

Nelson—Queen City of the Kootenay

the lumber cut of the province. These figures also give some idea of the steady demand for British Columbia timber:

Year.	Feet.
1903.....	317,551,151
1904.....	348,031,790
1905.....	473,713,986
1906.....	508,069,969
1907.....	846,000,000
1908.....	658,000,000
1909.....	775,000,000
1910.....	1,040,000,000
1911.....	1,201,778,494
1912 (estimated).....	1,550,000,000

We have touched lightly on the province of British Columbia as a whole. To describe it fully with all its varied activities would be a task far greater than lies within the compass of this work, but we want to direct your attention to one particular section of the province, namely, to the West Kootenay and boundary districts—that great area of wondrous mineral, agricultural and lumber wealth of which the city of Nelson is the Commercial Capital, a vast extent of wealth-producing territory stretching from the boundary line northward to the

Okanagan Lakes, and from Creston westward to Grand Forks. This is in many respects the garden land of British Columbia. It has the wealth of forest, farm and mine. It has favoring climatic conditions. It is not surprising, then, that today the words "Kootenay Country" have become familiar, not only throughout Canada and the United States, but in the Old Land as well.

"The 'Kootenay' is the most magnificent section of the whole province."

It is to this section of British Columbia that the attention of the financial world is now being directed. It has aroused interest because the people have become cognizant of some of the outstanding factors of its development. The world has begun



Good Sport in the Kootenay