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KASLO

WEST KOOTENAY
BRITISH COLUMBIA

AN ILLUSTRATED BOOKLET CONTAINING
AN INTERESTING SUMMARY OF THE
VARIED RESOURCES AND AT-
TRACTIONS OF A CITY AND
DISTRICT WITH A VERY
PROMISING FUTURE



ISSUED BY AUTHORITY OF THE KASLO BOARD
OF TRADE

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KOOTENAIAN JOB DEPARTMENT
KASLO



THE City of Kaslo is situated on Kootenay Lake and is the chief town in what is generally known as the Kaslo-Slocan, a huge area embraced by the Ainsworth and the Slocan mining divisions, a section of territory possessing a variety of resources hard to equal. In the years gone by mining has been the industry mainly responsible for the upbuilding of the town, but today other

factors are becoming known that are taking a part in the growth and development of the community.

SURROUNDED BY MINING CAMPS

The city is surrounded by mining camps, mining gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc. To the south are the Ainsworth, Riondel and Woodberry camps. To the west are the South Fork, Ten Mile, Sproules, Whitewater, Jackson Basin and Bear Lake camps. To the north are the Lardeau, Meadow Creek, Gold Hill, Cascade, Poplar, Tenderfoot, Gerrard, Trout Lake, Ferguson, Howser Lake and the great Duncan River camps.

The foregoing camps of the Ainsworth Mining Division, since its present definition boundaries were established, have produced in pure metal:

Forty-four million pounds of lead,

Two and a half million pounds of zinc,

Three million ounces of silver,

One thousand ounces of gold,

besides some copper ore, the value of the metals being about four million dollars.

A RESIDENTIAL CENTER

Many married miners, loggers and other camp workers have located at Kaslo, where their families can live in comfort, and their children obtain a free and liberal education to fit them for any walk of life. Cheap sites are still available for homes and most people in the city own their own homes, for the landlord and the mortgage man are not often seen. Wages are high, water is good and plentiful, electric light can be had, and school books are free to any number of children who may be brought here or born here.

SOCIAL ATTRACTIONS

The city has the following clubs and societies for residents: two Masonic lodges, Old Fellows, Fraternal Order of Eagles, Bible Society, Women's Auxiliary, Women's Institute, District Committee of the Victorian Order of Nurses, baseball, basketball, football, lawn tennis, hockey and chess clubs. There is also a British Columbia government traveling library and a choral and dramatic society of recent formation.

EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES

The public schools consist of 170 pupils of all grades up to the high school. They have a total of 5 teachers and the high school does good preparatory work for the normal and university courses. The success so frequently reported of the pupils in the public examinations by the press, is a credit to the teaching staff and those in its charge, proving the capacity of the one to instruct and the other to learn.

HEALTH AND POPULATION

One of the attractions of West Kootenay is the incomparably delightful and health-giving climate and Kaslo shares in this advantage. The city and district



Orchard Scene in Kaslo

are entirely free of typhoid, scarlet fever, diphtheria and other epidemics that annually ravage other communities less fortunately situated. Indeed, Kaslo is without doubt the healthiest spot on the American continent, its death rate being extremely low. In support of this statement the following quotation is made from the report of the city medical health officer for the year 1911:

"Taking total deaths from all causes registered for the city during the year we get a death rate of 8.75 per thousand, while taking those under the heading 'natural causes' we have a rate of only 5 per thousand.

"The infantile death rate is nil.

"The birth rate for the year was 23.7 per thousand."

The middle paragraph justifies the boast made by many enthusiastic residents that infant mortality is practically unknown. This wonderful record, which is repeated unvaryingly year after year, is ascribed to two factors—the atmosphere and water and the location of the city being on an open gravelly soil. The water is ever fresh from the mountain streams and the air is so pure that dangerous germs have but little chance of a long survival.

TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES

Kaslo has daily service by steamer to Ainsworth, Riondel, Queen's Bay, Proctor, Balfour, Harrop, Willow Point and Nelson.

