he sheet the pattern by which it is to cut and marking or scribing around with a knife or similar instrument. The patterns are pieces of tin or sheet ron with the shape and size determined y the order. After the scribing the ets are cut with heavy shears he lines marked down. It will at one pear that much skill and experience constantly on the watch to furnish n each piece the largest number of fference in patterns and prices, and he variations in the mica itself, this comes no easy task. No matter how nuch mica is mined, nor how good the ality of it, if the sheets be not proerly scribed the yield of cut mica diinishes, and with it the profit. really skilful scriber will get twice as much mica from a block as a beginner.

The price of mica depends not only mes more valuable than the smaller nes, but also upon its freedom from pecks, stains, cloudiness and striations, se governing its quality. During reent years a certain "amber" or rum olored mica has become fashionable, and very high prices are sometimes paid wever, commands the bulk of the On an average a block of mica reighing 100 pounds will only yield from 10 to 12 pounds of good cut mica. In recent years the preparation of ground mica has become an industry of itself. Waste or scrap mica is generally used owing to the tough scaly nature of naterial. Mills which work well on everything else fail utterly on mica.

Most manufacturers keep their process f grinding a secret, but it is generally ne upon the old fashioned principal burr-stones, the mica of the round in its wet state. Ground mica largely used as a lubricant for journals and axle-bearings. It is also largeused in the manufacture of wall pape giving the frosted and spangled effect s well as the white metallic surface. CORRESPONDENCE

G. Sandon, B. C.—The price allowed for lead at the British Columbia smelters at the present time varies from \$3.25 to \$3.75 per 100 pounds according to the market price; the price being taken from the London market. You can easily obtain the local price by converting London market price into d and cents, on the basis of \$4.80 to the pound sterling. Always remember that the London price if for a long ton of 2240 pounds whilst a Canadian ton is

only 2000 pounds.

K. P., Kaslo, B.C.—Tin has bee found in small quantities in several parts of Canada. It has been reported in the centrates obtained at the Payne mine Sandon. It is also found in several places in Nova Scotia, but not to any

T. McA., Boundary Falls, B. C.-Your sample is a piece of ordinary galena, coated on the outside with oxidized matter. This you easily could have seen if had you had broken it. Assay the nineral for silver and lead.

F. I., Greenwood, B. C.—Aluminium metal is not found in its metallic state. It is obtained by electrolysis from

SEARCHING FOR BODIES

HENAODEATH LIST IS FIXED AT OVER A HUNDRED

SHAPELESS MASS OF CHARRED LIMBS GATHERED TOGETHER

Toulon March 13.—The efforts to reover the bodies of those killed by the explosion on board the battleship Iena here yesterday, which have been conducted with energy for 24 hours, have not yet resulted in fixing definitely the number of casualties. But after the last roll call tonight there were still unacounted for eight officers and one hundred and ten men. There is little doubt that all the missing men perished. The roll call was applied only to the crew of the Iena, but as it is believed that some twelve or fifteen arsenal hands were engaged on board the battleship at the time of the explosion it is feared that the total number of dead will reach 120 All day long weeping mothers and wives and other relatives of the missing men thronged the approaches to the hospitals, hoping against hope that their loved ones were still alive and eagerly scanning the stretchers that were rought in. Fifty bodies were recovered during the day, but only twelve of them could be recognized, the remaindr were formless masses of charred flesh. After the roll call minister Thomson reviewed the survivors and addressed a

which they will work all night. A correspondent of the Associated today boarded the Iena during the search for bodies. The fighting tops were bent over, there was an enormous breach amidships, and on the port side a hole about 18 feet long and 12 feet wide. Amid steel plates, rails and dis placed stanchions the correspondent saw a heap of burned flesh, bones and twisted limbs, all that remained of 30 bodies taken from the after turret. On one memberless trunk was a watch which was still going. It was absolutey impossible to identify any of the lead. The bodies of several suffocated sailors were found between decks and brought ashore. At times the horrible umes from the interior of the vessel rove the searchers back and eventually they had to postpone further efforts to each the magazine between decks. Many of the wounded are likely to succumb.

few touching words to them, after which

the men who were engaged in search of

the vessel returned to their task at

A FLATTERING OFFER.

Montreal, March 13.—Relatives in this city of G. J. Bury, manager of the western lines of the C. P. R., now stationed at Winnipeg, confirm the announcement that he has been offered the position of general manager of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific at a salary reported to be \$30,000 a year.

ADVICE FUR FRUIT MEN

CUNNINGHAM AND PARKER TALK AT VICTORIA. NELSON REPRESENTED BY JAMES JOHNSTONE.

