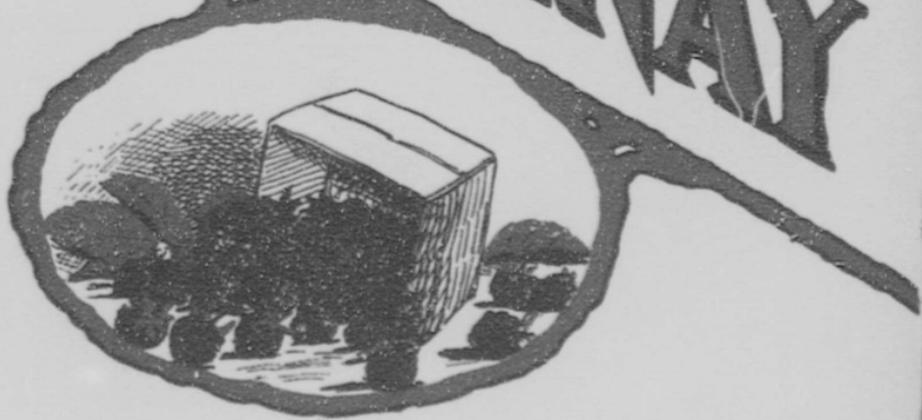
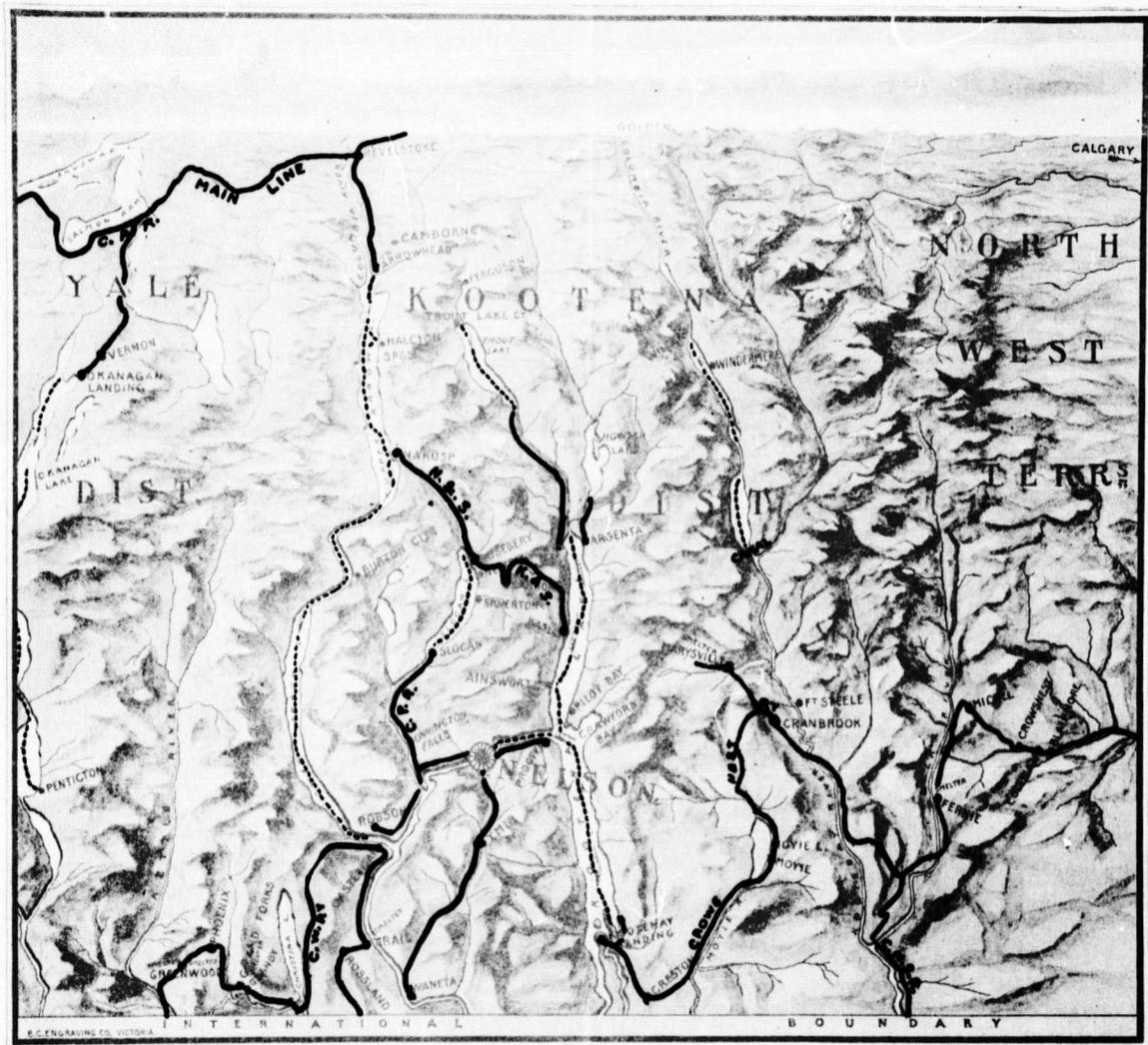


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# GLORIOUS KOOTENAY





BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE KOOTENAY DISTRICT.

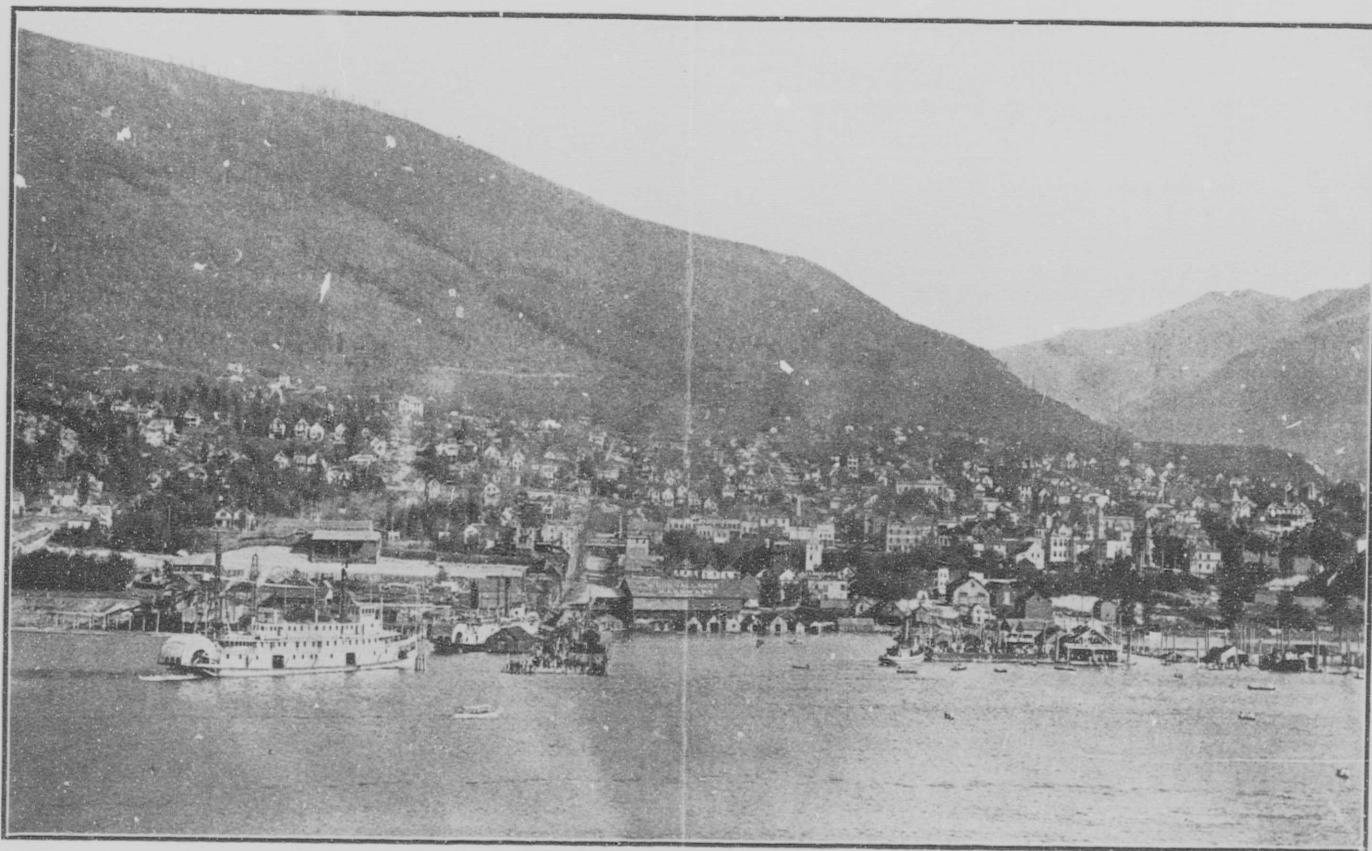
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# AVERAGE WEATHER CONDITIONS

