THE DAILY NEWS

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NEW RECORD IN MINING ESTABLISHED THIS YEAR STATES WILLIAM SLOAN.

(continued from page one)

pointed out, as showing the manner in which mining has increased in recent years, that over 50 per cent of this total has been produced in the last twelve years.

DECREASE IN PRICE

The decrease in metal prices has had a most important bearing on the value of production during the present year. Metal prices generally in the first ten months of 1926, have been, on the average, slightly lower than during the year 1925, as the following table will indicate:

	1925 (Jan. to Oct.) Cents	1926 Cents
Silver (New York) per oz.	69.065	64.02
Copper (New York) per lb.	14.042	13.87
Lead (London) per lb.	7.848	6.32
Zinc (London) per lb.	7.892	7.41

The increase in value of the estimated total mineral production of the province in 1926, as compared with 1925, is therefore not due to increased metal prices but to larger outputs of the metals, Honorable Mr. Sloan stated, and he pointed out that about the end of September a serious decline commenced in the market price of silver, and in a short time the price has declined to about fifty-one and one half cents. an oz. compared with an average price in January of 67.79 cents an oz. The future of silver seems uncertain, with the possibility of the present low level being maintained for some time. It is estimated that the average silver price for the full year 1926 will be somewhat below the figure given in the above table. The prices of copper, lead and zinc, while slightly below last year's averages, are high enough to yield satisfactory profits to the miners, and the market outlook for these metals is excellent. It would appear that the present prices, or higher, are likely to be maintained indefinitely.

INCREASE IN GOLD

In briefly reviewing the mining situation of the province, the minister stated that he estimated that the 1926 production of both placer gold and lode-gold will show increases over that of 1925, the increase in placer gold being accounted for by a greater production from the Cariboo district, where the Kafue Company's dredge on Antler Creek, and the Cedar Creek Company's property have both made increased outputs this year. Shortage of water for hydraulicing operations curtailed production from many properties in various parts of the province. The activity in testing of alluvial ground in the Atlin, Liard, Similkameen, Cariboo, and Quesnel Divisions is likely to result in a greater yearly production of placer gold in the near future. Lode-gold production is expected to show a small increase during 1926, accounted for by a larger output from the Premier mine and increases in the output of gold from the low grade copper mines, all of which have increased production during the current year. The closing down of the Surf Inlet mine, during the year stopped an important source of gold, but increases from nearly all parts of the province have more than offset this loss.

SILVER PRODUCTION

A production of 10,900,000 ozs. silver, is estimated for the year, said Mr Sloan, who pointed to the fact that this is a large increase over the 1925 output of 7,654,844 ozs. and constitutes a record for silver mining in the province. The Minister stated it was interesting to note that the silver production of British Columbia this year is expected to equal or be greater than that of the Province of Ontario, which for twenty years has been in the lead. All the silver producing districts of the province have contributed to the increase in the output, but probably the greatest percentage increase is from the Slocan district, where the mining of silver-lead-zinc ores has been intensively carried on.

The decline in the price of silver, the Minister of Mines stated, may have some effect in possibly retarding future production in the Slocan district, where in many of the mines silver is the most important value in the ore. Approximately eighty per cent of the silver production of the province comes from mines in which the silver value is of less importance than the other metals, such as gold, copper, lead and zinc contained therein. While the decreased revenue from a lowered silver price is to be regretted for these mines, no lowering of production in the future may be anticipated as a consequence. There are very few mines in British Columbia which are essentially silver mines with no other values, so that it is not expected that the lowered silver price will adversely affect future production to any great extent.

COPPER

Copper production in 1926 is estimated at about 91,000,000 lbs. a large increase over the 1925 output of 72,306,432 lbs. the previous high record production for the province, due in large part to the output of the Allenby Copper Company, which is now mining and milling about 2,000 tons of ore a day. This company commenced production in August 1925, and the mill has gradually been brought up to full capacity. A production of about eighteen million lbs. is expected from this mine a year, and increases in output for the year are also expected from the Granby Company's Anyox mine, mill and smelter, and from the Britannia mine.

