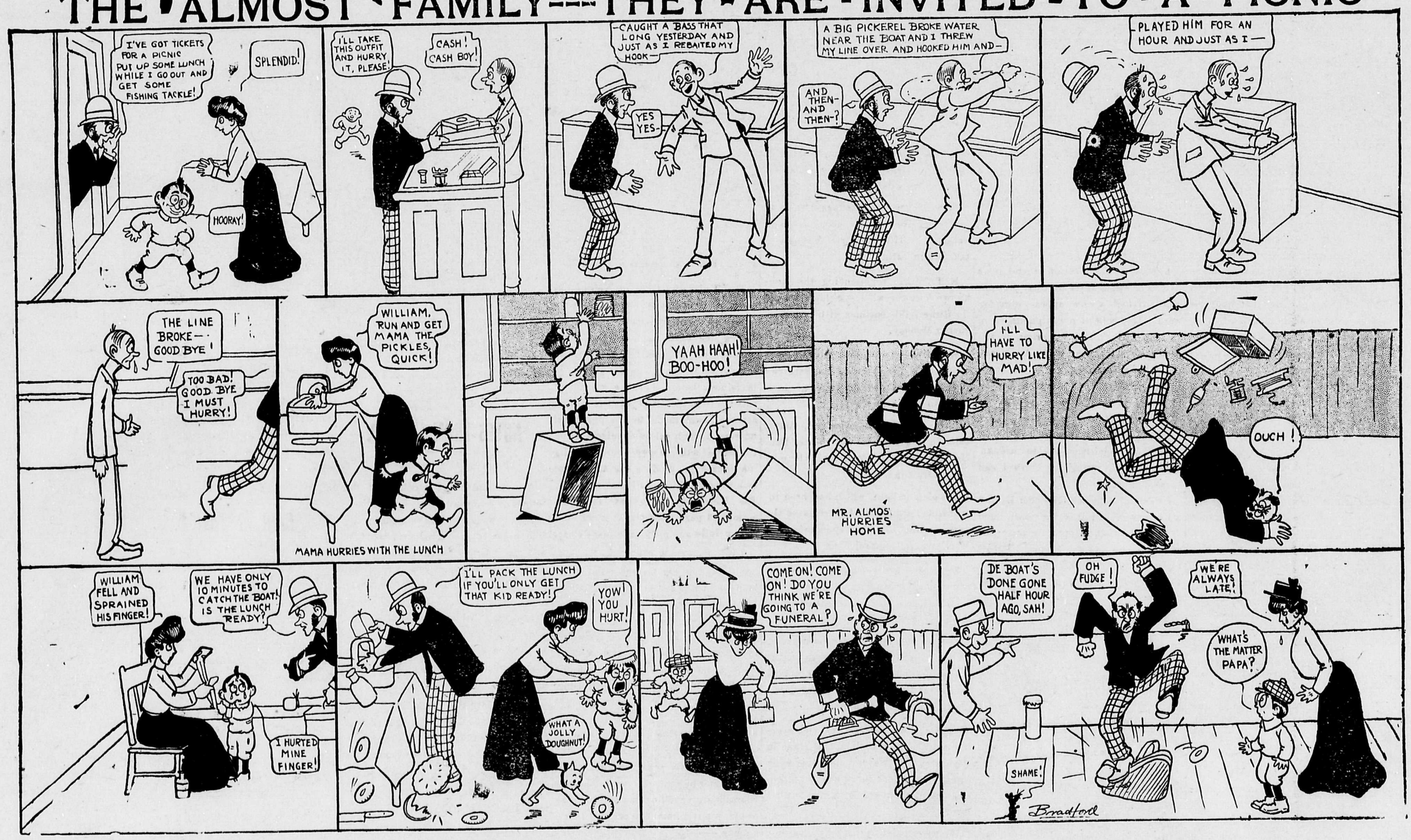
He was admitted into the hospital on Sunday night with a bad case of pneumonia, from which he died.

The deceased had considerable experience with veterinary work, he leaving behind at Silverton some valuable tools for such work.

THE ALMOST FAMILY---THEY GO TO BERMUDA---VERY NEARLY



THE ALMOST FAMILY---THEY ARE INVITED TO A PICNIC



The Safest Way to Wash Flannels

Soap Jelly is Invaluable

"MAMA, I ain't doin' to eat no more bwead and milt to make me drow, for I'se drowed so much since last weet dat I t'ant det my arms down, and I'se all pinched up in my shirt," and little Willie stood with arms akimbo and red, warm little face that fairly proclaimed tight undergarments.

His mother laughed, removed the offending shirt and immediately proceeded to investigate the methods of her laundress before making complaint at the store of new flannels sold but a few weeks back as unshrinkable.

"Bridget," she asked, entering the kitchen, where an energetic Irish woman was vigorously plying an iron, "Bridget, how do you wash Willie's flannels?"

