

held by men who never intend to do anything except "lay for him." On the other hand, it is a difficult and delicate matter to dictate to owners of mineral claims as to the manner in which they shall carry on the work of developing property which they have acquired. Business reasons of a nature not wise to make public may often require a company, in self-protection, to take a course not calculated to work to the best good of the district from a general standpoint. But by all means some general adjustment of the matter should be made looking toward the best good of the mineral industry. The matter is recommended to the newly formed Chamber of Mines for consideration.

GET TO WORK.

The period in the mining history of British Columbia when all a prospector had to do was to cut a few stakes, slip a nice sample in his pocket, and go out and sell his "mine," has passed. It is to be hoped that the passing is forever. The "something for nothing" speculator, who dropped a few dollars in the way of the aforesaid prospector, thinking in time to make thousands out of the "lambs" in far-off countries, has also had his day.

In order to command attention now, a mineral property must have enough development done to demonstrate something of its permanent nature, or the owners must be willing to allow would-be investors to put all or nearly all first payments into the property instead of the pockets of the holders.

In other words, the mining industry and business generally has passed the period of froth and bubble and is now down to a legitimate basis. The sooner locators and small owners realize this and get to work with steel and dynamite, instead of wind and specimens, the sooner they will be in a position to command attention from the keen and alert representatives who are now in the field on behalf of capital. Money is to be had, and in any quantity, but it is no longer buying a streak of rust and three stakes.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The political fight is now on, and the usual "oceans, seas, lakes, rivers and streams" of talk are deluging the country. Those who are interested in such matters have been, and are yet, waiting for some one to say something. One qualification which the average British Columbia politician appears to possess more marked than any other is the faculty of making a big noise with words without saying anything at all.

We have been sufficiently informed about the personal shortcomings of all parties on both sides. Is it not about time we heard something about what the candidates really propose doing and how they expect to do it?

If reports from various and reliable sources are to be taken, the Bridge River country bids fair to become one of the leading camps of British Columbia. Already enough work has been done to demonstrate that the values are distributed over a large area, and that there is every reason to expect success for judicious investments in this section.

The Phillips Arm country is another section that can be recommended to the careful consideration of those wishing to acquire coast properties.

The people of Vancouver are today deciding whether they want that particular smelter or not. In any event Vancouver as an important smelting point is only a question of a short time.

CAPTAIN MOORE DEAD.

The death of Captain N. D. Moore, at Spokane last week, takes from the northwestern mining sphere a man widely known and generally liked. His life was a most active one. Some years ago he was the "Iron King" of Michigan, and was rated to be worth many millions. Later fortune turned, and when in the Slovan five or six years ago he was comparatively a poor man. He managed the Idaho mines for a time, but later operated with J. D. Farrell of Spokane. Mr. Moore had some valuable mining property in the Florence camp, Idaho, and left his wife and three children well provided for.

A NEW MAP.

Messrs. Mahon, McFarland & Mahon have issued a neat and handy reference map of the business portion of the city of Vancouver.