In lead production, a new record has also been established in an estimated output of 260,000,000 lbs. of lead as compared with 237,899,199 lbs. in 1925. The Sullivan mine is expected to again make a larger output than in the previous year, and in addition a greater production will be made by the mines of the Slocan district. The bulk of the lead production of the province comes from the Fort Steele, Slocan and Ainsworth mining divisions.

INCREASE IN ZINC

Zinc is another metal which has shown a large increase in production. It is estimated that approximately 135,000,000 lbs. of the metal will be produced as compared with 98,257,009 lbs. in 1925, this increase due to a much greater production from the Sullivan mine and to increases from several properties in the Slocan district.

The estimated figures of coal and coke productions for the year supplied by Chief Inspector of Mines, Dickson, show a decrease in coal output of 5 per cent, and an increase in the quantity of coke produced of 32 per cent as compared with 1925. The coal mines are now working to capacity, and a large production is expected in the last two months of the year. The decrease in the tonnage of coal mined has been due to fuel oil competition and an unusually small demand for coal for domestic purposes in the first nine months of the year.

A slight increase in the value of building materials and miscellaneous minerals is expected for the year. In 1925 an output valued at $2,843,110 was made and approximately $3,000,000 worth is expected for 1926. It is believed that constructional work was somewhat above normal and, in addition, a greater output of miscellaneous minerals is anticipated.

The exploitation of non-metallic minerals, apart from strictly building materials, has not yet received much attention in British Columbia, Honorable Mr. Sloan pointed out, but more attention is now being paid to the possibility of utilizing the non-metallics in connection with various manufacturing industries.

TOPLEY MINE

The report points out that it is believed that an average number of prospectors have been out in the hills during the season. The most important new discovery reported is that eight miles from Topley, a station fifty-nines miles east of Smithers on the Canadian National Railways. The showing has only slightly been developed as yet, but reports indicate that it may prove to be a large body of ore of milling grade, with values mainly in silver and gold. Another property in the north-eastern district, which is not quite a new discovery, but which has received attention, is the Trout Lake group, situated about 36 miles north-west of Fort Graham on the Finley River. It is reported that the property has an exceptionally large surface showing of silver-lead-zinc ore.

The profits accruing from the mining industry of British Columbia are indicated by the dividends declared. The total profits are, however, greater as profits made by individuals and private mining companies are not given publicity as dividends. In 1925, the dividends declared were slightly over six million dollars, and it is expected that the dividend total for 1926 will amount to about seven and half million dollars. As an indication of how profits may be much greater than dividends declared, the Consolidated Company last year showed in its annual report for 1925 a net profit of $10,780,636.98 (after deducting Federal and Provincial taxes) as compared with $3,230,045 declared as dividends. Similarly, the Granby Company made a profit but no dividends were declared.

IN PROSPEROUS CONDITION

"The steady growth of the mining industry," concluded Mr. Sloan, "means much more for the province by reason of the distribution of money in payment of wages, supplies, etc. than in the actual dividends declared. From every angle the industry is now in a prosperous and healthy condition. The search for new ore bodies is continually expanding, with the result that our known reserves are greater than ever before and continually growing; our production is steadily mounting; our processes of ore treatment are highly efficient; amicable relations prevail with labor and highly efficient workmen are obtainable for the industry; and, lastly, mining capital is attracted to our mineral resources by reason of the potential profits obtainable from their exploitation."

THE MAN IN THE MOON says:

The way to get the most cudos out of a job is to hang back until it is forced on you and then accept it reluctantly.

Jake is like John Oliver. He wants to know what you do with cudos when you get it.

An optimist is a man who thinks he can dodge all the wiles of the fair sex and remain single in spite of his money.

I know a person who borrow's books and takes them back when he promises. No, siree, this is no fairy story.

People never really worry over any problem until it becomes important to one of the political parties. Then look out for trouble.

Silk worms make silk but another kind of worm purchases the silk stocking for wife.

When a man goes hunting for trouble he commences by telling the intimate facts about his neighbors.

When a woman really enjoys herself is when she has something spicy to tell her friends.

Because a man hurries to work is no indication that he hurries at work.