"Sure, ma'am, jest as I wash ivery thing else, with plenty of hot water and soap, a good rubbin' on the board, and a pipin' hot iron," repeated the girl complacently.

"Oh, Bridget, Bridget!" said her mistress with a sigh—for ruined shirts and the money she could not ask to be refunded. "Don't you know that is all wrong—every single thing you did?"

"Wrong, is it? Sure an' I've washed flannels long afore yez were born, an' it's the furrst time I've iver been tolt I didn't know how," and Bridget sniffed indignantly.

"But, Bridget, just look at these expensive shirts I bought Billy not a fortnight ago!"

USE LUKEWARM WATER

"Well, an' what's wrong with them. It's mighty dirty they were, and not the speck of a smut is there on them now—an' it's hard rubbin' it took, too, ma'am, to get them that clean."

"Yes, but see, they are stiff as a board, and so shrunken that they must be thrown away."

Bridget, who was more ignorant than sullen, looked a trifle abashed, and said apologetically:

"Weel, ma'am, it's sorry I am if the shirts don't suit yez—perhaps you'd be tellin' me how to do it better."

"Certainly I will, Bridget. After all, there has only been one shirt spoiled and I'm sure you'll do better next time.

"In the first place, you should not have used hot water—lukewarm is the only heat that does not shrink flannels. What is more important, every water through which you wash and rinse them should be of exactly the same temperature.

"Then you should not have soaped them at all. Instead, you should have shaved up some pure white soap, dissolved it in hot water and added enough to the water in the tub to make a strong suds. If, as you say, Willie's flannels were so soiled, you might have added a tablespoonful of borax dissolved in a little hot water to every four gallons of the water, or two tablespoonfuls of household ammonia may be used instead.

"You must remember, though, Bridget, when I put in Willie's little pink and blue flannel suits, to use the borax instead of the ammonia, or those pretty suits of which he is so proud will be all faded.

"Then you should not have used a board at all, for nothing thickens flannel like hard rubbing. Instead, you should have shaken the garments out well to get rid of as much dust and dirt as possible, and afterward put them in the first suds and simply squeeze and sop them up and down and turn them over in the water. Rub just as little as you can and get the flannels out of the water as quickly as possible.

"You can souse them through two or three suds, if you must, and then through clear water, with a little bluing in it; but, remember, all these waters must be of just the same temperature.

"Some people put their fine flannels through a wringer, shake them and hang them out in the air to get almost dry. Then they bring them in and iron with a rather cool iron, pressing very hard; but I will tell you what is ever so much better.

"After I am sure my flannels are clean, I press as much of the water as I can out of them with my hands, shaking them well afterward. Then I slip them on shaped shirt-boards. You see, I have them here to fit all of our flannels. These I hang out in the air, if it is clear (and it should be, for flannel should not be washed on a rainy day, for the sun and air are such cleansers and purifiers), until the shirts are perfectly dry. If you cannot dry them outdoors, hang them near a steam radiator or register, but not too near, as hot air will harden and shrink them almost as quickly as hot water.

"Of course, drawers, flannel petticoats and nightgowns cannot be put on boards, but should be pinned very carefully to the line, so as not to get out of shape.

"I do not iron my flannels at all, for I think it makes them stiff and disagreeable. Instead, I pull them into shape and smooth them with the hand. If the muslin band around the neck of a shirt or the waistband of drawers is a little rough, I run an iron lightly over it.

Soak Them in Tepid Water with Shaved Soap

Instead of a Washboard

PULL BLANKETS INTO SHAPE

"When the blankets are entirely dry, bring them into the laundry and get cook to help you pull them till they are perfectly straight on the edges, then fold them neatly. Some people press their blankets by covering them with a white muslin and putting them between a large book or a letter press, but they really get smooth enough by careful pulling."

"And how's it about the temperychoor of the blanket waters? Must they be the same, like as for Willie shirts?"

"Yes, indeed, Bridget. I'm glad you thought of that, for it is one of the most important things about blanket washing.

"Many people nowadays send their blankets to be cleaned. They certainly do come home looking just like new, for they are all combed, you see; but as it is very expensive, I'm going to let you try those nice white ones with the blue border that are on Willie's bed. I'm sure if you do just as I've told you, they will be just as nice as if I sent them out, for you are such a good laundress, Bridget, in everything else, that I'm sure your flannels will look lovely."

"Well, it do be seemin' a quare way to wash, but I'll thry it next wake, ma'am; so that blessid Willie don't be lookin' like a stuffed, rid-faced Paddy, as he did this mornin', ma'am."

"Another thing, Bridget, never use a yellow soap on flannels, for the resin in it is bad for woolens. And never rub any soap on a garment itself; instead, you might make a soap jelly and keep it on hand.

"This is easily done by putting soap on the back of the stove with a little water, adding more as it cooks, until it becomes a clear, soft jelly. Then bottle it and keep some place where it will not freeze and harden."

