

# PRINCE RUPERT

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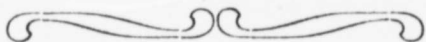
“The Wonder City”

JANUARY ONE, NINETEEN HUNDRED AND THIRTEEN

COMPLIMENTS OF  
DAVID H. HAYS  
PRINCE RUPERT, B.C.

SUNDAY MEMORIAL LIBRARY

PROBABLY NO CITY in the world has been born to such magnificent potentialities as Prince Rupert. It is fed from the silver spoon of good fortune and is heir to a goodly portion of the world's treasures. :-: :-: As the converging point of international and world-wide traffic it has the basis of a moderately sized city



To this is added a tributary district probably greater than that of any other city in America—a district which will contribute wealth from great mines, inexhaustible timber, the world's greatest fisheries and virgin fertile valleys. Add to this the scenic grandeur of its inland and maritime highways, the delightful, stimulating, temperate climate and the surrounding beauties of the mountains and the islands of the sea. All these are Prince Rupert's.

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Can you conceive a more fitting place to build your fortune and to make your home?

Some things

Prince  
Rupert  
Now has

Central school costing \$35,000.  
A temporary high school.  
General hospital; cost \$40,000.  
A \$20,000 city hall.  
A paid fire department, splendid fire station and a \$7,000 automobile fire wagon.  
Five chartered banks.  
Seven licensed hotels.  
Three excellent licensed clubs.  
Six churches.  
Provincial government buildings.  
Two theatres.  
Dominion marine station with plant covering five acres.  
Dominion quarantine station— one of the best in America.  
Largest cold storage plant in America.  
Three million dollar dry dock under construction.


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Works and  
Buildings

Contemplated  
in the  
Immediate  
Future

Federal buildings.  
Armory  
Quarantine station wharf.  
New provincial buildings.  
City sewerage system.  
High school.  
Million dollar G. T. P. hotel.  
G. T. P. station, roundhouse and shops.



# Prince Rupert Today

Prince Rupert lots were first sold in May, 1909. A year later the city was incorporated as a municipality; today it has a population of over 6,000 busy, prosperous people. This population will more than double by the time the transcontinental railway is completed, sometime within the next two years. The opening of the Grand Trunk Pacific and of the trans-Pacific steamship line will bring a tremendous influx of people and commerce to Prince Rupert.

The city has a \$400,000 waterworks plant. The source of supply is Woodworth Lake, five miles distant and at an elevation of 375 feet. An 18-inch iron pipe line brings the water from this mountain lake to a million gallon concrete lined reservoir located on Acropolis Hill, within the city. It is a gravity system. An auxiliary plant has its source of supply in two streams on the mountain which forms the background of the city.

A by-law has been passed authorizing the construction of a hydro-electric power plant in connection with the waterworks system which will cost in the neighborhood of \$200,000.

There are five miles of graded streets, besides ten and a half miles of plank roads.

Three miles of sewers have been completed.

The civic lighting plant gives a continuous service and also furnishes electric power for small factories and industries requiring power.

A civic telephone system gives excellent service and is paying good profits.

## PRINCE RUPERT'S CLIMATE.

Prince Rupert's climate has been greatly maligned. Instead of being a drawback to the city, the climate is really an asset of no mean proportions. Its mild winters and cool summers are going to be an attraction ere long to world-wide tourists. Imagine a city in the 55th latitude with a mean temperature of  $41\frac{1}{2}$  degrees in the month of February, when all the rest of Canada is in the depth of winter. In summer the mean temperature is about sixty. Prince Rupert is one of the few coast cities which seldom has a fog.

Better than any description of a delightful climate is a table of facts taken from the Dominion meteorological reports on the Prince Rupert observations.

	Inches Rain	Clear Days	Part Cloudy	Cloudy Days	Rain Days	Snow Days
Sept., 1911.	4.23	9	4	9	8	...
Oct. ....	7.46	10	..	13	8	...
Nov. ....	8.40	7	1	10	10	2
Dec. ....	13.19	...	4	2	25	...
Jan., 1912..	4.40	8	5	8	9	1
Feb. ....	9.12	8	2	8	11	...
Mar. ....	2.75	19	2	5	5	...
April .....	8.66	10	4	6	8	2
May .....	2.94	7	6	12	6	...
June .....	4.09	4	4	14	8	...
July .....	3.44	8	3	15	5	...
Aug. ....	4.70	6	1	13	11	...
Total ...	73.38	96	36	115	114	4

Clear means no clouds or less than 3-10 of sky obscured.