Advertise in the Daily News

WRIGHT AND SARGENT LAY ROAD CASE BEFORE KAMLOOPS CONVENTION

Conservative Organization Goes on Record as Favoring Building of Trunk Highway

Papers from the south say that the Conservative Convention at Kamloops went on record in favor of a trunk highway through the central portion of the province, something that the Liberal government has been steadily carrying out for several years past. The Province reports the proceedings as follows:

W. Wright of Prince Rupert, and R. Sargent of Hazelton, on the recommendation of the resolution committee, brought in the highway resolution. It asked that the convention go on record in support of a compromise development of the roads of the contral portion of the province, including the Central British Columbia Highway to Prince Rupert.

In speaking to the motion, Mr. Wright pointed out that while Prince Rupert was a large contributor through direct taxes and by way of the gasoline impost to the building of British Columbia roads, there was not a single mile of government highway over which the citizens could travel.

They were not, however, parochial, but desired to see the essential roads of the whole province opened up.

The resolution passed without a dissenting voice.

Ten Years Ago in Prince Rupert

NOVEMBER 29, 1916

Telegraphic despatches state that Billy Sunday, the famous Evangelist, has concluded an eight-weeks mission in the city of Detroit and his converts are estimated at over twenty thousand persons.

Paying his first visit to the city since he went away to war in the fall of 1914 as a sergeant under Major C. W. Peck, Capt. Percy Godenrath returned to Prince Rupert this morning and will make preliminary arrangements for the recruiting here of the 236th Battalion. Capt. Godenrath was through the Battle of Festubert and has seen a lot of hard fighting.

The body of a man believed to be R. A. Vade, or Wade, of Hazelton was found in a room at the Royal Hotel at noon today. He had not been seen since the day before yesterday when he retired to his room. An inquest will be held.

CHRISTMAS BAZAAR TERRACE SUCCESSFUL

Sum of $196 Netted From Annual Event of Knox United Church

TERRACE, Nov. 29.—The annual Xmas bazaar of the Ladies' Guild of Knox United Church was held in the church on Saturday afternoon and was one of the most successful in the history of the church. The different booths were very attractively decorated and the numerous articles offered for sale gave testimony to the untiring activity and sincere interest of the workers.

Rev. and Mrs. Allan opened the bazaar and welcomed the buyers. Those presiding over the various booths were as follows:

Fancy work — Mesdames Sundal, W. Kirkpatrick, and J. B. Johnstone.

Home cooking — Mesdames Christie Thomas and L. H. Kenney.

Fish pond—Mrs. McKinnon and Mrs. C. L. M. Giggey.

Candy—Misses Malott and Easthope.

The tea tables, presided over by Mrs. W. E. Smith, Mrs. E. T. Brooks, Miss Opal Cassell and Miss M. Schmuck were well patronized all afternoon, while a hot dog counter, in charge of Mrs. Moore and Mrs. Anderson was a big attraction.

Mrs. Brooks, Mrs. Swann, Mrs. Soucie and Mrs. Pohle had charge in the kitchen and Mrs. E. T. Kenney acted as general cashier for the afternoon.

During the afternoon Miss Halliwell and Mrs. W. Allen each rendered very much appreciated solos.

The proceeds amounted to $196 with a number of articles still unsold.

TERRACE

Mr. and Mrs. Neil McMillan and family left on Thursday for Vancouver Mr. McMillan was provincial constable here for some months last spring.

Jack Frank returned on Thursday from Shelley, B.C., where he has spent the past few months with the McLean Lumber Co.

The public meeting called for Thursday evening last in the interests of a community Christmas tree was very poorly attended but it was decided to go ahead with arrangements for one and the following committees were appointed:

General convener—Mrs. Geo. Little.
Funds committee—R. W. Clayton.
Buying committee—Mrs. C. R. Gilbert, Mrs. Geo. Dover and E. T. Kenney.
Program committee—Misses Easthope, Mallott and Peters and Mr. Spragg.

The comedy "Captain Racket" which was re-staged here on Friday evening under the auspices of the W.A. to the Terrace Hospital drew a splendid crowd for a repeat performance and was, as before, thoroughly enjoyed by all present. An impromptu dance followed the play and was kept up until midnight. The net proceeds for the evening were thirty dollars.