There is also a thrice-a-week service to all the above and the following: Shutty Bench, Lardo, Argenta and by both railway and steamer to the Lardeau, Meadow Creek, Gold Hill, Poplar, Gerrard, Howser, Trout Lake and Ferguson, all of which have post offices, and nearly all telegraphic or telephonic connection, and are reached in the order named from Kaslo (see sketch map on back of cover and table of distances).

The narrow gauge railway built hurriedly in 1895 to handle the Slocan ore traffic, has been taken over by the C.P.R., who have partly rebuilt it as a standard gauge and in the early part of next year will complete it, when traffic will be maintained from Kaslo to Nakusp, on the Upper Arrow Lakes over 61 miles of fine standard gauge track, operated as a part of the Canadian Pacific Railway system. (See Provincial Statutes of 1912).

FAVORABLE CONDITIONS FOR CANNING FACTORIES

Kaslo presents very tempting conditions for the establishment of canning factories for the manufacture of cider, fruits, preserves and jellies. The Kaslo and District Women's Institute recently took first prize and a coveted blue ribbon for jellies, etc., at the Lethbridge Dry Farming Congress (October 23rd, 1912) and the future opportunities are plainly visible—for factory canning—when home canned goods can carry off such awards. There is an abundance of fruit, now going to plants elsewhere, that can be put into marketable shape at home at an increased profit to the growers and with handsome dividends for the manufacturer.

A PORT OF ENTRY

His Majesty's Custom House is situated on Front Street, Kaslo, near the C.P.R. and Dominion express offices and the business done there indicates that the prosperity of the town and district has materially increased during the past few years.

SPLENDID COMMERCIAL FACILITIES

The city has a branch of the Bank of British North America, postal and money order office, Dominion Express office, telegraph connection with all points, telephonic communication with most of the large mines and money and messages can be telegraphed all over the world.

Kaslo stores are large and well stocked, supplying merchandise in large quantities to the mines, residents, ranchers and others and are capable of almost any demand made upon them. The town and district is covered by an active and enterprising weekly newspaper and the Kaslo Board of Trade is an organization that has always been to the fore in the matter of promoting matters in the interest and advancement of the city and tributary sections. Many of the smaller trades people and professions are represented but there are a number of fields of effort still untouched and information regarding these will be cheerfully furnished by the secretary of the Kaslo Board of Trade.

THE VICTORIAN HOSPITAL

Kaslo is fortunate in possessing a splendid institution known as the Victorian Hospital of Kaslo and conducted



Caught in the Act—Landing a Big Fellow in Kaslo Bay



Still in the Prospect Stage—The Commencement of a Silver-Lead Mine

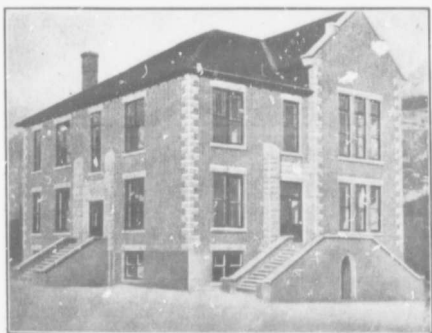
under the auspices of the Victorian Order of Nurses. This hospital has two regular medical attendants and it also has a capable and efficient nursing staff. For work in its line it meets the requirements of the thousands of miles of surrounding territory. It is very completely equipped and among its numerous appliances is an up-to-date X-ray apparatus, something possessed by very few similar institutions in the province. In order to meet the increasing demands made upon its capacity, an addition to the structure was made during the fall of 1912, at a cost in excess of \$6,000.

LOW BONDED INDEBTEDNESS

At the end of the year 1912, the bonded debt of the corporation was approximately \$7,000, this being the lowest of any city in British Columbia. The value of city property, including waterworks, is placed at about \$75,000.