Part cloudy means 3-10 to 7-10 sky obscured.

Cloudy, 7-10 or entire sky obscured.

## TEMPERATURE.

Month—	Max.	Min.	Mean.
October 1911.....	66.0	33.0	46.5
November .....	58.0	13.0	37.0
December .....	55.0	11.0	37.0
January, 1912.....	54.0	8.0	30.8
February .....	62.0	25.0	41.5
March .....	60.0	25.0	40.0
April .....	61.5	30.0	43.0
May .....	84.5	34.0	51.0
June .....	68.0	38.0	52.0
July .....	82.0	46.0	58.0
August .....	72.0	40.0	55.2
September .....	76.0	40.0	54.5

## CIVIC ADMINISTRATION.

Prince Rupert's policy has been to maintain all its franchises for public services. The civic government is controlled by a mayor and six aldermen. The mayor receives a salary of \$2,000 and the aldermen \$400 each. Under the adopted system of taxation improvements to property do not contribute to the revenue of the city. Land values only are taxed.

## A CITY BEAUTIFUL.

Prince Rupert is destined to be the most beautiful city in America. Situated at the base of a precipitous, heavily-timbered mountain, the site overlooks many miles of sea and islands and distant hills. The elevations are varied and the topography irregular. The plan of the city, however, was prepared by expert landscape architects and the streets, avenues, parks and squares were so planned that the majority of the lots in the city have scenic views unrivalled anywhere on the continent. The avenues were designed to get the best gradients for traffic. They are comparatively wide, and as all blocks are but two lots deep buildings will pri-

marily have to face the avenues rather than the cross streets.

The city has acquired all the parks, squares and boulevards, which were liberally reserved by the architects, and as these are improved and utilized they will further embellish the wonderful natural beauty to the site. There are 90 acres of parks and play grounds within the city limits which approximately cover 2,000 acres.

The climate and the soil have proved wonderfully productive for the lawn, the flower bed and the garden. Lawns are a rich green practically all the year round, and the flowers are gorgeous in their brilliancy and profusion. Gardens are both prolific and profitable.

#### ECONOMY OF TIME AND POWER.

The Grand Trunk Pacific will not only create sufficient business by opening a new country to make the line profitable and build a big port at Prince Rupert, but it is being so constructed that it will be able to take much of the transcontinental trade from its competitors. The low grades and splendid roadbed will enable this railway to make faster time and haul more cars with less power than any other railway crossing the mountains. The meaning of this can be better understood by the following table of figures:

	Maximum Gradient in Feet Per Mile.	Total Ascent in Feet Overcome.
Grand Trunk Pacific.....	26	6,890
Canadian Pacific.....	116	23,051
Great Northern.....	116	12,165
Northern Pacific.....	116	17,137
Union Pacific.....	105	17,552
Omaha to Portland.....	116	17,171
Western Pacific.....	52	5,076
Santa Fe.....	185	34,506

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**THE HARBOR AND DOCKS.**

Prince Rupert harbor is probably the best in the world. It is completely land locked; 14 miles long with 30 miles of waterfront. It has ample depth of water at all tides and as the maximum tidal flow at the entrance is only two and a half knots it is of easy access to all craft at all times. There is not a rock or a bar in the whole harbor. Ice is unknown. One-quarter of the waterfront within the city limits is owned by the Provincial government, the balance being owned by the Grand Trunk Pacific. There are 2,400 lineal feet of dockage now built and much more under construction.

The Provincial government constructed a modern wharf of reinforced concrete with concrete piling. It is 600 feet long and has a warehouse 50x250 feet. At one end is a slip and landing stage for small craft. Its cost was \$175,000.

There are several private wharves and others contemplated.

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The late Charles M. Hays, president of the G. T. P., in a public speech in London, England, said: "We will ship 100,000,000 bushels of wheat annually from Prince Rupert to Europe when the Panama Canal is open for business. We will build docks and elevators at Prince Rupert, our terminus on the Pacific, and we expect to have our tracks finished so as to handle the harvest of 1915. We are building a low grade track by which we can carry more wheat from the prairies of Western Canada toward both oceans more economically than any other road. We will be able to deliver wheat in Liverpool by way of the Panama Canal from Prince Rupert at the same cost and almost in the same time that it now takes to carry it by way of the Great Lakes and the Atlantic ports."



