

## THE BOUNDARY CREEK DISTRICT.

### PARTICULARS OF THE CAMP.

The Anaconda Commercial Club has just issued a little pamphlet containing condensed information relating to the Boundary Creek Mining District, from which we take the following extracts:

#### GENERAL DESCRIPTION.

At the point where the Kettle River makes its third crossing of the international boundary, it is joined by a creek of considerable size, which on account of the above coincidence has been named Boundary Creek. It is along this creek and its tributaries that the Boundary Creek Mining District is situated. It lies about 35 miles west of Trail Creek. A rough boundary of this district would be the North Fork of Kettle River on the east; Rock Creek on the west; and the international boundary line on the south. The northern limits may be placed at from 12 to 15 miles north from the boundary line.

The included area is from 400 to 500 square miles. The surface of the country is in general rough and mountainous, but none of the mountains are so rugged but that they are accessible; and there are but few claims to which a good wagon road could not easily and inexpensively be built.

In general the country is heavily wooded throughout, the principal trees being firs, tamaracks and pines, which furnish wood for building and mining purposes, and for fuel, in almost exhaustless quantities.

The climate, notwithstanding the high latitude, is as mild as that of the middle Atlantic States. There is an abundance of rain-fall in the spring months, although the summer season is apt to be dry. In winter the snow covers the ground to a depth of from two to six feet, according to locality; and there is good sleighing from middle November to March as a rule.

In addition to wood fuel, coal is found at several points along Kettle River: That at Rock Creek is, so far as the work done now shows, of considerable extent. Its ore silver and gold, zinc blende, magnetic well adapted for smelter use.

The broad valley of the Kettle River is admirably adapted for agricultural purposes, and already there are many well-stocked farms established which can furnish produce for a large population.

In its mineral aspect, perhaps the most striking point about the district is the wonderful variety of ore that is found in so comparatively limited an area. The smelting man can have at will any kind of ore for which he may wish, of any composition or value, within a few miles from his smelter. Another feature of the ledges in this district is their immense size. Deposits of 100 feet in width are no uncommon occurrence, and often they are still wider; in fact there is an unlimited quantity of ore, and as to quality, it is entirely within the bounds of truth to say that no mineral district ever exhibited better surface showings for the limited work done.

The most frequently recurring ores are pyrrhotites with gold and copper, copper and iron pyrites (chalcopyrite) with gold, iron pyrites with gold, galena with silver or silver and gold, zinc blende, magnetic iron, gray copper and copper silicates. Of all these pyrrhotites probably constitute

the largest class. Other minerals are limestone of exceptional purity, talc and serpentines often in immense deposits, slates, porphyrys diorites and quartzes. Occasionally free-milling ores are found, but as a rule these quickly change into base ores with a little depth. Besides the above general classes of ores, a very large number of various minerals in minor quantities are found, and occasionally some rare specimens are encountered.

#### ANACONDA.

The thriving little town of Anaconda is located at the confluence of Copper and Boundary Creeks, in the geographical and natural centre of the mining district, and although but a year old it has several finely stocked stores, two hotels, many residences and other buildings. It is reached by stage from Marcus, Washington, on the S. F. & N. R'y., 57 miles southeast; or from Penticton, B. C., about 80 miles to the northwest, on the Okanagan Lake. The projected railroads—the Columbia & Western, the V. V. & B. I. & K., and the Spokane & Northern—will connect with Anaconda. The natural roads to Copper and Deadwood camps up Copper Creek, and to Skylark, Greenwood, Providence, Kimberly and Long Lake camps up Boundary Creek, and to the Central and Smith's camps, centre in this town.

#### THE CAMPS.

Greenwood Camp.—This camp is about 5 miles east of Boundary Creek and about 8 north of the international boundary. The first discoveries were made in the summer of 1891. There is a wagon road leading through this camp from Anaconda, the distance being about 5½ miles. The chief minerals found are the ores of copper and iron pyrites carrying gold and a small percentage of silver. The general formation is limestone and porphyry. The ore bodies are from 10 to 100 feet in width, the gangue being a calcareous quartz, and specular and magnetic iron. A very conservative estimate of the assays is from \$3 to \$60 in gold, from 3 to 10 per cent. of copper, and 3 to 5 ounces silver.