HEADQUARTERS FOR MANY MINING COMPANIES

Kaslo is the headquarters for a large number of mining companies operating in the surrounding districts. Among others may be mentioned: The Ruth Mines, Ltd., The Rambler-Cariboo Mines, Ltd.; The Lucky Jim Zinc Mines, Ltd.; The Krao Mines, Ltd.; The Ferguson Mines, Ltd.; The Utica Mines, Ltd.; The Rio Mines, Ltd.; John L. Retallack & Co., operating the Whitewater and Whitewater Deep; The Queen-Dominion Mines, Ltd.; the Antoine Mines, Ltd.; The Jackson Mines, Ltd.; The Rambler-Cariboo Extension Mines, Ltd.; The Slocan-Payne Mines, Ltd.; The London Hill Mining & Development Company, Ltd., and the Selkirk Mining & Milling Co. Ltd. In addi-



New Court House and Government Building—Erected during 1911-12 at a Cost of \$42,000

(Uncompleted when this photo was taken)

tion to the foregoing a number of properties not under corporate management are operated from here by private individuals or syndicates.

The Kootenay Ore Company, a local company, is also located in Kaslo, where it has a plant established for the reduction, by an electro-magnetic process, of the zinc ores of the district.

A GROWING POPULATION

Although the city's growth has not been spectacular, it has been a substantial one, the population within the city limits as given by the last census, being about 800. With the suburbs known as McDonald's Addition, Allen's Addition and Springhill Addition it may safely be put down at a total of about 1,200 at the latter part of 1912. This population is constantly being added to, and on account of projected developments a very greatly increased ratio of progress is anticipated in the near future.

GREAT VARIETY OF EXPORTS

Few places of a similar size can equal Kaslo in the variety and quantity of exports of natural products. It is not an uncommon sight to see car barges of lumber, zinc ore, silver-lead ore and marble being cleared from the harbor in one day and at the same time smaller quantities of small fruits, apples and other horticultural and agricultural products going forward to their destination.

BUILDING ACTIVITY ANTICIPATED

Although the city is supplied with sufficient business structures and residences to meet requirements up to the present time, it is anticipated that the growth of the town will require a substantial addition to the number of the latter during 1913 and following years. Several fine residences are now nearing completion and many more are planned. Plans are now being prepared for the erection of a handsome and substantial six-room school house, which will cost, when completed, at least \$40,000. This structure will be built with a view to being added to as required. Among other things in view is the completion at an early date of extensive wharfage and railway terminal facilities by the Canadian Pacific Railway.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR INVESTMENT

With such a variety of natural products the surrounding section offers opportunities for investment that will prove profitable and that should be sufficient to suit nearly all tastes. Fruit land and agricultural land have been increasing steadily in value, and the indications are that as the country settles up the values will still further materially increase. Although practically all of the available timber has passed into the hands of companies or private parties, the manufacturing lumberman will find many opportunities whereby good profits may be made, whether it be in the production of railway ties, poles and piling, shingles, rough and dressed lumber or still more finished products.

The various tributary sections are rich in gold, silver, copper, lead and zinc ores and the amount of money now being invested in mining development plans throughout the district is constantly growing, as it has been amply proven that the ores go down to very great depths and properties that at one time were supposed to be worked out, have been found to be still greater bonanzas at hundreds and thousands of feet beneath the apex of their mineral bearing veins. In addition there are large numbers of properties with splendid surface showings, whose owners are not in a position to develop them single handed, that will give returns of a very handsome nature to individuals with money to handle them. This is more particularly the case with the Upper Duncan section, the Lardeau, and through the Lardo river valley. In Ainsworth camp there has recently been a marked revival of mining operations, due largely to the advent of the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co., of Canada, which concern, with millions behind it, has purchased or bonded properties right and left, on the advice of the most competent mining engineers. This company, which controls the Trail smelter, has a splendid record of mining successes, and the fact that it has become an active factor in the mining development of the district is taken as an augury of still greater things to come. The South Fork of Kaslo Creek offers splendid inducement to mining investors who would get in on the ground floor, as does also scores of other sections which at the present time have scarcely passed the prospect stage. Another thing to be taken into consideration is the fact that metallurgical discoveries are continually making possible the profitable mining and reduction of ores that for various reasons could not be handled at an earlier period. An instance of this is furnished by the zinc ores of the mines worked here in the pioneer days. These ores were thrown aside



There are Thousands of Acres of Timber like this in the Kaslo District

wherever encountered, as the smelters imposed a penalty, as they still do, for zinc in excess of a certain per cent. in the mine product. But today some of the mines that have concentrators have been able to overcome this handicap by reason of milling machinery, which not only separates the higher values in lead and silver from the useless rock, but separates the zinc as well, thus turning what has until lately been a detriment to the mine owner into a profitable by-product. And many are now looking confidently forward to the time when by some process, electric or otherwise, the still more complex ores of this region, of which there is an immense quantity, will be reduced to a marketable product, making for fifty mines in active operation for every one at the present time, with a corresponding prosperity increase for the town and district.