### A \$3,000,000 DRY DOCK

The largest floating dry dock in America is being built here by the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway. It is a pontoon type of 20,000 tons capacity, in three units, the centre of 10,000 tons and the ends each of 5,000 tons. These units can be used jointly or separately to suit the size of the boat to be put in the dock. A power station, machine shop and boiler shop are being constructed in conjunction with the docks. A 3,000 h.p. steam plant will develop electrical power for the operating of the docks. The pontoons will be built here. Over two years will be taken up with construction work and when put in operation from 200 to 400 men will be employed. The area covered by the plant is over 22 acres.

### QUARANTINE STATION.

In anticipation of a great influx of immigrants to this port via the Panama Canal, and from across the Pacific, the Dominion government has erected a large and splendid quarantine station here on an island in the harbor. There is a large modern hospital and residential quarters for doctors and nurses.

A 900-foot wharf is now being built. This wharf will be so arranged that a ship will land passengers on one dock for inspection and receive the passed immigrants from another dock without changing her moorings.

A detention station is now being constructed on Digby Island.

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Sir George Doughty, head of a big Grimsby (England) fishing company, in a speech to the Canadian Club of Prince Rupert said the fisheries of this coast would alone make a population of 50,000 people in Prince Rupert. Sir George's company is putting in several large fish packing plants here.

**DOMINION GOVERNMENT MARINE DEPOT.**

This year the Dominion government opened the new marine depot, located on Digby Island, Prince Rupert harbor. It is a thoroughly modern station and Canadian marine depots are recognized as the best on the continent. The plant covers five acres of ground. It has a concrete sea wall over 800 feet long and the finest concrete dock on the coast. From this station the supply boats are sent out to look after all the bouys and beacons and aids to navigation along the British Columbia coast. The bouys and lights are made up in the station work shops, requiring a lot of employees and skilled workmen. The shops contain a big plant of modern machinery and tools, including a 20-ton electric crane.

The superintendent and staff have handsome residences and quarters. There is a supply of electric light, a waterworks system, sewer system and telephone service.

**PRINCE RUPERT HYDRO-ELECTRIC COMPANY.**

This company has already spent \$100,000 in field work and development on the water powers in the vicinity of Prince Rupert. They have control of a power known as McKnight's, 32 miles from the city, which will develop 28,150 horse power; Khtada Falls, 38 miles distant, which will develop 30,636 h.p.; Falls River, 38 miles distant, 25,000 h.p. The two former powers have a drainage of 60 square miles and the Falls River has a drainage of 100 square miles. It is the intention of the company to develop the Falls River power first, and the others as needed. The cost of the Falls River plant will be \$2,500,000. After a canvass of the district along the transmission line the company estimate that they have a present market for 4,000 h.p.

For immediate needs and as a future auxiliary a 2,000 k.w. station with a steam or oil burning plant

will be erected at Point Edward, eight and a half miles from the city.

Other water powers in the district are: Georgetown, 13 miles, 3,630 h.p.; Thulme, 15 miles, 11,450 h.p.; Union Bay, 38 miles, 14,544 h.p.

#### PRINCE RUPERT REALTY.

In considering Prince Rupert real estate as an investment proposition one of the chief points to keep in view is the limited area that can be used for city purposes. There are less than 2,000 acres in the city limits, comprising 11,610 lots. Of these 7,000 have been sold to the public and some 4,600 have not yet been put on the market. In comparison of area the City of Vancouver has over 20,000 acres, or ten times the area of Prince Rupert, yet it is not unreasonable to suppose that Prince Rupert will have as large a population as Vancouver within a very few years.

Each time a sale of Prince Rupert lots has been put on by the G. T. P. or the Provincial government the keenest buyers have been Prince Rupert residents. It is a notable fact that anyone who has ever bought Prince Rupert property has made handsome profits.

Owing to the limited area Prince Rupert land will be the highest priced on the coast. It is cheaper today than it will ever be again.

Compare Prince Rupert's area with that of the six other principal cities of the Pacific Coast. Spokane has 45 square miles, Portland has 64 square miles, Edmonton has 25 square miles, Calgary 36 square miles, Seattle 54 square miles, Vancouver 30 square miles, Saskatoon has 16 square miles. Prince Rupert has less than four square miles.

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Prince Rupert has water powers in the vicinity capable of producing over 125,000 h.p.

