

there was deducted from the New York price \$1.50 per 100 lbs. assay contents of lead. From January 1st, 1900, to January 1st, 1901, there was deducted from the London price 70 c. per 100 lbs. actual contents of lead. From January 1st, 1901, to January 1st, 1902, there was deducted from the London price \$1.00 per 100 lbs. actual contents of lead.

"Prior to January 1st, 1900, the 'home' and foreign smelters made the same deductions. The same general treatment was given by all.

"Your third question can hardly be given an abstract answer. The home smelters gave us the same rates as the foreign smelters who were buying here, but an understanding existed between them. The foreign smelters buying here did not give us the same treatment that they gave to sellers on the other side of the line. Over there they had to compete with the American Smelting & Refining Company and of a necessity had to meet their price. Here they met the price offered by the 'home' smelter. As a consequence we were losers by the operation to the extent of the difference between the Coeur d'Alene price less the duty, and the London price less \$1.00 per 100 lbs. amounting in 1902 to about 65 c. per 100 lbs. of lead in the ore.

"The prices we have given you are taken from our smelter returns for the different years, and you are at liberty any time to verify them by personal inspection should you happen to be in Sandon."

For the purposes of comparison with the above quoted charges the following table giving rates charged by American smelters to Coeur d'Alene lead producers is of interest. In making such a comparison it should be remembered that the American smelters are much more favourably situated than Canadian works, in that the plants are larger; they are able to secure a much more nearly self-fluxing assortment of ores; and they succeed in getting an especially high rate on ore rich in silver:

Year.	Lead. per 100 lbs.	Ore below \$50.00 value.	Between \$50 & \$60.	Above \$65.
1897	\$3.60	\$16.75	\$18.75	\$20.75
1898	3.65	16.75	18.75	20.75
1899	4.40	18.00	20.00	22.00
1900	4.46	18.00	20.00	22.00
1901	4.00	19.00	21.00	23.00
		(Jan. 1 to Sept. 1.)		
1902	4.00	19.00	21.00	23.00
		(Sept. 1 to Dec. 31.)		
1902	4.00	16.00	18.00	20.00
Year.	per 100 lbs.	\$50.00 value.	\$50 & \$65.	Above \$65.

ELECTRICAL TRANSMISSION AT VANCOUVER.

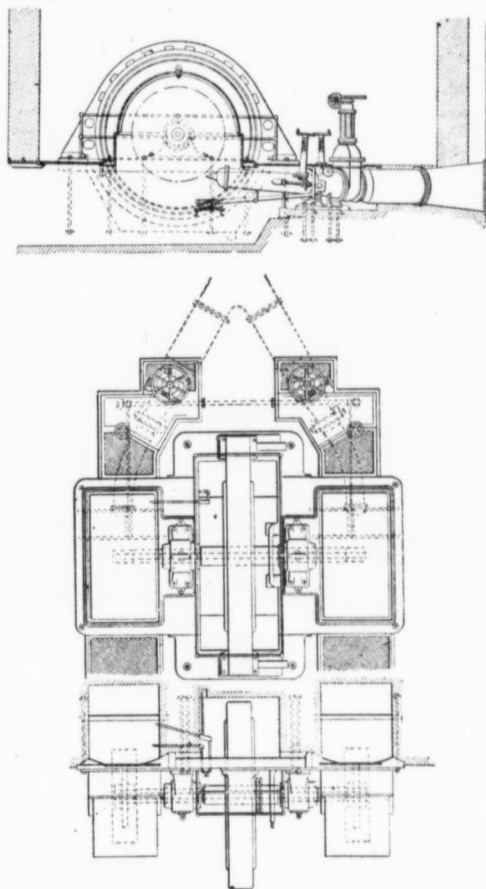
(Specially Contributed.)

THAT Vancouver is destined to become the metropolis of the Canadian Pacific Coast is unquestioned by those who are interested in the development of the Great West. No better evidence of this fact can be given than that the directors of the Vancouver Power Company have already started an undertaking of great magnitude, the cost of which will be very nearly a million dollars.

The Vancouver Power Company, realizing that, in a large measure, the prosperity of Vancouver as an

industrial centre depends upon manufacturers being able to secure a cheap power, and also having the greatest faith in the growth of Vancouver, are now developing a hydro-electro transmission plant which will be capable ultimately of delivering 30,000 horsepower to Vancouver and the surrounding districts.

It will not be amiss to point out how very favourably Vancouver is situated for manufacturing purposes, when it is taken into consideration that the



Elevations and Plan of Water Wheels and Generators.

town has one of the finest harbours on the Pacific Coast, the advantages of railway communication with all parts of the Dominion and the United States, and a climate that cannot be surpassed in any portion of the world.

The Vancouver Power Company should, meanwhile, be given due credit for embarking an undertaking involving so large an investment of capital with a view to developing Vancouver's natural resources, and it is safe to say that the result will be to greatly stimulate and encourage the establishment of other industrial enterprises at the Pacific mainland terminus.