A Holiday Picnic Party on a Kootenay Lake Beach

The following dividends have been paid by the Kaslo-Slocan mines to date:

Payne (now Slocan-Payne).....	\$1,420,000
Slocan Star.....	575,000
Idaho.....	400,000
Standard.....	375,000
Reco.....	287,000
Rambler-Cariboo.....	220,000
Last Chance.....	213,100
Whitewater.....	250,000
Ruth.....	125,000
Sunset.....	66,000
Noble Five.....	55,000
Goodenough.....	45,188
Washington.....	38,000
Monitor.....	27,000
Queen-Bess (Queen-Dominion).....	25,000
Jackson.....	20,000
Surprise.....	20,000
Bosun.....	12,000
Antoine.....	10,000
Independent Operators, Leasers, etc.....	1,300,000

THE City of Kaslo is situated on the west shore of Kootenay Lake and on the banks of Kaslo bay, and is the commercial centre of Kaslo Riding, West Kootenay District. It was the first city incorporated in the Kootenays, this taking place in 1893.

The municipality is managed by a mayor and six aldermen, with a city clerk, chief of police and water commissioner and assistants. The city hall is a handsome wooden structure of 14 rooms.

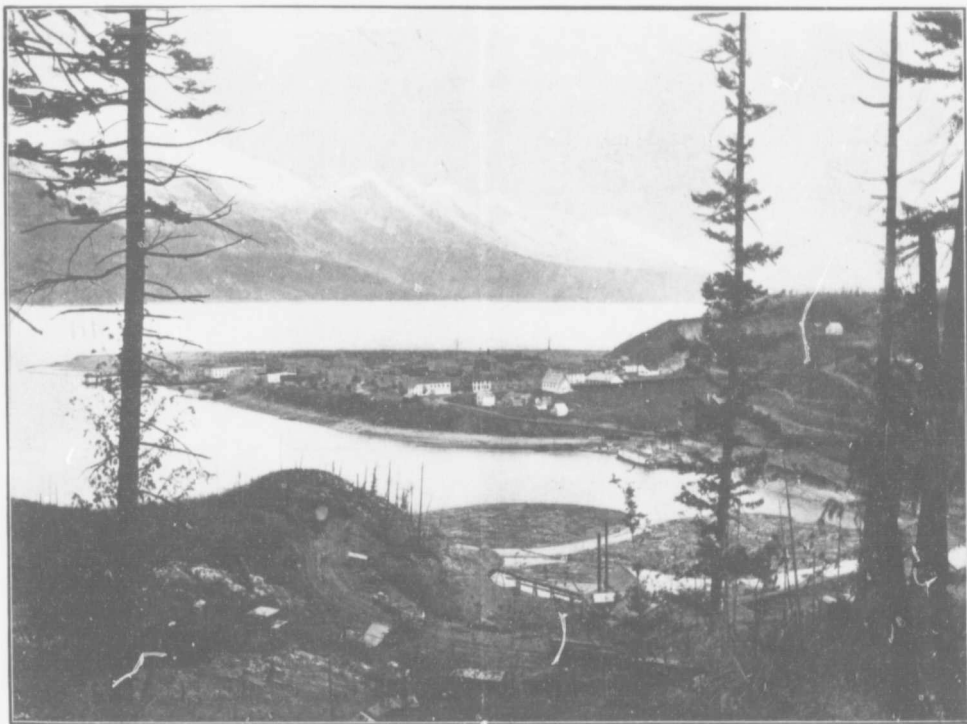
The provincial court house is a brick and marble structure, completed during 1912 at a cost of \$42,000. Its staff consists of a government agent, gold commissioner, deputy assessor, mining recorder, collector, clerks, etc.,

There is a well equipped and highly organized volunteer fire department, which has never yet allowed a fire to get away from it to an adjoining building.