"Sure, ma'am, but it sounds a quare way to wash, but I'll be tryin' it next wake. Like the blankets, now, do yez be just cleanin' them without washin', too?"

"Well, Bridget, you can use hotter water for blankets, but you must not rub them. Just sop them up and down in a tub half full of strong soapsuds, and two or three tablespoonfuls of dissolved borax. After you have them well washed in one tubful of suds, put them in another and repeat the sopping. Then rinse in a clean water, run through a wringer that has been made very loose, and hang out in the wind and sun to dry. Pin them well to the line so they do not sag out of shape nor fall to the ground with their own weight.

VEGETABLE-SAFE AND REFRIGERATOR WISDOM

An Ingenious Bit of Home Carpentering

When Ants Invade the Premises

WITH the fashion of the day to lay all our refrigerator woes on the grasping ice dealer, few women have the judicial trend of mind that will permit even a tiny peep at the other side. Are housekeepers never at fault when ice melts unconscionably soon, and Sunday's chickens must be taken out of the refrigerator in the "wee sma' hours" to be treated to copious washings with vinegar and water?

It is much easier to rail at underweighing and overcharging of dealers than to see to it that nothing warm is ever put into the refrigerator; that it stands in exactly the right place to insure the least waste in ice.

In the first place, there is an art in buying a refrigerator. Those of us who must put up with the old-fashioned ones that have seen years of service must learn to make the most of them; but when the happy hour comes that a new one is to be purchased, it is well to be forearmed with a slight knowledge of the subject.

Now, as a refrigerator is a distinctly practical article of housefurnishing, use, and not looks, is the first consideration. Most women, so far as appearance is concerned, would unhesitatingly declare for white enamel cases and sanitary, glass shelves; but, alas! icemen, with many a hundred-pound lump to drop in the course of a day, are none too gentle in the process, and the most glistening enamel has a fashion of cracking, while glass becomes exceedingly brittle with cold. So, it is safer, on the whole, to fall back on a good zinc-lined refrigerator, with a covering of soft wood that will not warp. Though the zinc may corrode in time, it is not dangerous to the food contained within it, as many believe.

FILL FROM THE FRONT

See to it also that the ice compartment may be filled from the front, instead of the top, for the constant strain of huge pieces of ice being dropped to a shelf will soon loosen the parts; moreover, the man who brings the ice is entitled to some consideration, and he finds shoving of his wares much easier than lifting it to the top of a refrigerator and then carefully letting it drop.

The ice chest, so long in favor, while cheaper to buy and more economical in the running than the refrigerator—since with less space to cover it is colder on less ice than any other kind—is not so convenient. It has no circulation in the first place, which means quicker mustiness, and, secondly, two lids to lift and every shelf to be taken out each time ice is put in is distinctly a trial. The newer chests, however, have a separate compartment for ice, which is a decided improvement.

Then see to it that there is a drain pipe instead of a tank; the former allows free circulation of cold, dry air through every compartment, while the latter causes a certain dampness.

The light, nickel-plated woven wire shelves are more easily cleaned and permit freer circulation of air than any other kind, either galvanized iron or wood. The latter absorb food odors.

After a refrigerator is bought its disposal must be carefully considered. The ideal spot for it is undoubtedly a little-used outer kitchen that is easy of access. In default of that, have it in the kitchen proper.

"Ah, but the heat!" some one remonstrates. A good refrigerator properly packed with a dead air space should not be affected by heat. Even so, if the ice should melt a little more rapidly than you like, it is far better than to keep it in the cellar to be injured by dampness or in the open air—even though under a roof—where it is exposed to the weather. Whatever the chosen place, see to it that the refrigerator stands perfectly level.

In filling a new refrigerator see that from twelve to twenty-four hours elapse after the ice has been put in before using. Natural, rather than artificial, ice produces greater cold; but whichever is used, it is a matter of economy to keep the compartment well filled. As it melts about a third of its capacity daily, it is cheaper to buy large pieces several times a week than small chunks every day.

Ice should always be washed before it is put in, and, contrary to the general belief, should not be covered with newspaper, as the cold air cannot circulate.

While such a protection undoubtedly saves ice, it does not save food as well, which is, after all, the raison d'etre of a refrigerator.

Few women need to be told to always keep the doors tight shut, but not every one realizes the absolute importance of keeping a strainer over the water outlet on the inside. This not merely prevents the escape of cold air, but does away with the possibility of insects creeping up the drain pipe.

This matter of insects, ants, snails and so forth in a refrigerator is a serious one. Theoretically, it should be impossible; but practically, where maids are constantly changing and careless and mistresses are neglectful of the overseeing eye, horrible are the results.

Absolute cleanliness is imperative. It should be cleaned twice a week, oftener if possible. Everything must be taken out and given a thorough washing and then wiped perfectly dry. In most places where market days are observed, Wednesday and Saturday are an excellent time for this overhauling before the new supplies are put in.