### THE HERRING INDUSTRY.

The waters of Northern British Columbia are teeming with herring, but no effort has been made to utilize them. The industry is just being opened at the present time and all the new fishing plants and several of the salmon canneries are preparing to smoke, salt and can herring. There is one local firm packing a very fine quality of boneless herring which is proving a popular relish and is getting a sale in several parts of the world. The herring will represent a large item in Prince Rupert's fishing industry. Some of the largest schools are found right in Prince Rupert harbor.

### THE HALIBUT.

For some years the world has recognized the banks off Prince Rupert as the greatest halibut fishing grounds in the world and the trade has been extensively exploited. One large company has three big steamers conveying the fish to Vancouver, where they ship to the Eastern market three carloads of fresh halibut every day. These steamers will be transferred to Prince Rupert on the opening of the G. T. P. The fish will then reach the market two days earlier than they do now. Several Seattle companies in the trade will also transfer their quarters to Prince Rupert in order to economize in time and transportation.

Locally there are a number of large companies preparing to fish halibut extensively. The Canadian Fish & Cold Storage Company plant will handle millions of pounds annually. There are also cold storage plants for halibut at Haysport, Claxton and Mill Bay already in operation. The Standard Fisheries, with a plant on Queen Charlotte Islands, and a shipping dock in this city, have an extensive and growing halibut trade. In addition to these, one of the largest fishing companies of Grimsby, England, is building boats and large plants for early opera-

tion in this district. The B. C. Packers, the largest salmon packers in British Columbia, also intend fishing halibut in the near future and will build a big cold storage plant. In all, there will be eight or ten cold storage plants by the time the trans-continental is in operation.

Halibut are caught with lines having from 100 to 200 hooks. The lines are thrown out from dories and lie on the bottom. The fishermen get two and a half cents per pound for dressed fish and each boat will catch from 500 to 1,500 pounds a day.

#### THE SALMON INDUSTRY.

Salmon fishing and packing is the biggest industry in Prince Rupert today, but it is only one part of the great adjacent fisheries. There are now in operation 12 canneries on the Skeena River, four on the Naas River and eight among the islands. The river canneries are all located on tide waters. The Skeena is fifteen miles south of Prince Rupert and the Naas thirty miles north. The pack for 1912 on the Skeena was approximately 235,000 cases (48 lbs. to the case). The Naas River canneries put up 65,000 cases. Besides the canned fish about 2,000 barrels of spring salmon were mild-cured and several hundred thousand pounds were put in cold storage for the fresh fish market. About 3,000 persons are employed in the industry on the Skeena River, and 1,000 on the Naas. The canneries operate from four to eight months. The wages paid on the Skeena this year amounted to about half a million dollars and on the Naas \$130,000. Big profits are made by all the canneries. 1912 was an average season.

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The first of a fleet of fifteen steamers for the Canadian Fish & Cold Storage Company, to be used in the fishing trade, will reach Prince Rupert before the close of the year.

Other canneries will be operated in connection with the new fishing companies building here to pack and ship all kinds of fish.

All fishermen are paid a fixed price per fish and the labor in the canneries is let by contract and piece work.

#### **SKEENA RIVER SYNDICATE.**

This company has a cold storage plant and fish packing plant at Haysport on the Skeena, about 25 miles from Prince Rupert. They have just started operations and have a crew of about 20 men at work. Their cold storage plant has a capacity of half a million pounds of fish. At the present time they are putting in 35,000 lbs. of halibut a week. They purpose enlarging this plant and also operating a fish curing and drying plant. A 50,000 foot capacity sawmill will be built immediately. Quarries of fine building stone are being opened there. The syndicate is backed by English capital.

#### **WHALING IS PROFITABLE.**

The breeding grounds of the Pacific whale are off Queen Charlotte Islands. The C. N. P. Fisheries operate two whaling stations with five whaling steamers tributary to Prince Rupert. Each station employs over 150 men. During the eight months of operation the catch will run close to 500 whales, and the profits average about \$500 per whale.

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There is more arable land tributary to the Grand Trunk Pacific in Central British Columbia than in all the remainder of the province.

The Dominion government's financial interest in the big dry dock being built here is reasonable evidence that it is the intention to make Prince Rupert a naval base for the Pacific. Prince Rupert harbor is particularly adapted for the purpose.

