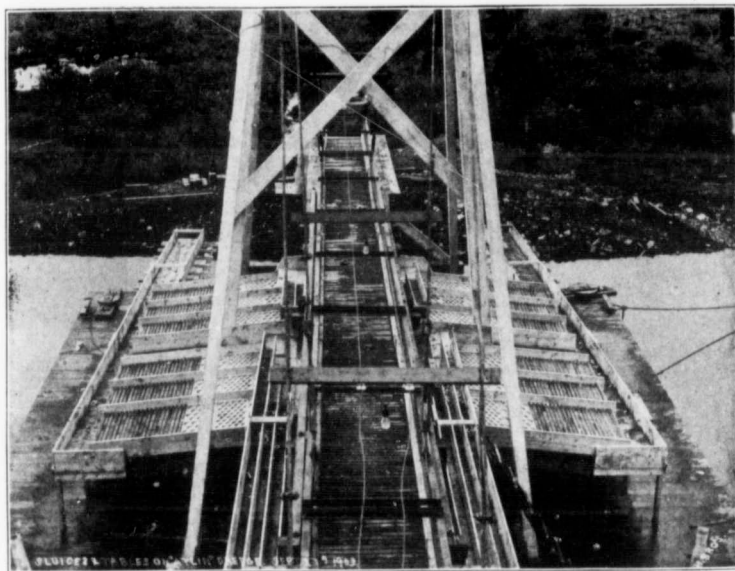


SUMMARY REPORT ON THE VALLEY OF THE FLATHEAD RIVER.*

GENERAL GEOGRAPHIC FEATURES.—That area of land occupying the most south-east corner of the Province of British Columbia, and known on the official maps as Block 4,593, consists of a triangular piece of country, having as a base and boundary on the south the 49th parallel; on the north and east, the eastern boundary of the Province, i.e., the summit of the watershed of the Rocky Mountain Range; while on the west it is bounded by Lot No. 4,589, the eastern boundary of which is described as a line starting at 0 on the B. C. Southern Railway in Crow's Nest Pass, viz.: the Provincial boundary in this pass, and thence running due south to the International Boundary.

practical purposes, as that particular section is destitute of timber or good land, and as far as can be judged from its geological formation, is unlikely to be of mineral value.

The western boundary has not been run out on the ground, and as there are no maps of the district based on surveys, but only sketch maps made from the descriptions given by prospectors and others, it is impossible for one examining the district to more than very approximately estimate the position on the ground of this theoretic line. This western boundary line, after leaving the initial point as described, passes into Alberta, only striking the eastern boundary of the Province of British Columbia at a point some six miles to the south of the Crow's Nest Pass, so that this point thus becomes the real point of com-



Dredge at Atlin—Showing Details of Gold-Saving Tables.

The first of these boundaries, the International Boundary, is distinctly marked on the ground, the line having been run out this past summer by the joint Canadian and United States Commission, the right of way cleared through the timber for a width of 100 feet, with stone cairns at important and convenient points, while arrangements have been made for the bringing in this winter over the snow and the placing in position of bronze monuments where the line crosses summits or important streams.

The boundary between British Columbia and Alberta is a sharply defined mountain range on which the dividing line may be very approximately placed with little or no dispute, quite close enough for all

ment of the western boundary of the block in question.

The block in question may be practically described as that portion of the drainage area of the North Fork of the Flathead River lying in British Columbia, to which may be added certain parts of the headwaters of the East Fork of Lodgepole Creek, although exactly what portion of this latter cannot be determined without an actual survey. In shape the district is an inverted V, having a width along the base, i.e., east and west along the International Boundary, of approximately 35 miles, and a height, viz., north and south, of 35 miles.

The Flathead River flows from the northern corner of the district in a general S. E. by S. direction, almost along the centre line of the block, and crosses

*The Provincial Mineralogist in Annual Report of Minister of Mines for 1903.