KEEP ALL FOODS COVERED

Contrary to the usual belief that the best way to clean a refrigerator is to use boiling water, plain or mixed with soda, cold water and ammonia is preferable, as the hot water, even with the greatest care, rots the wood. Pay particular attention to the drain pipe, running a flexible wire through it every cleaning day.

Another precaution against ants—which, if once allowed to get in, are almost impossible to eradicate—is to stand the legs of a refrigerator or vegetable safe in cups filled with water. That insects will not cross. This is a fact well understood in tropical countries and should be better known here.

Never put warm foods into a refrigerator, or moisture and obnoxious odors are sure to abound. Keep all food tightly covered, moreover, especially milk, butter and eggs, which quickly absorb impurities. There are refrigerators guaranteed odorless, but lids are a wise precaution, nevertheless.

The surest way never to have warm dishes put in a refrigerator is to invest in a vegetable or meat safe. The housekeeper who has always kept her hot soups, meats and desserts standing round till they are cool, in constant danger of flies and dust, will never know true comfort until she indulges in one of these useful contrivances.

They are very simple in construction; indeed, so simple that they may easily be home-made, by any one with a knack at carpentry. They are nothing more than a plain wooden frame filled with wire netting and furnished with shelves and a door. Sometimes they are double, with an upper and lower compartment, and are made either to hang or stand. The latter are found more convenient, as a rule.

An ingenious bit of house-carpentering, planned and executed for a bit of a house where room was at a high premium, was a tiny refrigerator, which was hidden away under a trap-door in the kitchen, and was easily drawn up into place. Both trap-door and refrigerator were made air- and dust- and moisture-proof.

The Housemothers in Weekly Conference

I AM a Tennesseean, and I have always been accustomed to the lavish table of the Southerner of comfortable circumstances. Since I have kept house in Iowa, as a married woman, and paid cash for everything, I find I have to live very differently from what was then my habit. For example, I think one hot bread at a meal "a decent sufficiency," and my Tennessee visitors think I have "grown to be a veritable Yankee." I am trying to bear up under the dreadful charge, and hope to live it down in time.

What I have come to you about is my table expenses. My husband gives me $9 a week for the table alone. On that I feed my husband, two children (2 and 5 years old), a maid and myself, and have my father with us always for breakfast.

Our breakfast consists of coffee, a cereal and cream and some kind of cakes and waffles. For dinner—and I am so fortunate as to have my husband come home to this meal—we have meat, two vegetables and either a salad or dessert. Our supper consists of meat, potatoes and some hot dish, such as celery loaf, fried mush, etc.

I have never bought groceries in large quantities, but I am beginning to believe that it is the best way. When one keeps house on an allowance it is impossible, for me, at least, to buy staples by wholesale. I am a little discouraged trying to come out even.

Would you kindly tell me if you consider me extravagant, and what you think of buying things in quantities?

A DISCIPLE (Kockuk, Iowa)

So far from thinking you extravagant, I consider that you do wonderfully well to feed five people and what may be reckoned as a third of an adult, on your allowance. Your menu for one day shows that they are not underfed. You are a good manager to give them meat twice a day without exceeding your limit.

Now for the gist of your letter. It cannot be denied that it is economical—in the long run—to do one's purchasing by wholesale, when the purse is long too. To advise a housekeeper who must keep her table expenses within $5 or $10 a week to lay in flour by the barrel, and sugar by the hundred weight, and butter by the firkin, is more than absurd. It is unkind and disheartening.

Thirty-odd years ago, during a residence of some years abroad, I kept house in Paris and in Rome, and stored up much wisdom of a practical type which has stood me in good stead since. Apartment life was almost unknown in America at that date. When I found in my pretty suite of rooms in Paris, fitted up for family use, no storeroom—not so much as a bin for vegetables, or fruit by the quantity—I was dismayed. A dear friend who was living abroad to educate her children came to my help. From her I gathered one secret of culinary and economic successes of the French housemother of moderate means. She buys from day to day just what she means to use within the next twenty-four hours. At the end of that time not a morsel of food is left in kitchen or cupboard, and not a crumb has been wasted. There is no opportunity for pilfering, for the mistress can account for every bit and sup.

I have said but lately that it is comparatively easy for a woman to keep down running expenses if she does her own work. The economy of wholesale purchasing is obvious in her case, supposing always that she can raise the money for the original outlay without pinching it out of her allowance a dime at a time. She will not throw half-a-dozen potatoes into the garbage pail "because there is a barrel of them in the cellar"—as a Milesian cook pleaded as her excuse for a similar act when her mistress chanced to espy the discarded potatoes. Her hand is no heavier with butter for the thought of the pot of it, bought directly from a farmer at five cents a pound less than she could buy it from the corner grocery. She does not burn bread-crusts in the stove because of the barrel of flour laid in when flour was down, or—as I caught a cook in the act of doing—kindle the morning fire with a saucerful of sugar.