Years 1904, 1905 and 1906

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT NELSON.

MONTH.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Average.	Range.	High.	Low.	Hours Precipitation.	Snow.	Rain.	Total Precipitation.	Days Rain.	Days Sunshine.
January .....	33.27	23.97	28.41	9.30	47	6	121.0	25.10	.64	3.15	14.0	19.0
February.....	36.10	22.69	29.39	13.41	54	-6	125.3	30.15	.80	3.81	15.7	18.0
March .....	44.08	27.98	36.03	16.18	63	5	106.7	15.30	1.36	2.90	14.0	22.0
April .....	60.61	36.31	48.46	24.30	76	20	74.7	.....	1.16	1.16	11.3	26.7
May .....	66.43	41.37	53.90	25.06	84	29	83.0	.....	2.15	2.15	13.0	24.7
June .....	74.07	45.54	59.80	28.53	87	35	61.7	.....	3.00	3.00	13.7	24.7
July .....	83.13	51.93	69.03	31.20	94	40	29.0	.....	1.18	1.18	8.3	29.0
August .....	79.30	50.33	64.81	28.93	94	41	21.5	.....	.70	.70	8.3	28.0
September.....	68.77	44.01	56.39	24.76	83	30	52.1	.....	1.33	1.33	9.3	26.7
October .....	55.13	35.97	45.55	19.16	75	20	111.7	.....	2.51	2.51	13.0	23.0
November.....	42.45	32.00	37.22	10.45	55	11	131.7	6.78	2.67	3.34	15.0	15.7
December .....	35.74	28.07	31.90	7.67	47	13	100.0	21.95	.59	2.68	16.0	15.7
Totals .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1012.4	99.28	18.09	27.91	151.6	273.2
Average .....	56.59	36.68	46.63	19.91	.....	.....	84.9	19.86	1.51	2.33	12.6	22.8



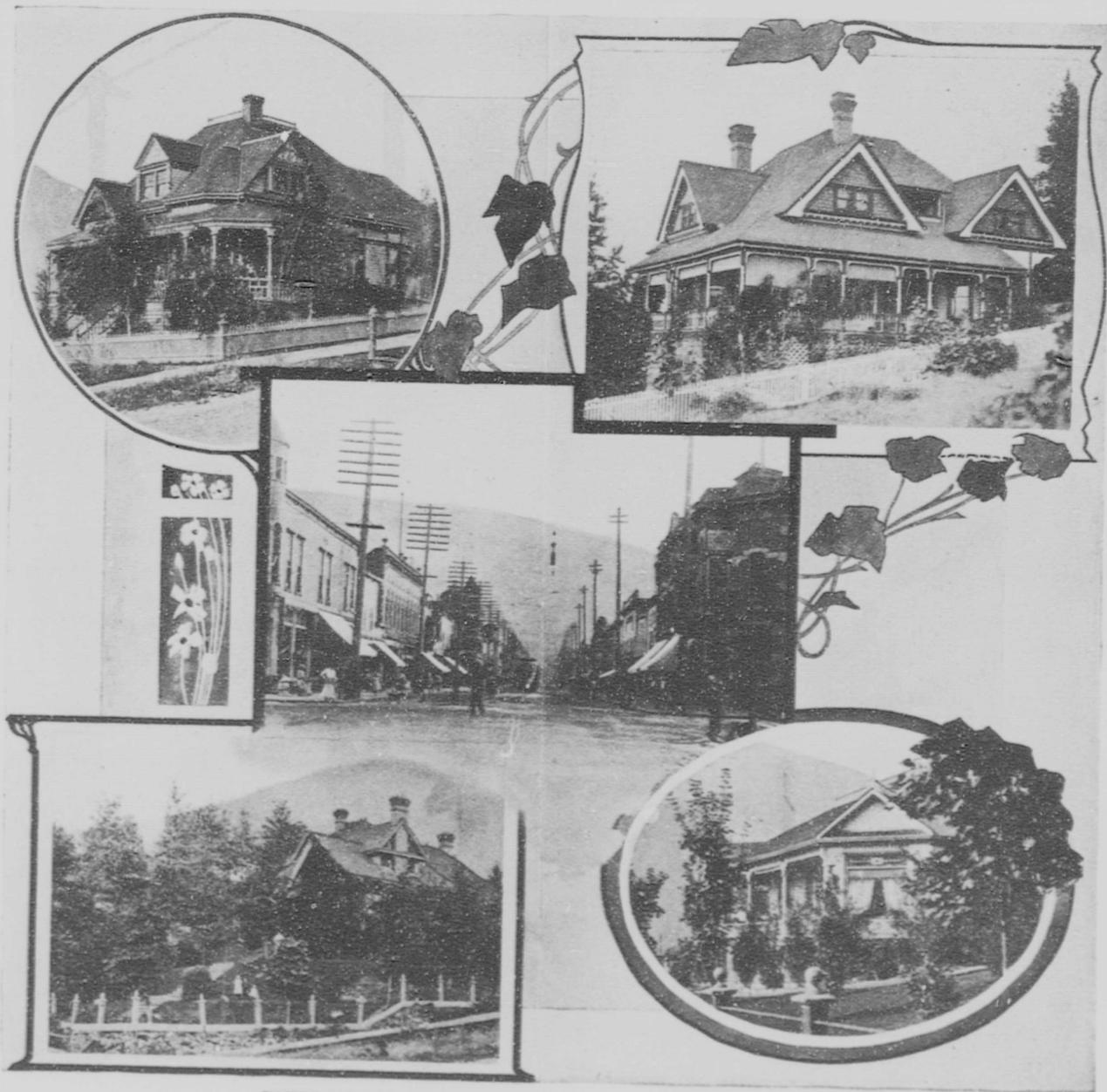
## NELSON, B. C.

**I**N the heart of the North-West of North America is an Island embracing an area of about 300 miles long and about 150 miles in width. This island has been formed by the conjunction of the Columbia and Kootenay Rivers at a point not far from where they rise. It lies principally in British Columbia, though its southern extremity extends into the neighboring States of Montana and Idaho.

It is an area of vast and well known mineral resources, of immense but only partially developed timber lands, of magnificent mountain scenery and of beautiful

fertile stretches in the valleys. Abounding in game and fish, with a mild and equable climate, it affords attraction to the miner, the lumberman, the rancher and fruit grower, the sportsman and tourist, and the seeker after health and pleasure.

The greater portion of this island which lies within the boundaries of British Columbia is known as the District of Kootenay, of which the capital is the City of Nelson. Situated near the confluence of the Kootenay and Columbia Rivers, Nelson occupies an important position both as a commercial centre and a residential



BAKER STREET, NELSON, AND SOME OF THE CHARMING HOMES.