Owing to the school staff leaving on December 16, to make steamer connection for the south to spend their vacation, the date of the Xmas entertainment has been set for Wednesday evening, December 15.

T. Hanna who has spent several weeks here with his sister, Mrs. J. Grant, left on Saturday for his home in Ontario.

Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Bedore left on Saturday to spend the winter in Giscombe.

WOULD IT?

I often wonder if, when florists aim
My purse to touch,
A rose by any other name
Would cost as much.
—Boston Transcript.

Remarkable Profits In French Government 6% Bonds

WE BELIEVE that an investment made to-day in French Government 6% Bonds (Loan authorized Dec. 16th 1920; redeemable at par at the option of the French Government on or after Jan. 1st, 1931) presents an extraordinary opportunity for profit in the event of any material advance in the value of French money (francs).

Owing to the depreciation of French francs a French Government 6% Bond of 1,000 francs denomination can now be bought for $30.00. With the bond at par and French exchange at normal this same bond would have a value of $193.00.

International bankers believe that the French franc will sell above 5 cents per franc before very long. Just think what this means to French Government securities when a rise of merely 1 cent in the franc means an immediate profit of 33⅓% on the investment. When the French franc sells at 5 cents per franc or $50.00 per 1,000 francs your profit will be $20.00 on every bond of 1,000 francs. French Government 6% Loan or 66⅔% for every $30.00 invested to-day.

With the French franc at 10 cents per franc (a little over one-half its par value) each bond of 1,000 francs French Government 6% Loan would be worth $100.00, representing a profit of $70.00 or 233⅓% on the $30.00 invested to-day.

We made a lengthy and thorough investigation to determine the best way to buy French francs for maximum profits. We believe that the French Government 6% Bonds afford the best and logical medium for they represent to French investors precisely what Canadian Government Victory Bonds represent to Canadian investors, being legal investments for every institution, trust fund and savings bank in France and constitute a strictly high-grade, gilt-edge government investment. They may be *sold again instantly for spot cash* at the prevailing rate not only in France) the bonds are listed on the Paris Bourse) but throughout the principal financial centres of the world. The interest coupons have always been paid promptly on the dot and can be cashed in Montreal, New York, London, Rome, Amsterdam, Brussels, Madrid, Berne, Berlin, Vienna, Copenhagen, Stockholm, Bucharest, Rio de Janeiro, Buenos Aires and in fact throughout the world at the current rate for francs.

French francs, we believe, will unquestionably and ultimately come back to their full gold value of $193.00 per 1,000 francs. A little over a century ago the United States owed 32 millions of dollars—a gigantic sum at that time—to Europe, and being then purely an agricultural country with no developed resources, her situation was considered very bad at the time. Again, after the American Civil War gold sold at a premium of almost 200% in New York but British, French and Dutch investors, more accustomed to that sort of thing because of their international viewpoint, only saw in the depreciated currency an opportunity for very large profits by investment in gilt-edge but depreciated American securities. To-day the United States form one of the richest countries in the world.

Probably ten times as destructive by comparison with the late World War (which resulted in the depreciation of the monetary unit of practically every country in the world) was the war of 1865-1870 between Brazil and Paraguay, which resulted in the virtual blotting out of all of Paraguayan manhood, practical bankruptcy, huge indemnities, and which, in the country, left twenty-five women for each surviving male, no manufactures and no highly-educated nationalism such as France enjoys to-day. Paraguay eventually recovered and those who had faith in the recovery of that nation earned fortunes.

England, too, once faced what seemed to be a financial disaster. During the Napoleonic wars British securities sank to next to nothing; but soon after the Victory of Waterloo British bonds soared returning vast fortunes to those who had purchased them when things looked blackest for England, and sold them after Wellington's victory became known.

France, bankrupt at the hands of Bismarck during the Franco-Prussian War of 1870, suffered an experience which is still within the memory of living man and which serves to set at rest any doubt as to the ability of the French people to completely restore their public finances; her Government bonds sold down to 7% of their normal value—they looked hopeless—but within a few years France had set her house in order, discharged all of her obligations and the bonds were again back to par. In fact, records show that French securities sold over par—making fortunes for those who had possessed grit and enterprise to invest in the temporarily depreciated Government bonds of France.