The city is the headquarters for "D" Company, 102nd regiment, and this organization has a handsome and commodious armoury. There is one cadet corps company, made up of boys attending the public and high schools.

A very active horticultural society is in existence in Kaslo and it is also the headquarters for the Kootenay Lake Farmers' Institute.

Kaslo is the home of some twenty or thirty motor boats, some of them possessing very high speed. Motor boating is to Kootenay Lake residents what automobiling



General View of the Business Portion of Kaslo from the North Side of Kaslo Bay

with county and small debts courts, births, marriages and deaths registrar, all administered by seven officials. The departmental business for the Slocan Assessment District, comprising the Ainsworth and Slocan Mining divisions, is administered from here.

The city owns its own waterworks system and electricity for lighting and other purposes is supplied by a local company.

There are four churches—Methodist, Presbyterian, Anglican and Roman Catholic, with three resident ministers and one archdeacon.

is to residents of the prairie sections. But it is expected that within a short time Kaslo will be able to boast of many automobiles also, as the road system in and around the town is being rapidly extended.

The altitude is 1,760 feet, or 200 feet lower than the city of Spokane.

The townsite is in two parts, the lower and the upper, and with the exception of a hill lying between the two, is quite level. The situation is a beautiful one and on account of its similarity of location to a renowned Swiss city, Kaslo proudly bears the title of "The Lucerne of America."

LUMBERING

Kaslo is the only point on Kootenay Lake possessing a large lumber manufacturing plant, with sash and door factory and facilities for other wood working. At the present time the amount of timber tributary to the city suitable for manufacturing purposes has scarcely been touched, there being large areas available, and which must soon, on account of the growing scarcity of lumber, find a market. With the construction of car slips at Kaslo by the Canadian Pacific Railway, Kaslo is considered to be the logical milling point for all the timber that is to be turned into lumber on the main Kootenay Lake, as the city is in possession of a considerable area of lake frontage and is in a position to offer the most desirable free mill sites that could be desired. Kaslo citizens are now looking forward to the time when manufacturing plants employing hundreds of workmen must be established in or near the city, in order that the huge areas of splendid timber in the Lardo-Duncan section, at the north end of the lake, may be made ready to help satisfy the ever growing demand for this commodity by the prairie markets.

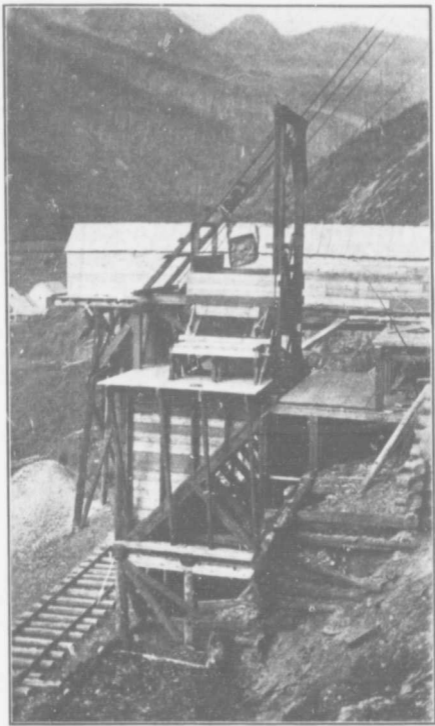
Telegraph and telephone poles, railway ties, piling, etc., are being constantly produced and exported. The total wealth produced from the forested areas of the district has been considerable, and when one considers that as an industry, lumbering in and around Kaslo is only in its infancy, the inference is that all past records will appear insignificant when compared with future results.

HORTICULTURE

Although it is only recently that fruit growing has been seriously considered as an industry by the citizens of Kaslo and the tributary section, it might be mentioned in this connection that the name of Kaslo has a meaning which in a sense refers to its fruit growing possibilities. The name of the town is derived from an Indian word



Proposed New Public School Building



Lower Terminal of the Lucky Jim Mine Tramway. This Zinc Mine is Situated 21 Miles from Kaslo

"As-kas-leo," meaning in the aboriginal language "place where the blackberries grow." This name was given to the spot prior to the appearance of the white people along Kootenay Lake, and was doubtless due to the fact that the Indians came here annually in the summer to harvest the prolific yield of blackberries that grew in and about the area now covered by the city. With the coming of the first prospectors and the establishment of a town, the whites retained the picturesque Indian appellation with a slight abbreviation.