"Sure, an' it's a dale safer nor karrisene," was her explanation of the astounding performance. "There is them what makes no bones o' pour y' a cupful of ile on the fire of a mornin'."

Your maid of all—or of any—work may be depended upon to eat, or in some manner to make way with more foodstuffs than any member of your family proper, a growing boy not excepted. She is, invariably, "a light eater," according to her own showing. But accept with what philosophy you can summon to your aid the fact that nobody except your very own self will care for your interests wisely and well.

In brief, then, so long as you must furnish your table upon an allowance that just suffices to do the work by the exercise, on your part, of watchful, ingenious management, buy stores in small quantities, continuing your practice of cash payment. To pay as you go may pare down your resources closely, but the habit addeth no sorrow withal.

A New Use for Stocking Tops

As I have had many helpful suggestions from your Corner, I hereby pass one on to the next member who has little ones to dress and no money to throw away.

My sister writes to me that she makes the "daintiest" drawers for her little girl out of stocking tops. Cut the stocking legs down to the length of the seat and sew them together. Then open them on each side and put a band on the front and the back, just as the knitted drawers one buys at the shops are made. They should come no lower than the knee. The long stockings are drawn over the drawers, and, behold! all is snug from toes to waist.

The above suggestion is from a mother whose means are ample, but who wisely considers thrift a virtue and wastefulness a sin. It may help some mother who is limited as to means and clever with her needle.

E. S. Y. (Irving Park, Ill.).

As the cold weather is not many months off, when knitted underwear will be needed, the prudent mother will do well in laying aside stockings that are sound as to the legs and worn in the feet. When heels and toes have become a mass of darns, the hose are not pleasant wearing, and even thrifty women consign them to the rag-bag. Here is a new use for them. If the grown women of the family wear silk stockings, they may be utilized thus and form dainty garments which could not be bought new for $2 and $3 apiece.

Wants Clematis Roots

I have noticed several requests for a remedy for bedbugs. I have found that carbolic acid and turpentine are an effective preventive. To 20 cents' worth of the acid add 5 cents' worth of turpentine.

A short time ago we purchased our home and moved into it last spring. Not having dreamed of such a horror, you may imagine that we were distressed beyond expression to find the place almost ready to walk away by itself, "they" were so plentiful. I used the quantity of ingredients designated zealously. It is now two weeks since we have seen a single "creeper." Of course, I have done a great deal of hard work with the wretches, such as plastering holes in the walls and stripping off paper, painting and scrubbing, etc. One cannot depend upon the acid alone. A vast deal of labor and constant care are required to cleanse the premises thoroughly. I also burned sulphur to purify rooms. My house is not yet settled, nor shall I feel at home until we are free from the terrible pests.

I hope this may be of use to housemothers who really wish to be neat and to rid their homes of the invaders.

Perseverance is the true secret of success where bedbugs are concerned.

Now for a petition: Is there any one of Our Family who has good, healthy clematis roots and who will give a root to one who wishes to beautify her home? I have been unsuccessful with the roots I have bought.

Mrs. H. C. B. (Buffalo, N. Y.).

Will you kindly let me have your address in full? I am sure the roots will be offered to you, and I should like to direct intelligently those who apply to me for your name and home. "Buffalo" is good as far as it goes, but it falls short of explicitness.

Diabetes Dietary Asked For

We have a diabetes patient in our family and find it hard to keep him satisfied on the dietary allowed to the sufferer from that disease.

We have a list of vegetables, etc., allowed by his physician, but I have thought perhaps you could suggest some tempting combination of dishes; also some desserts that may please his capricious appetite. We get very good gluten bread.

Mrs. M. A. R. (Minneapolis).

You have set a hard task for me. I know the caprices of the sufferer's appetite. Your mention of gluten bread brings back to me the anxious endeavor of months to induce a beloved invalid to learn to like this, the only bread she was allowed to eat. Sweets of all kinds were forbidden, and most fruits. In the case I speak of we found junket, slightly sweetened and flavored with vanilla; loppered milk, cottage cheese, eaten with cream, acceptable substitutes for the desserts enjoyed by well people. We toasted the gluten bread and made of it baked cream toast, which was a degree less distasteful than the plain bread.

Loaf Corn Bread. (By Request.)

TWO cupfuls of cornmeal and half as much wheat flour, sifted twice with a teaspoonful of salt and two of baking powder. Two and a half cupfuls of milk.

Three eggs, whites and yolks beaten separately.

One tablespoonful, each, of butter and of white sugar.

Warm the butter and stir to a cream with the sugar; add the beaten yolks, then the milk; finally, the flour and meal, alternately with the whipped whites of the eggs.

Beat for two minutes hard, pour into a well-greased bakepan and bake half an hour, covered, then brown.

Steamed Corn Bread.