**B. C. FISHERIES.**

The B. C. Fisheries, Ltd., are preparing plans for a big fish packing plant at Porpoise Harbor, eight miles from the city. This company represents one of the largest fishing companies in the world. They have two modern steam trawlers for deep sea fishing now on the coast and several others are being built for them in England. Their Porpoise Harbor plant will be a mammoth concern, curing and packing all kinds of fish and making fish fertilizer. The company are already making experimental shipments of a quality of fish very abundant here which has heretofore been unmarketable.

**GRANBY MINES AND SMELTER.**

Seventy miles above Prince Rupert, on Observatory Inlet, the Granby Mining, Smelting & Power Co. are building a 2,000 ton per day smelter. They have at the same point copper mines with 12,000,000 tons of copper ore blocked out, representing on the company's estimate a profit of \$50,000,000 at the present price of copper. This is one of the biggest mining concerns in America. Several other rich copper claims are being opened in the same locality. The Granby Company have now about 600 men at work in the mines and on construction. It is probable that a lead smelter will be added. There are four wharves on the bay and a townsite is being opened. This will be a very big mining camp and directly tributary to Prince Rupert, from which point all supplies and labor is taken. Several lines of steamboats operate between the city and the camp.

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British Columbia has 7,000 miles of coast line. The shipping of two-thirds of that coast will converge at Prince Rupert.

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**ANTHRACITE COAL FIELDS.**

The greatest speculative asset of British Columbia is the great anthracite coal fields in the Ground Hog country, northeast of Prince Rupert. This district lies between the upper valleys of the Naas and Skeena rivers. It is yet a wilderness, only prospectors and a few mining engineers having partially explored the territory. Their discoveries, and later reports by experts who have been sent in by interested capitalists, are truly optimistic of a wonderful wealth of coal. The district is so extensive, covering as it does considerably over 1,000 square miles of territory, that nothing like an accurate estimate of the actual coal country can be secured. But it is certain from all reports that the country contains great bodies of first class anthracite coal. Over 800 square miles have been staked and registered in one mining office and 500 more claims have been staked on the Naas side and registered in Prince Rupert. Since then a new coal body has been discovered which will greatly enlarge the field.

It is freely predicted that if all of British Columbia were barren but for this spot that the anthracite coal would make her a wealthy province. We all know, although we probably do not appreciate, what Pennsylvania coal has done for the Eastern States. Anthracite coal there has built a cluster of great cities and a net work of great rail-ways. It will do the same for British Columbia.

This field will probably be opened within the next two years and its development will be one of the wonders of the great West.

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Over half of the arable land of British Columbia is tributary to the G. T. P.

Prince Rupert is 500 miles nearer the Orient than any other American seaport.



### QUEEN CHARLOTTE ISLANDS.

Forty miles west of Prince Rupert is the great outer group of islands known as the Queen Charlottes. These islands possess a goodly portion of British Columbia's wealth. There are nearly 800 square miles of fertile agricultural soil, 500 square miles of coal claims and numerous copper, iron, silver and gold mines. There are miles of beautiful beaches, and the waters surrounding the islands are rich in every conceivable kind of fish and sea life—from shrimp and shell fish to whale. A salubrious climate, along with their natural resources, makes this group the paradise of British Columbia.

The resources of the islands have thus far only been scratched.

At Rose Harbor and Naden Harbor are whaling stations employing 150 men each.

At Ikeda Bay are famous gold mines which have already turned out 11,000 tons of good ore.

At Jedway are good copper claims and a fishing plant which packs herring and dog salmon.

Near Lockporte are other mining claims and a clam cannery, with the best clam beach in the province.

At Pacoff the Standard Fisheries have a fish packing and cold storage plant. They operate a steam trawler and put up their waste product as fertilizer. A large number of fishermen are employed.

At Cumshewa Inlet the B. C. Fisheries intend erecting a very large fishing plant—probably the largest on the coast. Near this point 25 men are working on a mining property. There are also some iron mining prospects which are reported very valuable. They are under a heavy bond and being opened up.

At Skidegate is an oilery for making dogfish oil—a very fine and expensive lubricant—and a clam cannery. These are being taken over by the B. C. Fisheries. This same company are building a fish packing and fertilizer plant on the opposite side of

the inlet. They employ 200 men and are bringing several steam trawlers from England to operate in connection with the works.

At Queen Charlotte village is a sawmill. There is a lot of very fine timber in this district.

On the west coast a company is drilling for oil with good prospects. A good quality of coal has already been shipped from some of the coal claims.