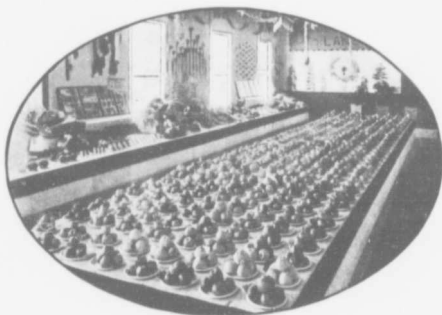
We must go back more than fifteen years if we would look for the beginning of fruit growing in Kaslo and five or six years if we would search for its beginning as an industry. As an experiment many of the early residents planted fruit trees in their gardens. As time went on and these trees grew up and came into bearing it was found that they not only produced fruit in great abundance but of a very superior flavor as well, this being more particularly the case with apples, pears, plums and cherries. The result was that instead of being merely curious, many citizens took to growing fruit on a small scale as a sort of hobby and the continually enlarging area of ground planted with fruit trees began to bring forth results that made many of them enthusiasts, so

much so that they began to seriously consider the planting of commercial orchards.

But the people of Kaslo were only discovering what the rest of the inhabitants of West Kootenay were finding out, viz., that the soil and climate rendered the available ground peculiarly adaptable for fruit culture. Dating from the year 1895, land settlement throughout the country went on apace and on all sides the fringe of the forest was steadily pushed back until today we find a considerable acreage under cultivation in and around Kaslo, at Mirror Lake, Twin Bay, Shuttly Bench, Riodel, Ainsworth, Howser, Argenta, Fry Creek, Crawford Bay and Queen's Bay and at other scattered places along the main Kootenay Lake. Many of the first orchards set out as a commercial venture are now coming into bearing and the work of clearing and bringing more land under cultivation is going on on all sides.

MUCH ROOM FOR HORTICULTURISTS

But after all it is only a start. There are about five thousand acres within a radius of five miles of Kaslo as yet untouched by the settler, and at other points there are considerable areas of horticultural land awaiting settlement. This land can be purchased in its raw state at from \$20 to \$100 per acre, according to location, etc. Improved land may be purchased at from \$200 up. Ten

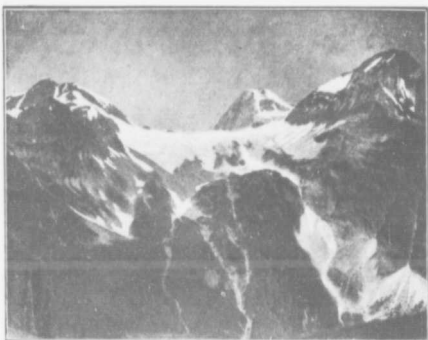


An Apple Display at the Kootenay Lake Fruit Fair, Kaslo

acres is considered more than ample for the support of a family and where farming is intensively practised, half of that amount is sufficient. During the years that it takes the trees to come into bearing strawberries are generally successfully and profitably raised between the rows, while potatoes and other vegetables are a convenient source of aid to the settler whose trees have not yet reached the bearing stage.

QUALITY THE KEYNOTE

Reference has been made previously to climatic and soil conditions which makes West Kootenay a fruit growing region par excellence. In this respect Kaslo is favored to a superlative degree. It appears to enjoy a peculiar combination of climate and soil which results in a very superior grade of certain varieties of apples and cherries. Experts who have visited the city during the cherry harvest have invariably remarked that they had never, for color, flavor or size, seen the equal of the cherries



In the Heart of the Mighty Selkirks—The Mountains Abound with Scenery such as this

produced here, and the fact that a ready market can be found at the highest prices for all that can be produced of the famous Kaslo cherry, is ample proof of the truth of these statements. In apples, the Gravenstein, King, Spy and Cox's Orange Pippin, and practically all winter varieties do equally well, although there is now a tendency on the part of the local growers to undertake extensively the cultivation of the Gravenstein, this variety of fruit being inseparably connected in the minds of many Western people with the name of Kaslo. On account of the ability this variety secures when produced here to keep well into the winter months, it has been found particularly successful from a commercial standpoint, as it finds a ready market at the highest prices long after its southern competitors of the same variety are unsaleable.

