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PROFITS IN SMELTING.

Smelters are multiplying in this vicinity, and no sooner is one finished than another is projected. There are already four smelters in operation in this vicinity, at Trail, Nelson, Northport and Grand Forks. Two are almost completed at and near Greenwood. Then there are three in contemplation. One of these is to be located in the Boundary country by Mr. James Breen and associates and another is projected to be built on Crawford Bay and a third at or near Sandon. Besides the smelters at Northport and Trail are being enlarged. With all of the activity in providing smelters, however, it is certain in this camp that the mines have got ahead in production of the smelters, and the same is true in other portions of the Kootenays. Last year about 100 mines in the Kootenays and Yale shipped ore in large and small quantities and this number is certain to be increased during the present year and it now seems certain that even with the completion of all the reduction works above mentioned that there will be room for more. The development this year is certain to be phenomenally large, and, hence, there will be considerable augmentation of the quantity of ore produced and there should be a sufficient number of reduction plants to handle the increased output.

Smelting is a sort of a manufacturing enterprise. The ore is taken in and the metal extracted from it, and where proper care is exercised in regard to facilities for transportation, and where fluxes and water power are nearby, and, of course, mines which yield large quantities of ore not too far away, a smelter is as certain to yield profits, if properly managed, as any form of enterprise that man can engage in; indeed, it is claimed that the profits are larger than in almost any of the different lines of business and manufacturing. It has been said that there is more profit in smelting than there is in brewing, and it is seldom one hears of a brewer failing. Smelting is more certain to yield a profit than mining because there is less of the element of chance in it, in fact, the usual hazards incident to most enterprises, are reduced to the minimum. The New York Mining News in speaking of this phase of smelting has the following to say:

"The smelting industry of today is reaping in profits the costly experience of the smelters of the past. New methods of treatment, the introduction of labor-saving devices, and the application of true economic principles to the reduction of ores have placed this great industry on the highest pinnacle of financial success. Through improvements in the smelting of refractory ores, which even contain the greatest mineral values, mines abandoned as worthless ten years ago are now among our most profitable producers. But the smelters have in turn become more valuable than the mines, and the smelting industry offers far greater opportunities for profits and profitable expansion than it has ever yet enjoyed.

"Eastern capital—without which many bonanza mines and paying smelters would have languished—has been an important factor in the establishment of the present satisfactory condition of the industry. Conservative investors, holders of trust funds and bankers, are now largely interested in smelting enterprises. This fact is in itself ample evidence of the soundness and success of this important branch of the mining industry, and furnishes a valuable hint to persons in search of substantial investments."

A CANADIAN SUPPLEMENT.

The Engineering and Mining Journal of New York, which is the greatest publication of its kind on the continent, began a new feature with its issue of Jan. 19 last, in the form of a Canadian supplement. This meritorious publication for a long time has devoted considerable of its space to the printing of news from the several mining districts of the Dominion, but hereafter the mining news from Canada will be collected and placed in a special supplement.

The fact that so prominent a class journal has started this feature shows how the mines of Canada are meeting with recognition in the larger financial centres of the world, a recognition which is no more than they deserve from the importance which they are assuming in the way of actual production. This is true of the production of gold, silver, copper, lead, coal, iron and nickel. With an area of 3,653,946 square miles, comprising as it does one-sixteenth of the land surface of the globe, and which makes it the largest of the British possessions. It must be understood that only the outer rim of an immense mineral bearing area

has been scratched here and there. When, however, we reach nearer the centre and so enlarge the productive section of the mineral bearing country, there is very good reason for the presumption that Canada will lead the world as a producer of minerals, and from the way the mining industry in this province is shaping itself and expanding and growing, year by year, we believe the time will come when it will be able alone to aspire to the leading place as producer of the precious and useful metals. With the immense deposits of copper-gold ore of Southern Kootenay and Yale, the rich silver-lead ores of the Slocan, the free milling sections in the Nelson division and around Camp McKinney, the silver-lead and grey copper ore of the Lardeau, the placer and free gold belt of Athol, the copper-gold properties on Vancouver island and the mainland coast, the splendid coal measures of the coast mainland, Vancouver island and East Kootenay, which are as good as any in the world, and the large deposits of iron ore on Vancouver island and elsewhere, it should not be a difficult matter in time for this province, with an area of 383,300 square miles, which is three times the size of Great Britain, to make the record of becoming the greatest mineral producer in the world.

With the showing that Canada has made, and the record in the way of production which she seems certain to make, it is no wonder that the management of the Engineering and Mining Journal should issue a supplement devoted entirely to Canadian mining news. The venture should be encouraged, as it will, we truly believe, assist very materially in inducing outside capital to come here and aid in the exploitation of the mineral resources.

Canada could easily use at the present juncture \$50,000,000 or \$100,000,000 in the opening up of mining properties, and the more capital that comes in and the sooner it arrives the better it will be for the people, for the reason that the present generation wants to enjoy some of the benefits that are to be conferred on the citizens of the Dominion by the extraction of that which is now simply buried in the ground and which awaits but the hand of the miner to extract it. The miner, however, must have his pay while he is doing this work, and much of the capital for development and subsequent operation until the time of profit dividing is reached must come from the outside countries. This has been the history of mining in other countries and history will but repeat itself here. The offer of the New York publication to advertise us is one, therefore, which we believe will meet with the full measure of appreciation that it deserves.

EDWARD VII.

Edward VII., erstwhile Prince of Wales, takes his seat on the English throne dowered with qualifications, which should make his reign one which will make fame for himself and at the same time be of benefit to the vast empire over which he rules. He has long and favorably been known as the heir apparent to the throne of Great Britain and Ireland, and as the to-be primal Emperor of India, and now, in the fullness of time, he has come into the possession of these great titles, and "a vaster empire than has been" is now under his sceptred sway. Edward VII. comes into his estate when he is in his sixtieth year, an age when the judgment is ripe and should be in full fruit. The King has traveled much, and knows the continent of Europe like an open book, he has visited Canada, the United States and India, and this has enlarged his knowledge of men and of nations, and made him broad and liberal in his ideas; therefore, we believe, he will not be insular either in his ideas or his policy. For years, owing to the semi-retirement of his good mother, the departed Queen, he has been her viceroy, so to speak, at many functions and public occasions, and has had more experience in this direction than perhaps any living man. In respect, therefore, to the ceremonial and social matters, he stands today as the first gentleman in Europe, and none appears to more advantage than he on such occasions.

His universal kindness and generosity to all with whom he has come in contact be they high or low, has made him popular, both at home and abroad, and it is doubtful if anyone ever ascended to the throne with more good wishes than he.

He is a lover of manly sports, is a good whip, a fine rider, an enthusiastic yachtsman, loves to ride after the hounds, enjoys the spectacle of a horse race, boxes well, and that he frowns upon anything that savors of crookedness in connection with any of these sports is shown by the recent dismissal of Tod Sloan as his jockey, when charges of unfair conduct were made against the latter.

No man in Europe understands better than Edward VII. the fact that the time has gone by when a king's will was absolute, or that a king's personal predilections are beyond the limitations of the law, but at the same time he knows how much a British ruler can do for the good of his country and its people, and takes up the reins of power fully determined to do all that is in his power for the good of his subjects. We truly believe that he will make a wise ruler, loved at home and respected abroad. Six other Edwards have occupied the British throne, since the conquest.

Edward I. was ruler from 1272 until 1307. It was he who was surnamed "Longshanks" and he was a warrior of considerable note. He took part in the crusade to Palestine before he became King, and it was he who completed the conquest of Wales. He invaded Scotland and made himself master of the kingdom, after overthrowing Balliol. It was when Edward I. was marching against Robert Bruce that death came to him.