Two important addresses were delivered at the Central Farmers' Institute, Victoria, last week, at which Jas. Johnstone represented Nelson. Thomas Cun-ningham, provincial fruit inspector, gave an interesting account of the year's work and some timely advice regarding the abolition of fruit pests. R. M. Palmer, secretary to the provincial bureau of in ormation, spoke on the result of recent exhibits in England and detailed at length the arrangements that had been made with the Salvation Army for the relief of the present shortage of labor in

the province.
Thomas Cunningham asked all to give him their moral support in the forward evement now going on for the removal of all infected trees in the orchards of the province. The move was a very important one and should have been made many years ago. It would have been had the province been sure of political unity and not unrest. No government in the past had sufficient strength behind it to county the characters. hind it to secure the absolute obeyance of its mandates. It was not a pleasant thing for anyone

to be brought into court, and he, the speaker, had always avoided legal contests. But the regulations against the importation of diseased nursery stock, iduous fruits and grains must be en-This had been done without involving the board of horticulture in any controversy. That procedure would be continued in the future, as it was not advisable to invite conflict with influences in the east not in accord with the position taken by this province. He did not wish to reflect on either the govents of Ontario or the don but their action affected British Columbit their action and not advantageously. Neither of the governments he referred to had taken the strong position assumed by this province for the protection of fruit trees against disease. British Columbia stood alone and despite opposition in many quarters had achieved success. This success invited hostility, or at all events jealousy, of many interests in the

It could not be pleasant for the government of Ontario to realize that, despite the many years of experience of the farmers and fruit growers of that province, it was not able to face Brit-ish Columbia at an exhibition in London and compete for the highest awards of the Royal Horticultural Society. Twice it had backed out at the last mo-Twice it had backed out at the last ment. It was jealous, but that was only human nature. The very success achieved by this province made it advisable not to arouse hostility.

Some horticultural legislation of the

dominion government was also exceed-ingly unfortunate. He was impressed in Vancouver recently when a fruit grower attempted to obtain damages from the C. P. R. for damage to his orchard. There was ample evidence that the orchard was in bad condition, and boxes of fruit showing this were placed on the table in court. But the company's awyers were able to bring forward evidence that the dominion government, in its regulations, permitted the presence of ten per cent of infected fruit in soor ten per cent of infected truit in so-called first class apples, and the case was thrown out. This was a danger signal; the same argument might be brought to try and alter the provincial regulations, which was certainly proof

of the unfortunate legislation.

The province took the ground, and he was sure all present would be of the opinion, that only first class apples should be put into a box classed as containing first class fruit. (Applause). He had always taken this stand and had the board of horticulture behind him.

Another unfortunate thing was a recent action of the entomological society of Canada, that when in convention last October or November, had taken up the question of inspection of fruit. Without debating the matter properly a resolu tion had been passed against the reject scale. This was telegraphed all over the country and had a most injurious effect in Vancouver had taken the matter up in the press and protested against the ued condemnation of fruit afflicted with this pest.

He, the speaker, had, how or, taken matter up with the officials of the society mentioned, and had written them strongly on the subject. It was a most unfortunate decision and most embar-rassing to officials in British Columbia who were trying to protect the interests of the fruit grower. He had pointed out the society that no one was permitted d fruit o be sold in any of its markets. The decision was also more unfortunate for Ontario than here. Just as long as that vince let diseased trees be imported and diseased orchards remain, so long

would diseased fruit be sold. It was only right to compel men to spray their trees or else cut off their evenue from selling fruit. In British The interests of Ontario were urt by this decision, which was proved

Right at the time the society said it there was a record of sales on tario apples in the open market at It only fetched two ig a barrel. The barrel itself cost nts at the factory and, in addition cost of cultivating, freight across tlantic had to be paid. Here was result of such mistakes.

Right in the same month apples from ritish Columbia had fetched eighteen lings a box of 45 lbs. Here was a British Columbia ones at \$4.50 Such results would always was merely a question of rvival of the fitest.

his made it apparent that it was exinterfered with by those in the that trouble would arise.

Another things that was u

ory to British Columbia was the recent dominion legislation regarding boxes. This question had been out here years ago. It was not right to say to the fruit growers here, you must not sell your fruit by the pound but pack a certain decimal part of a quart pack a certain decimal part of a quart in each box. Such was not good legis-lation. But the position taken regard-ing it by the dominion officials was ex-traordinary. They had said: Conform with the law; you must use these berry boxes but you need not fill them up. This showed the legislation was not hon-est

British Columbia believed in proceed ing on a different basis. It furnished clean fruit in clean packages, and honestly packed. This was the reason it was so successful at the great exhibitions and why fruit from this province commanded such high prices.

