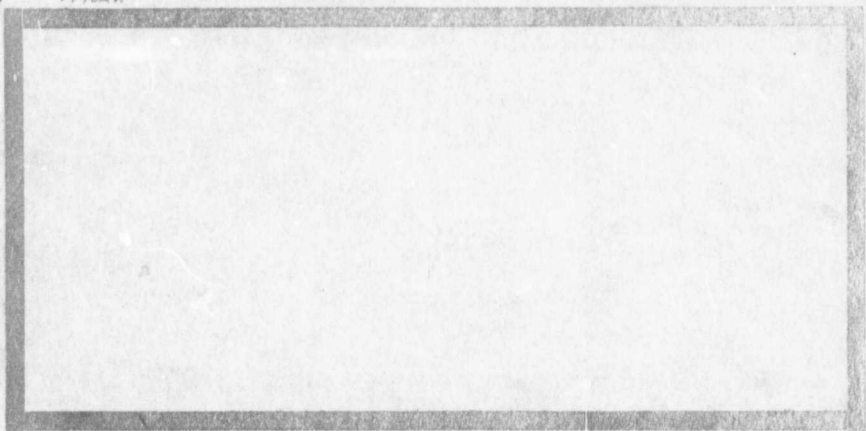


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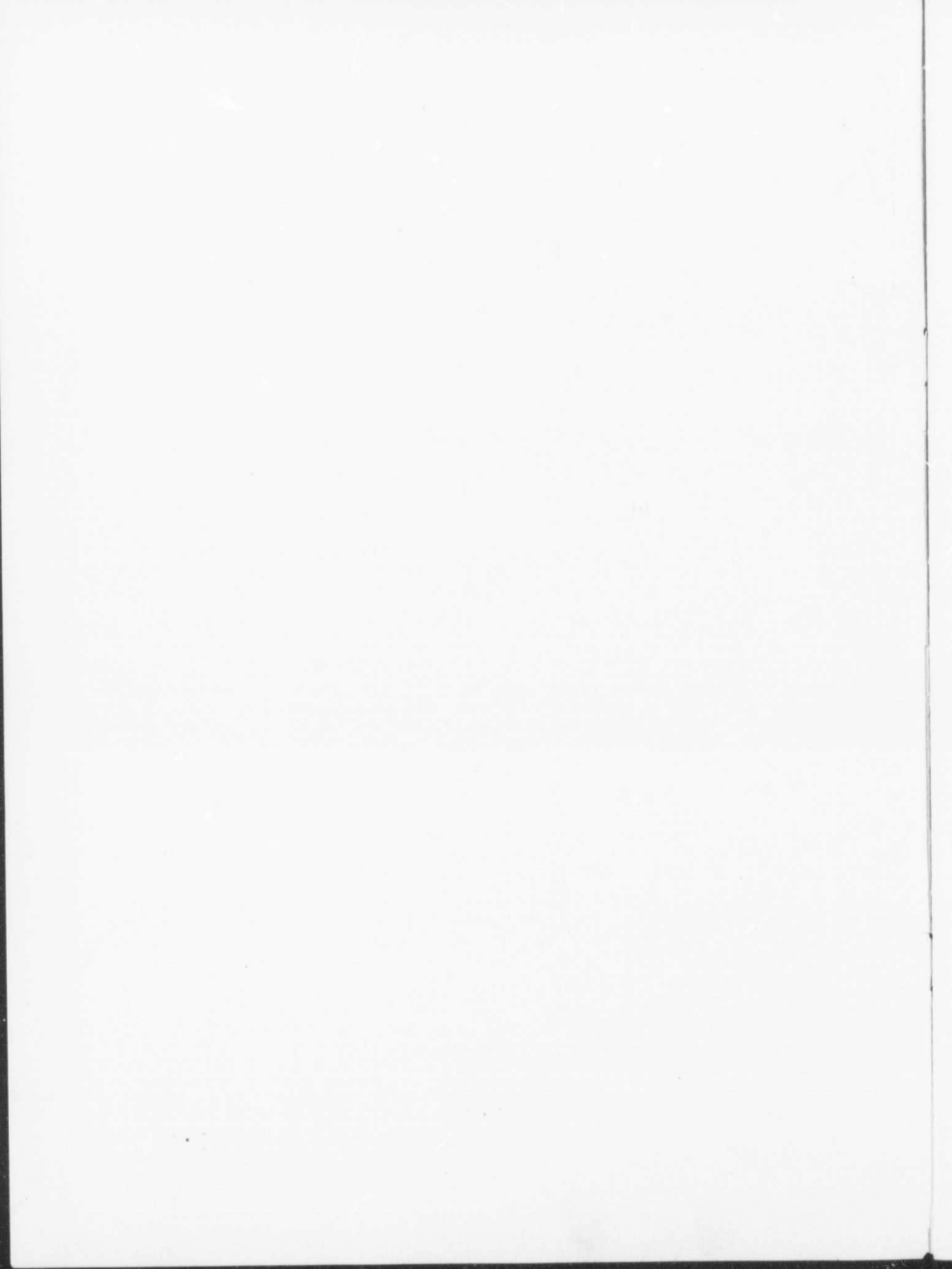
NELSON
Queen City
of the
Kootenay

*Nelson, British Columbia,
March 31, 1913*

The matter contained in this booklet is a conservative statement of facts and conditions in the Kootenay and boundary districts. We invite a personal visit and the most thorough investigation. Come and be convinced.

Further information and details gladly supplied.

*Signed,
W. N. SCOTT,
Publicity Commissioner.*



Nelson—Queen City of the Kootenay

HERE are certain movements of population in evidence at different periods of the world's history. These cause the settlement and development of different portions of the earth's surface. These movements come from varying sources and from different causes. They are due to the great effort of the human race to find for the individual the fullest opportunity for expression. We see the evidence of this in the great movements of population westward from Ontario to the prairies in the first great boom of 1885. We see it again expressing itself in another way beginning in 1896, and continuing onward to the present day.

But with settlement conditions change, and the same forces which have influenced the movements of population in one direction at one time may exert themselves in a movement in an entirely different direction at another time. Some big outstanding feature seems to absorb the attention of the world for a few years; possibly it may be wheat, and for a time everyone talks of wheat and the possibility of wealth production from wheat. At another it is the growing of fruit, and whether it be oranges, grapes, apples or bananas, the thought of the world is turned to activity in that particular line, and the tide of settlement flows toward the fruit lands of the world.

In the last few years a new force has come into existence in directing the trend of settlement. Men are thinking today not alone of wealth production, for that always has been and always will be important, but they are thinking of something more, the possibility of developing a real home with real home conditions. There is embedded in the very soul of mankind a desire for home—with all the fulness which that word implies to Anglo Saxon minds; some place away from the crowded city, where climatic conditions, social environment and commercial possibilities lead to the accumulation, not of wealth alone, but to the development of manhood in Nature's best surroundings.

"British Columbia, because of its wonderful resources, is attracting the attention of the whole world."