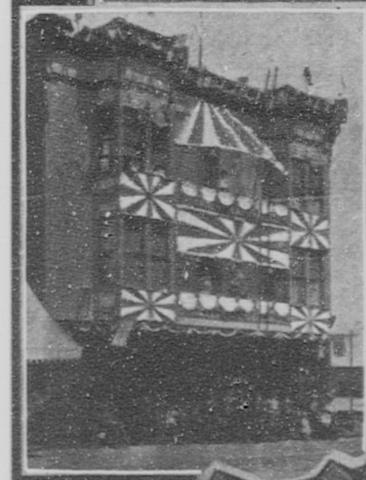
POST OFFICE, NELSON.

city. It was incorporated only in 1897, but ever since has made regular and substantial progress. Including the suburbs it has a population

of some 6,000 people, but the city has most of the facilities and conveniences of one of many years longer standing. Possessing its own electric light and water systems, an electric street car service and public buildings that supply the wants of a small metropolis, Nelson is an up-to-date town. Situated at an altitude of 1,760 feet above the sea level and on the southern shore of a beautiful stretch of water, Nelson presents many advantages as a residential city, while in addition to its natural attractions it has those of excellent schools, good churches, a large and well appointed hospital, and many well supported social, athletic and educational clubs and societies.

Its proximity to the lake—as the broadening out of the river which flows past it is generally called—gives it a charming water course, and during the summer months these waters are covered with steam, electric and gasoline launches, rowing and sailing boats, and many are the picnic and fishing parties to be met with along the shores, testifying to the enjoyment with which they appreciate the many natural advantages that the City of Nelson possesses.

The city is situated upon a gradual slope mostly trending to the North-West, with a gravelly soil, and the natural fall renders drainage almost perfect and gives a complete high pressure water system throughout it.



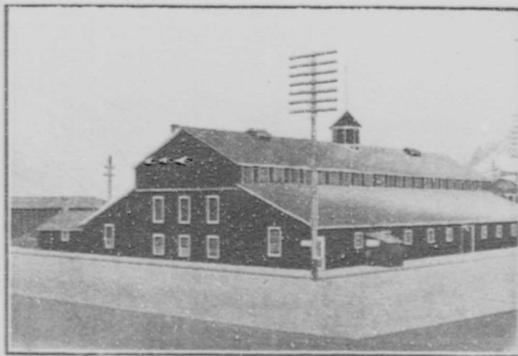
SOME OF THE PRINCIPAL HOTELS, NELSON.



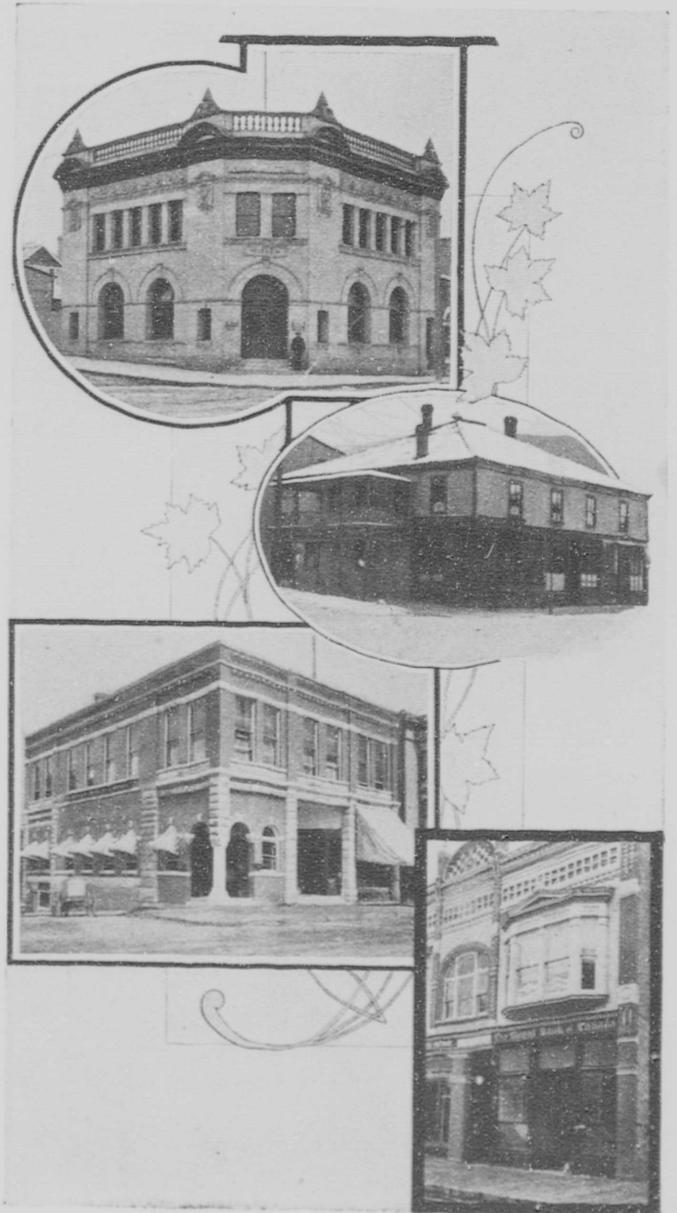
THE NEW COURT HOUSE, NELSON.

It is doubtful if anywhere in Canada can be found a more well regulated city; though the Police Staff consists of only a Chief and two subordinates, the absence of crime and the small record of charges at the Court, bear evidence not only to the orderliness of the inhabitants but to the zeal and energy of the officials in preventing undesirable persons from remaining in the city.

Building operations, which were not vigorously pursued after the first rush of constructing the city, have been renewed and many substantial and well appointed residences have of late been erected in different parts of the city, while in the business parts the Canadian Bank of Commerce have arranged for the construction of a handsome block and the Provincial Government is putting up a large and commodious court house that will also be used for the purposes of the local government offices.

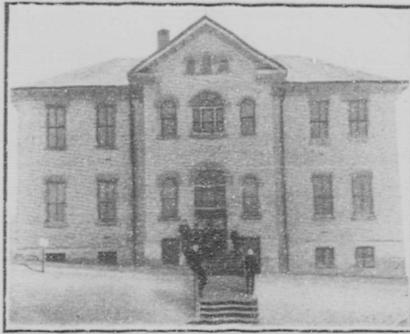


THE EXHIBITION BUILDINGS, NELSON.



THE BANKS OF NELSON.

The Bank of Montreal. The Canadian Bank of Commerce.  
The Imperial Bank of Canada. The Royal Bank of Canada.



THE HIGH SCHOOL, NELSON.

The churches of Nelson comprise those of the Church of England, the Roman Catholic, the Presbyterian, the Methodist and the Baptist congregations, as well as an establishment of the

Salvation Army. All have good suitable buildings.

In the matter of education Nelson stands very high. It has both a large public school and a high school. The latter is an exceptionally well constructed and commodious building, but the public school is now inadequate to the growing wants of the community and a new building is projected and will probably be constructed during the summer of this year. The standard of education for the Province of British Columbia is high as compared with that of the other Provinces, and Nelson for both its public and high schools occupies a first place among the cities of British Columbia.

The hotels of Nelson are numerous and well appointed and managed, the principal ones such as the "Home," the "Strathcona" and the "Queen's" afford accommodation that is unsurpassed in any city of similar magnitude.