Sift into a large bowl two cups of cornmeal and one of flour, with two tablespoonfuls of white sugar and a teaspoonful of baking soda, also a teaspoonful of salt. Mix all together with the hand, and hollow the heap in the middle. Melt a tablespoonful of butter and stir it into three large cups of buttermilk, or of loppered milk. Beat this into the flour and meal slowly, at first, then hard for three minutes, to insure thorough mixing. Pour into a greased mould with a closely fitting top, set in a pot of boiling water and keep it at a steady boil for two hours.

Turn out on a plate and set in the oven for five minutes to dry off. A soft crust will form upon it, rendering cutting easier than if it had been sent directly to table.

In cutting corn bread hold the knife perpendicularly and cut toward you, slowly and carefully, not to crush the tender loaf.

Corn Meal Muffins.

Sift a rounded teaspoonful of soda three times, with a teaspoonful of salt, through two even cups of Indian meal. Beat three eggs light, the whites and yolks separately. Whip into the yolks a tablespoonful of sugar, stir into this two large cups of buttermilk, add the prepared meal, beat hard for a minute, add the stiffened whites, and fill muffin rings with the batter. Bake in a steady, hot oven, covered, for ten minutes, then brown.

Indian Meal Gems.

Sift into a large bowl three times, a cupful of meal and half as much flour, together with a rounded teaspoonful of baking powder and half a teaspoonful of salt. Whip three eggs light, whites and yolks separately. Add the yolks to two cups of sweet milk, stir in a tablespoonful of powdered sugar beaten to a cream with a tablespoonful of warmed butter. Now, put in the prepared meal, gradually, beating hard all the time. After five minutes of this sort of work, the batter should be smooth and spongy. Whip in the frothed whites, and pour into greased and heated "gem-pans." Bake, covered, in a quick oven for ten minutes, uncover and brown.

Turn out upon a hot plate, covered with a heated napkin, and send at once to the table, as they soon fall.

Bank of Montreal,

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No need for parents in any part of the Slocan to send east for their Children's wear,

HE GOODS A RE HERE

And at prices that will suit you.
If you live in New Denver, call and inspect my stock. If you live at Slocan, Silverton, Rosebery, Nakusp, Three Forks or Sandon, drop me a line. we can certainly do business together.

LADIES' and CHILDREN'S WEAR.

MRS. WILLIAMS,
NEW DENVER, B.C.

For the Cough that Keeps You Awake Nights and

Bothers You All Day as Well

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Bovell's Syrup.

It is a simple, harmless remedy, and has been used very successfnlly here for years.

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NEW DENVER, B.C.

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Situate at New Denver, B.C., the most beautiful place in British Columbia, this modern and picturesque Hotel offers to Tourists and the traveling public all the attractions and creature comforts that heart of man desires. Facing the glorious Slocan Lake, where boating and angling may be indulged in all the year round, an uninterrupted view of the famous Glacier and snow clad peaks may be witnessed at all times from the verands. Rooms, single or en suite, reserved by wire. Gasoline launch at disposal of Tourists. Apply to

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For January we will sell for spot cash the following:

Granulated Sugar, 20 lb. sack	$1.20
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Always a good supply of home-fed Beef, Mutton and Pork on hand. Poultry, Game and Fish in season,

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Is offering good values in Men's underwear, in Pen-Angle, Big Horn, Pope and other well-known brands, also shirts of various kinds, some specialities for miners and men in logging camps, gloves, mitts, socks in large variety, collars, ties, sweaters, overalls, blankets and comforters.

Call and inspect our stock; it will be appreciated.

Make yourself familiar with the above rates and Save Trouble.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

Virginea mineral claim, situate in the Arrow Lakes Mining Division of West Kootenay District. Where located: On Kooskanox creek about 8 miles from its mouth.

Take notice that I, Samuel Walker, of Burton City, Free Miner's Certificate No. B.95285, intend sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a Certificate of Improvements for the purpose of obtaining a Crown Gant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action under section 87, must be commenced before the issuance of such Certificate of Improvements.

Dated this 25th day of Nov. A.D. 1907

Slocan Land District—District of Slocan.

Take notice that Sidney Yates Brockman, of New Denver, accountant, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described land. Commencing at a post planted at the N.E. corner of lot 810I, thence east 80 chains; thence south 40 chains; thence west 80 chains; thence north 40 chains to point of commencement and containing 320 acres, more or less.

Sept. 24th 1907
SIDNEY YATES BROCKMAN.

LAND ACT.
Slocan Land District—District of West Koonenay.

Take notice that A. Owens of New Denver, mill operator, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described land:—. Commencing at a post planted on the west shore of Slocan Lake about one half mile in a southerly direction from Mill creek; commencing at a post marked A. O.'s S.E. corner post, thence 20 chains west thence 40 chains north, thence 20 chains east, thence 40 chains south to place of commencement, containing 80 acres more or less.