The Kimberly Camp.—This camp is on Boundary Creek about 16 miles north of the international boundary. The first location was made in May, 1896, and already much valuable ore has been found. The camp is about nine miles north of Anaconda, and a road extends from Anaconda for half the distance to the camp.

The chief ores found are those of gold, silver and copper. The general formation is porphyry, limestone and quartzite. The ore bodies run from 10 feet and upwards in width, the ore assaying on the surface from \$3 to \$50 in gold, silver and copper; but little development work has been done.

Central Camp.—This prominent camp of the Boundary District lies about 5 miles to the southeast of Anaconda and extends about three miles in a direction approximately parallel to the international boundary, and from half to two miles from it. A well-graded trail leads from Anaconda to the camp, and can readily be widened to a wagon road.

The chief minerals found in this camp are iron and copper pyrites carrying gold; galena with silver; and magnetic iron with gold. The pyrites and galena are mostly contained in white quartz gangues, and

nearly all the ores are of a nature such as to admit of concentration by water.

The country rock in this camp consists mainly of slates, talcose rocks, serpentines and porphyrys. The ledges are mostly well-defined and in general run from 18 inches to 10 feet in width. The ores assay from \$4 to as high as \$200 per ton. Some concentrates have assayed as high as \$700 and \$800 per ton.

Deadwood Camp.—This camp lies about 3 miles from Anaconda to the northwest. It can easily be reached, a good wagon road leading into the camp from which trails branch to the various claims.

Here the ledge is made up of sections of pyrrhotite, chalcopyrite with quartz and zinc blende, and magnetic iron with chalcopyrite. It is nearly 200 feet wide across the ledge as far as can be estimated.

Copper Camp.—This camp is about four miles beyond Deadwood camp and seven miles from Anaconda; it connects with this town by a wagon road running the entire distance.

The ore is a quartz with a gray copper sulphides and red oxide of iron. Some surface assays run 15 per cent.

Providence Camp.—Providence extends along the crest of the ridges overlooking Boundary Creek about one and a half miles north of Anaconda by wagon road. The ledges are small but extremely high-grade and the ores concentrating. From the "Providence" claim, which was discovered in 1892, several car loads of ore were shipped to the Tacoma smelter, and yielded from \$100 in gold and 238 ounces silver to \$10 gold and 338 ounces of silver to the ton.

Long Lake Camp.—Long Lake camp is situated about 15 miles north of the international boundary and 4 miles east of Boundary Creek. A good road about 8 miles in length leads from Anaconda to the Jewel claim and from there trails branch out to the most of the claims in the camp. Long Lake camp was first discovered in the spring of 1895, and it is, therefore, one of the youngest camps of the country. In contradiction to the ores found in the majority of the Boundary Creek camps, those of Long Lake are free milling and concentrating—some exceedingly rich specimens of quartz showing free gold have been taken from many of the claims. This camp has also the distinction of being the first place in British Columbia where tellurium and tellurides of gold and silver have been found. The general formation throughout is diorite, slate and porphyry. The chief minerals found are gold and silver running from \$6 to \$200 per ton, but in many instances specimen samples have assayed up into the thousand.

Summit Camp.—Summit camp lies about 3 miles northeast of Greenwood camp and about 8 miles from Anaconda from whence it is reached by a wagon road to the latter camp and from thence by a good trail. The camp, as its name implies, is on the summit between Boundary Creek and Fourth of July Creek.

The ore bodies are large and well defined running from ten to fifty feet in width. A fair and conservative average of the assay results will be from 3 to 20 per cent. copper and \$3 to \$10 gold.

Smith's Camp.—To Smith's camp belongs the honor of having the first mineral location made on Boundary Creek staked within its boundaries, the Tunnel claim being discovered not far from Boundary Falls nearly thirteen years ago. This camp is between three and four miles distant from Anaconda and can be reached by wagon road. The ores are chiefly galena and copper and iron pyrites carrying gold.

Wellington Camp.—About eight miles distant from Anaconda by wagon road was by some regarded as the most promising section of the Boundary Creek country. The characteristic ore of the vicinity is auriferous pyrrhotite of high value.

Skylark Camp.—Skylark camp situated between Lind and Twin Creeks is about 2 miles distant from Anaconda by wagon road. The ores are copper pyrites with gold, and high-grade argentiferous quartzes.