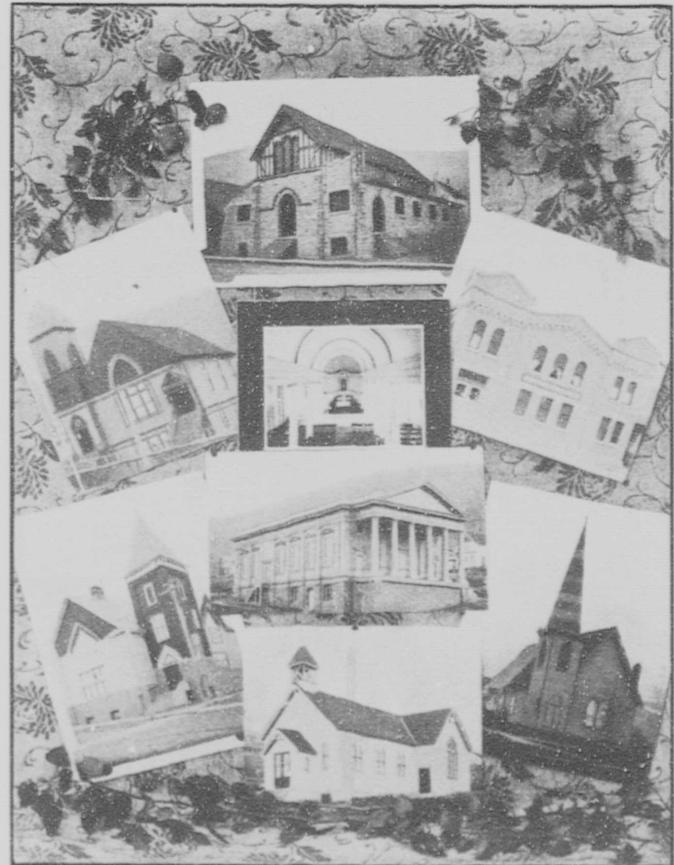
The commercial trade of the greater part of the southern portion of the District of Kootenay centres in Nelson, and its trade extends along the line of the Crow's Nest Railway as well as to the Boundary Country



A VIEW OF THE CITY PARK.

and along the Kootenay and Slocan Lakes. Many wholesale houses of Winnipeg, Vancouver and Victoria have branch establishments in Nelson, finding the facilities of local management and storage to be to their advantage. The retail stores are many and excellent, and their stocks of goods and general appearance compare favorably with those to be found in much larger cities.

Four of the most important banks in the Dominion, viz.: the Bank of Montreal, the Canadian Bank of Commerce, the Imperial Bank of Canada, and the Royal



THE CHURCHES OF NELSON.

Bank of Canada have branches in Nelson, while several of the chief loan companies and most of the principal insurance companies are represented by local agencies.

The constant and efficient supply of water and electricity for power purposes are of much benefit to manufacturers, and several industries are carried on by these means, among the principal of which are the shops of the Nelson Iron Works, and the Kootenay Engineering Works, both employing a considerable number of men and enlarging their buildings and plant to meet the demands from the increasing trade in mining and lumbering.

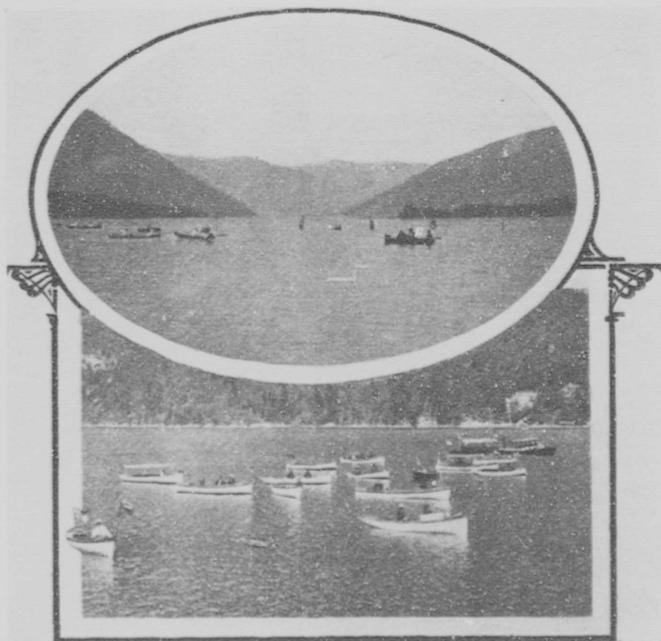
The Canadian Pacific Railway Company has its chief divisional point for the district here, and a large number of men are employed in the general offices, freight sheds, repair shops and upon their steamers which make this their principal port, as well as at their ship-

building yards, where repairs to their fleet and the building of new steamers and barges are carried on.

The smelter of the Hall Mining Co. is situated conveniently to the city, but fortunately so placed as not to affect it with any of the disadvantages associated with such a plant. About 125 men are constantly employed in the operations that are carried on day and night.

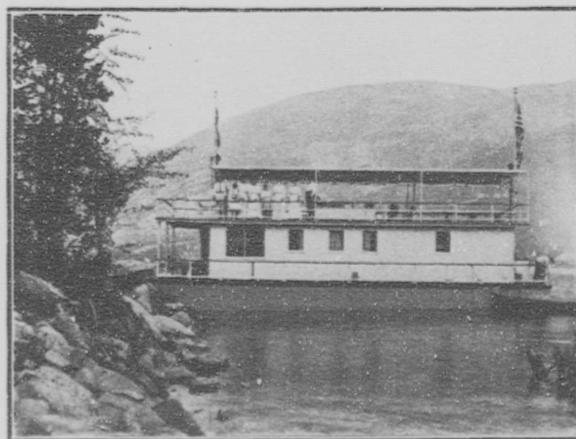
A saw mill belonging to the Yale-Columbia Lumber Co. is also operated here, and apart from a large shipping trade, supplies the local requirements. The Royal Lumber Company, composed mainly of enterprising American capitalists who own large limits on Kootenay Lake, have projected the construction of a large mill at Nelson. The Porto Rico Lumber Co., another local company, has also under contemplation the erection and operation of a large mill in or near Nelson, while the Yale-Columbia Co. have in view the carrying out of considerable improvements and extensions.

Several other industries, among which may be mentioned the gas works, the Nelson Brewing Company, with its extensive building and modern plant; soda water factories, wire and mattress factories, marble works, etc., are established in Nelson. The improved



ONE OF THE FINEST BOATING COURSES IN THE WORLD.  
THE LAKE AT NELSON.

(11)



AN AMERICAN HOUSE BOAT PARTY CAMPED  
OPPOSITE NELSON.

(12)

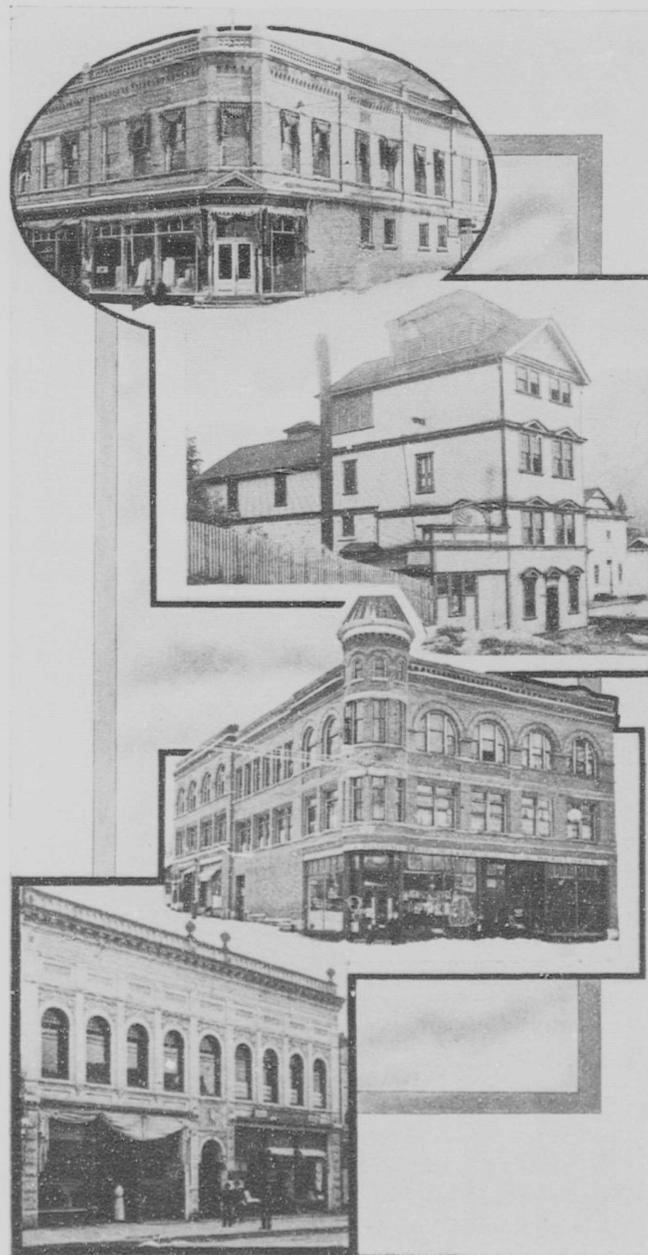
conditions of lumbering and mining however, together with the cheaper power now afforded to the City of Nelson, open the way to the extension of these industries, as well as to the establishment of many new and kindred ones that the development of the natural resources of the country will render very remunerative.