The Wallace Fisheries have a large salmon cannery and fish packing plant on the north end of Graham Island.

#### AGRICULTURAL LANDS.

Agriculture is not generally considered to be a principal industry in British Columbia, yet this province has vast areas of the richest and most productive soil in Canada. No small portion of the province's fertile land lies along the valleys traversed by the Grand Trunk Pacific. It is estimated that there are nearly 9,000,000 acres of agricultural lands between Prince Rupert and Fort George, all tributary to the Grand Trunk Pacific. These lands are now being taken up by ranchers. They are open to purchase, lease or pre-emption from the Provincial government. Several hundred new settlers went in this year. The soil produces so abundantly that the rancher can get enormous crops off small acreage. Many of the valley lands are suitable for fruits and the trees planted by the very early settlers are now bearing splendidly. Considerable land has

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The distance from Liverpool to Yokohama via Prince Rupert is 800 miles shorter than via New York and San Francisco.

As the G. T. P. is the only all Canadian trans-continental, Prince Rupert will be the Pacific coast of the All-Red Route.

been taken up along the Skeena Valley for nursery purposes.

The soil differs considerably in the different valleys, but all is productive. The country is one of sunshine, warm days and cool nights. In summer the long days give quick growth and early maturity of crops, and there is an assurance of sufficient rain.

The country is particularly suitable for mixed farming and the bench lands are well adapted for grazing. Live stock can graze all winter.

The winters are not cold or stormy. The temperature seldom goes below zero and the cold spells are not of long duration. The days for the most part are clear, dry and still.

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Thirteen miles from the city is the Georgetown Sawmills, with the oldest mills in the country. It has a complete and thoroughly modern plant with a daily capacity of 30,000 feet. There are 75 employees.

Prince Rupert is situated 550 miles north of Vancouver and forty miles south of the Alaska boundary. It is in the same latitude as London, and the climate has a mean temperature about the same as the metropolis of the British Isles.

## HAZELTON MINES. •

Hazelton is assuming all the earmarks of a very prosperous mining camp, only awaiting the completion of the G. T. P. to become a big shipper of profitable ore. For some years a number of the best claims have been doing development work and getting out ore. The results have been more than gratifying and some of the properties have proved to be very rich mines. Their development means the building of a big camp and a smelter on the coast. Mention is here made of some of the principal ones, stating the amount of development done.

THE SILVER STANDARD is owned by a group of capitalists connected with the contractors constructing the G. T. P. It is located on Glen Mountain, about six miles from the railway at New Hazelton. Four tunnels have been driven from 500 to 600 feet each. One shaft is down 200 feet and three others have a total depth of 300 feet. There are twelve good veins on the property. There are 400 tons of high grade silver, lead and copper now on the dump. This ore is valued at \$80,000.

HARRIS MINES. These are located on Nine Mile Mountain, about six miles from New Hazelton. It has four veins all stripped and opened by cuts for 300 feet. There are three shafts, one tunnel of 250 feet, and several drifts of different lengths. The ore is a high grade silver-lead and a carload of it is at New Hazelton awaiting the arrival of the rails. There are 150 tons of ore on the dump valued at \$100 a ton.

ROCHER DE BOULE COPPER MINING CO. have a mine located on Rocher de Boule Mountain, near New Hazelton. A tram line which they will install in the spring will put it within three miles of the railway. The company have driven four tunnels of 220 feet, 60 feet, 400 feet and 34 feet, besides two shafts and several hundred feet of surface stripping

and open cuts. There are four veins showing from two to nine feet wide. Five hundred tons of ore on the dump is valued at \$20,000. The company is installing power plants, drills, pumps, etc., and will start shipping next year.

HUDSON BAY MOUNTAIN MINING CO., an English group of capitalists, whose property is located on the railway near Chicken Lake. They have a tunnel 200 feet long with considerable surface stripping and open cuts. It shows several big veins. The ore is arsenical iron with big gold values and galena carrying good silver values. This company will probably erect their own smelter near Chicken Lake.



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Virgil G. Bogue, one of America's greatest engineers, is now working on plans for the improvement of Prince Rupert harbor, with the intention of making it the model harbor of the world. Besides laying out the waterfront for ship yards, elevators, ore docks, warehouses, fishing plants, etc., the plans include transforming the salt lakes between Kaien Island and the mainland into a fresh water harbor with forty-five miles of area. Two locks will keep it at high tide level. This work will take over ten years to complete.