Edward IV. reigned from 1461 till 1483. He was a weak sort of a ruler and he and his army were utterly defeated at the great battle of Barnet, and he was deposed by parliament and shortly afterwards assassinated.

Edward III. reigned from 1327 until 1377, a long reign. He carried on a war with Scotland, defeating the Scotch at Halidon Hill. It was he who went to war with France and marched to the gates of Paris, won the battle of Crecy and took Calais, and who held for a long time the territory which he conquered in this and a subsequent war.

Edward IV. reigned from 1461 till 1483. He had a tumultuous reign and once he was expelled from the country by the Earl of Warwick. He won the victory at Tewkesbury which ended the war of the Roses.

Edward V. was nominally King for 74 days in 1483. His uncle, the Duke of Gloucester (Richard III.), obtained possession of his person and he was probably murdered in the Tower, in which he was imprisoned.

Edward VI. was the ruler of England from 1547 to 1553. During his reign the images were removed from the churches and the reformation made great progress.

SCHOOL OF MINES.

After nearly four years of effort a mining school has been established in this city, which is supported by the government, and at the opening lecture of the three months' course the attendance was so small as to be discouraging. This is not as it should be, as the school is a necessity and this fact was recognized by the coterie of enterprising individuals who met and formed the first school of this kind four years since in this city. They were earnest souls, who, while employed in mines and elsewhere, desired to obtain the basic elements at least of scientific mining. With this end in view they formed a small syndicate and with the proceeds hired a lecturer and instructor and so started a most useful institution and one which was of considerable benefit to them as the knowledge which they acquired was of help to them afterwards.

They assessed themselves pro rata and with a little help from the city and from public-spirited individuals they were enabled to carry on the school for two winters. Some of the leading spirits sought new fields for their energies and the school languished and there were no lectures delivered under its auspices during the winter of 1899-1900. The need of such a school, however, was brought to the attention of the government and a grant was made for the purpose of maintaining the school during the present winter and at the first lecture the attendance is small and unsatisfactory.

This is due probably to the opening not having been advertised as fully as it should have been. Be this as it may, the hall on the occasion of the next lecture delivered should be crowded, as this is a splendid opportunity for the young men and boys of the city and vicinity to obtain a knowledge, which, if properly used, will be of the greatest advantage. This should be particularly the case with those who are working in the mines, and those who are engaged in prospecting. Men in both these vocations are obtaining daily a practical knowledge of the business which they are following, and it would be of much help to them to know something of the scientific side of the business. It would make them better miners and prospectors and should they follow up the lectures by reading books on geology, chemistry and mineralogy and take subsequent courses of lectures they soon would be well grounded in the scientific side of the industry and as a result of this would be able, in time, to obtain better and more remunerative positions than those which they are now filling. The men who are now filling the most lucrative and important positions in this and other mining sections are holding them for the simple reason that they know a little more about the theory and practice of mining than those whom they employ and they are generally men who have made their way up from the bottom of the ladder by hard work and unflinching study. Their example should be imitated by the miners and others of this camp. Perhaps when they commenced their upward climb towards the positions which they have now reached their opportunities were not nearly as good as they are now in this camp, as then many of them probably had to acquire what they know by hard personal study with no assistance from the schoolmaster. Those who hesitate about embracing this opportunity should remember that the bottom of the ladder is where the crowd is the largest and the competition the keenest and hardest, and the nearer they get to the top of the mining or any other business the less they will be subjected to active competition and the larger will be their reward. A course or two in the mining school only occupies a small portion of time and it soon becomes a pleasure to the earnest seeker after knowledge to attend the lectures. We believe that it would be a good thing for the miners of the camp at present and they are generally men who will be given next winter, and the same advice, if followed, will be beneficial to young men engaged in other occupations, for the reason that they are living in a mining country and should, therefore, have some knowledge of the

theory and practice of the mining industry. The next lecture, given in the School of Mines, and the others, too, that are to follow, should be heard by a large and enthusiastic audience of students, who go prepared to study and to master at least the elements of mining, which is rapidly coming to the front as the leading industry of the province.