The West Kootenay Power and Light Company have their plant at Bonnington, about ten miles below Nelson. This has lately been increased by 16,000 horse-power with arrangements for 16,000 horse-power more.

More important to the City of Nelson, however, is its own electric power and light plant, also situated at Bonnington, and just completed at a cost of some \$200,000. Not only is the city able to furnish all the light required within it, but it is able also to supply cheap power for the use of manufactories, repair shops and other such works. At present one unit with a capacity of 1,250 horse-power only, has been installed, but the power house is ready for and capable of containing another similar unit, while the total power that can be developed with the present canal, etc., is some 6,000 horse-power.

The Board of Trade of Nelson is an effective body that looks well after the commercial interests of the city and district, and has done much for the improvement of its trade relations as well as for the entertainment of the many distinguished personages and scientific, religious, fraternal and commercial bodies that have visited the city.

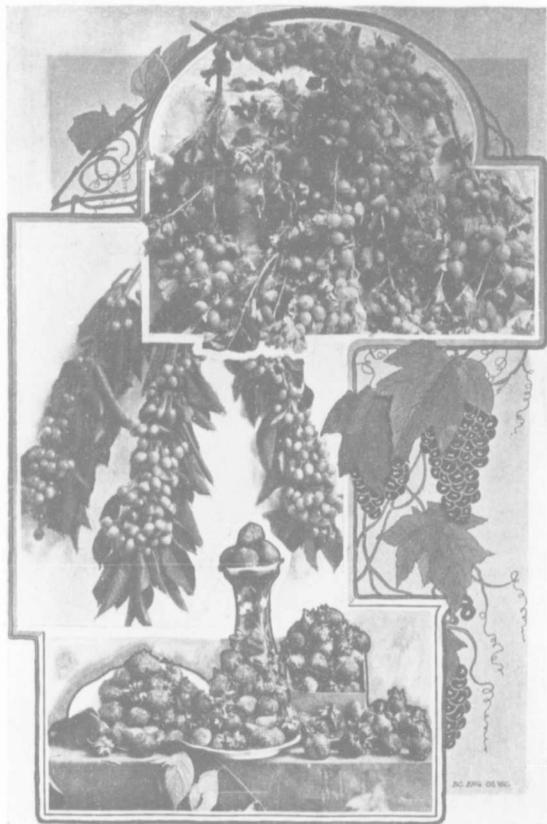
Following the example of other growing cities, Nelson has founded for the purposes of development and improvement of the city a society known as the 20,000 Club. This Club has for its objects not only the advertising of the resources and attractions of the city and country around, but the care of newcomers, whether as settlers or tourists. It has well appointed offices always open to the public, and its secretary devotes his time to the answering of the many enquiries, not only of those who contemplate making their homes here, but also of the many visitors who are attracted here by the beauties and possibilities of the City of Nelson.



SOME OF THE BUSINESS BLOCKS OF NELSON.

The H. B. Co.'s Stores.  
The P. Burns Block.

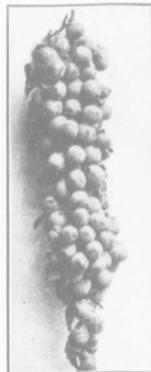
The Nelson Brewery.  
The K. W. C. Block.



STRAWBERRIES, CHERRIES AND GOOSEBERRIES GROWN AT AND NEAR NELSON.

**F**RUIT GROWING, that until quite recent years was unknown, has now passed the experimental stage and is becoming one of its chief industries and is tending to make the name of the district as famous as mining has done.

The shores of the many lakes and rivers and the banks of the many streams falling into them are now dotted here and there with orchards, though many



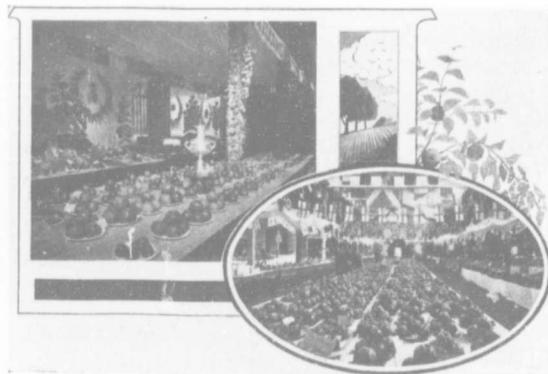
LOMBARDY PLUMS  
GROWN IN NELSON.

thousands of acres, as yet awaiting cultivation, are to be found along the West Arm, the Kootenay Lake, the Slocan Lake and River and the other parts of the district, and upon these the finest of fruits grown in the Dominion can be produced.

These lands are generally well sheltered and mostly watered by small mountain streams, and irrigation is seldom necessary, while the soil is principally silt, with a clay subsoil.

Late frosts in the spring are comparatively rare, and as will be seen from the temperature tables, the climate is mild. The season, however, is not so far advanced in the early spring as in other parts, and the trees and plants are therefore less liable to be injured by frost even should it occur, while the gentle rains, usually followed by bright sunshine, that are the general rule of the spring and early summer, assist in ripening the fruit quickly.

Owing to these climatic conditions, Kootenay has already gained world-wide fame for its fruit, especially for its apples and strawberries. The "big red" apple



PART OF THE EXHIBIT OF APPLES AT THE NELSON FAIR.



AN ORCHARD NEAR NELSON.

from Kootenay and "Kootenay Lake" strawberries command the highest market price at the points to which they are shipped.

At the recent exhibition of the Royal Horticultural Society in London, England, the Silver Banksian Medal was awarded to Nelson District for its exhibit, while at the Provincial Exhibition held at New Westminster in the fall of 1906, Nelson gained the greatest number of points for apples in competition with the other districts of the Province.

The supply of strawberries for the markets of Winnipeg and other points in the Western Provinces was many times short of the demand, and the same applies to the shipment of apples to London, England.

The growing of fruit for commercial purposes does not ap-



ROYAL ANN CHERRIES GROWN AT NELSON.



SOME FRUIT GROWERS' HOMES ON THE WEST ARM OF KOOTENAY LAKE, NEAR NELSON.

pear to be practicable between Southern Ontario and the Rocky Mountains, and the increasing demand for fruit from the Prairie Provinces seems to assure an almost illimitable market at the very door of the Kootenay District.