These good prices had caused land to

advance and he, the speaker, would al-ways stand for pure fruit and trust to providence for the result. It was not leasant to tell a man to clean his orchard or cut it down, but such a course was necessary. Inspectors had been sent to all parts of the province to stamp out the pests, but instructed to approach the farmers in a kindly spirit, and to explain that trees in health and vigor meant good profits.

R. M. Palmer was then called upon to deliver his address. Before taking up the subject of immigration from Great Britain Mr. Palimer shorthy referred to the success achieved by fruit from this province at old country exhibitions. Much had probably been reported already, he thought, but he would again mention the matter. Last winter British Columbia had secured the gold meral at Edinburgh; a special award of merit at Norwich, and at the ondon show of the Royal Horticultural ociety had more than duplicated its success of the year previous by obtaining one

out the judges did not think it could cor are at all with that of British Columbia only one silver medal was awarded for it. British Columbia, he continued, owed a debt of gratitude to the C.P.R. for the great interest that company took in se-curing the success of all arrangements. Everything had been done to secure safe carriage and careful handling. As a re-sult, any fruit that left the province in good condition arrived in the same state ame from 30 different points in was mor astonishing that nine-tenths of it was pretty near perfection. The object of the exhibit was two fo'd: Firs: to advertise the resources and capabilities of B.C. and secondly to obtain practical demonstrations of the market value of the fruit.

Parts of the exhibit had been sold by suction in the open market, both in Glasauction in the open market, both in Gangow and in London; not as specially selected fruit, but on its own merits. In Glasgow the prices obtained were so high that the commission agent had sotusly applogized for getting so much, when send-

ng in the returns, (Laughter,)
The highest figure reached was 18s, 3d. per box under the hammer in Gasgow, while in London the average price was ids. Some varieties, not in such favor on the English market as the Newton Pippins, hat attained the high figure, was sold at from 8s. to 11s. The latter were Baldwins and Spys. The varieties most to be relied in were, in addition to Newton Pippins, Cox's Orange Pippins and Spitsenberg. Competent judges admitted that those from British Columbia equalled, if they did not surpass any that find their way to Great Britain. All that need be consi the question of proper packing and trans-portation facilities. There was a bright future for B. C. apples on the markets of London, Liverpool and Birmingham.

The greater part of his time in the old country, Mr. Palmer continued, was devoted to the question of immigration, As I result the provincial government had been able to make satisfactory arrangements with the immigration department of the Salvation army under which immigration would be selected in England, taken grants would be selected in England charge of, brought to Canada, and placed where required. There were a number of societies in England engaged in the same work, but all were more or less copying work, but all were more or case copying Salvation army methods. But with the exception of the central immigration board none of them had organized in Canada to receive the intending settlers on arrival. It was not sufficient to bring them home.

hey had to be placed after arrival.

He would, he continued, like to say a word to the convention as farmers. The old style of housing farm employees was a thing of the past. The arriving immi-grants from Great Britain would look for at least as good accommodation as they were used to at home. They were looking forward to making British Columbia their permanent residence and the high rate of wages offered here would secure the best class. Some of them would be single men out the general policy of the Salvation but the general policy of the Savatin army was to encourage the immigration of men wish small families. These would form an important factor in building up the province and were entitled to every

There was some misunderstanding, Mr. Palmer said, regarding conditions in the old country. It was impossible to get a horough grasp of them. Back district had its own special problems, There was, he said, much difficulty in obtaining labor in some agricultural sections. One prominent farmer had expressed surprise in the press at the shortage, "although he was offering half a crown a day." But low wages was the secret. This had driven the country populace into the towns and, as a result, there was the strange condi-tion of successful industrial operations going on in the cities and yet many unemployed. This was an admirable opportunity for British Columbia to obtain a supply of labor and he thought the government had taken the best possbile advantage of it. There was son complaint in England that the best clas of people were emigrating but, as regards The largest part of the expected new arrivals would probably come not d'rect

towns. They would be more or less "un-

handy" and those employing them would

require to have patience. But, fidging from the experience of Ontario, to which province some 8000 were taken last year, Salvation earny immigrants were of a good class if proper judgment were exercised.

cised.

The full scheme for those requiring some assistance towards paying their passage was not yet worked out. The army had was not yet worked out. The army had an immigration department, with an office in Vancouver, and to this office it is asked that applications for help be sent. It was in charge of adjutant (Wakefield, who would be pleased to answer enquiries and furnish forms of application for those requiring labor. A great many of the coming immigrants had already been selected if fully competent they would have to be If fully competent they would have to b paid the current rate of wages, but greet hands would not expect full pay.