AN ACTIVE STOCK MARKET.

An encouraging feature of the time is the fact that once again, after nearly a year and a half of quietude, there is activity in the stock market. The market is a rising one, and this justifies the prediction that the market will last as long as the wave of prosperity which is now sweeping across the continent. Whatever the cause, and it was probably due to the tight money market, which was one of the consequences of the hostilities in South Africa and China, there has been a long period during which the values of even gilt edge shares steadily depreciated, and it seemed as though there was never to be a lively and rising market again. It was an era during which the holders of shares lost steadily, as the stocks kept going down until it seemed at times as though the bottom would never be reached. The war in South Africa and the trouble in China are now certain, it seems, to be soon settled without further complications, and this has restored confidence, and money, which always retires at the beginning of trouble, is coming out of its hiding places and is again seeking investment in our mining stocks and mines.

We think that the dullness which prevailed in the stock market here and in the Eastern money centres, has had considerable to do with the quietude which has been so much complained of by our merchants and business men during the past year and a quarter, at least it seems that this was one of the factors which caused the lack of liveliness in business. An active stock market has this effect; it brings large sums of money into mining sections like ours. This is true for the reason that the stocks which are dealt in most here are of the flotations of properties adjacent to or not a long way from Rossland, and as a consequence large blocks are held here. When there is a rising and lively market these shares are disposed of by our people and the money goes into general circulation here. The effect of this is to make money plentiful and to restore good times. There are times when a single broker will dispose of in a month shares to the value of the entire payroll of the camp, and the aggregate of the sales in months when the market is active foots up considerably more than the amount paid out by the several mining companies of Rossland for labor and supplies in the same period. When it is considered what large sums the stock business brings here and puts into circulation it will be readily seen that a strong, active stock market means good times, and a dull and falling market quiet times.

Therefore it is hoped that the good market which now attains will abide with us and keep the hard times away for a long time to come. In time the payroll will increase to such large proportions as to be of much more importance than it is at present, and it is really the foundation of and life and soul of the prosperity of the camp, but still the stock business we believe we have demonstrated is a most important factor in the economy of the section in which we live.

PEACE CONDITIONS.

A significant comment on the liberality of the British offers to the burghers still in the field is apparent in the terms which the German neighbors of the Boers are willing to accept them as citizens. The Germans insist that the Boers shall undertake the defence of the country, surrender their language and give up their "nationality."

These are not the conditions upon compliance with which Kitchener is willing to grant peace. While insisting on the oath of allegiance he neither compels military service nor desires a surrender of the Taal language. Indeed that language is this day in use in the courts and legislative body of Cape Colony.

But these German conditions are the very terms which the Boers, when claiming their independence, wished to force upon British citizens living in their midst.

AMERICAN HOMAGE TO THE LATE QUEEN.

Some of the people of the United States have in the past been in the habit of twisting the lion's tail, just the same as some of the papers of Canada like to take an occasional pull at the rather long hair of Uncle Sam. Much can be forgiven the Americans, however, for the many kind words and splendid eulogies which they have printed in their papers since the death of the late Queen Victoria. With an unanimity which is remarkable they have had nothing but the kindest mention of the late Queen, and her life and accomplishments form the subjects of much sensible praise and commendation. While we all feel that nothing that could be said in respect to the late Queen would go beyond her just deserts, still coming from the press of another nation at such a time it is most gratifying. They banish our anger forever

When they laud the graves of our dead." The action of the administration at Washington, too, is in keeping with the good spirit shown by the press. For the first time in the history of the Republic the flags on the national capital at Washington were placed at half-mast out of respect to the memory of a foreign ruler, when Queen Victoria died. This was a most graceful act and one which British people will not soon forget. It shows the measure of respect and esteem with which the people of the United States held her. Kings, Queens, Emperors and Presidents of other countries have died by the score since the Republic of the United States was founded and the flag of the capital at Washington was never lowered to half-mast as a token of the respect for them, but when Victoria passed to the Great Beyond this much reverence was shown to her memory.

There is a potent reason for this, aside from the fact that the late Queen was respected in the United States as a wife, mother, woman and ruler, for during the war of the rebellion she was the firm friend of the union, and did all that she reasonably could for that side of the big and long-continued struggle. The American people have not forgotten that fact, and the many tributes which have been paid to her memory are in a measure due, because the people feel that she was their true friend in time of great need, at a time when the life of the nation was imperilled. It is understood that the Queen sided with the North at that time for the reason that the North was against slavery, and she was ever opposed to human bondage, and it is due to her efforts largely that the British policy has been against it, and this has resulted in striking the chains from many thousands of those who were held in bondage. Under the circumstances it is no wonder that the people of the United States pay homage to her memory, but at the same time her late subjects are pleased with the action of their American cousins.

MILLIONS FOR RELIEF.

The London Daily Telegraph has closed its shilling fund for the relief of the widows and orphans of soldiers who died while serving the Empire in South Africa. The result attained shows what can be done for a worthy cause by newspapers of influence. With the assistance of the Edinburgh Scotsman, the Daily Telegraph raised in shilling contributions the large sum of \$1,180,000. With this relief has been given to 2,353 widows and 2,700 children. The full scheme of relief was carried out in 250 cases, in each of which the widow received an immediate grant of \$1.0 and \$15 for each child, together with an annuity of \$75 for life and a trust account of \$250 for each child. In addition annuities were purchased for 607 widows. The entire scheme has been carried out without a penny of expense being charged to the fund. There were over 7,300,000 contributions to the fund.

Other British funds for the relief of families of soldiers at the front have attained enormous size. The Princess of Wales' fund has reached \$2,550,000 and the Lord Mayor's fund foots up \$1,200,000. The "Absent Minded Beggar" fund, collected by the Daily Mail on the sale of Kipling's poem set to music by the late Sir Arthur Sullivan, has run up into the hundreds of thousands, and altogether more than \$6,000,000 has been raised for the wives and little ones that Tommy Atkins left behind him when he went to meet death in the South African veldt.

KAISER'S GENEROUS ACT.

The German Emperor has always acted on his impulses, and there have been times when he regretted at his leisure what he had done in haste. In this respect he is very human, and in his way he shows, too, that he has more nobleness in his nature than some of his enemies would like to make us believe. The Kaiser acted on one of his impulses when he gave up everything at home for the time being in order to go to the deathbed of his grandmother, Queen Victoria. In this act he showed that he was a man filled with filial love and that he subordinated everything else in order to do what was in his power to soothe the dying moments of his grandmother. By this act, unstudied though it was, he endeared himself to the people of the British Empire and now occupies a place in their estimation which no efforts of diplomacy could have accomplished. He showed that his heart is in the right place, and this will make up for a multitude of follies.

WASHINGTON'S ALIEN LAW.

The state of Washington has had a law on its statute books for ten years which prohibits aliens from holding real estate. The Spokesman-Review in a recent issue says after a decade of experience with the law that it would be pleased to see it abolished and it is possible that the legislature will wipe it from the statutes. This will be done, perhaps, for the reason that the law has prevented the investment of a great deal of foreign capital in the state, which otherwise would have been placed there. The law was passed principally out of deference to Populist agitation. For some time previous to the passage of the act considerable "British gold" was invested in lands in the United States, and in one instance almost all the land in one county was purchased by a

wealthy Englishman. This caused alarm among the Populists all over the Republic and the statement was made that a plot had been hatched to fasten landism on the states on the same general plan that it exists in Great Britain. It was declared if the system once gained ascendancy that whenever it suited the landlords there would be evictions like those of the crofters of Scotland and of tenants in Ireland. Under the stress of these representations, which were mere sophistries, the alien act was passed in Washington.