The price of fruit lands varies according to location, situation and the amount of clearing to be done, and

suitable land can be secured throughout the various parts of the district at prices ranging from \$30 to \$100 per acre. As a general rule it is better to commence by clearing sufficient land to put in strawberries and small fruits, so as to ensure an early revenue, and then gradually to clear and improve the remainder for orchard purposes. Clearing can, however, be done by contract or by day labor. It may be broadly stated that with a capital of \$2,000 to \$2,500, twenty acres of good land can be cleared and planted with fruit trees and strawberries and other small fruits, and that this amount of land is sufficient for an ordinary family, and should afford a good and sufficient income to live well upon.

Vegetables of all kinds, tomatoes, melons, etc., as well as timothy and clover, yield excellent crops.

The annual exhibitions of the Nelson Agricultural Society for the past four years have been highly attractive and have evidenced the success of fruit growing and gardening. At the last exhibition the cup, costing some \$600, appropriately made from silver mined, smelted and refined in Canada, donated by Sir Thomas Shaughnessy, was an object of great interest.

The Governor-General's recent purchase of a tract of land on Kootenay Lake evinces his interest in the fruit growing capabilities of the district.

The Fruit Growers' Association does important work in advising and assisting new comers.



"THE OLD ORDER CHANGETH."



ON KOOTENAY LAKE.

**T**O the Tourist and the Traveller the climate and scenery of Nelson and its neighborhood offer particular attractions.

Everywhere throughout the district can be seen towering peaks, reaching far above the snow level, many awaiting the foot of the intrepid mountain climber, while glittering glaciers,



ON THE KOOTENAY RIVER.



BONNINGTON FALLS, NEAR NELSON.

torrent streams and waterfalls of surpassing charm, with peaceful and fertile valleys on the shores of the many beautiful lakes and rivers make up a scenic whole that has well earned for

this district the title of "The Switzerland of America."

The altitude of the lake is about 1,760 feet above the sea level, but the gradual

slope of the ground upon which Nelson is built gives some 300 to 400 feet more in the upper parts of the city.

During the summer months the heat is seldom oppressive, being generally tempered by the lake breeze, while the nights are sufficiently cool to render sleep possible and refreshing. Mosquitoes are unknown.

The amount of precipitation is, in most seasons, sufficient for all horticultural purposes, while the number of days of sunshine in the summer and autumn months is of a high average.

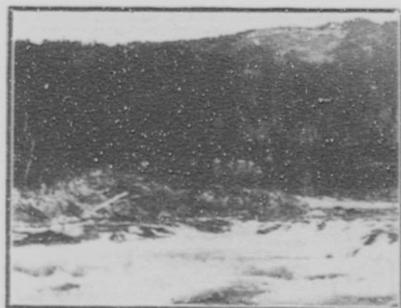
From March to September gardening is a favorite occupation of the residents of Nelson, and the beauty of its gardens and the brilliancy of its flowers are a source of never-failing delight.

Many are the lovely spots in the immediate neighbourhood of Nelson. The shores of Kootenay Lake,

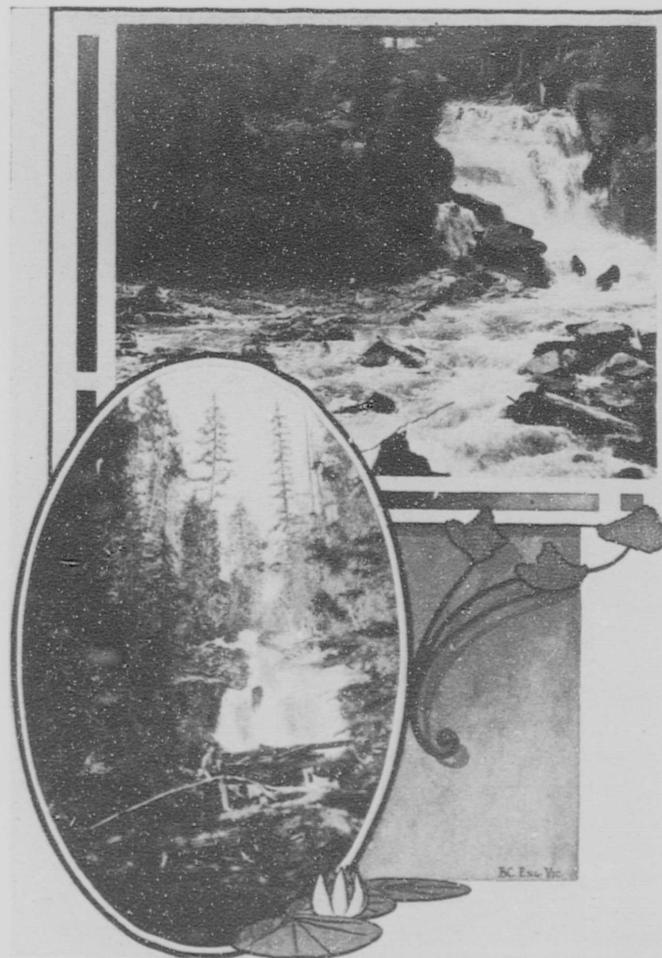
with its ever-changing scenery, Grohman Creek Falls, Bonnington Falls, and those below named after the falls on the Clyde, but far excelling them in grandeur and power, the glaciers of Kokanee Moun-



KOOTENAY LAKE.



NEAR NELSON.



COTTONWOOD FALLS, NEAR NELSON.

tain, each will afford an enjoyable outing. Visits to Slocan Lake, one of the most charming in the country; to the great Kitchener Glacier that can be easily reached from Kaslo; to the Caves and Hot Springs at Ainsworth can also be pleasurably made.

Hunting and fishing are naturally associated with such a country as that described, and the district around Nelson affords fine sport. The rainbow trout, the

brook trout, the char, the great lake trout, are all obtainable here, and, during the season, many are the fishermen and few are the failures to obtain a good basket. Among the favorite spots are Slocan Junction, about ten miles below Nelson, and the Outlet Hotel at Procter, about 20 miles east, at the outlet of the lake. There are, however, many good points nearer to the city that are much frequented by residents and visitors.

Large game—bear, mountain sheep and goats, and deer—are to be found in the immediate neighborhood. A good guide is generally necessary, but these can be obtained and all arrangements for a trip can be made through the Secretary of the 20,000 Club.

The attractions of Nelson, both scenic and commercial, are such that all travellers to and from the Pacific Coast should see that their tickets read one way via "the Crow's Nest Pass" route. The variety of scenery, the pleasurable break of a long railway journey by the steamboating on the Kootenay and Arrow Lakes, will well repay those who choose this route of travel.

The whole district, of which Nelson is the centre, is an attractive and pleasurable one, as well from a climatic as from a scenic point of view, and the means of reaching it from the connecting points at Dunmore Junction and Revelstoke on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, as well as from Spokane, are easy and well appointed.



FISHING AT PROCTER, NEAR NELSON.

(23)



MINING NEAR NELSON.

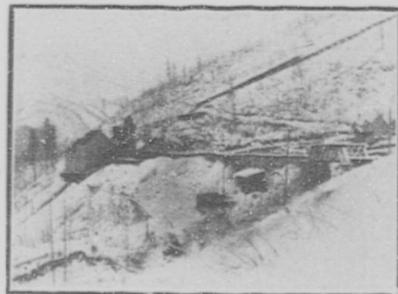
**M**INING, however, has principally been associated with the name of Kootenay hitherto and the importance of Nelson as the commercial centre of this large and developing industry is steadily increasing.

The discovery of minerals in this district dates back many years, prior to the Treaty of Oregon, and when the Hudson's Bay

Company were the sole traders in the country and maintained one of their outposts at Fort Colville. It was then known that the Indians were in the habit of obtaining lead for their bullets from Kootenay Lake.

The more recent discoveries commencing with the Silver King and other well known properties in the neighbourhood were followed by a period of excitement and over-speculation, naturally succeeded in due course by a reaction from which the whole district has at length fairly though steadily recovered.