While the Salvation army would meet the

while the salvation almy wan heet the shortage of labor, it could not settle the price to be paid for it, Mr. Palmer said, in reply to an interjected question. The subject of wages wou'd eventually settle itself. A circular he would read would give some idea of the methods adopted. was as follows:

It was as follows:
"Dear Sir—Replying to your favor of recent date, I beg to enclose, herewith, our regular farmer's application form which I shall be glad if you will kindly fill in. answering every question fully, and return in the enclosed addressed envelope at your

earliest opportunity.
"It will be interesting to you to know that during the past three years the Salvation army has brought to this country nearly 20,000 immigrants of a very desirable class, and during 1907 we have ar-rangements in hand for the emigration to rangements in hand for the emigration to Canada of 25,000 people, principally for agricultural purposes. I may say that we neceive a great many inquiries from married men anxious to emigrate to Canada. If you can find accommodation I would strongly recommend this class of immigrant as being the most satisfactory by virtue of their being more stable and permanent.

cess of the year previous by obtaining one gold medal, two silver-gilt, five silver and four bronze ones. No province had ever obtained such great success before.

At the Colonial Fruit exhibition British Columbia had not met with the competition expected. It was true that Nova adian centres, and the appointing of special columbia and provided in the competition of the co cial officers to handle the people, you will readily see that this undertaking is an expensive one. In consideration of this I am taking the opportunity of suggesting this particular department. Allow me to make it clear, however, that if you do not feel disposed to contribute to our immigration fund at present, this will not in any way be detrimental to your applicaion receiving our very best attention. Please feel at liberty to communicate with

> requirements, the speaker cited an instance that occurred while he was at the institution's headquarters in London. An application came in for 30 or 40 experienced shipwrights and was filled at once. The army, he said, was able to supply any demand. Its organization stretched all over the world and there was no indus ry that could not spare some of its men. The institution planned to send from 50,000 to 80,000 people to Canada during the present year. From the midd of the present month it would be sending over large numbers in specially chartered steamers. They were taken charge of by army officers, who, on the voyage took charge of the immigrants, delivered lectures to them explaining conditions and the mode of life in the dominion and helped, in that way, to familiarize them with the country they were coming to and relieve, to a certain extent, the strain that all must feel in preaking up their home and coming to a new environment. After thoroughly in-vestigating the methods of the Salvation army he had come to the conclusion that t offered the possible lines on which to relieve the possible lines on which

FIGHTS IN AUTOMOBILE

HONDURAN GENERAL USES UP TO DATE METHODS.

OF RIFLES.

Porto Courtes, Hondusas, March 8, via New Orleans, La., March 13.-President Bonilla, of Hondusas, is conducting operations at the front with the aid of n automobile. Although his troops are wo days march from Taguicalupa, the hours. The strategic position of the Honduran and Nicaraguan armies are lescribed as follows in the official despatches from Taguicalupa: The army of Honduras has taken a position facing the Nicaraguan frontier and is deployed in a line including five principal divis-ions, each occupying an important road. President Bonilla is in command of the line at Choluteca, where he has nearly five thousand men. The strategic value of Choluteca lies in part in the fact that it is within a day's march of Salvador, and that the army of Salvador, according to the alliance betwe n the two countries, is bound to aid Hondusas. Nic-aragua's line of battle has been pushed past the frontier into Honduran terri-tory. It has occupied San Maricos de Colon, Triano and Lamasique. Within he last two days, however, the Nicaraguan outposts were driven back from Lamasique. Both armies have thrown out an advance of 100 to 200 men each and all the encounters reported up to this time have been between these bands. The Lamasique fight was of this char-

Managua, Nicaragua, March 13.—The American steamer City of Para, having on board one thousand rifles, destined for Amapla, Honduras, was recently overhauled by a Nicaraguan gunboat which seized the rifles. The steamer was permitted to proceed to her destina-

KILLED BABY BROTHER Fannystelle, Man., March 12.-An unabsence of his parents, shot and instantly killed his little brother, aged 3.

PARLIAMENT

Ninth Annual Meeting o Associated Boards of Trade

Addresses by President G. O. Buchana and Vice-President Starkey-Election of Officers

(Special to The Daily News) Greenwood, March 13 .- The ninth an nual convention of he Associa Boards of Trade of Southeastern Brit ish Columbia commerced here this after-noon at 4.15. There was a good attendence of delega es from al ser sue disline for discussion in all man-

ner of subjects.

G. O. Buchanan, president of "the parliament of Kootenay," as the gather-ing has been termed, opened the pro-ceedings by delivering his annual address. He was followed by Fred A. Starkey, vice-president, of Nelson, and then came the election of officers, the latter resulting as follows:

President—G. O. Buchanan, Kaslo.

Vice-president—F. A. Starkey, Nelson Secretary—A. B. Mackenzie, Rossland All were re-elected.

All were re-elected.

This evening the visiting delegates were extended the freedom of the city by mayor Bunting, and later were entertained at a citizens smoking concert in Miller's hall. Business will concert in Miller's hall. Business will commence tomorrow at 9 o'clock and it is expected that the proceedings will be brought to a close on Friday at noon. Among those present were: G. O. Buchanan, J. W. Cockle, Kaslo; Fred Starkey, R. R. Hedley, A. W. Dyer, Nelson; James Russell, W. G. Gaunce, A. M. Whitestae, Greenwood; F. Simpson Cranbrook; J. A. Campbell, H. P. A. M. Whitestae, Greenwood; F. E. Simpson, Cranbrook; L. A. Campbell, H. P. Dickinson and A. B. Mackenzie, Rossland; J. D. Anderson, F. W. Guernsey, G. Weir, Trail; E. O. Kamm, R. Campbell, Moyle; C Hungerford Pollen, Fort

afternoon, after calling the meeting to order, Mr. Buchanan delivered the presi-dent's annual address as follows: Gentlemen-After an interval of six years we have pleasure in again meeting with our most westerly member the Greenwood board of trade.

The report of the credential committee just read, upon comparison with the list of names of those present on the former occasion, illustrates well the changes

six years can bring. Mr. Roderick Robertson, whose presidential address was at that meeting fead to us. Mr. J. F. McArthur, a man of commanding presence and great ability. Mr. T. C. Thompson whose unfalling good nature, and keen wit wen the hearts of even those most strenuously opposed to him in debate, have all passed away from life. Many of the others have removed from our territory to other fields of labor. We welcome those with us who are new to the work of our association, and invite them to take their full share of the privileges and duties of our

meeting,

We have to record that 1906 has been another good year. The staple indu tries of southern Yaie and southern Koote-nay, mining, smelting and lumbering have come through many vicissitudes; there has been much of disappointment waste and loss. But we can now fee! that the country has lived through its most trying times, that our mines, smel-ters and mills, are now generally speak-NICARAGUA SEIZES BIG SHIPMENT ing, paying their way, that we are no stant arrival of fresh capital from abroad for our survival, that we are able to maintain unaided not only our present scale of production, but that we are creating wealth, with which to extend

ur operations. A good criterion of the prosperity of a country is the condition of the laboring man. From this standpoint our territory compares favorably with any other country. Wages are probably higher here than in any other part of Canada, the Yukon excepted. In the Rossiand camp the scale of wages for muckers was increased voluntarily by the managers and at some of the other mines and smelters, concessious as regards wages or hours were made as the result of negotiations. In lumber camps and sawmills, there has been continual scarcity of labor, and the fruit growing industry is almost at a standstill, and is likely so to remain until the advent of ound in the country.

The cessation of work at the coal mines

in the Crow's Nest pass for two months, just on the eve of what has been a very severe winter, was deplorable, inflicting great loss upon the miners, upon the com-mercial men in adjacent town, and upon the industries and communities dependent

roduction, which I have the honor to present to you in the supplement to this re-port, are less by from one to two million dollars than they would have been except for this apparently wholly unnecessary and fruitless strike. An incident of the year has been the

arrival in the province of some 3000 S.hks from India. It does not yet seem to be determined whether these men will adapt hemselves to the conditions of life in this ountry.

The price of the metals in which we

are particularly interested have been extra-ordinarily high. Silver has been above 70 cents and is now quoted at 63 5-3 sents. bounty payments cease.

The ruling of the secretary of the treasury of the United States in regard to imported zinc ores, making these subject to ported zinc ores, making these subject to a duty of 20 per cent upon gross contents has continued throughout the year, but has been now set aside by a decision of the board of appraisers. This ruling while in force practically shut off the production of zinc in Canada.

The zinc smelter of the Canada Metal company at Frank, Alta, has been in operation and turned out some 50 tons of

eration and turned out some 50 tons of spelter but the plant is at present idle and it is thought that some aid by way of a bounty from the dominion government, in line with that offered to iron and lead, might justifiably be asked. Vice-president Starkey will report to you upon this sub-

In all of our lead and copper smelters the year has been one of extens on and improvement of plant. This is also true of the lead refinery at Trail. This work has nterfered to a considerable extent with the output of the year, but the capacity and efficiency of the plants have been greatly augmented.

The electric power plants of the city of Nelson and of the West Kootenay Power and Light company, at Bonnington Falis, have been completed, making an aggre-gate of electrical power now available, or available after the installation of som eight months, in our territory, of 41,000 h.p. prospects of railway connection with the coast, expressing the hope that such a railway would be completed in two years. We regret to see that after six years the Boundary is still a cul de sac, and that you have no short cut towards the west. The missing links are now, however, being have the advantage, not only of communi

We owe to our friends in East Kootenay and in the Lardeau and Trout Lake dis-tricts, that we aid in securing for them as peedily as possible the railway extension from Golden to the Crow's Nest Pass rall-way, and from Gerrard to Arrowhead, or at least to Trout Lake city. In September last I attended as the rep-resentative of this body the meeting of

the Dominion Forestery association. I was awarded the honor of a place upon the committee on resolutions, and upon the committee appointed to draft resolutions in regard to the prevention of forest fires in B.C. After ample consideration the ecommendations of this association, as printed in our minutes of last year were adopted as the basis of the recommenda

tions to the forestery association.

The territory about the heads of our rivers, including generally the land lying at more than 4000 feet altitude is, except as regards mining operations of no value for the purposes of settlement or industry. But for scenic attractions, as the source from which our streams are fed, and as the home and shelter of game an mals, it is of enormous consequence. The very in-accessibility and desolation of these vast elevated tracts are attractions to tourist travel. From this aspect they are commercial assets of the province. It is estimated that in the highlands of Vancouver island, the elk number hundreds of thousands. On the mainland the aggregate of big horn sheep, goat, earlbou, deer and bear will run into similar figures. All of these elevated tracts should be reserved from alienation, expept so far as the requirements of mining extend, and every diligence used to protect the foreas with which they are clothed from fire and from the axe, and the wild animals from wastethe axe, and the wild animals from wasteful slaughter. The Forestry association are working with this object in view and we think should as representing the commercial interests of the interior districts of the province continue to urre this until he province continue to urge this unti the whole watershed of the Columbia and Kootenay rivers, above an altitude of 4000 feet and at some convenient point in the apper Kootenay valley, the reserve shou doe continued through the beautiful pine park lands, to the line of the Crow's Nest Pass rallway.

The interest in fruit and berry growing positiones to grow A notable Physical Continues to grow A notable Physical Continues to growing a notable physical continues to grow A notable Physical Continues to

continues to grow. A notable illustration is the purchase by the governor general of Canada, earl Grey, of a tract of orwas probably increased by 40 per cent dur-ing the year, but the season was not par-ticularly favorable for production, especi-illy as regards berries, and it is doub'ful f the figures for the value of the proof the figures for the value of the pro-duct can be much increased over last year.

We all note with satisfaction the estab-ilshment of a tree nursery in the Kettle river valley. We will be fortunate when the time comes that the whole of our de-mand for trees and shrubbery can be sup-plied at home, and the introduction of the pests of older fruit countries avoided.

The indications are that the lumber cut has exceeded that of last year by 50 per cent and the marketting conditions have cent and the marketting conditions have been favorable. The cost of mill work increases yearly consequent upon the steady rise in wages, and the costs of logs in-creases for this reason and for the further reason that annually the logs are getting further from the mills. For this reason there is no prospect that the present comparatively high prices of lumber

will ever be reduced.

I note that in 1900, the year before our former meeting in Greenwood, the Boundary produced \$7,000 tons of ore. For the seven years, to the end of 1906, it produced 4.500,000 tons of ore. For 1906 alone the production was 1,200,000 tons, the contents of which was approximately: Gold, 94,000 ozs., silver, 627,000 ozs, and copper, 32,100,-000 pounds. In the meantime your three smelters have grown to an aggregate ca-pacity of 6000 tons a day and it is expected

that your ore tonnage during the present year will be 1,500,000 tons.

From published reports it appears that the Granby Consolidated has paid during the year in dividends, \$1,750,000, being 12 per cent upon its stock. The Crow's Nest Pass Coal company has also paid in divi-Fannystelle, Man., March 12.—An unfortunate accident occurred here today by which the seven year old son of F.

Beattie, while playing with a gun in the absence of his parents, shot and instantive killed his little hypother, aged 3 stantive killed his little hypother, aged 3

prices which the best authorities agree, are not likely in the near future to fall, there is the prospect of phenomenal de velopment in the Boundary and in the great mineral belt lying to the west. great mineral belt lying to the west.

There is again throughout our territory, as a consequence of the era of activity upon which we have entered, a demand for government expenditure upon roads, probably in excess of the means immediately available. I do not know how we can assist those locally interested excent by missist those locally interested excent by missist those locally interested. sist those locally interested except by put-ting before the provincial government a list of the works required, arranging then

somewhat in what we find to be the erder of their urgency.

I have to express my thanks to vicepresident Starkey and to secretary Mackenzle for the cheerful assistance throughout the year they have given me.

After Mr. Buchanan had taken his seat
amidst applause, Fred Starkey of Nelson
vice-president, save a brief address are

somewhat in what we find to be the er

amidst applause, Fred Starkey of Nelson vice-president,, gave a brief address, reported in full elsewhere in this issue. The secretary's report shows a cash balance for the year of \$49.11 in favor of the boards. The boards of trade in affiliation are those of Greenwood, Fernie, Kasio, Rossland, Nelson, Fort Steele, Trail and Moyie, but it is hoped that Phoenix and Grand Forks will again come litto active membership at this convention. Efforts pership at this convention. Efforts have been made to get the proposed board of trade at Marysville to affiliate, but the plans have not yet matured. Secretary fackenzie goes on to state that the as-oclated boards of southeastern British columbia is everywhere acknowledged as a power in the land and numerous communi-cations with the various governments, cor-porations and interests with which it freuently comes in contact are treated with the greatest respect.

The election of officers followed and the

neeting then adjourned until 9 o'clock toan appendix in which he estimates the value of the mineral and lumber pro-duced in southern Kootenay and Yale during the year 1906.

The figures are as follows: Gold, 210,653 ozs, value \$4,213,060, Silver, 2,243,800 ozs., value, \$1,503,346. Copper, 37,079,000 lbs., value, \$7,415,800. Lead, 26,389,134 tons, value, \$1,847,269.09. Zinc, 3000 tons, value \$60,000. Coal, 721,000 tons, value, \$1,442,000. Coke, 189,400 tons, value, 473,500. The total value of minerals, therefore, is

16,954,975.69.

Lumber, 146,000,000 feet, value \$2,044,000.

Total value of minerals and lumber, \$18,998,975.69.
In his estimates Mr. Buchanan takes the ollowing prices: Gold, \$20 per oz.;

this issue, that gentleman said;
"There is no request that we have more persistently urged than that for the establishment of a department of mines as a branch of the dominion public service. Claiming to be, as we are, the premier mining district of Canada, we have felt ourselves entitled to ask for official recognition of our great industry. This year we find our wishes in that respect substantially compiled with. We ventured to add the suggestion that the new department when created would be most fittingly presided over by one of the representatives presided over by one of the representatives of British Columbia. Our views in this have also prevalled and the Hon. Mr. Tem-

ALBERTA LEGISLATURE

ESTIMATES FOR YEAR BROUGHT DOWN YESTERDAY

ROVINCE WILL SPEND NEARLY THREE MILLIONS IN 1907

Edmonton, March 13—The estimates were brought down in the house today and pass-ed without opposition by the conserva-tives except for a very brief address by

The estimates indicate that Alberta will spend \$2,763,974.18 during 1907 and schedule B, which is designated to provide for legof Canada, earl Grey, of a tract of orsharding land on Kootenay lake, which
s-to be immediately planted with trees.
Similarly throughout our territory, a great
lead of land has been sold during the year
to other persons who came as tourists and
the district has gained from the east and
from the old country many valuable settiers. The acreage in fruit and berries
was probably increased by 40 per cent during the year, but the season was not partierleaview for many the season was not partierleaview for m \$200,000 greater than the receipts, but the government proposed to spend on current account \$200,000 on the construction of telephone lines in Alberta. Consequently the accounts will practically balance at the close of the year. In delivering his budclose of the year. In delivering his budget speech the premier gave a brief resume of the work done by the government during the past year. Last year 16 new mines were opened, and 64 mines are now working in the province. The expenditure through the coal mines department was \$4502. The new villages incorporated under the village ordinance act, which is also under public work, brings the total up to 36-villages in the provinces. In the agri-the village ordinance act, which is also been important. The exhibit at Halifax had resulted in considerable benefit to the province. During the season of 1906. 12 creameries were in operation, of which 24 were private companies and the others were operated by the government. The total output of butter was \$470,977.70, of which \$292,977.77 was from the government creameries and the balace from private companies. The travelling flairies had been very useful in the important work of assisting in the higher education of the farmers. The outlook was for a great expansion in dairying during the present and coming years.

FIVE EXECUTED DAILY St. Petersburg, March 13-Statistics publ'shed today regarding the drum head court martials show that up to March 5, 764 persons were executed, an average of almost five daily.