These are a few of the reasons why on every hand the province of British Columbia is attracting the attention of the world today. This province is the largest in Canada; it forms an immense quadrangle, running 700 miles north from the International Boundary and reaching from the province of Alberta to the Pacific Ocean, a distance of approximately 400 miles. Within this vast area there are 252,800,000 acres. The population was only 392,480 in 1911, but this is increasing very rapidly, and British Columbia stood in the front rank among the provinces and states which made the greatest gains in population from 1901 to 1911, showing an increase of 120 per cent.

Within this vast area there is, of course, wide diversity of soil and climate. Broken as the country is by mountain ranges, with sheltered valleys between,

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Nelson — Queen City of the Kootenay

cut into great geographical areas by interior navigable lakes and rivers, British Columbia presents a variety of aspects and conditions unknown to any other province in Canada.

"There is room for millions in British Columbia and there is diversity of soil, climate and industry which make the appeal of this province remarkably strong."

Its climate ranges from the mildest of the North Temperate Zone almost to the Arctic; but throughout the entire province, save where the altitude precludes the possibility, presents a climate suitable for all the hardy grains, fruits and vegetables.

The rainfall varies from the exceedingly heavy precipitation of the coast to the moderate rainfall of the Kootenay and Arrow Lake country, and to the comparatively dry climate of the district adjacent to Kamloops.

In soil there is an equally wide variation. It is possible in British Columbia to find some of the richest and heaviest clay soils in the world, and from this the soil variation runs to loam and even light sand, but, as a rule, the soil of the upper country, save in river bottoms, inclines to an easily-worked, friable loam.

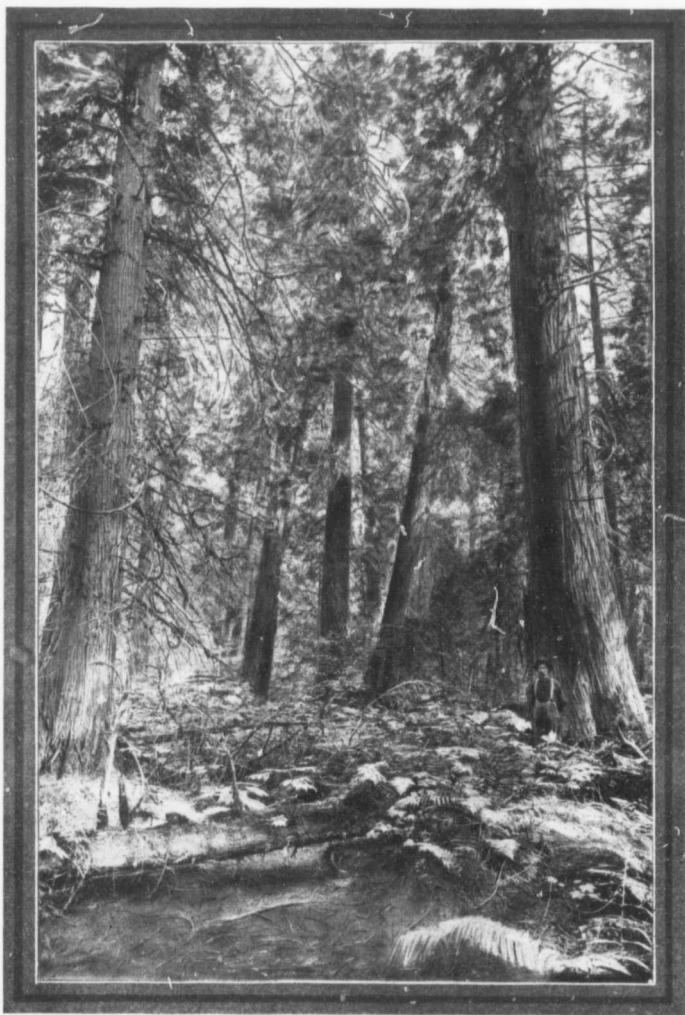
With such diversity of soil and climate the products also vary. There are certain sections of British Columbia in which oats and hay will make greater growth than in any other portion of the Dominion. For years the more favored sections of the province have been famous for the growth of apples, pears, plums, peaches, cherries and small fruits. Not alone as an agricultural and horticultural province is British Columbia famous. The mining areas, though vast in extent, have scarcely yet been touched, but enough has been done to show the possibility of the future, and to indicate that in potentialities British Columbia is one of the greatest mineral provinces in the British Empire.

"Great natural forest wealth is one of the outstanding features of the province."

The province has always been famous for its lumber. Its giant trees have been heard of the wide world over, and some conception of the development that has taken place in the last few years may be gleaned from the following statement [of



Picnic Grounds near Nelson



Forest Wealth of the Kootenay

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

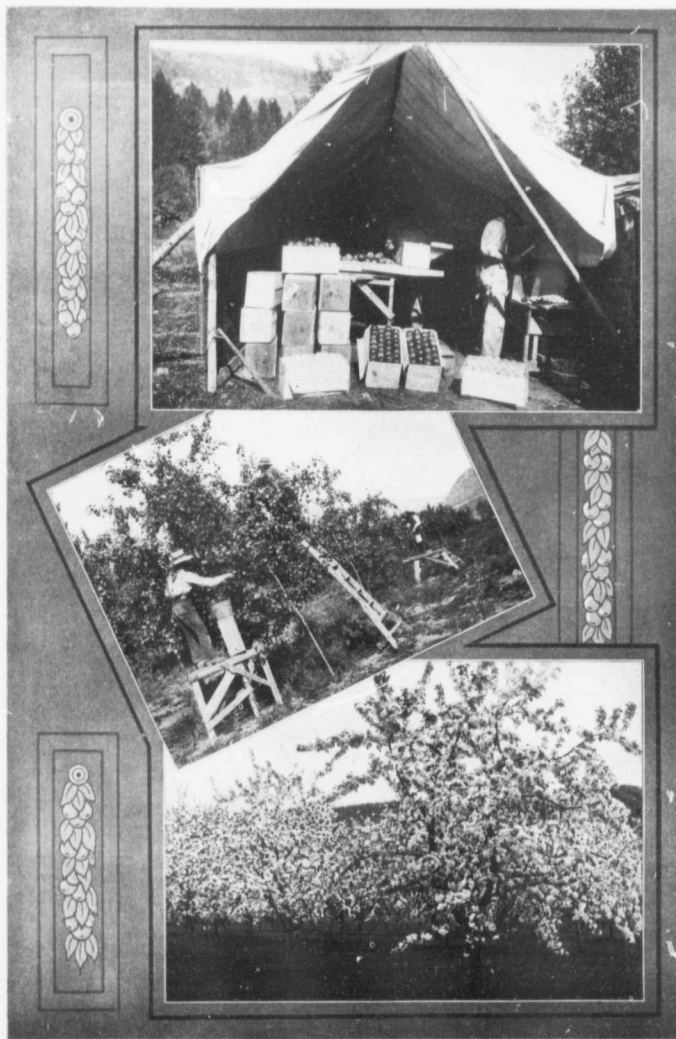
We have touched lightly on the province of British Columbia as a whole. To describe it fully with all its varied activities would be a task far greater than lies within the compass of this work, but we want to direct your attention to one particular section of the province, namely, to the West Kootenay 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



The Fruit Orchards of the Kootenay

Nelson — Queen City of the Kootenay

to realize that a land of such diversified activities, a land which presents exceptional possibilities for the making of a home and which has such wonderful potentialities in the way of undeveloped wealth, offers better possibilities than any other place on the North American continent today. Certain it is a fact beyond dispute that where there are mining, fishing, lumbering, fruit-growing and other diversified industries, there will be greater possibilities for all-round development of humanity than in a land devoted to one particular form of activity.