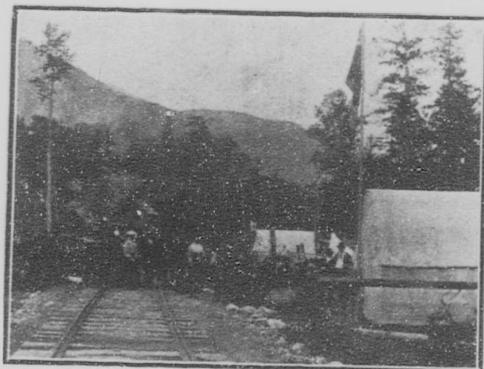
The recent higher prices of metals, especially of lead, silver and copper, and the removal of the duty in the United States on zinc, have given a considerable impe-



MINING NEAR NELSON.

(24)

tus to mining and many properties that had been lying idle are now being vigorously worked, while fresh properties are being exploited.



MINERS RECORDING CLAIMS AT A NEW CAMP.

The bounty on lead granted by the Dominion was of valuable assistance to mine owners during the period when the market price was below that fixed as the bonus-earning price.

The output of the district for the year 1906 was as follows:

Slocan-Kootenay shipments.....	133,299	Tons.
Rossland.....	281,711	"
Boundary.....	1,155,138	"
	1,570,148	Tons.

And the receipts of the various smelters were:

Hall Mines Smelter, Nelson.....	33,095	Tons.
Consolidated M. & S. Co.'s Smelter, Trail...	287,710	"
Marysville Smelter, Marysville.....	27,320	"
Dominion Cop. Co.'s Smelter, Boundary Falls.	218,200	"
B. C. Copper Co.'s Smelter, Greenwood.....	110,032	"
Granby Smelter, Grand Forks.....	815,244	"

Adjacent to the City of Nelson are being operated such well known properties as the Silver King (at present under lease), the celebrated Blue Bell, the Reliance, the Dandy Ollie, the Queen Victoria, the



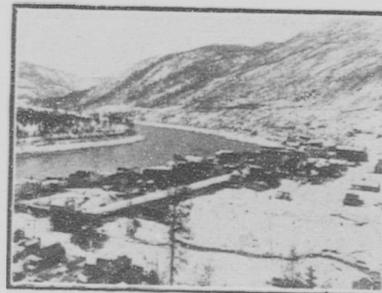
SMELTER AT TRAIL.



YMIR.

Eureka, the Ymir—a gold mining proposition with an 80 stamp mill, the La Plata—formerly the Mollie Gibson, the Arlington of Erie, the Queen and Second Relief—both gold mining

properties, the Krao of Ainsworth—one of the richest silver showings on the continent, and many others of great value.



TRAIL.

Nelson, however, derives benefit from the improved mining conditions

in all parts of the district as well as in those immediately subsidiary to it, and the total results of the mining industry for 1906, which show a very substantial increase over those for the preceding year, augur well for the future trade of Nelson.

The estimates for the year 1906 are that the yield was about 6,000,000 lbs. of lead, 295,000 ounces of gold, 3,000,000 ounces of silver and 45,000,000 pounds of copper, and the total value of the products is given as \$19,600,000, or an increase of some three and a half million dollars over the value of the products of 1905.

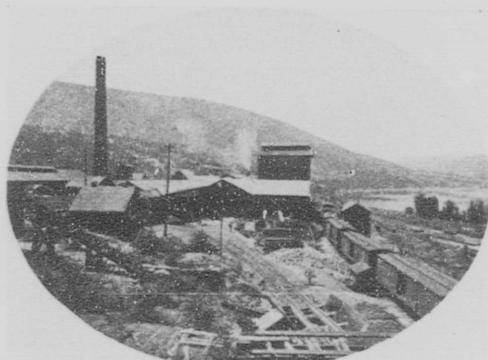
The large improvements carried out at the Hall Mines smelter at Nelson during the past year, at a cost of some \$100,000, enabling the cheaper reduction of lead, are having a beneficial effect, especially upon the silver-lead properties of the Slocan. The success of the refineries at Trail, the improvements to the smelter at Northport and its resumption of work, the establishment of the zinc smelter at Frank and the resulting

more economic methods of handling ores are also importantly affecting the mining industry as a whole.

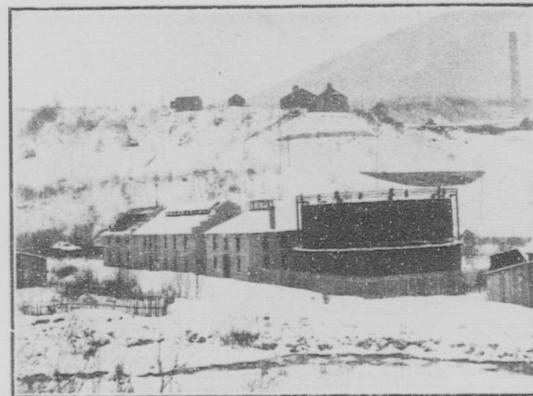
The attention of capitalists

is now increasingly given to the vast mineral resources of British Columbia, as yet but partially developed, and especially is this so as regards the Kootenay, the larger part of the trade of which centres in the City of Nelson.

The lumbering industry of the Kootenays is one also of very great importance. The output for the year 1906 in the district is estimated to have been 300,000,000 feet, or an increase of 50,000,000 feet over that of the preceding year, and the present indications are that a still larger increase of the cut may be expected for the year 1907. Not only have many new saw mills been



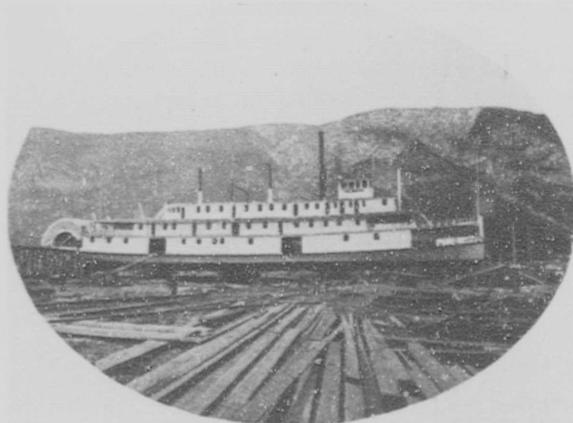
SMELTER AT NELSON.



THE GAS WORKS, NELSON.

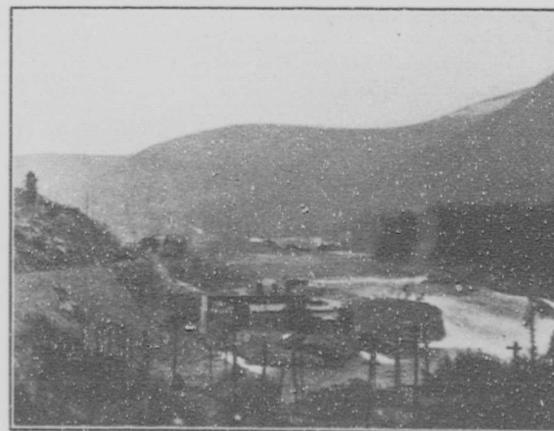
recently erected, but several others are projected, while many of those already in existence have in contemplation the extension of their plant and operations.

As the immensity of the resources of this part of British Columbia become fully realized, there will follow the investment of capital and the pouring in of settlers which cannot but result in the development of Kootenay into one of the most important districts of the Province of British Columbia, a Province apparently destined to become the most valuable in the Dominion.