Dated at New Denver, Oct. 31stl 907.
ALBERT OWENS.

Slocan Land District—District of West Kootenay.

Take notice that Henri Robt. Jorand, of Slocan, barrister, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described land. Commencing at a post planted at the north-east corner of Lot 383, thence south 40 chains; thence east 20 chains; thence north 40 chains; thence west 20 chains to point of commencement and containing 80 acres more or less.

HENRI ROBERT JORAND
November 16, 1907.

Slocan Land District—District of West Kootenay.

Take notice that Charles Clarkson Rhodes, of Nelson, B.C., book keeper, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described land: Commencing at a post planted on the east boundary of lot 382, at a point 40 chains south of the north-east corner of said lot, thence south 80 chains; thence east 20 chains; thence north 80 chains, thence west 20 chains to point of commencement, and containing 160 acres, more or less.

CHARLES CLARKSON RHODES
November 16, 1907. 16-25

Slocan Land District—District of West Kootenay.

Take notice that the Ontario-Slocan Lumber Co., Ltd., of Slocan, B.C., Lumbermen, intend to apply for a special timber license over the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted directly opposite the 17 mile board of the N. & S. Railway and on the south side of Bonanza creek and marked "Ontario-Slocan Lumber Co., Ltd., N.E. corner," thence south 40 chains, thence west 160 chains, thence north 40 chains. thence east 160 chains, to point of commencement and containing 640 acres more or less and covering the same ground formerly covered by Timber license No. 10313.

December 4th, 1907.
ONTARIO-SLOCAN LUMBER Co. Ltd.
Per D. St. Denis, Agent.

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Have you seen my line of Ladies Blouses and the assortment of fancy goods I am now displaying? Pay me a visit.

Mrs. Matheson,
NEW DENVER.

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Three Forks, B. C.

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Hugh Niven, Proprietor

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Trees of right size and age for British Columbia planting. Grown on lime-stone soil; hardier and longer lived than coast trees.

A permanent situation, Territory reserved; Pay weekly; Free outfit. Write for particulars.

Stone & Wellington
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(Licensed by B.C. Government.)
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Watch for spring and summer samples about February 1st, from

The Crown Tailoring Co., Toronto, Ont.

Every suit guaranteed.

Send your order early to

J. E. ANGRIGNON - PROP.

LAND ACT—KOOTENAY LAND DISTRICT.

District of West Kootenay.

Take notice that I, John D. Reid, of Slocan City, B.C., prospector, intends to ayply for permission to purchase the following described land:

Commencing at a post near Ten Mile Creek, Lot 8428, about 400 feet south of post marked "J.D.R." running south 20 chains, east 20 chains, north 20 chains, west 20 chains to point of commencement.

Dated Sept. 30th, 1907.
J. D. REID.
Q 30 7

B. WING

Jweller and Watchmaker

Late with J. O. Patenaude, Nelson.

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CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER.

ASSAYING.

Colin J. Campbell
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Notary Public
Conveyancing

PHONE 2. P.O. BOX 10

NEW DENVER

Slocan Land District—District of West Kootenay.

Take notice that Clare Lilian Drewry, of Nelson, B.C. intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted at the S.W. corner of lot 8352, thence south 20 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence north 20 chains thence west 20 chains, containing 80 acres.

Nov. 28th, 1907.
18-12 CLARE LILIAN DREWRY

Slocan Land District—District of West Kootenay

Take notice that Henry Allen McMillan, of Nelson B.C., occupation rancher, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands. Commencing at a post on the S.W. corner of lot lot 7368, thence north 40 chains, thence west 20 chains, thence south 40 chains, thence east 20 chains, to point of commencement, containing 80 acres.

Nov. 28th, 1907.
18-12 HENRY ALLEN McMILLAN

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This company operates through standard sleeping cars, dining cars, and First Class Tourist Sleepers.

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" Silk Blouse or Ball Gown	50c
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Working men washing	10c pce.
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Special attention to shipping orders.

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Can supply you with all kinds of CAKES, COOKIES and small stuffs for Parties or At Homes at short notice. When you order your BIRTHDAY CAKE have it made to contain a sterling silver cake set. This affords enjoyment for the young folks as well as for adults.

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HIGH-CLASS TAILOR

Slocan Land District—District of West Kootenay.

Take notice that I, Marion McInnes, Angus McInnes, agent, of New Denver, spinster, intend to apply for permission to purchase the following described land: Commencing at a post planted at the north-west corner of lot 2,506 G.1., Kootenay district, thence west 20 chains, thence south 20 chains, thence east 20 chains, thence north 20 chains to the place of commencement containing 40 acres more or less.

Dated November 23rd, 1907.
MARION McINNES,
A. McInnes, Agent.

Slocan Land District—District of West Kootenay.