The people are now coming to their senses, because they find that millions of dollars have been kept out of the state and its progress delayed by this Oriental style of legislation against the "outside barbarism." They find that even "British gold" is useful in the clearing of the forest, bringing waste land under cultivation, in the construction of irrigation ditches, in the development of mines and in generally improving the country; they now appreciate that the passage of the act was irrational and when they have fully recovered from the temporary fit of insanity which prompted them to legislate so foolishly they will show that they have actually returned to their right mind by abrogating the alien act, which is a disgrace to their law books. This is particularly the case when British Columbia, a province which adjoins them on the north, is so liberal with aliens and gives them nearly all the rights of citizens, including that of owning real estate and mining property.

LABOR ACT PUT INTO EFFECT.

The provincial government has just brought into force the Labor Regulation Act, which was passed at the last legislative session and a copy of which appears in this issue. The act provides that companies working under acts passed at the last session of the legislature, or any acts which may in the future be enacted, and also amendments to former acts, shall not employ workmen who cannot read the act in a European language. The act has penal clauses under which those guilty of violating its provisions by employing disqualified persons can be fined or imprisoned. This law was aimed at the employment of Chinese and Japanese, but it will fit others who are unable to read. Provincial constables are empowered to see that the provisions of the law are enforced.

OBSEQUES OF THE QUEEN.

On Saturday the obsequies of the British Empire's greatest ruler will take place and in its splendor, in the large number of royalties and notable personages, including the representatives of the leading nations, who will participate, in the sincerity of sorrow and genuine respect for the memory of the illustrious dead, the funeral will be one of the greatest, if not the greatest, in history. No illustrious conqueror was ever so honored. When the greatest of the Caesars (Julius) laid down the diadem and surrendered to the grim reaper, no such honors were shown him as have and will be shown the late Queen, and yet history says or him that he was not only a great general, but a pre-eminent statesman and the greatest orator of his time except Cicero. It has been said of Napoleon that he taught his enemies how to conquer him, but Caesar's enemies never learned how to conquer him because he had a new strategem for each emergency as it arose on the battle field and only succumbed to the swords of conspirators. Notwithstanding all his accomplishments Caesar's name was not held in anywhere near the same reverence as that of Victoria, and yet she was simply a woman, who had no love for war, did not shine as an orator and was not pre-eminent for her statescraft. What was the secret of her wonderful popularity and of the great influence which she wielded? It was because she endeavored in all things to do as her conscience dictated and therefore was a great moral power, and in her time she accomplished more for the good of humanity than any of the famous conquerors. She was a strong moral personality. Her sympathy and desire to do good was world wide and did not stop at international boundary lines; in this respect she was far from being provincial. That is why her death is everywhere mourned and why the people of Great Britain and of many other countries are determined to pay the greatest tribute of respect to her memory possible and her obsequies will outlive, we believe, any previously held. It is meet and proper, therefore, under the circumstances, that the people of this city should, on Saturday next, in accordance with the proclamation issued by the regularly authorized authorities of the Dominion, the province and the city, show their sorrow for the demise of their beloved Queen and unite in paying a deserved tribute to her dear memory. Rossland should rise to the full heights required on this occasion.

Seven Years in Bed.

"Will wonders ever cease?" inquire the friends of Mrs. L. Pease, of Lawrence, Kan. They knew she had been unable to leave her bed in seven years on account of kidney and liver trouble, nervous prostration and general debility; but, "three bottles of Electric Bitters enabled me to walk," she writes, "and in three months I felt like a new person." Women suffering from Headache, Backache, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Melancholy, Fainting, and Dizzy Spells will find it a precious blessing. Try it. Satisfaction is guaranteed. T. R. Morrow and Goodeve Bros. Price 50c.

A Raging. Washed down a Charles C. Ellis, of pair. "Standing was writes, 'gave me cough.' It grew worst best doctors in Oak and Omaha said I could not live. The king's New Discoo cured by six bottles of Coughs, Colic, lung troubles by T. R. Morrow. Price 50c.

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