Recent history has shown remarkable examples of the rehabilitation of nation's finances.

After the World War England saw the day that only $3.35 could be obtained for one pound sterling. English currency had lost about one-third of its international value. At this moment the situation has righted itself and the British pound is once more worth its full value in the international market.

Every Canadian remembers that a few years ago, in 1920 and 1921, when exchanging Canadian money for American money he could obtain only $82.00 American money for 100 Canadian dollars. There were predictions at that time that an even larger depreciation of Canadian money would take place but fortunately these did not materialize. Investors in the United States perceived that purchasing Canadian Government and municipal bonds was bound to turn out remunerative sooner or later. The Canadian dollar started to recover its international value and at the present moment the situation is even reversed. Canadians can obtain slightly more than 100 American dollars for $100.00 in Canadian money. Many Canadian Government and municipal bonds are now selling considerably above par.

The Swiss franc, after the war, was quoted at 15 cents per franc or $1,500.00 per 10,000 Swiss francs. To-day the Swiss franc is quoted above par or at more than $1,930.00 per 10,000 Swiss francs—showing a gain of $430.00 on every 10,000 Swiss francs purchased a few years ago. Shrewd investors earned a satisfactory profit on their investment.

The Dutch guilder, Holland's monetary unit, in the wake of the war, depreciated to less than 30 cents per guilder or $3,000.00 per 10,000 guilders. To-day 10,000 guilders are worth $4,020.00 showing a net gain of $1,020.00 on every 10,000 guilders. Investors are reaping their rewards to-day.

The Swedish krone after the World War sold down to $1,765.00 per 10,000 Swedish krone. To-day the value of the same 10,000 Swedish krone is $2,680.00—a generous profit of $915.00 has been reaped by investors on every 10,000 Swedish krone purchased a few years ago.

After the great havoc wrought by the earthquakes in Japan a few years ago, the yen, the monetary unit of the Japanese empire rose from 37 1-2 cents per yen or $3,750.00 per 10,000 yen to 48 cents per yen or $4,800.00 per 10,000 yen—a substantial improvement of $1,050.00 for every 10,000 yen purchased by far-sighted investors who were astute enough to see that it was only a question of time before the Japanese yet would rse sufficiently as to yield them substantial profits.

The recent rapid rise of Danish exchange has been rather remarkable. In 1921—five years ago—the Danish krone sold as low as 13 cents per krone or $1,300.00 per 10,000 krone. The quotation to-day on the Danish krone is 26.60 cents per krone or $2,660.00 per 10,000 krone — a net gain in five years' time of $1,360.00 or over 100% on every 10,000 Danish krone purchased. Many investors, five years ago, did not share our opinion that this exchange would be back to par before very long.

The remarkable advance of the Norwegian exchange clearly emphasizes the fact that history is repeating itself every day of our lives. From 11.7 cents per krone or $1,170.00 per 10,000 Norwegian krone, the value has risen in a few short years to the present quotation of 25 cents per krone or $2,500.00 per 10,000 krone—a profit of $1,330.000 on every 10,000 Norwegian krone purchased. The Norwegian krone has not yet reached par but it expected that in the comparatively near future the unit w touch 26.80 cents per krone or $2,680.00 per 10,000 kro. Our clients who are still interested in Norwegian exchange el as we do—that it is only a question of time before the Norwegian krone will touch par.

A few years ago Spain's monetary unit, the peseta, was quoted at 11.75 cents per peseta, or $1,175.00 per 10,000 pesetas. Spanish exchange has now recovered to 15.84 cents per peseta or $1,584.00 per 10,000 pesetas—an enchancement of $400.00 on every 10,000 pesetas. This unit is also expected to touch par shortly.

South American exchanges are daily showing similar wide and substantial improvements in their value. The argentine peso, not so long ago, was worth only 28.30 cents per peso or $2,830.00 per 10,000 pesos. To-day the Argentine peso is quoted at over 40.50 cents per peso or $4,080.00 per 10,000 pesos showing a profit of $1,250.00 of every 10,000 Argentine pesos. These facts speak for themselves.