Take notice that Roy Black, of New Denver, miner, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described land. Commencing at a post planted on the shore of Slocan lake one mile north of New Denver at the west boundary of the Molly Hughes group of mineral claims; thence northerly 20 chains, thence west 40 chains, thence south 20 chains, thence east along the shore of Slocan lake to point of commencement and containing 40 acres more or less.

December 16, 1907
2 1 ROY BLACK,

Slocan Land District—District of West Kootenay,

Take notice that Martha Ann Smith of New Denver, B.C., married woman, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described land: Commencing at a post planted on the north boundary of timber lease 435, near the Nakusp and Slocan Ry., Martha Ann Smith S.E. corner planted on the north boundary of timber lease 435 and at the south west corner of timber limit which was numbered 8673, thence north 60 chains, thence west 10 chains more or less to the east boundary of Bertha Wragge application to purchase thence south 60 chains to the north boundary of timber lease 435, thence East 10 chains more or less to the place of commencement and containing 60 acres more or less.

Decem'er 6th, 1907.
MARTHA ANN SMITH.
J. B. Smith, agent.

PIPE and FITTINGS

— ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK —

½-inch to 1¼ inch, also ½-inch Galvanized Pipe.

⅛, ¼, and ⅜ Brass Pipe and Fittings for Launches.

Rubber Packing Always Kept.

Pipe cut to any length.

Sinks, Lead traps, etc., etc.

Denver Waterworks Company, Ltd.

H. J. G. ANGELL - - Manager.

Slocan Land District—District of West Kootenay.

Take notice that I, Andrew Jacobson, agent for J. E. Brouse, of New Denver, physician, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described land: Commencing at a post where lot 8696 intersects with lot 485 and marked J.E.B.'s N.E. corner post thence south 15 chains, thence east 40 chains, thence south 20 chains, thence west 80 chains thence north 25 chains more or less to the boundary of lot 8696 G.1., thence east 80 chains more or less to the corner of lot 8696, thence north 10 chains, thence east 10 chains to the point of commencement, containing 200 acres more or less. The land is situate about ¾ of a mile from the head of Slocan lake.

Dated November 22nd, 1907.
JACOB EDWIN BROUSE,
J. 30, Andrew Jacobson, Agent.

LICENSE TO AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL COMPANY.

"Companies Act, 1897."

Canada, Province of British Columbia. } No 420.

This is to certify that "The Westmont Silver Mining Company Limited" is authorised and licensed to carry on business within the province of British Columbia, and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects of the Company to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the Company is situate at the City of Toronto, Province of Ontario.

The amount of the capital of the company is sixty thousand dollars, divided into sixty thousand shares of one dollar each.

The head office of the campany in this province is situate at Slocan City, and H.R. Jorand, Barrister at law, whose address is Slocan City aforesaid, is the attorney for the Company.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, province of British Columbia, this twenty-third day of December, one thousand nine hundred and seven.

S. Y. WOOTTON
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies'

The objects for which this company has been established and licensed are:—

(a.) To acquire, own, lease, prospect-for, open, explore, develop, work, improve, maintain, and manage mines and mineral lands and deposits, and to dig for, raise, crush, wash, smelt, assay, analyse, reduce, amalgamate, pipe, convey, and otherwise treat ores, metals or minerals whether belonging to the company or not, and to render the same merchantable, and to sell or otherwise dispose of the same or any part thereof or interest therein, and

(b.) To take, acquire and hold as consideration for ores, metals or minerals sold or otherwise disposed of, or for goods supplied or for work done by contract or otherwise, shares, debentures or other securities of or in any other company having objects similar in whole or in part to those of the company hereby incorporated and to sell and otherwise dispose of the same.

Slocan Land District—District of West Kootenay.

Take notice that James McVicar, o Slocan City, miner, intends to apply for permission to purchase the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted 400 feet from N.E. corner of lot 369, H. D. Curtis owner, claiming 9 chains east, thence 30 chains south thence 4 chains west, thence 30 chains north to point of commencement.

James McVicar, agent,
John Wafer, locator.
December 7, 1907.

Kaslo Land District—District of West Kootenay.

Take notice that George Henderson, of Slocan, B.C., rancher, intends to apply for a special timber license over the following described lands: Commencing at a post planted on Goat creek about 2 miles eastorly from the N.E. corner of Lot 7161, thence east 120 chains, thence south 80 chains, thence west 40 chains thence north 40 chains, thence west 80 chains, thence north 40 chains to the point of commencement, and containing 640 acres more or less

GEORGE HENDERSON,
November 19, 1907.

THE STAR MINING AND MILLING COMPANY, LTD., LTY., SANDON B.C.

A meeting of the stockholders of the Star Mining and Milling Co., Ltd., Lty., will be held at the office of the Company at Sandon, B.C., on the third day of February, 1908, at 10 o'clock, a.m. for the purpose of electing a board of Directors for the ensuing year and transacting other business.

J. M. HARRIS,
President,
Sandon, B.C.,
December 30, 1907.