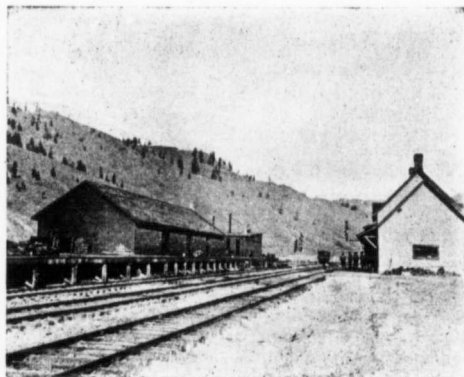


make this their starting point west and northwest. Then, too, it is well known that smelter men fully recognise that the physical conformation of the benches overlooking the town, the ample water supply here obtainable, the abundant room for extensive works, and the central location in regard to the numerous mining camps within a radius of 20 to 30 miles, combine to make this a superior site for reduction works on the



RAILWAY STATION AND SHEDS, MIDWAY, B. C.

large scale that sooner or later must be adopted to admit of the best results being obtained from the mines of the district. It is by no means improbable that two or three paying mines will eventually be opened up on the hills immediately west of the town, for here are some very promising surface showings of copper-gold ore upon which, though, very little money has as yet been spent in development. There are, as well, indications



KETTLE RIVER, MIDWAY, B. C.

of the occurrence of coal measures, regarding which Mr. S. Fowler, M. E., wrote several years ago, "For some distance along Kettle river, from four miles west of Midway, the cretaceous rocks show occasional cropings of coal. Up to the present time the best of these is near the mouth of Rock creek, 12 miles from Midway, where the seam is about four feet thick. Although

prospected to a very limited extent this coal appears to be quite up to the average cretaceous coal in quality, and it has undoubtedly been brought to its present stage as a coal by the heating and distilling influence of the abundant trachyte (?) flow of this vicinity." In this connection it may be remarked that no systematic or sufficient work has yet been done to prove whether these coal measures are extensive or productive enough for the requirements of mining and smelting on a large scale.

The experience at Grand Forks has shown that it is quite practicable to grow farm and garden produce within a short distance of a smelter, so that there does not appear to be any good reason to fear that the establishment here of the smelting industry will, to any appreciable extent, injure the steadily expanding farming and gardening interests around Midway. The farm, orchard and garden, of Mr. J. R. Jackson, west of the town; the young but thriving orchard planted in 1898 by Mr. W. H. Norris, and now coming into prolific bearing, and the productive vegetable garden and berry patch on the same ranch; the large market gardens of Messrs. Davis Brothers and others, also in the vicinity of the town (there is a score of others in the neighbourhood that might be named, too), and the 5-acre lots



TUNNEL, BRUCE MINE, NEAR MIDWAY, B. C.

subdivided by the Midway Company and watered by its irrigation system, together demonstrate that there is room for a considerable population on small holdings around the town, with an increasing demand for products of farm, garden, dairy and poultry yard in the towns and mining camps within a dozen miles.

Midway enjoys the advantage of telegraph and telephone as well as railway connection with outside points. It has its own newspaper, *The Advance*, which was the first newspaper published in the Boundary, having been established here in 1894 by Messrs. W. H. Norris and A. K. Stuart. Its public school is the oldest in the Boundary Creek section of the district, as, too, is its Customs office. The first saw mill brought into the Boundary was set up in 1893, on the bank of Kettle river at Midway, and its enterprising owner is still closely identified with the town in the same line of business. It is believed by those interested in the town that this mill, with its accompanying sash and door factory, is but the pioneer of other manufacturing industries to be established here after trade and population shall have adapted themselves to more permanent conditions than now prevail in the district. Then, too, it is thought Midway will be a distributing centre for a wide area of country.