

with handsome buildings standing by the dozen where, six months ago there was nothing to be seen but a thick growth of spruce and fir.

On the left, looking down the gulch, to be seen the immense lodging house just erected for the benefit of the men employed on the Graves properties. This "hotel" will accommodate 350 men. The big shaft house of the Knob Hill and Old Ironsides mines is also very much in evidence, crowned by three smokestacks and flanked by extensive dumps of ore and waste rock. On the other side are the shaft houses of the Stenwinder and Brooklyn. There is a railway spur on each side of the gulch, though construction is not completed as yet. The whole scene is one of the greatest activity, well illustrating the progress of the district and the energy of its mining men.

A Famous Band of Mines.

The largest group of claims in Phoenix is that which though owned by 12 separate companies, is being worked under the management of Jay P. Graves, and includes the Knob Hill, Old Ironsides, Victoria, Actna, Phoenix and Fourth of July. These claims lie in a compact group and are being developed together, the use of the same shafts and levels being effective in reducing the cost of development to lower figures than would be reached were the claims worked independently, a matter of no little importance with mine shafts, though possessing immense ore bodies, have low shipping values.

What must be regarded as the largest vein in the camp is that on which the Knob Hill and Old Ironsides are located. This ledge is something over 200 feet wide on the surface, and lies in lime and diorite, having the usual northerly and southerly strike. Parallel with this big vein, on the east, there are two other ledges, which occur on the Actna and Victoria claims of the Granby company.

The Old Ironsides.

The greatest amount of work has been done on the Old Ironsides claim, which was the first in Phoenix camp to undergo systematic exploration. In addition to surface work there is nearly half a mile of shafts, drifts and crosscuts. No. 1 shaft has been sunk on the vein to a depth of 210 feet, being in ore all the way. At a distance of 320 feet from the first shaft, the No. 2 shaft has been sunk over 330 feet, being on the ore body from the collar to the bottom. A drift has been run to connect the two shafts at the 200-foot level, and this, with its crosscuts, proves a width of 80 feet of ore on that level. At the 300-foot level some 300 feet of work has been done, and the drifts are well in ore.

Two Hundred Feet of Ore.

Active work on the Knob Hill did not begin until about 18 months ago, yet it has resulted in the disclosure of an ore body that is the wonder of the camp. On the same ledge as that on which the Old Ironsides work has been done, a tunnel has been run a distance of 920 feet. A great deal of drifting and crosscutting from this tunnel has been accomplished. In all some 2,400 feet of work has been done and the miners have practically worked in ore throughout; certainly a remarkable instance. There is an upraise from the tunnel to the surface, a distance of 140 feet. This is used for ventilation. A shaft is being sunk 170 feet, to connect with the tunnel at a point higher up the hill. In the east crosscut there is a winze to a depth of over 90 feet, and this also is in ore.

At a point 336 feet from the mouth of the tunnel, which is driven on the hanging wall of the vein, there is a crosscut to the foot wall. The distance between the two walls is exactly 200 feet, and this space is filled with ore. From the end of the crosscut there is a drift along the foot wall for 180 feet, from its face a crosscut was run to the tunnel on the other wall, thus blocking out a square of ore 200 feet in width and practically 200 feet in length along the vein. It has been practically proven that the ore body maintains about the same width for a distance of over 600 feet.

Connecting Their Workings.

At the 300-foot station in the Knob Hill tunnel a winze is being sunk to the Old Ironsides 200-foot level, on which level a drift will be run to meet that on the Ironsides. The drifts, when connected, will have a total length on the vein of over 1,200 feet.

The values carried by the ore of these properties have not been made public. It is understood, however, that the greater part of the ore carries three per cent and upwards in copper, with low gold values. Unlike Rossland ores, the values are not consistent, so far as is apparent at present, paying mineral being found in bunches throughout the ore body. The ores of these claims will be treated by the Granby smelter at Grand Forks.

The allied properties employ over 100 men. Mr. W. Yolens Williams, of Rossland, is general superintendent of the group.

Brooklyn-Denominator.

The mines of the Dominion Copper company, a recently organized corporation which includes in its membership several Canadian millionaires, are worthy of considerable attention. They comprise the Brooklyn, Stenwinder, Idaho, Montezuma and Standard, on the north side of Phoenix gulch, and the Rawhide, a mile away. These properties, though they have not reached the same stage of development as those already described, give evidence of becoming big producers of ore, and already employ 60 miners.

On the Brooklyn there is an iron-capped lead with a northerly and southerly strike, dipping to the east at about 70 degrees. This ledge is traced through the length of the claim, and on the surface shows ore for 100 feet in width. An incline shaft is being sunk on the foot wall of the vein, which is well defined. This shaft has reached a depth of 265 feet. At 150 feet there is a crosscut, 100 feet in length, across the vein to the hanging wall. The vein is mineralized throughout, with solid gray ore aggregating 25 feet in width and giving average assays of four per cent copper and \$5 to \$6 in gold; while bunches of chalcopryrite return as high as 25 per cent copper and \$10 in gold. On the 150-foot level there is 700 feet of work. The vein on the 250-foot level is 100 feet wide, and has been crosscut. The crosscut has been driven a total distance of 207 feet, with the object of tapping another ledge further east. This has not yet been reached. The main Brooklyn vein is also found on the Idaho.

Has Knob Hill Vein.

The Stenwinder vein is evidently the same as that of the Knob Hill and Old

Ironsides. It runs parallel with the Brooklyn vein, but has a greater width, having been crosscut for nearly 120 feet. On this claim as on the Brooklyn an incline shaft is being sunk on the foot wall. It is 300 feet deep, with a crosscut at the 115-foot level. At this point the vein is 114 feet wide. The ore is of higher grade than that of the Brooklyn vein, but is also more lumpy. Some 22 per cent copper ore has been taken from this vein, on which considerable surface work was done before the main shaft was begun.

Work on the Idaho has just begun. There is a 50-foot shaft, which is in ore. The vein, which is the one developed on the Brooklyn, shows 200 feet wide on the surface.

A 20-drill compressor and a hoisting plant of large capacity are to be installed shortly to supply power to the Brooklyn, Stenwinder and Idaho.

The Rawhide has a big surface showing of copper ore. A 400-foot tunnel is being run to the vein.

Other Working Properties.

On the Snowhowe, which is under bond to Rossland and London men, there is a big surface showing, the C. P. R. having uncovered 11 feet of good ore in making a grade through the property. The ore is an iron and copper sulphide. A shaft is being sunk.

A tunnel is being run by the owners of the Gold Drop to tap a lead which runs through the property, and which carries ore of good grade.

"Barbarian" Brown, the owner of the Monarch and Tamarack, intends to install machinery when the railway is completed. In the meantime a small force of men is at work on preliminary development. There is a 50-foot "streak" of ore on the surface of the Monarch which is said to assay \$20 to the ton.

The War Eagle is another property with a big surface showing which is being prospect with good results.

A Boundless Future.

It is hard to realize, without seeing, the immensity of the ore deposits of Phoenix, and should a decent proportion of the ore contained in the veins of the camp give smelting values there is no doubt that this section that will open the eyes of mining men all over the country. The possibilities of the future are, for Phoenix, utterly boundless. Within a few weeks large and regular shipments of ore will begin, and the public will then learn more about the grade of the ores of the camp than is allowed to become known at present.

WILL RIVAL THE BEST.

Summit Camp Has Wonderful Bodies of High Grade Copper Ore.

Four miles south of the C. & W. railway at Eholt, and high up in the mountains, is a basin of considerable extent, surrounded by hills which rise several hundred feet above the flat. Here is the summit of the range, and at this point Fourth of July creek and Brown's creek have their source. In 1893 some of the prospectors who overran the district found the copper-stained croppings of a number of ledges, and as a result a large number of claims were staked. It was not until three years ago, however, that any important discoveries were made. Then the owner of the B. C. claim, who had paid \$600 for the prospect, did a little work, and on breaking through the cropping of his ledge, found solid chalcopryite ore. Further development demonstrated that there was a large deposit of ore, the property passed into the hands of the present owners, and soon the ore bodies which have made the mine famous were opened up to a depth of 150 feet, prospecting on other claims disclosed quantities of pay ore, and the name of Summit camp became familiar throughout the province. Considerable work has been done on various properties, and a careful inspection of the veins of Summit camp compels the belief that this, though one of the newest camps of the Boundary, is bound to become one of the richest, if, indeed, it does not surpass the other sections in grade and value of production.

Summit is first of all a copper camp, its values being almost entirely in the red metal, the average grade of its ores being higher than those of any other important camp in the Boundary, while its veins so far as explored do not carry such immense bodies of ore as the great ledges of Phoenix, there are undeveloped properties with showings scarcely inferior in size to those of the Knob Hill and Old Ironsides. Serious development is in progress on a number of properties, and it is hardly predicting too much to say that Summit will, on development, rival even Rossland as a producer. This is supported by the announcement that the B. C. will soon ship 400 tons of ore, worth approximately \$14,000, each day, while other mines are likely to do as well.

The Copper Mine of the Province.

The property which has made Summit famous and which owing to the amount of work done is the most valuable in the camp, is the B. C. mine, which is owned by a close corporation, composed in part of the Canadian capitalists who control the famous Republic, the banner mine of the camp to which it gives its name, and the Payne, a famous Slocan mine. The B. C. is being developed on an extensive scale, the intention of the owners being to make it a big dividend payer before putting any of the stock on the market. There is a belief, it may be remarked by the way, that the fortunate men who now own the mine, are not likely to let very much of the stock fall into other hands, being of opinion that the mine is good enough to keep.

The property consists of 11 claims, though the B. C. is the only one developed to any extent. A railway spur five and one-half miles in length, connects the mine with the C. & W. railway. The ore occurs in shoots or chimneys along a contact of porphyry and diorite, there being no defined vein. The mine is being worked from a vertical shaft, which has now reached a depth of over 200 feet on the centre ore body. Drifts from the shaft serve to open up in all three shoots of ore, aggregating 115 feet in length, and having an average width of 27 feet. There is 2,000 feet of underground work, consisting mainly of drifts on the 50- and 150-foot levels. In the course of this work some 10,000 tons of ore was taken out of the mine. Three thousand tons of this will return values of \$50 or thereabouts to the ton, as it carries 22 per cent copper. The balance yields 15 per cent copper, totalling \$27 a ton. The ore carries silver in the proportion of one-half ounce to each unit of copper, but no gold values are obtained. In the mine there is blocked out above the 150-foot level 45,000 tons of ore.

Thirty per cent of this is first class ore, the remainder being second class in grade. The ore is fine grained chalcopryite in an altered diabase which is known as "garnet rock," and requires no smelting.

At the 150-foot level in the shaft a big station has been cut out, and from that point a three-compartment shaft is being sunk to the 230-foot level. When this depth is reached the shaft will be enlarged to the same dimensions between the 150 and the surface. At a point 800 feet from the shaft, on the second body of ore, a winze is being sunk from the 50 to the 150. This will be continued to the 250. There are two ventilating shafts, and the workings of the mine are well planned.

Great improvements in the surface equipment of the mine are now being made. On the railway track, below the dumps, ore bins with a capacity of 450 tons are being constructed, while preparations are under way for the installation of a 40-drill compressor and complete hoisting and pumping machinery. This plant will be placed in operation on the completion of the working shaft to the 250. Two cages will afford ample hoisting facilities. At present 40 men are employed on the property, but when the present three-drill plant is superseded by the new machinery 200 men will work in the mine.

The Oro Denoro.

On the steep hillside west of the town of Summit, and almost adjoining the embryo city, is the Oro Denoro, which is owned by a company composed almost entirely of Rossland men. The railway spur which taps Summit, Phoenix and Wellington camps runs through this claim, the fame of which has spread as the tunnel has been done, a good deal of work has been done in the immediate body of fine copper ore uncovered a few weeks ago by the railway graders. This property, though in an undeveloped condition, and notwithstanding the fact that its ore bodies are almost unprospected must be classed as one of the mines of the Boundary, such is the excellence of the showings it possesses. There is in temporary use on the property a two-drill compressor with hoist and pump, by means of which the time the property has been done in the hands of its present owners. Though the nature of the ground made tunneling feasible, the company preferred to sink, and have a shaft some 200 feet deep, from the bottom of which a crosscut is being driven towards the ore body uncovered in the railway cuts. This crosscut had reached a distance of 170 feet from the shaft, and when seen by the writer was being directed to meet a tunnel which had been commenced below the railway track. About 70 feet of this crosscut has considerable ore on the west side, and evidently runs along a considerable body of mixed copper ore. No attempt had been made to define the limits of the ore, which is supposed to lie in a cross vein.

In addition to the underground work there was considerable surface work in progress and this was being rewarded by the uncovering of considerable quantities of ore at the grassroots. A 30-foot tunnel was all in ore of very fine appearance, is filled with ore and mineralized rock from the railway grade for several hundred feet the Oro Denoro ledge, while at one point over 50 feet of solid ore is to be seen where a rock outcrops the ledge diagonally. In another place 10 feet of ore is uncovered in the same manner, while the extensive croppings of oxidized and mineralized rock seem to indicate that the main vein is nearly 300 feet wide. This ledge has been traced for 150 feet by the railway cuts and surface work. There are two smaller veins evidently running parallel to the main vein. On these little work has been done. The ore of the Oro Denoro is chalcopryite, carrying as high as 26 per cent copper, with some gold and silver. The formation is diorite, with ribs of granite, the whole formation being apparently oxidized. There is every indication that this property has large bodies of good copper ore.

Another Big Showing.

The Rathnullen group, though on the Brown's creek side of the divide, must be included in Summit camp, as it adjoins the B. C. group and is only one and a half miles from Summit City. This company owns a very large area of mineral ground, its claims covering 700 acres, and is controlled by Rossland men, and is being energetically worked by a superintendent who graduated in the Rossland mines and knows how things should be done—Tom Burden. The work now in progress is the exploration of the big vein on the Maple Leaf, which is being accomplished by means of a vertical two-compartment shaft, from which crosscuts are being driven across the hill. On the surface the showing is very good, and the ledge at depth appears to hold its own. At a depth of about 65 feet in the shaft a crosscut was run and the ledge was encountered in 40 feet. On this hanging wall six feet of solid ore was cut, the remainder of the vein, about 18 feet across being in mixed ore and ledge matter. When visited the shaft had nearly reached the 200-foot level, and preparations were being made to crosscut when that point was reached. The 75-foot vertical vein is said to return values of \$25 to \$60 a ton.

Prospective Mines.

The Emma, adjoining the Oro Denoro, has a surface showing of fine copper ore, which appears to occur in a large body, but was not working. There is a 120-foot shaft on the property. Being full of water this could not be inspected. This claim will probably be developed without much delay, as a result of the fortunate find in the railway cut, which is similar to that on the Oro Denoro.

The R. Bell, which is said to be owned in Salt Lake City, has a surface showing of a fine character, there being from four to five feet of high grade copper ore in a prospect pit. There are two shafts, one an incline on the vein, some 50 feet deep, and the other a 75-foot vertical shaft. These were both full of water. There is a good deal of ore on the dump. The Corrick, with a similar showing, but less work, adjoins the R. Bell.

There is a big cropping of low grade copper ore on the Mountain View. On this there had been some gophering near the surface, but no useful work. The claim has now passed into new hands, however, and the vein will be prospected in more systematic fashion. This property should prove one of the mines of the camp.

Next to the Mountain View and adjoining the townsite, is the J. S. Fraction, which is likely to become a valuable location. Work is in progress with a small force of men, and good results are obtained. The ledge is apparently 30 feet wide, the formation being ore resembling those of the Oro Denoro.

A short distance south of the B. C. is the Josie, which has a very attractive showing of copper ore. There are two veins on the claim, and a shaft has been sunk where they intersect. The showings are unique in Summit camp, the other properties finding their copper in the form of chalcopryite while the Josie ore is a true fissure, carries borate in white quartz, and the main lead is notable for its native copper. Some copper pyrites is found in the ore, however, and it is believed that when depth is gained the mineral will be found in the usual form. The shaft has reached the 100-foot level, on which the work of exploring both veins will be carried on. The property is owned by a company organized in Grand Forks, and its prospects are good.

WELLINGTON CAMP.

It Has Two Mines and a Number of Promising Prospects.

The next camp to Phoenix is known as Wellington camp, which is situated on the summit, about two miles from the town of Phoenix. Though there is a number of good looking prospects in this camp, only two properties have been developed to any considerable extent. These two however, have served to make the name of the camp familiar to everyone in the province.

The veins of Wellington camp differ from the majority of Boundary leads in that, their general trend being north and westerly, they carry iron pyrites and occur mainly in gabbro and serpentine. The country rock here is of a dark felspathic nature, and is locally classed as a diorite.

The Winnipeg Mine.

The property on which the greatest amount of work has been done is the Winnipeg, which as a result of the dump of some 2,000 tons ready for shipment by the railway spur which is graded to its shaft house, while the showing of ore underground is extensive enough to make regular shipments feasible. Besides a small quartz vein which carries high values in gold, there are two big ledges carrying sulphide ore in quantity. On the first vein a railway cut exposed a large body of ore within a few feet of the surface. On this lead, besides several prospect shafts, and other surface work, there is a 300-foot shaft, with some 1,300 feet of drift and crosscutting on the 50-, 100- and 300-foot levels. Down to the 100-foot level the vein has been explored for 300 feet along its length, and ore for this distance will probably average over six feet in width. On the 300-foot level there is a 200-foot drift to the west. On this level a crosscut was run 160 feet to the northwest, with an extension of 400 feet to the north. This work, which was run to explore the ground in that direction, resulted in the discovery of an immense vein, 50 feet in width, carrying ore similar in character to that of the first vein. This ore body is now being explored and is likely to prove one of the big things of the district.

Winnipeg ore is said to average two per cent copper and \$15 in gold to the ton, values which must be accounted very good for such bodies of ore as this mine has in sight.

Brandon and Golden Crown.

An ore showing similar in almost every respect to that of the Winnipeg is found on the Golden Crown, the adjoining claim, which possesses the same leads, and on which almost as much work has been done. On the first vein—the same as that on which the Winnipeg's main workings are located, the Golden Crown has sunk a 300-foot shaft, which crosses to the vein at the 100- and 150-foot levels, on which a good deal of drifting has been done. On this ledge, so far as explored, the ore has been found from four and a half to 10 feet wide. From the bottom of the shaft a crosscut is being run to the 30-foot vein discovered by the Winnipeg on the same level. This is supposed to be the lead which has been traced near the north line of the Golden Crown. This crosscut has reached a distance of 250 feet from the shaft. At a point 50 feet from the shaft the crosscut went through a body of copper ore eight feet wide.

Considerable surface work has been done on this property, showing that it possesses a number of veins. Besides the gold quartz vein, there are at least three which carry iron and copper sulphides of good grade. These were cut in a 300-foot tunnel.

The ore is slated to assay on the average \$20 a ton, including two or three per cent copper. There is a train load or so ready for shipment. The railway, which runs within fifty feet of the shaft house, should be ready to carry ore within a few weeks.

CENTRAL CAMP.

A Coming Producer of High Grade Ore—Some Silver Veins.

White's or Central camp, as it is more commonly called, is situated almost south from Phoenix, and near the International boundary. The usual iron and copper sulphide ore of the district is here found in good bodies on the City of Paris, Majestic, and other groups, while another class of ore, i. e., quartz carrying gold, silver and some copper in various combinations of galena, blende, pyrrhotite and gray copper, is found on the No. 7, Jack of Spades, Mabel, McKinley, etc. Some of this ore yields as high as 200 ounces of silver to the ton, with occasional high gold assays.

The City of Paris and Majestic groups, which are under one management, though owned by separate companies, are the only properties in this camp which can show any considerable development. Being located on a steep hill, the claims afford good facilities for tunneling, by which means they are being opened up. On the City of Paris group there is a 20-foot ledge carrying gold-copper ore. On this a tunnel has been driven, opening up a large body of ore which will return an average of \$35 a ton in all values. At a point 350 feet from the mouth of the tunnel at a depth of 230 feet a station has been cut out, and sinking to the 350-foot level is in progress. Over 3,000 feet of work has been done on the tunnel level, and an upraise to the surface, just completed, provides ventilation.

Will Team Ore to Smelter.

The City of Paris will ship some ore to Grand Forks during the winter. There is 1,000 tons of \$35 ore on the dump and nothing will be carried on in the 100-foot level. From 2,000 to 5,000 tons of ore will be sent to the Granby smelter by sleigh before spring.

The Majestic group has practically the same showing as the City of Paris. A tunnel has been driven 400 feet on the vein, encountering considerable high grade ore in the last half of its length. The groups are equipped with a plant of 120-horse power, and employ at the present time 60 men.

The ore, on numerous assays is said to yield one ounce of gold, 20 to 30 ounces of silver and two to five per cent copper to the ton.

PROVIDENCE CAMP.

The Home of the Gold Bug, With Its Kean Silver Ore.

The nearest camp to Greenwood is Providence, which comprises several groups of claims lying from one to two miles north of the town on Boundary creek. The most important of these groups is that owned by the Boundary Creek Mining & Milling company, which is the only one at present under development. On the Gold Bug, one of the company's claims, a force of men is engaged in prospecting a big ledge of quartz and taking out \$120 ore which is being sacked in readiness for shipment to the Trail smelter, whither quantities have already been shipped. This ore, which is a galena of beautiful appearance, carrying native silver, occurs in a seam which varies from four inches to as many feet in width. Though work is at present concentrated on the vein from which this ore is obtained, the company has a number of others, on which good ore is found, and their property bids fair to prove a paying proposition when adequately prospectured.

In Kimberley, Graham's Skylark, and Copper camps there are excellent showings, but no regular development is in progress.

DEADWOOD CAMP.

Immense Reserves of Ore in the Mother Lode Vein.

One of the big camps of the Boundary—in the eyes of some mining men the one big camp—is Deadwood, to which the C. P. R. is now building a spur of the web-like C. & W. branch. The claims of this camp lie three or four miles west of Greenwood, on hills of moderate size which surround a large basin, through which runs Copper creek.

The chief property in Deadwood camp is the Mother Lode, owned by the B. C. Copper company. This mine has developed in such a satisfactory manner that its owners are building at Anaconda a 250-ton smelter for the reduction of its ore. The Mother Lode was one of the earliest locations in the Boundary district, being of the 600 x 1,500 size, and possessing the extra lateral rights conferred under the old law. On the claim there is now a regular village consisting of bunk and boarding houses, cottages, mine buildings, etc., while the railroad contractors are hurrying towards the mine with the construction of the line over which the ore is to be shipped.

Improvement With Depth.

Starting on low grade surface ore, the owners of the Mother Lode ran a drift for 800 feet. After crosscutting the ore for 160 feet. A 300-foot shaft, with 800 feet of drifting and a winze from the upper level, blocked out an immense amount of ore, which in the lower levels carries as high as \$70 to the ton. It is claimed that most of the ore blocked out in the mine will average \$15 to the ton in gold and copper.

The ore is iron and copper pyrites in garnet rock. There is a great deal of ore on the dumps ready for shipment. This property appears to be the greatest mine in the Boundary, and affords an illustration, though perhaps an exceptional one, of the much cherished theory of some miners, i. e., that gold values in this class of ore improve with depth.

More Big Properties.

The Sunset group, adjoining the Mother Lode on the east, appears to have three leads, on two of which work is being carried on. That on the Crown Silver is 75 feet wide on the surface. The Sunset lead appears to be 150 feet wide. These veins both carry ore similar to that of the Mother Lode, that is chalcopryite and iron pyrites in a gangue of calcite and magnetic iron, and some shoots and bunches of rich ore are found in the ledges.

On the Arlington-Burns group considerable work has been done. The controlling interest in the Buckhorn property is now owned by the Buckhorn company, which is operating the group, and has so far met with encouraging results, though not sufficient work has been done to define the veins. The Morrison is one of the best known claims in the camp. It possesses the earmarks of a good mine, having an immense vein which carries a good deal of pay ore. A tunnel some 400 feet in length has cut a 73-foot vein at a depth of 225 feet. The ledge carries 14 feet of clean pay ore, with a considerable mixed ore and quartz. Here has been a temporary let up on development in the Morrison, pending the re-organization of the company as a Canadian corporation. The change will bring increased capital for development, which should soon place this property in the list of shippers.

There is a good surface showing of ore on the St. Lawrence, which is supposed to have the continuation of the Mother Lode lead.

The Greyhound, Ah There, and Peacock are properties which bid fair to add to the reputation of Deadwood as a camp of big showings.

On the West Fork.

R. E. (Barbarian) Brown and other operators are opening up claims at Beaver Lake, on the West Fork of the Kettle river. This section, judging from reliable information, is likely to be a valuable addition to the camps of the district.

SUMMIT CAMP.

It is Situated in the Midst of Excellent Properties.

Few of the many towns which owe their existence and prosperity to the mining industry possess the advantage of being situated in the very midst of the best claims of a big mining camp. Up to the present Rossland and Phoenix have been the only towns in British Columbia so fortunately located. There is a town springing up in the Boundary, however, which is as happily situated as either of the well known camps just mentioned—one which, moreover, bids fair to become nearly, if not quite, the equal of Rossland or Phoenix. Summit City, which is just becoming known as the centre of the famous camp of the same name, is, in many respects, much more favorably conditioned than was Rossland at the same stage of its history. The townsite which comprises 500 acres, is situated between the wonderful B. C. mine, which has over \$1,250,000 worth of ore blocked out, and the Oro Denoro, which possesses an ore body giving every indication of size and value, while on every hand, adjoining the townsite and within a distance of half a mile in every direction are working properties and prospects of the greatest value. And Summit is a copper camp, every vein on the working properties carrying good values in the red metal. It has come to be a recognized fact that a copper camp is a permanent and paying one, the common belief of miners that "you can't dig a copper mine out" having never been disproved, and it is not unreasonable to expect that Summit camp, with its wonderful bodies of copper ore, will fulfill in years to come the expectations of those who are expending their money in developing its resources. As the exploration of the veins of the camp proceeds millions of dollars will be expended for supplies, machinery and wages, and as the greater part of the money so expended will pass through the hands of business men in Summit City, that place should certainly become a most prosperous town.

The townsite is located on nearly level ground, and radiating from it is a network of roads reaching the working mines of the camp, and trails affording access to the many prospects which though possessing good ledges, have not as yet been developed to any extent by the Boundary C. P. R., which taps the rich mineral district to the south, including the great mines of Wellington and Phoenix camps, runs through the townsite, alongside of which the railway spur to the B. C. mine also runs.

Summit City is distant 10 miles from Columbia and Grand Forks, 12 miles from Greenwood City, five and a half miles from Phoenix, six miles from Boundary camp and four and a half miles from Eholt. It will be seen that the town is very easy of access, being connected by railroads, wagon roads, and trails with all the points mentioned, and being also the nearest camp of importance to the great mineral district along the north fork of the Kettle river. Fisherman creek, which affords a never failing supply of pure water, and another smaller creek running through the town, affording plentiful water facilities for all municipal purposes for a town of fifteen or twenty thousand people, while the surrounding hills, which are heavily timbered, ensure an almost inexhaustible supply of timber for mining and building uses and for fuel, while communication with the outside world by rail is convenient and rapid.

Until September of this year the town of Summit consisted of a few log cabins and tents, but in that month property owners of the townsite, who had secured the property covering all the ground suitable for building purposes, laid out a townsite and erected a twentyroom hotel. Other buildings followed rapidly, and since that time the town has been a scene of activity, two good hotels being in operation, as well as a restaurant, while a three-story hotel is in progress of construction. This building, which is to be one of the finest hotels in the Boundary district, will cost in the neighborhood of \$6,000, and will be ready for the reception of guests within a few weeks. Two large stores are also being erected. In one of these a large and complete stock of mining and general supplies is carried, the other will soon open, thus enabling the miners and prospectors of the camp to obtain everything necessary for their work and living right in the camp.

The post office department is about to establish a post office in the town, and a railway station, telephone and telegraph offices will follow before the end of the year, as the grading of the railway has been completed, and trains will be running through the town within a few weeks.

The promoters of Summit City are A. W. Ross, Wm. C. Hayward and Fred Whitaker, men whose known energy and experience guarantee the success of the town.

It will not be out of place to mention some of the properties within a mile of the centre of the town. These include the B. C. Mines, Oro Denoro, Emma, Rathnullen group, R. Bell, Corrick, J. S., Mountain View, Summit, Josie, Blue Bell, Homestake, Remington, Tiger, Mountain Rose, Mary B. and others equally well known and promising. With such properties, which must within a short time employ more and more men, at their very door the people of Summit City are bound to have reason to feel satisfied with the prospects of their town.

A PROMISING PROPERTY.

Which is Being Developed by the Boundary Creek Mining and Milling Co.

Eight years ago the district now familiarly known as the Boundary country was hardly suspected even by the few prospectors who had begun to search for iron caps, and its population might almost be counted on one's fingers. Even then, however, there were men who could see a bright future for the trackless district, and who staked their own future on the issue. One of these pioneers was Mr. D. A. Holbrook, who, after considerable experience as a miner in Washington, crossed the forty-ninth parallel and made his home on some of the "Swada lands of the crown" at the forks of Eholt and Boundary creeks, half a mile or so from where the city of Greenwood stands today. His knowledge of mining told him that the rock formation of the district was favorable for the finding of ore-bearing veins, and he diligently prospected the hills on Boundary creek. He discovered very promising outcroppings of quartz and copper ore, and in the course of three or four years secured, by local sale and purchase, 14 claims, covering a tract of ground 700

acres in extent, which he presented to the performance of the claims on the claim carrying high values. The company was formed, claims, 540 acres of water rights on the water rights on the Mining & Milling of a capital stock of \$100,000, and a capital stock of \$100,000, and a capital stock of \$100,000. The public buying Boundary shares of the Boundary Milling company, provides, Republic went abegging at the same time, the over \$1,000,000 in the property of the company was in a fairer brighter conditions came to be quantified with its representative ada syndicate, a B. he represents, acquisition of the capital stock, including the treasury purchased at a figure the development of company. Work group, early in 1888 recommendation of the justified by the results. The surface showing group are no number description. It is there is an immense traceable to all at thousand feet, and veins running pattern and well mineralized work, in the nature of prospect pits, and some ledges. Work has been done on R. O. B., and Gold on which the best was found. On the D. 100 feet to cut a crepe but where cut by only small values, it cut off. A winze was in a shaft of