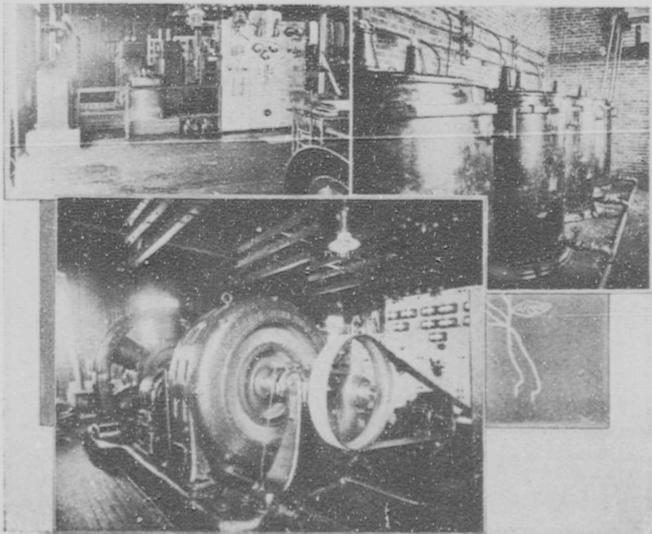
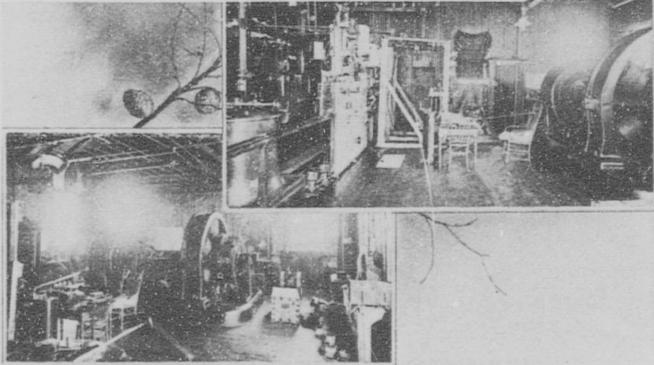
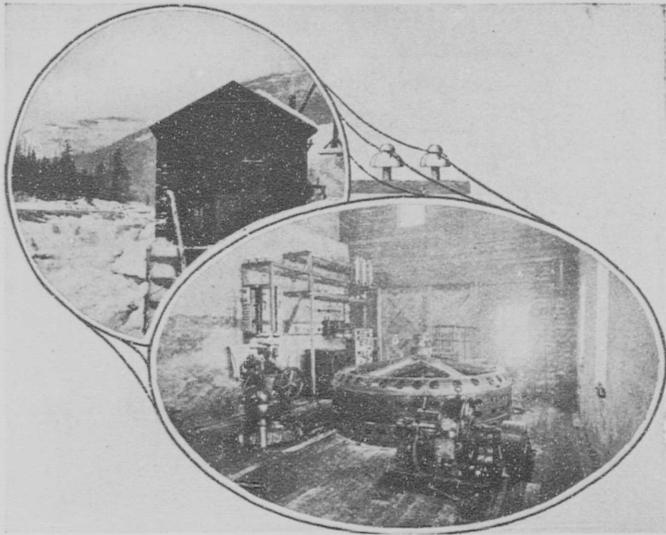
SHIPBUILDING AT NELSON.

(27)

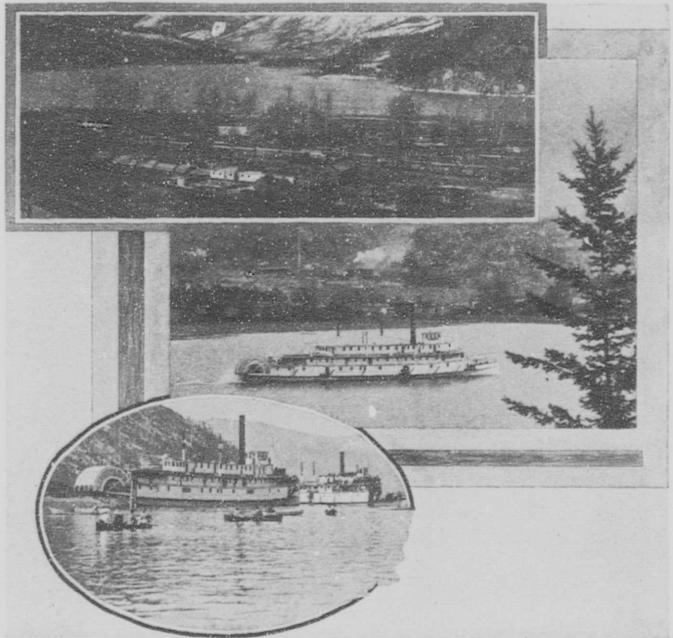


WEST KOOTENAY POWER AND LIGHT CO.'S BUILDINGS.

(28)



THE CITY  
POWER  
PLANT AND  
SUB-  
STATION,  
NELSON.



C. P. R. YARDS AND STEAMERS AT NELSON.

The trade of the Orient has but just been opened and the demand for the mineral and other products which can be exported there is but in its infancy. Of greater importance, however, than these seems to be the development of the vast Empire to the eastward of the Rocky Mountains, providing a ready market for those products which British Columbia alone can furnish. In the general prosperity that is prevalent throughout British Columbia the District of Kootenay is sharing, and Nelson is benefiting accordingly. Many, however, are the fields for new enterprises and the profitable investment of capital. The prospects of mining, lumbering and fruit-growing are bright, and Nelson as the centre of these industries has a prosperous future before it.

Its geographical situation, the beauty of its scenery and the salubrity of its climate cannot but make Nelson—the capital of the Kootenays—an attractive city to all classes.



SKETCH MAP SHOWING RAILWAY CONNECTIONS WITH NELSON.

# RAILWAY AND STEAMER CONNECTIONS

## DUNMORE JUNCTION

Connection with Main Line Trains to and from the East.

Boats to and from Nelson daily, connecting with the Crow's Nest Pass Railway at Kootenay Landing.

## REVELSTOKE

Connection with Main Line Trains to and from the West.

Trains to and from Nelson daily, connecting with steamers on the Arrow Lakes.

## SPOKANE

Daily trains to and from Nelson, connecting with the Great Northern and Northern Pacific Main Lines.

## TRAIL, ROSSLAND AND THE BOUNDARY

Daily trains to and from Nelson (except Sundays.)

## SLOCAN, NEW DENVER, &c.

Daily trains to and from Nelson (except Sundays.)

## PROCTER, AINSWORTH, KASLO, LARDEAU, &c.

Daily boats (except Sundays) both morning and evening to and from Nelson.

## MEALS AND BERTHS ON ALL THE BOATS.

Pullman, Dining, Buffet and Tourist Cars on all the principal Trains.

Travellers to and from the Pacific Coast should see that their Tickets read  
"One Way by the Crow's Nest Pass Route"

# GAME LAWS

Under the Game Laws of British Columbia the following shows the Open Season for the Various Kinds.

DEER. September 1st to December 14th.  
Fawn under one year protected.

CARIBOU. September 1st to December 31st.  
Females and Calves protected.

## MOUNTAIN GOAT AND SHEEP.

September 1st to December 14th.  
Mountain Sheep Ewes and Lambs protected.

DUCK. September 1st to February 28th.  
Not more than 250 Ducks in one season.

## GROUSE, PRAIRIE CHICKEN and PARTRIDGE

September 1st to December 31st.  
Pheasant (English) and Quail of all kinds are protected.

## RAINBOW AND BROOK TROUT.

## LARGE TROUT AND CHAR.

March 26th to November 14th.

THE BUYING AND SELLING OF HEADS OF  
MOUNTAIN SHEEP IS PROHIBITED.

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# NELSON

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THE CAPITAL OF THE KOOTENAYS



Health-giving Climate  
Scenic Attractions  
Hunting and Fishing  
Fruit Growing Capabilities  
Lumbering Industry  
Mining and Mineral Resources

IN

SOUTHERN  
BRITISH COLUMBIA



With the Compliments of the

20,000 CLUB

NELSON, B. C.

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