A NEW ALLIANCE Brussels, March 13—The Belgian and Dutch commissioners are drawing up the terms of a cordial understanding, amount-

CONVENTION AT OTTAWA

Anti-Tuberculosis Leaders Meet in Annual Session

Evidence Taken by Committee Inquiring Into A leged Western Lumber Combine

(Special to The Daily News) Ottawa, March 13.-The seventh anual convention of the Canadian association for the prevention of tuberculosis opened here today. In a report of the executive council attention was called to the fact that between 1891 and 1901 the ravages of the disease had greatly increased until at the latter date the census returns showed 18 affected persons to every ten thousand of the population. The council reviewed its efforts lation. The council reviewed its efforts to check the spread of the disease and

its successful results.

Beddoe, the accountant of the interior department was questioned before the parliamentary committee today as to his examination of the books of the North Atlantic Trading company, made for the government. Monk endeavored to obtain the names of those connected with the company. The witness declined to divulge the names of any sub-agents as they included clergymen and others. He was under pledge to hold all such matters confidential and publicity would only make unending trouble for all those concerned.

Senator David has given notice of a esolution that the senate will insist upon the application of section 92 of the British North America Act in accord with its spirit and true intent to the end that the exclusive powers of prov-incial legislatures may be protected and

nsertion in a bill of a declaration

insertion in a bill of a declaration that work is for the general advantage of Canada, itself sufficient foundation for the exercise of the legislative authority of the Canadian parliament.

Evidence was taken today as to the alleged existence of a lumber combine in the west by a special committee of the commons this morning. Charles Thomas representing the Grain Carain Carains. the commons this morning. Charles Thomas, representing the Grain Growers association of Manitoba, said he had an interest in local lumber yards and a factory, which was started because of the high prices charged. His firm got lumber from the United States and made a profit of from \$4 to \$6 a thousand. Since March, 1906, lumber had gone up \$6 a thousand. He was under the impression that his firm had been asked to join a lumber association, but had refused.

S. O'Brien, of Strathcona, Aita, representing the Brunette Mills of New Westminster, sold in the northwest to the members of the Western Retail Lum-

westminster, sold in the northwest to the members of the Western Retail Lum-bermen's association. There was an understanding in the association not to cut prices. In Edmonton and Strath-cona the local association numbered ten

dealers.

The Burrard-Westminster Boundary Rallway and Navigation company's bill passed the senate committee today. Mr. MoNelli, one of the incorporators, was

Thomas Martin, liberal M.P. for North Wellington, until quite recently one of the most robust types in parliament, died yesterday following a serious op ation through which he passed l

Ottawa, March 13-Thomas Greenway salaries and the civil service from 1908, to the passage of the esti-quiry. A. E. Watts, a lumber manufac-

firm was refused lumber by British Col-umbia in 1904, but not since them.

S. A. O'Brien of Strathcona was the next witness. He said he had been in the retail lumber business since 1900. He pur-chased lumber from the Burnette milis at Sappenton and had never been refused sup-plies by the B.C. manufacturers. Reply-ing to later questions, witness said he had gone out of business for a time and had been a traveller for the Burnette milis. He never received any definite instructions as to whom he should sell. Replying to Mr. Lancaster the witness said he had a list Lancaster the witness said he had a list of the western retail lumbermen's asso-clation, who sold to its members. He went to no town where a member was in business. The had been in business in Strathcona for three years. There were three
other dealers in town. They met together
from time to time to arrange prices as a
guidance. He admitted that there was a
general price list in existence in B.C. On
dimension timber there was a difference nension timber there was a difference of \$2 a thousand in favor of the mountain mills. He knew nothing of a general increase in prices a year ago, but he could say that since he began in Strathcons three years ago, the price had gone up \$5.50 a thousand. Referring to the local exception in Strathcons he admitted the so. to a thousand. Reterring to the local association in Strathcona, he admitted the object was to fix prices, and this also covered Edmonton, there being nine dealers in the two towns. The local association did not meet at stated intervals, but generally when there was a change in price that the manufacturers. These was a local process. by the manufacturers. There was also a provincial association but at its meetings prices were not considered owing to obcumstances in different towns. In answer to Mr. Watts the witness said he understood there were mills in not members of the association.

INDIANS SELL LANDS

Winnipeg, March 13.—The Indian department has decided to sell 54,000 acres of the Crooked Lake reserve, Broadview, Sask, and 10,000 acres on the Cote reserve, near Kamsack, on the C. N. R. All are surrendered Indian lands. The Indians, by popular vote, decided to sell,