Nature has not made all men in the same mould. Each individual has his own particular qualifications, and the Kootenay with its diversified industries offers to the industrious man exceptional opportunities to find his proper niche in the development of its manifold interests.

Let us analyse for a moment some of the great lines of activity for which the country tributary to Nelson is so admirably adapted. There are first, fruit-growing and poultry-raising; second, mining; third, lumbering.

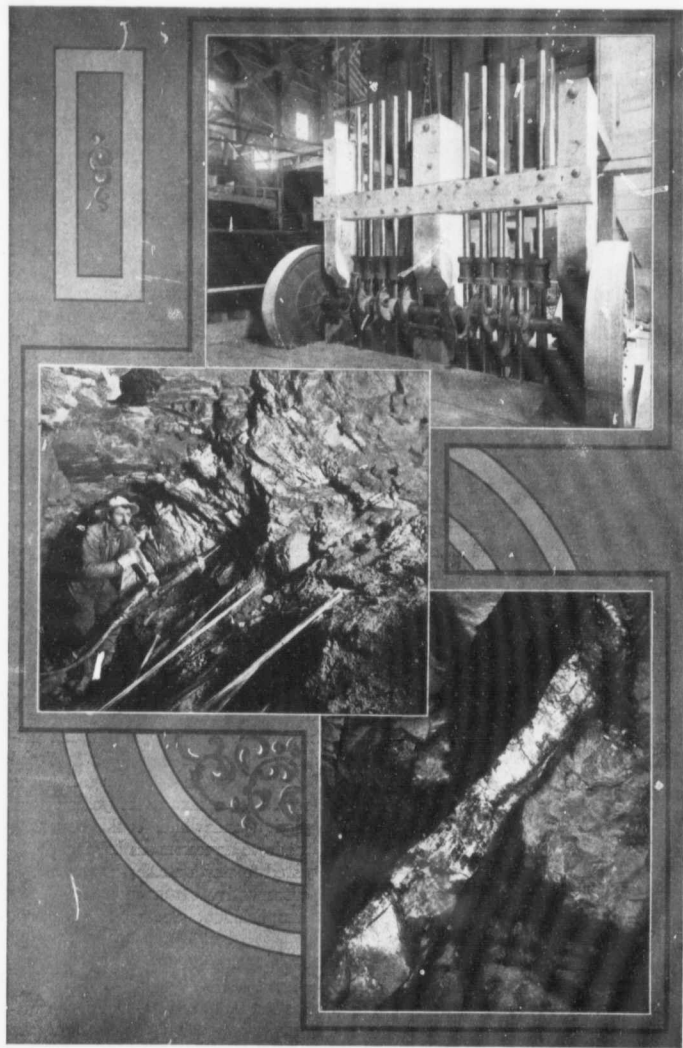
Of these perhaps the first that attracts attention is fruit-growing. This is a comparatively recent development in the Kootenay, a statement which is also true of the province of British Columbia, for it is only within the last few years that fruit-growing upon a commercial scale has developed within the province. Yet, for the production of apples, pears, cherries, plums and small fruits there is no province in the Dominion so satisfactory as British Columbia, and no section of that province better than the Kootenay. After a careful study extending over a number of years, Mr. M. S. Middleton, of the horticultural department of the province of British Columbia, is responsible for this enthusiastic statement: "We have possibly the safest fruit-growing spot in British Columbia in the West Kootenay district. This was well proven during the past year. There is a smaller range of temperature, and the heavy snow falls with which we are favored act as a great protector during the winter, and as a growth-retarder during the spring."



A Corner in a Kootenay Lumber Yard

"Consider the vast area open to the settler."

The West Kootenay contains over one and one-half million acres of land suitable for fruit-growing. Over 150 varieties have been grown in this district, and fruit, especially the apples of West Kootenay, have taken the highest awards in the greatest exhibitions of the world. Kootenay fruit is generally grown without irri-



Stamp Mill—Air Drill at Work—A Cold Bearing Vein of Quartz

Nelson — Queen City of the Kootenay

gation, for the annual precipitation in the West Kootenay is usually quite sufficient to bring the crop to the **highest perfection without artificial watering.**

During the last few years the growth of smaller fruits has brought about the development of the canning industry. Two canning factories have been established in Nelson, and extensions and improvements now in contemplation will enable the canning factories to take care of the excess product. "Kootenay" is a synonym for excellence on the markets of the prairies, and there is a ready sale for all the produce which can be grown in the country, even if the present production were multiplied many times over.

In this connection it is well to point out some of the factors that make the market of the Kootenay an absolutely certain one. The prairie provinces of the Dominion today are developing very rapidly, yet throughout the vast territory extending from Winnipeg to the Foot Hills of the Rockies, practically none of the larger fruits can be grown. The people of the prairie have come from lands in which apples, pears, plums and cherries were a familiar product. Their tastes for these particular fruits have been cultivated. One can readily understand the market which this vast area and growing population offers.

"The market is a certain one and will always remain so."

Then, too, the mining towns of British Columbia are rapidly developing. Their progress must be even greater within the next few years as manufacturing plants become established adjacent to cheap fuel and cheap lumber supplies, and so, without going outside of the boundary of our own Dominion, the fruit-grower is assured of a steady market for all time to come.

Mr. J. T. Bealby, author of "Fruit Ranching in British Columbia," and a well known authority on the subject, gives this as evidence of the profits to be made in apple growing: "A box of apples costs 50c. to produce, and sells at an average of \$1.50, thus enabling the apple-grower to make fully \$200 per acre." He also quotes examples where men upon small ranches have made an excellent living while developing their property, and have saved \$1,000.00 a year in fruit-

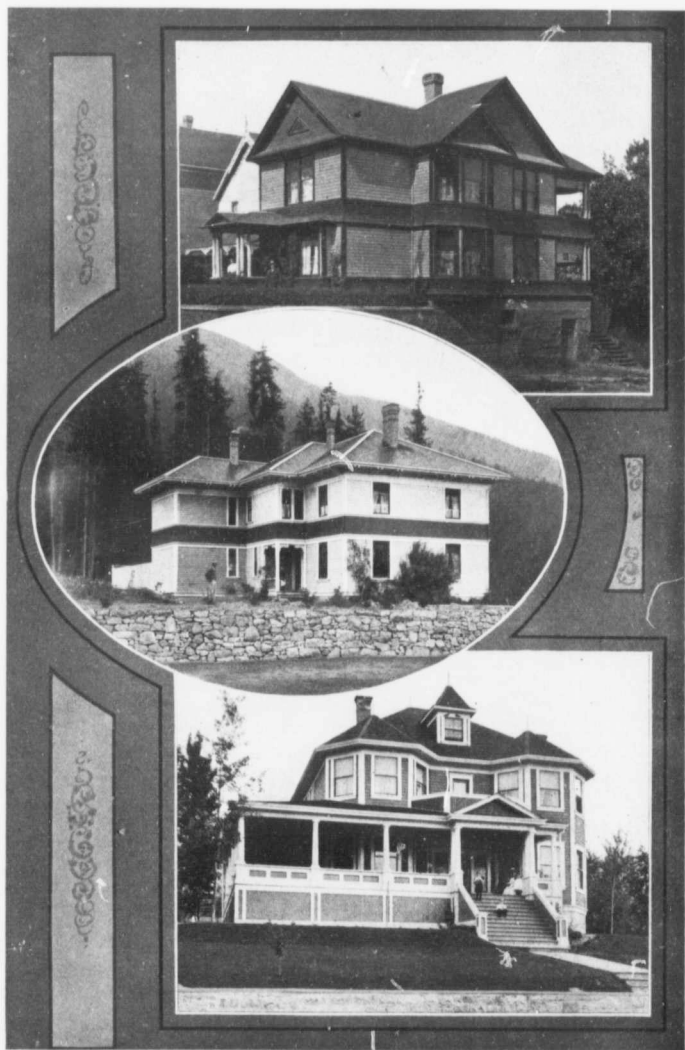
growing. These are not exceptional cases; they are examples which the results of a number of years' work justify, and which could be easily made to appear much brighter if we cared to step outside the domain of conservative statements, actual accomplishments and probable results.

"Government co-operation helps the fruit grower."

Another factor which greatly assists the British Columbia fruit-grower is the co-operation of the



The Rich Foliage of Nelson



Typical Nelson Homes

Nelson—Queen City of the Kootenay

government of the province. The government, through the inspection branch, has a rigid system of inspection of all importations of nursery stock. Spraying demonstrations have been given at various points with power sprayers. Orchard inspection work is also carried on by the horticultural branch with the idea of showing the most satisfactory and economical methods of work. This combined with Farmers' Institute lectures by leading authorities in their particular lines, the short courses given by the members of the horticultural branch and the packing schools, have not only given a stimulus to the industry, but have established the necessary knowledge and training which the growers require to meet with the greatest success. This work will be continued by the department of agriculture, with such additional work as is deemed necessary from time to time. These lectures and demonstrations are a force enabling the British Columbia grower to rank among the leaders of this great industry.

With the assistance of the government, and with the environment, soil and climate of the Kootenay, there should be no fear for the continued success of agriculture and particularly horticulture in the Kootenay and boundary districts. It is difficult to imagine the extent to which this feature of the district's wealth will attain in a short space of time.

*"Poultry raising is a great wealth producer
in this country."*

One other industry which comes naturally with fruit-growing is poultry-raising. That it has thriven well may be gleaned from the fact that it is increasing at the rate of 100 per cent. per year throughout the Kootenay. The climatic conditions for poultry-raising are exceptional. The summers are long; the winters short and comparatively mild. There is not the excessive rainy season which, at the coast, sometimes makes poultry-raising more difficult, and there seems no possibility whatever of overstocking the market with the products of the poultry farm. Poultry plants in the province have been doubled and doubled again, and still the importations into the province approximate three million dollars. British Columbia should be exporting poultry, not importing. There is here a wonderful opportunity for the development of an exceptionally profitable trade.

The climatic conditions which make fruit-growing and poultry-raising pleasant and profitable occupations tend to make the Kootenay a delightful place for residence. You have here the warmth and sunshine of the coast without the heavy precipitation. You have a dryness in the atmosphere which gives a sparkle to the air in winter. You have the open lakes and waterways in all that wonderland of British Columbia, and you have transportation facilities which enable you to reach the great centres of population in a comparatively short time and at little expense.

"Nelson is the Queen City of the Kootenay."

The city of Nelson is the commercial capital, the educational centre of this great district. It has a population of over 7,000 persons. It is situated in the

Nelson—Queen City of the Kootenay

most charming and picturesque scenery, and from its dominating commercial position it is destined to occupy a prominent place among the great cities of Western Canada. The whole country of which it is the centre is a region of immense wealth.

In the territory contiguous to Nelson there are approximately 100 mills with an annual capacity of over 300,000,000 feet, so that about one-third of the lumber cut in the province comes from the Kootenays. As the total value of the timber cut in the province in 1912 was, in round figures, \$17,000,000, Kootenay and the boundary realized between \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000 last year from their lumber output. It is only just to mention, however, that 1912 was a year of low prices for lumber. The mills of the Pacific Coast States, with a large surplus on their hands, flooded the Western Canadian market. Conditions now are quite different. United States mills have all they can do to supply their home demand, and 1913 promises to be a most prosperous year for the lumber industry of British Columbia, and, not least of all, for Kootenay and the boundary.



The Quiet Beauty of a Kootenay Scene

Nelson—Queen City of the Kootenay

This industry employs a great many men, and development has only begun, for, as time goes on, lumber prices the world over are advancing. The demand for British Columbia lumber is becoming greater than ever; higher prices are bound to rule within the next few years, and the development of mining which has taken place in the past decade has increased the demand for lumber to a great extent, necessitating a still further demand upon the timber resources of the province. The most valuable trees are fir, cedar, tamarack, white pine, hemlock and spruce.

*"Developing the lumber industry makes
the cities grow."*

That the provincial government is already fully alive to the economic importance of our forests is evinced by the immensely improved fire protection methods of recent years, and by the recent development in the Provincial Forestry Department.

The provincial government, some time ago, appointed a commission to investigate the timber wealth of the province. It is due to the findings of this commission that the province is taking the necessary steps for the conservation and development of this great natural heritage.

We are, indeed, more fortunate than we fully realize. We have for shade and shelter the trees the prairie farmer desires in vain. We have on our mountain slopes the forest covering the United States Government in the Sierras of California and on the dry hillsides of Dakota, Oregon and other states is laboriously and at great expense replacing by artificial means. Here are timber resources as vast as any other country possesses. One of the world's necessities—wood—is ours in abundance, and there is necessary only the exercise of reasonable forethought and care to make this great natural resource one of the greatest permanent wealth-producers of the world.

*"Facts regarding the mining industry are sufficient to justify the
claims of the most enthusiastic."*

Mining in the Kootenay has undergone a great transformation in the past few years. When new mining areas open they frequently pass into the speculative instead of into the development stage. But mining in the Kootenay is now on a substantial basis, and the development of the next few years is bound to usher in an era of material progress in mining such as the Kootenay has never known before.

The chief minerals of the district are gold, silver, copper, lead, coal and zinc. Within the Kootenay district are some of the most famous mining camps in the Dominion of Canada. They comprise such well-known mining divisions as Fort Steele, Ainsworth, Slocan, Nelson, Trail Creek, Grand Forks, Greenwood and

Nelson—Queen City of the Kootenay

Osoyoos. Some idea of the development and production of this district can be seen from the following table which shows the production for the past year:

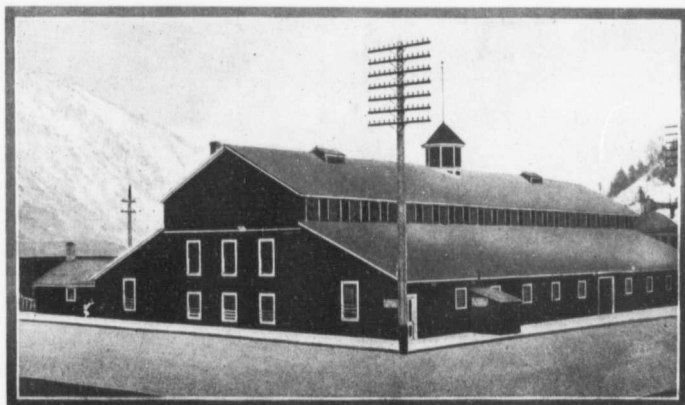
	Tons.	Gold. ozs.	Silver. ozs.	Copper. lbs.	Lead. lbs.	Value.
Consolidated M. & S. Co.	313,568	129,006	1,457,546	3,643,046	23,341,478	\$4,609,707 34
Granby M. S. & P. Co.	601,321	34,544	296,515	13,010,336	.....	2,743,749 10
B. C. Copper Co.	580,000	29,600	127,000	9,650,000	.....	1,891,805 50
Stamp mills, exclusive of concentrates.	90,681	50,232	.....	.....	.....	1,002,762 00
Total.	1,585,570	243,982	1,851,061	28,303,442	23,341,478	\$10,265,023 94
Total values		\$5,091,637	\$987,541.04	\$3,570,196 18	\$715,649.72	
Zinc, estimated gross value						313,711 00
Coal.	489,515					\$10,578,734 94
Coke.	70,356					2,135,426 00
Total						422,124 00
						\$13,135,884 00

The total mineral production for the Fort Steele, Ainsworth, Nelson, Trail Creek, Grand Forks, Greenwood and Osoyoos mining divisions in 1909 was \$14,014,030, and in 1912, \$13,747,981.

The coal and coke production for the same years was, respectively, \$3,422,980 and \$3,755,000. There was a total production from the mines of the Kootenay and boundary districts in 1909 of \$17,437,010, and in 1910 of \$17,502,981.

The coal production last year totalled in value \$2,135,426, and the coke production \$422,124.

The tonnage production for the year is made up as follows: Smelter receipts, 1,494,889 tons; stamp mill production, less concentrates, 90,681 tons; other ores, concentrated, less concentrates, 71,813 tons; total, 1,657,483 tons.



Exhibition Building where the Annual Nelson Fruit Show is held



Mines and Smelters of the Kootenay

Nelson — Queen City of the Kootenay

ORE PRODUCED DURING PAST FOUR YEARS

The ore produced during the past four years in the Kootenay and boundary districts is as follows: 1908, 2,106,892 tons; 1909, 2,188,509 tons; 1910, 2,230,000 tons; 1911, 1,657,483 tons.

The smelter receipts for the same periods were: 1908, 1,860,094 tons; 1909, 1,878,502 tons; 1910, 2,009,026 tons; 1911, 1,494,889 tons.

Of the ore produced during the past year it is estimated that 162,594 tons were treated by stamp mills and concentrators. Among the mines milling ore were the Queen, 16,400 tons; the Wilcox, 530 tons; the Nugget, 1,350 tons; the Second Relief, 3,950 tons; the Athabasca, 753 tons; the Granite-Poorman, 10,698 tons; the Nickel Plate at Hedley, 57,000 tons; the St. Eugene, 34,589 tons; the Molly Gibson, 5,889 tons; the Van Roi, 24,444 tons; the Hewett, 5,991 tons; the Le Roi No. 2, 34,584 tons.

PRICE OF METALS SHOW CONSIDERABLE ADVANCE OVER PREVIOUS YEAR

The average price of silver, copper, lead and zinc during the past two years is as follows:—

	Quotation.	1910.	1911.	Present Price.
Silver	New York	53.486	53.35	54.625
Copper	New York	12.738	12.614	14.12
Lead	£ per ton, London	12.920	13.886	15.75
Zinc	St. Louis	5.370	5.734	6.15

This district, in fact, forms a considerable portion of the total mineral production of the province of British Columbia, as well as the Dominion of Canada, as will be seen from the following table:

The following table gives the total production of metals in Eastern British Columbia from 1896 to 1910:

District:	Tons	Per cent.	Oz. Gold	Per cent.	Oz. Silver	Per cent.	Tons Copper	Per cent.	Tons Lead	Per cent.
Boundary	9,529,519	59.69	783,819	28.01	4,319,113	8.16	139,623	75.06	.....	.....
Trail Creek	3,384,727	22.56	1,733,686	61.96	3,155,486	6.01	39,966	21.48	.....	.....
Fort Steele	1,170,628	6.66	.....	.....	7,438,184	14.15	.....	.....	136,011	51.40
Nelson	874,806	5.50	265,370	9.48	4,630,265	8.81	6,463	3.46	7,437	2.46
Sloan	480,134	3.02	.....	.....	26,680,158	50.74	.....	.....	104,102	36.65
Ainsworth	283,995	1.80	.....	.....	4,282,718	8.15	.....	.....	31,072	10.96
Lardeau, Rev.	80,325	0.50	15,577	0.55	2,084,784	3.89	.....	.....	4,888	1.72
Local Totals	16,004,134	.....	2,789,452	.....	52,590,708	.....	186,052	.....	303,501	.....
Total B.C. ....	.....	.....	2,952,736	.....	Lode Gold 54,648,387	.....	207,677	.....	307,957	.....
	.....	.....	6,391,383	.....	(Total Gold)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	.....	.....	13,943,000	.....	141,302,308	.....	316,986	.....	309,146	.....



The World Produces No Better Fruit



Where can such Productiveness be Equalled ?

Nelson — Queen City of the Kootenay

COMPARED WITH REST OF BRITISH COLUMBIA AND ALL CANADA

The local production of gold represents 94.7 per cent. of the total lode production of British Columbia; 44.4 per cent. of the total production of British Columbia, and 20 per cent. of the total production of Canada.

The local production of silver represents 96.2 per cent. of the entire British Columbia production, and 37.0 per cent. of the total production of Canada.

The local production of lead represents 98.5 per cent. of the total British Columbia production, and 98.1 per cent. of the entire production of Canada.

British Columbia has many widely known successes in the mining field, and among the list, with more than country-wide reputation, that might be specially mentioned are: Nickel Plate Mine at Hedley, Le Roi No. 2, Rossland, British Columbia Copper and the Granby Company in the boundary district of the Kootenay.

The Nickel Plate Mine has earned for some time dividends of 25 per cent., while Le Roi No. 2 and the British Columbia Copper and Granby Companies are well-known financial successes. The Sheep Creek Camp, a comparatively new section, has developed considerable activity, and a number of strong financial men interested in this district makes its development an assured success. To merely mention the names of these different sections is to recall the mineral history of British Columbia. Improvement in government roads, in railway shipping facilities and methods of operation is gradually lowering the cost of production and putting the production of the district upon an even more substantial basis.

*"The development of the smelting industry
has been rapid."*

The smelting industry has seen as great development as the mining industry. At first all British Columbia ores were treated in American smelters, but in 1896 the Trail Smelter began the treatment of ores from Rossland Camp, and this work has been gradually extended, resulting in the development of an extensive industry at Trail. Smelters have also been erected at Grand Forks and Greenwood. These institutions have made rapid progress, and have been a great assistance to the mining industry.

The coal deposits of East Kootenay are of enormous value. The coal is of exceptionally high-grade. Extensive coke ovens have been established, and coke is one of the main exports of the district.

Iron is also to be found in East Kootenay, but so far no development work of any importance has been done.

It will be readily seen that of the great basic wealth-producing factors—farm, forest and mine—this country has the most prodigal share which Nature has seen fit to lavish on any portion of the North American continent. It must also

Nelson — Queen City of the Kootenay

be apparent that as a place to live in this, too, must be an ideal city. It is not surprising, therefore, that in the heart of this country should grow up a beautiful, picturesque and progressive city. That city is Nelson—Queen City of the Kootenays.

Nelson is the dominant commercial city of the Kootenay. From its position, it commands the trade of the entire country, and the improved facilities to the Coast, and the future development of railway lines taking place throughout the country, must place it still more and more to the front as the great interior city of British Columbia.

"The climate of Nelson must appeal to all."

Nelson has a climate unrivalled in Canada. Facts speak for themselves, and the following data, though convincing, does not do real justice to the climate. One must experience the clearness of the air, the brightness of the sunshine of the average Kootenay day to fully appreciate the climatic conditions.

During the past four years there is only one occasion upon which frost was recorded in May, and only two degrees were then noted. The first winter frost



On the Waters of Kootenay Lake

Nelson — Queen City of the Kootenay

usually comes about the end of September, but the thermometer seldom falls below 32 degrees more than once or twice before October.

With one exception, the lowest temperature ever recorded in Nelson during the past nineteen years is 12 degrees below zero, and in nine years out of ten the mercury does not fall below four or five degrees beneath the zero mark. The lowest on record was 17 degrees below zero, which was recorded in January, 1909, during what was admitted to be the coldest spell ever experienced in this province. A perusal of the table beneath will indicate how extremely exceptional was this cold weather.

Between 85 and 90 degrees is the average maximum temperature in the summer, the record being 94 degrees, reached in July, 1910.

PRECIPITATION MODERATE BUT SUFFICIENT

During the past four years the average annual rainfall was 17.22 inches, and the snowfall was 66.80 inches. Reducing the snowfall to terms of rain, the average annual precipitation was 23.90 inches.

In 1908, the rainfall was 18.31 inches; snowfall, 73.80 inches. In the following year there were 23.58 inches of rain, and 88.40 inches of snow. In 1910, there were 12 inches of rain, and 30 inches of snow. Last year the rainfall was 15.02 inches, and the snowfall was 75 inches.

The statistics quoted were supplied by W. Matthews, Dominion Government meteorologist in Nelson.

The following table shows the maximum and minimum temperatures, and the total rain and snowfall for each month of the year 1908:

Month.	Max.	Min.	Rain. In.	Snow. In.
January	41	—1	1.20	20.90
February	44	—2	.20	27.40
March	56	13	1.43	2.00
April	70	19	1.91	.....
May	76	36	3.41	.....
June	84	41	1.90	.....
July	90	40	1.45	.....
August	90	41	.79	.....
September	84	29	.98	.....
October	69	30	2.32	.....
November	56	19	1.50	3.00
December	42	6	1.22	20.50

Highest temperature, 90 degrees; lowest temperature, —2 degrees; total inches rain, 18.31; total inches snow, 73.80.



Why not let your boy grow up in a country like this ?

Nelson — Queen City of the Kootenay

The figures for 1909 are:

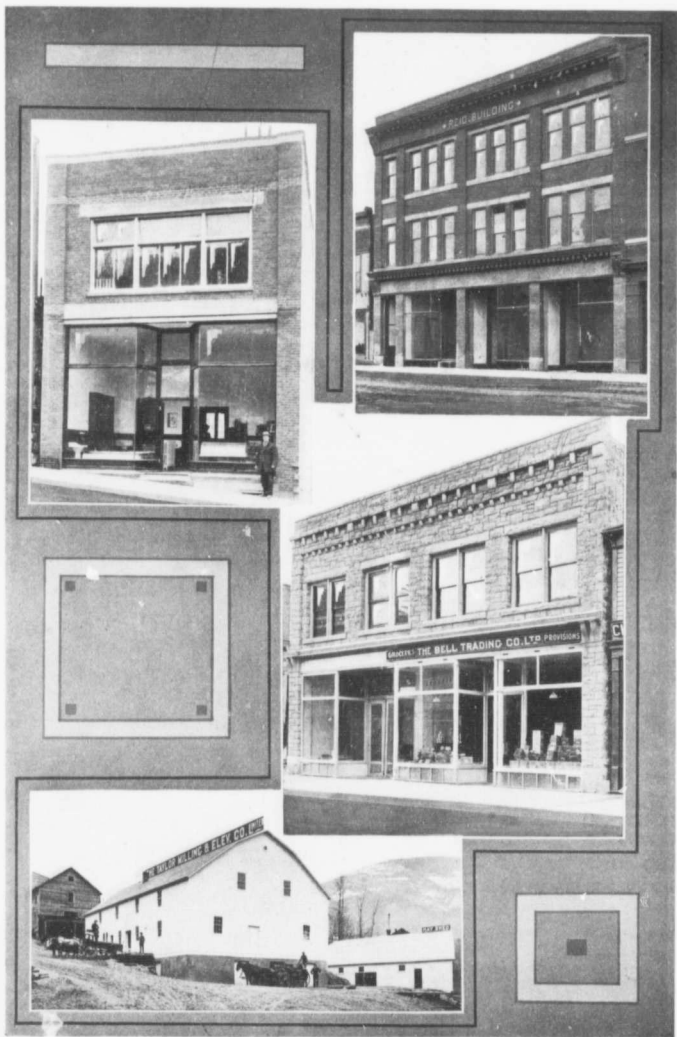
Month.	Max.	Min.	Rain. In.	Snow. In.
January	42	—17	1.41	43.60
February	45	5	2.00	12.00
March	57	27	.57	5.00
April.....	63	28	.29	.....
May	81	35	.99	.....
June	86	42	2.45	.....
July	90	41	4.57	.....
August	89	38	.67	.....
September	85	36	2.43	.....
October.....	64	28	2.35	.....
November	50	14	5.85	10.30
December	38	5	.....	17.50

Highest temperature, 90 degrees; lowest temperature, —17; total inches rain, 23.58; total inches snow, 88.40.

The table for 1910 is:

Month.	Max.	Min.	Rain. In.	Snow. In.
January	44	—2	.....	6.50
February.....	45	0	.....	17.50
March.....	63	28	1.18	.....
April.....	79	25	.67	.....
May	82	30	1.61	.....
June	84	37	2.22	.....
July.....	94	44	.10	.....
August	86	39	.26	.....
September	79	38	1.55	.....
October.....	61	31	1.87	.....
November	52	26	1.56	.....
December.....	39	18	.98	6.00

Highest temperature, 94 degrees; lowest temperature, —2 degrees; total inches rain, 12; total inches snow, 30.



Business Places of Nelson

Nelson—Queen City of the Kootenay

The weather records for 1911 are:

Month.	Max.	Min.	Rain. In.	Snow. In.
January	30	-5	.....	29.00
February	36	16	.....	12.00
March	65	12	.91	.....
April.....	72	19	.36	4.00
May	85	33	2.30	.....
June	86	42	2.63	.....
July.....	90	44	.62	.....
August	86	30	1.30	.....
September	86	30	3.33	.....
October.....	65	22	.82	.....
November	48	7	2.75	5.00
December	40	5	.....	25.00

Highest temperature, 90 degrees; lowest temperature, -50; total inches rain, 15.02; total inches snow, 75.

The record for 1912 is:

Month.	Max.	Min.	Rain. In.	Snow. In.
January	35	-4	.....	.28
February	45	9	.94	.9
March	61	12	.08	.5
April.....	73	29	1.38	.....
May	86	32	2.32	.....
June	100	38	2.24	.....
July	89	42	5.60	.....
August	86	41	2.57	.....
September	77	34	1.19	.....
October.....	64	23	2.80	.....
November	49	18	3.15	.....
December	40	17	.05	.31

Highest temperature, 100 degrees; lowest temperature, -4; total inches rain, 22.12; total inches snow, 74.15.

—Below zero.

"The abundance of moisture is a great factor in the development of fruit growing."

The unique agricultural advantage of this empire centering at Nelson is its generally ample supply of moisture, which makes irrigation unnecessary, except in special instances. There is an average rainfall during the eight open months of 18.2 inches. There is an annual average snowfall of 68.26 inches. The moisture from this snow, held as in a reservoir by the trees on the hill sides, gradually finds its way down to the arable lands, giving them a steady supply of water throughout the season, in addition to the rainfall. It also provides a

Nelson—Queen City of the Kootenay

continuous supply of excellent quality for the innumerable streams, so that there is always an abundance of the best of water for domestic purposes, and likewise ample opportunity to secure at little expense water for irrigating, in case it is needed for special crops, such as berries. Obviating, as it does, the necessity for costly and extensive irrigation systems, this climatic feature is an asset of the greatest value. It permits the improvement of land in small or large tracts as may be convenient, a procedure which would not be possible if water had to be supplied by a costly and comprehensive irrigation system. The value of a natural water supply is also seen in the quality of the fruit produced, it being generally conceded that the flavor and keeping quality of the fruit from non-irrigated land are superior to that grown with irrigation. The quality of the fruit of south-eastern British Columbia is splendidly shown by the great number of first prizes it has secured in competition with the best fruit-growing districts of the United States and Canada at the National Apple Show at Spokane, Wash., and in competition with the world at several agricultural shows in London, England.

*"Beauty of location give to Nelson
an added charm."*

Nelson possesses the tremendous advantage of being situated on one of the most beautiful bodies of inland waters in the world, the Kootenay Lake and River winding in and out among the mountains, offering upon its clear waters many



A Nelson Street Scene

161512

Nelson—Queen City of the Kootenay

extension trips with unexcelled variety and beauty of natural scenery. It is not surprising that the Nelson people are enthusiastic devotees of motor yachting. Over 200 motor launches are in constant use, a tribute to the enjoyment and pleasure of this delightful form of entertainment.

Nelson is naturally the primary destination of the person on pleasure bent, and well provides for his desires. In addition to the well-equipped hotels of the city, there is the new hotel of the C. P. R. at Proctor, a little east of the city, where the West Arm merges with the main body of the Kootenay Lake. The boats and trains give excellent tourist service, and new and improved facilities are constantly being provided. The tourist trade is growing steadily, and will receive a strong impetus from the early completion of the interprovincial highway, which will be extensively used by motoring tourists, and also by the linking up of the Crow's Nest branch of the C. P. R. with the Pacific Coast, making it a through route for tourists. Nelson has hardly begun to realize its resources as a recreation centre, and the immediate future will show substantial development in this direction.

*"Here the man who loves the open finds
his greatest charms."*

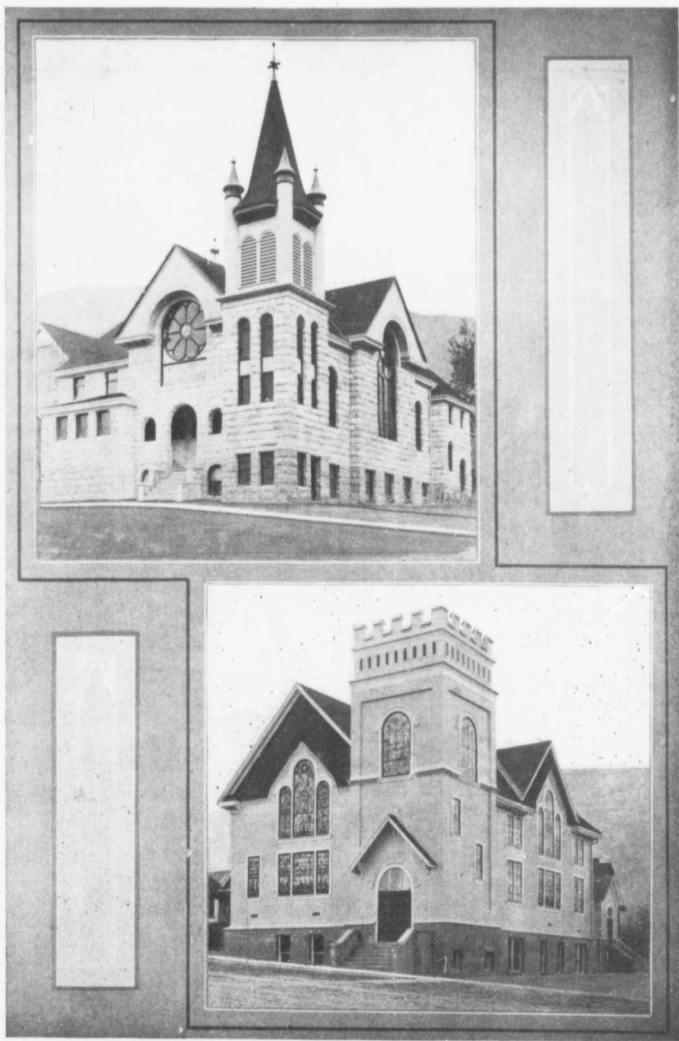
In the waters of these inland lakes the Rainbow Trout finds its home, and the small lakes throughout the district abound in fish. The trout is a game fighter, and here the fisherman can have his full delight. One old fisherman who boasted that he hooked the silvery tarpon on the Florida Keys, and the giant tuna of Catalina Island, but the salmon of Kootenay Lake could give both these fish cards and spades and then beat them to a finish. Certain it is that the Kootenay has provided a new field for enthusiasm for some of the world's most enthusiastic fishermen.

Within easy distance of the city, in the great ranges of the mountains, much game can be found. Deer, goat, Rocky Mountain sheep, cariboo and grouse serve to make Nelson an attractive spot from the sportsman's point of view.

With these advantages from a tourist and residential section with all its possibilities as a commercial centre, from its close association with the development of the territory of mineral wealth and possibilities, Nelson gives promise of everything which must make it an important manufacturing and industrial centre.

Manufacturing is, after all, a natural thing in a country that has certain basic lines of production, and Nelson has the advantages of cheap fuel, cheap power and abundant raw material.

If high costs of transportation are an obstacle at the present time these obstacles will be overcome with the future development of the country, and though this may prevent to a certain extent the distribution of the products manufactured, at the same time it equally militates against the importation of commodities. It is in this sense a measure of home protection.



Nelson Churches

Nelson — Queen City of the Kootenay

As time goes on, local demands within the district, of which Nelson is the natural centre, will bring to this point the establishment of more industries than have so far been developed in Nelson. This does not imply that Nelson has not already begun the work of manufacturing, for among these industries can be included two canning factories, foundry, brewery, smelter, boat building and planing mills, sash and door mills, as well as numerous other industries. These are only the beginning; they presage the coming of the Nelson of the future—the Nelson of industrial expansion and commercial development.

"Nelson—A city with all public utilities."

Nelson has all the attraction of a modern, up-to-date city. It has a street-car system, electric light and cheap power, for the harnessing of Bonnington Falls has given to the city wonderful advantages in the way of cheap power and light.

It has good schools, public buildings and educational institutions, and stands in the forefront in British Columbia as one of the most progressive communities. Among its public buildings may be mentioned the court house, built of marble at a cost of \$100,000; the marble post office, which cost a similar amount; the \$80,000 brick school house, and the large brick high school; the Imperial Bank; the Royal Bank; the Bank of Commerce, and the Bank of Montreal buildings; Trinity Methodist church, built of marble; St. Saviour's Anglican church, constructed of stone; the Roman Catholic church of Mary Immaculate, built of stone and wood; St. Paul's Presbyterian church; the Baptist church, and the Christian Science church. The fraternal orders occupying their own buildings are the Masons, the Oddfellows, and the Eagles. Labor organizations meet in the Miners' Union Hall. The Y.M.C.A. is housed in a commodious brick block, built recently at a cost of \$30,000.

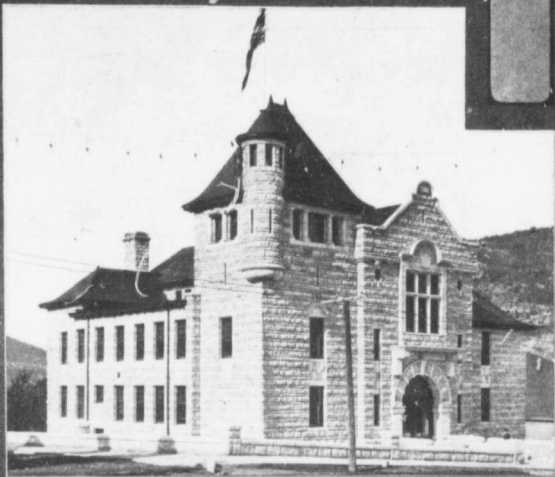
"Nelson is the centre of a great commercial field."

The transportation routes of East and West Kootenay converge at Nelson, making Nelson beyond question the commercial capital of this great area. A commercial traveller living at Nelson will reach from the city as the most central point the Crow's Nest Pass country and the open prairie, the Lardeau country, the West Arm and Central Kootenay Lake district, the Slocan route by rail and steamer, the Upper and Lower Arrow Lakes connecting with Columbia Valley; the boundary line, including the Kettle Valley, Rossland country and the Nelson and Fort Shepherd branch, giving connection with Spokane and an alternate route to the boundary and Similkameen country through the United States. These routes connect with other branches of the C.P.R., the Great Northern and the Northern Pacific roads, making Nelson the centre of a large area in which her influence must be dominant.

Calgary and Lethbridge, the nearest distributing centres on the plains, are distant 413 and 346 miles respectively. Vancouver is 541 miles from Nelson.



1900



*The Post Office—The Court House
Nelson*

Nelson — Queen City of the Kootenay

If goods must be brought to Vancouver and then sent to Nelson, they have to travel nearly 1,000 miles more than if they came to Nelson direct. So that under readjusted freight rates, which are bound to arrive in time, Nelson will become an even greater distributing centre than it is today.

At present, the following firms are engaged in wholesale business, and the number is rapidly growing:

A. Maedonal & Co., groceries.
Starkey & Co., fruit and provisions.
Brackman-Ker Milling Co., flour and feed.
Taylor-Milling Co., flour and feed.
Swift Canadian Company, meats.
P. Burns & Co., meats.
Canadian Explosives, Limited, powder.
Giant Consolidated Powder Co., powder.
Nelson Wine & Spirit Co., liquors.
Hudson's Bay Company, liquors.
Wood-Vallance Hardware Co., hardware.
Standard Furniture Co., furniture.
D. J. Robertson, furniture.
Kootenay Fruit Growers' Union, fruit.
Canadian Oil Company, oil.
Imperial Oil Co., oil.
W. C. Sandercock, Pitner gasoline lamp.

Another factor which makes for the development of the Kootenay is the fact that the trade routes of the world are changing today. Nearly half a century ago, Secretary Seward, of the American cabinet, made the statement that the time was coming when the Pacific would be as great a highway of commerce as the Atlantic. That day has dawned now. Japan has awakened, her commerce has gone forward by leaps and bounds; checked though her development has been by the economic strain of her comparatively recent war with Russia, Japan is emerging from the crisis into the family of great commercial nations. The influence of Japan is being exerted over Korea, and what was heretofore described as a hermit kingdom has begun to pour its wealth into the lap of the world.

*"The western world is
awakening."*

Within the past year China has awakened. The Chinese have begun to adopt Western habits and Western ideas. They are a most vigorous commercial people when once brought into contact with the ideas of the West, and nations facing upon the Pacific Ocean must feel within a few years the reflection of Chinese development.

Nelson—Queen City of the Kootenay

Then, too, the completion of the Panama Canal puts Europe in close touch with British Columbia. The early settlers of this province reached the coast by the laborious trip around the Horn. When the Canal is completed, British Columbia will be closer to Europe in a commercial sense than was Ontario in our fathers' day.

To the west the Pacific Coast cities of British Columbia are being linked up with this south-eastern empire by means of the extension of the Crow's Nest branch of the C. P. R., via the Kettle River Valley into Vancouver. Up to the present the round-about system of transportation has prevented the shipment of Kootenay products to the coast. On the completion of the railway, however, the present time of some 30 hours required to make the journey from Nelson will be reduced to 12, and the rates for freight, express and passenger transportation will naturally be proportioned accordingly. The large consuming population at the coast, which now obtains a considerable part of its food supplies from the United States, will provide a not unimportant market for the producer in the Kootenays.

All these things are factors in national development, factors in the upbuilding of all that great territory which lies at the door of Nelson—Queen City of the Kootenays.