The history of the world convinces one forcibly that the most difficult thing to destroy is national existence. When millions of men and populations of nations lend their collective efforts nothing is impossible. The French franc will come back.

We believe that the greatest opportunity of the present generation to earn remarkable profits exists to-day for investors through the purchase of French Government 6% Bonds. These securities rank as the pre-eminent class of French Government bonds and are virtually a mortgage on the potential and vast resources of the Republic of France. These bonds are valid for thirty years after date of call and the interest coupons payable June 16th and December 16th are valid for five years after their respective due dates, thus enabling the investor to cash them at any time in the interval that the exchange rates are in his favor. The higher the rate of the franc the more Canadian dollars will the investor obtain for his interest-coupons. Thus as the franc rises not only will the value of the bonds increase but the interest-income will become greater and greater.

It will be seen that at the present rate of the franc the holder of a 10,000-franc French Government 6% Bond will receive for his coupons which always aggregate 600 francs per annum a sum in Canadian money equivalent to a return of over 6% on his investment that is the cost of a 10,000-franc bond which is at present $300.00. When the franc reaches 8 cents however, the value of the coupons will be much higher; 600 francs will be worth $48.00 which, on an investment of $300.00 is equal to a yield of over 16%.

When the franc has reached 10 cents or $1,000.00 per 10,000 franc bond the return will be still higher. Every 600 francs in interest coupons will bring $60.00 when cashed. Here the yield is 20%. At 15 cents per franc the coupons on a 10,000-franc bond (which bond costs only $300.00 to-day against a normal exchange value of $1,930.00), will be worth $90.00 representing a return of 30%. And lastly, with the franc at par the coupons for one year amounting to 600 francs will be worth $115.80. This sum is equivalent to an interest yield of over 38% on the original investment of $300.00.

French industries are thriving and working overtime—France is rapidly re-entering the export markets of the world, her shipping is crowding the world's ports, and the nation shows every evidence of material and economic progress. Reparations payments are enhancing the French treasury. A great wave of confidence is sweeping over France since the Poincare Government, including six ex-premiers, took power. It is estimated that no less than eight hundred millions of gold dollars held by French nationals abroad, are beginning to flow back into the country. The circulation of French currency is being drastically curtailed. The millions of dollars expended by tourists form a great addition to the wealth of the nation. These conditions should be quickly reflected in rapid enchancements in the value of French francs and in French Government bonds. That is why we urge you to buy now while these securities are on the bargain counter.

Table Showing Present Prices

—And How Your Bonds Will Increase in Value With Bonds at Par and the French Franc Advancing to

Francs		Present Price	7 cents per Franc	12 cents per Franc	Par 19.3 per Franc
1,000	French Government 6% Bond	$30.00	$70	$120	$193
2,000	French Government 6% Bond	60.00	140	240	386
5,000	French Government 6% Bond	150.00	350	600	965
10,000	French Government 6% Bond	300.00	700	1,200	1,930
25,000	French Government 6% Bond	750.00	1,750	3,000	4,825
50,000	French Government 6% Bond	1,500.00	3,500	6,000	9,650
100,000	French Government 6% Bond	3,000.00	7,000	12,000	19,300

WE ARE selling a large number of these bonds at the above price which covers every expense. Upon receipt of accepted cheque or money order, we will at once confirm sale. Bonds are forwarded by registered and insured mail. Order with remittance to cover purchase, must be received by early mail to insure these prices as quotations change frequently.

For many years this investment House has been *one of North America's foremost exclusive foreign bond houses.* It is vitally important to us to have our clients select those bonds which make the most money for them and make it most quickly. Our interest does not cease after a sale for it is our constant aim to keep in touch with our clientele, scattered throughout the length and breadth of Canada, the United States and Newfoundland to render, it *gratuitous* service, informing clients when bonds rise in market value and whether or not we deem it advisable to sell. This service is expensive to ourselves but its value to our clients is incalculable.

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I enclose herewith { cash / accepted cheque / money order } for $..... in full payment for the purchase from you of ..... francs, French Government 6% Bonds (Loan of 1920), which you are to forward me by registered and insured mail.

Name.....

Address.....

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