



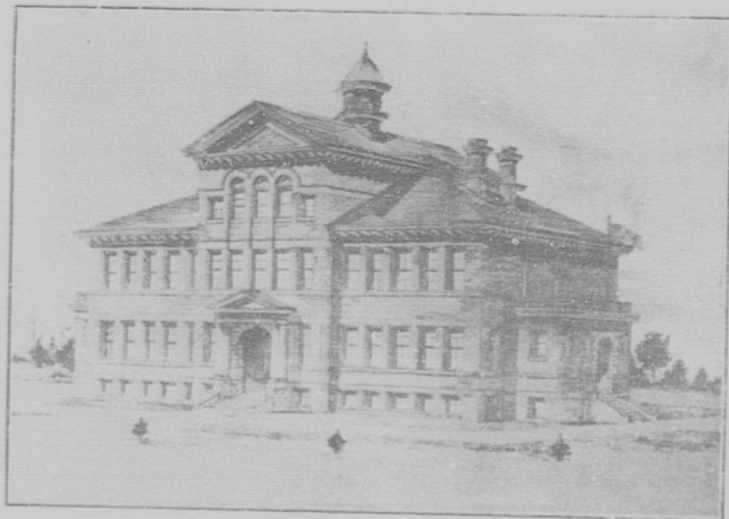
CITY HALL

Cherry Creek on the south side of Kamloops Lake is such that it is particularly adapted for flux. From this property about 20,000 tons have been shipped at various times, the most of which has gone to the coast smelters. The ore runs from 60 to 66 per cent. iron with practically no sulphur or phosphorus. The extent of the deposit is estimated by competent engineers as approximately 8,000,000 tons. The prospector will find in the Kamloops District a country which presents potentialities unrivalled in any other part of British Columbia. The climate, the country and the facilities at his disposal in his search for the key to nature's treasure vaults will make his labors pleasant as well as profitable. The man who wishes to invest in undeveloped prospects with a view to working them and afterwards selling at a big figure will find copper-gold propositions, silver-lead prospects, coal or iron claims whose owners are willing to do business on reasonable terms. The capitalists and the promoters have been watching the district for some months and when the time is ripe will be ready to step in and develop the mineral bearing lodes of the Kamloops District with a view to reaping a rich reward.

The Lumbering Industry

AT the present time more than ordinary interest centers in the development of the lumber industry and of all those who are engaged in exploiting the natural resources of the Kamloops District

the lumberman is the most energetic and progressive as well as the most farseeing. The vast timber areas which lie along the magnificent water stretches provided by the North and South Thompson Rivers, and Shuswap and Adams Lake, have attracted the attention of the lumber barons in quest of new worlds to conquer, new forests to fell and new mills to feed. The Kamloops District contains some of the best timber in a province noted for the extent of its forest resources. Not so large in size as the giant firs and cedars of the coast districts, the timber trees of the interior by reason of their slower growth are finer in grain and tougher in texture than the more rapidly matured trees obtainable on the limits situated where the rainfall is heavier. Fir, red pine, white pine, cedar, spruce, hemlock, birch and cottonwood provide the material which is made into lumber in the mills of Kamloops and district. On the limits now being logged the fir and red pine and the cedar predominate but beyond the limits where the camps are at present operating the spruce becomes most plentiful. The principal source of supply for Kamloops mills lies in the valley of the North Thompson and along Shuswap Lake and its arms. In the North Thompson Valley the cut last season amounted to over 8,000,000 feet BM. The Shuswap Lake limits supplied 20,000,000 feet BM.



NEW PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING