

of the Boundary, circles south of the headwaters of the Wigwam (the southern tributary of the Lodgepole, having its headwaters some three or four miles south of the Boundary), and in so doing crosses only one summit between the Kootenay and Flathead.

The distances by this trail are approximately as follows: From Tobacco Plains to Grave Creek summit, 29 miles; from Grave Creek summit to Flathead River, 13 miles; from Flathead River to Kish-e-neh-na summit, 20 miles; from Kish-e-neh-na summit to plains near Watertown Lake, 15 miles.

The trail from Tobacco Plains to the Flathead is reported as being good, but was not travelled over by the writer.

From the Flathead up Kish-e-neh-na Creek the trail was found to be good to within about five miles of the summit, where it became wet and muddy, with a good bottom in all places. It was also here somewhat cumbered with fallen timber. This trail was used by both the first and second International Boundary surveys, and the district through which it passes has been described in the reports of these surveys.

The North Kootenay Pass trail left the valley of the Kootenay near the present town of Elko, crossed the Elk River on a pack bridge at the Elk River Canyon, thence, following up the Lodgepole to the summit between that river and the Flathead, crossed over the divide at an elevation of 7,100 feet. It then followed the latter river down to Pass Creek, a small stream coming in from the east, and followed this latter over a summit of 6,750 feet elevation to the headwaters of the south fork of Old Man River, which flows easterly into Alberta.

Snow remains deep on the North and South Kootenay passes from Alberta through the Rockies into British Columbia from November to July, but these trails have good hard bottoms, and as soon as the snow is gone are passable. The North Pass from the west along the Lodgepole is covered with snow at the summit for about the same length of time. The rise from the basin of the Lodgepole to the summit is very steep, and the trail bottom being clay renders it almost impassable in early summer until somewhat dried out, while from the summit to within five miles of Pass Creek, on the Flathead, the trail is along a springy side-hill with a clay bottom, and can never be made a practical road, being a succession of bog-holes.

It has since been learned that a C. P. Railway prospecting survey cut a trail from Morrissey over a low divide to the basin of Lodgepole Creek, thence following up the East Fork of the Lodgepole across a low divide into the Flathead Valley at a point a short distance above Pass Creek, thus avoiding the bog-holes on the old trail. This trail is reported to be feasible, but rather soft in places.

The two trails first described are the time-honoured roads leading into and crossing the district. They were located originally by the Indians, and so are presumably the most available, though it must be claimed that, as viewed from a high peak, there appeared to be a much lower pass leading from an east-

ern tributary of the Wigwam, about half way between the two known passes, and which appeared to admit of a railroad grade being obtained from the Kootenay Valley into that of the Flathead.

The writer, wishing to reach the Flathead from Tobacco Plains, on the southern boundary of the Province, by an "all-Canadian route," followed up Philipps Creek, a small stream flowing into the Kootenay Valley from the east at a point about two or three miles north of the Boundary. The trail leaves the main wagon road at Roosville, a small general store and post office situated where Philipps Creek flows out of the range of hills known as the Galton range, lying between the Kootenay and Wigwam rivers. The trail rises very steeply for about two miles, as the creek enters the Kootenay Valley with a fall of 300 feet in about half a mile; thence, however, the grade to the summit is more gradual. The elevation of the Kootenay Valley is about 2,300 feet, and that of the summit, at the head of Philipps Creek, 6,150, while the distance is about nine miles. From this summit a small un-named tributary of the Wigwam was followed down to the main stream, a distance of ten miles, the Wigwam at this point having an elevation of 4,600 feet.

For this distance the trail was well cut out, having been recently used by a party of United States surveyors engaged in the demarcation of the Boundary Line. Both these creeks run nearly parallel to and about three miles to the north of the Boundary. From the Wigwam on there was no trail, but a blaze was followed which had been made last year by a prospector who had previously attempted to reach the Flathead by this course. It might be said that the prospector chose to return by another route.

Crossing the Wigwam about three miles north of the Boundary, a wide and heavily timbered valley was followed due east for about three miles, whence, following the blaze, the trail was taken by a series of zig-zags up a very steep and rocky range running east and west, to the summit (elevation 7,100 feet), where good horse feed was found on the shore of a small snow-fed lake having no visible outlet. The distance from the crossing of the Wigwam to the summit is about eight miles, and is a good day's travel for a pack-train.

The northern side of this range was here found to be precipitous, limestone and slate bluffs, impossible to descend, and the summit was accordingly followed for about two miles to the east, to a point where descent to the basin on the north side was possible by going down a rock slide.

This basin (elevation 6,600 feet) drains into an important creek which flows nearly due east and is about five miles north of the Boundary at this point. The stream empties into the Flathead about three miles north of the Boundary and is the first tributary of the river from the west flowing in north of such line. This stream was un-named and has been called Calder Creek.

From the summit, at the head of Calder Creek, to the Flathead is estimated at about 30 miles by trail.