Fruit exports were necessarily insignificant at first but they have been growing in bulk rapidly until today carload lots of one variety can readily be secured and it is expected that within two or three years this advantageous method of shipping to the different outside markets will be adopted entirely. Kaslo fruit is shipped every fall to the prairie markets, to the Pacific coast and to England. At fairs and apple shows it has won more than its share of blue ribbons and awards and the Kaslo District Horticultural and Fruit Growers' Association is the possessor of some of the highest medals awarded by the Royal Horticultural Society exhibitions at London, England.

IRRIGATION UNNECESSARY

In the matter of rainfall the section tributary to Kaslo is indeed fortunate. It appears to possess that happy medium of a sufficiency to bring all fruits and vegetables to perfection, but not enough to interfere with the quality. This renders irrigation unnecessary, without any of its attendant disadvantages, at the same time being largely responsible for the superior color, size, flavor and keeping qualities for which the fruit grown around Kaslo is becoming noted.

OPPORTUNITIES FOR MIXED FARMING

But it is not in the matter of fruit alone that this section offers inducements to the agriculturist. There is a demand for dairy products, for hay, for vegetables, and

for all manner of farm produce, and the market is the best possible—the home market. Poultry raising offers immense opportunities in itself. Twenty miles north of Kaslo lies the great Lardo-Duncan valley, comprising, all told, an area of one hundred thousand acres of the finest agricultural land, some of it suitable for fruit growing but the larger part offering unequalled inducements to the mixed farmer, dairyman and stockraiser. The settlement of these lands is proceeding apace and the time is not far distant when thousands of happy homes will be found nestled in contentment and plenty amidst the beautiful valleys that lie so snugly in the heart of the mighty Selkirk range.

The keystone to success in anything is hard work. This section is no exception to the general rule. But to the agriculturist who comes this way, who is not afraid to get in and do things, is given a golden opportunity, with the certainty of a splendid reward in health, wealth and happiness.



Upper Workings of the Rambler-Cariboo Mine

THE CLIMATE

The climate shows no extremes of heat or cold. During the summer months the thermometer rarely goes over 90 degrees and in winter it touches zero occasionally, though sometimes it hovers a few degrees around it for possibly a week or more at a time. Long, hot and dry spells during the summer months are practically unknown and the winter season possesses a mildness closely akin to that along the Pacific coast, but lacking the persistent downpour of rain that makes winter residence there so unpleasant. There is generally sufficient snow to maintain sleighing for six weeks or two months during the winter season. This remarkably equable climate is due in a large measure to the influence exerted by Kootenay Lake, which never freezes over, or even shows a trace of ice along its shores. It is one of the few lakes in the Dominion that does not freeze.

IN THE HEART OF AMERICA'S SWITZERLAND

British Columbia is often spoken of as "the Switzerland of America" but the European mountain playground would be absolutely swallowed up if dropped into the great Pacific Coast province's sea of mountains. Kaslo is in

the centre of a mountain region that could easily blanket the European Switzerland. From a tourist standpoint its attractions are manifold and each year sees an increasing number of visitors, drawn thither by the opportunities afforded for mountain climbing, rest, sport, recreation and pleasure. Swinging down from the north the great Selkirk range is split into two parts by Kootenay Lake and the tributary lakes and streams at its northern extremity. The Selkirks proper lie to the west of Kaslo and beyond the lower hills close to the lake shore loom up the giant peaks and glistening glaciers of the range, which is pierced by a narrow pass through which the Canadian Pacific is now constructing a railway to connect Kaslo with the great Slocan silver-lead mining camps around Slocan Lake and the Arrow Lake section beyond. On the east side of Kootenay Lake and facing the town the bulky Purcell range presents a panorama of stately grandeur, with some of the smaller glaciers flanking its sides in full view and snow covering the mountain summits for the greater portion of the year. Few places possess such a wonderful mountain panorama as does the town, the peaks rising to altitudes of 8,000 to 9,000 feet and extending an unbroken front for a distance of forty miles, and yet appearing so close in the clear mountain atmosphere as to convey the impression that they are only a stone's throw distant.

LAND OF A THOUSAND PEAKS

So numerous are the peaks of this region that no attempt has been made to name them. Close to the lake their sides are clothed with evergreen timber, which higher up gives place to a stunted growth and finally to the bare rock of the summits. Deep canyons allow scores of roaring streams to wend their way from the ice fields at the summits to the lake below. Incomparably weird and wonderful at times are the effects produced by light and shade, ranging from the deep gloom of the lower canyons to the rich blue of the glaciers and the wonderful afterglow that lights up the summits of the peaks when darkness is enveloping the lake valley below. North, south, east and west extend the slate and granite battlements, constant reminders of the terrific forces that heaved them up and the patient work of Nature that carved their fantastic shapes.



A Tourist Party in the High Altitudes

A LAND OF A THOUSAND WONDERS

In addition to being a land of a thousand peaks it is indeed a land of a thousand wonders. Kootenay Lake is a gem of beauty, and along it the tourist will find a variety of objects such as few sections have to show. At Ainsworth, fifteen miles south of Kaslo are wonderful caves with all the things that caves have to exhibit. At the same place are hot springs of wonderful curative and healing powers. Hundreds of unscaled peaks await the hardest mountain climber; Alpine playgrounds of the upper plateaus, where the crocuses peep from beneath the folds of the receding snow in August, are delightful places to visit in summer; glaciers, large and small, where winter is battling with the summer during the hottest months; seas of clouds that may be viewed from up above and the romance and glamor of mining prove alike attractive to those of the cities and the plains, who are in search of a change.



Packing Supplies to the Mines

ATTRACTIONS FOR SPORTSMEN

To the tourist who is fond of fishing and hunting, the region around Kaslo affords ample scope for the exercise of his inclinations. Fish of many kinds abound in Kootenay Lake, including the famous *Salmo Kootenai*, a species of salmon trout that many anglers from different parts of Canada and the States come to fight with every year. The smaller lakes are plentifully stocked with mountain trout, so dear to the heart of the epicure. To the devotees of the chase the hills invite invasion that the bear, the deer and the fleet mountain goat may try their endurance and steadiness of aim, while smaller game can be found in abundance, and all these during the hunting season afford splendid sport for visitors and residents alike.



TABLE OF DISTANCES FROM KASLO

South by	To	Mirror Lake.....	3 miles
Kootenay		Gravenstein	4 "
Lake		Woodbury.....	7 "
		Riondel.....	13 "
		Ainsworth.....	13 "
		Queen's Bay.....	18 "
		Kootenay Bay.....	19 "
		Ironton, Crawford Bay..	32 "
		Boswell.....	34 "
West by	To	Proctor.....	22 "
Kootenay		Balfour.....	22 "
River		Harro.....	28 "
		Willow Point.....	39 "
		Nelson.....	44 "
West by	To	Nashville.....	5 "
C. P. R.		Twelve Mile.....	11 "
Kaslo &		Sproules.....	15 "
Slocan		Whitewater.....	18 "
Branch		Bear Lake.....	21 "
		Three Forks.....	25 "
		Sandon.....	29 "
		Roseberry.....	33 "
		Nakusp.....	61 "
		Arrowhead.....	98 "
		Revelstoke.....	126 "
North by	To	Shutty Bench.....	5 "
Kootenay		Fry Creek.....	9 "
Lake		Gardiner's Landing.....	11 "
		Lardo.....	18 "
		Argenta	20 "
North by	To	Meadows.....	23 "
C. P. R.		La Blanche and	
Lardeau		Marblehead.....	26 "
Branch		Howser.....	30 "
		Bosworth.....	35 "
		Gold Hill.....	38 "
		Poplar.....	41 "
		Gerrard.....	52 "
		Trout Lake.....	69 "
		Ferguson.....	74 "

