## The Opening Up of Northern British Columbia

have returned maintain a discreet silence after the manner of prospectors.

In the foot hills as far as the canyon some 75 miles to the east, Mr. Robert who have not yet matured their plans. who have not yet matured their plans. Son believes coal may be developed at This was only the sequel to the sensational discoveries made by the first the whole district to the east of the surveyors who went out in 1895 and the sational discoveries made by the first surveyors who went out in 1895 and the excitement ever since has been continuous though suppressed. These reports of rich finds of gold and also of coal, along with the agricultural possibilities in the British Columbia portion of the Peace river valley induced the government of that province to send the provincial mineralogist with a party of explorers to that district during the summer of 1906. The route chosen was up Skeena river from Essington on the coast to Hazelton, thence by pack train to Babine lake, Stuart lake, Fort St. James, Fort McLeod, from which Peace river and its tributaries were explored to Peace River Crossing. Thence the explorers made their way to Edmonton by routes which are already familiar. The authentic report of this exploration which followed at no great distance the route of the G. T. P. across British Columbia is now first laid before the public. Side trips were made to Moberly lake and Pine Tiver districts and the Pouce Coupe in the mountains has been a government remountains has been a government remountains has been a government reserve, so that no coal or other land mught be staked or recorded there, so that no coal or other land might be staked or recorded there, which fact has prevented the district and staked or recorded there, which fact has prevented the district fact has prevented in the vicinity of the can'm staked on the provincial government, the prospectors located and staked on the provincial government in the provincial government, the prospectors located and staked on the provincial government in the provincial government of that no coal fat he provincial government in the provincial g

On the Babine Range Speaking of mineral possibilities Mr.

Robertson leader of the expedition says To the west of the Rockies agricul-that the Babine range of mountains tural lands were not found in large that the Babine range of mountains which runa from the southers shore of the lake have only begun to be prospected, but at the same time therewere a number of claims staked, which produced at least samples of copper, silver and gold ore that indicated possibilities and lead to the hope of greater things in the future. The Peace river formed by the confluence of the Parsnip and Finlay rivers derives from the latter tributary wash from a district in which placer gold has already been found in considerable quantities. Consequently as might be expected, the bed of the Peace river shows black sand and indications of placer gold throughout its explored length, some of the bars giving "colors" quite sufficient to prospect for dredging or steam-shovel ground. The bars of the Peace river valley to the eastern because of the province are despected as fine grairle bench land, easy

"T. St. P.," writing in the Winnipeg | boulders of any considerable size, "T. St. P.," writing in the Winnipeg Bree Press, says:

Last spring numerous bodies of prospectors left Edmonton mysteriously for the mountain passes leading into river, but also to the banks of the northern British Columbia. Some of them are still out, whilst ethers who have returned maintain a discreet sil-

to Moberly lake and Pine river disest fires have done great damage, but tricts and the Pouce Coupe there is a new growth, There are also prairie.

moisture and water for stock.

"Of this large area of land, which will some day be utilized for farming," says the not over optimistic Mr. Robertson, "the choicest parts were seen around the ends of Moberly lake, the former about 40 miles long by 25 miles wide, a solid block of fine rolling prairie, clear of trees and covered with grass suitable for hay, well watered and with splendid soil. This is probably the largest solid block of farming land in British Columbia." Yet there are no settlements except the isolated posts of the Hudson's Bay company, which are primarily furtrading posts, agriculture being only a matter of inclination with the factor.

Mr. Robertson estimates that the climate compares very favorably with that ef, the province of Quebec and that fruit could be eastly grown as well as cerears. that fruit could be easily grown as well

But we have in this report a glimpse But we have in this report a gumpse of only a very small portion of the practically unexplored parts of British Columbia, which are known mainly to the world by the names of the mining divisions. The boundaries of mining divisions in British Columbia generally follow the height of land separating watersheds. A glande at the map will show that white in ascending from Donald the C.P.R. approaches the 52nd degree of north latitude, it immediately turns southward until it runs along the Fraser river within a few miles of the American boundary. The southern districts are small, showing at once the comparative density of population and the industrial activity about which so

Vastness of Country

much has been written. A ready idea of the condition of the country may be gathered from the fact that the farthest north reached by a wagon is Barkerville, on the southern edge of the Cariboo district, leaving more than half of the province, a territory of 300.000 square miles in area, without better means of internal communication than the trail and the cance. It tion than the trail and the cance. It is needless to say that the search in this region has been so far mainly for the precious metals, and it is to the report of the minister of mines for Bri-

Cariboo ,
ariboo Division—
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tin Division—  1903
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lard, Stikine and Skeena Divisions-
1903

In these divisions which may be said to be still untouched, lode gold, silver, lead and copper have been extracted, although the transportation difficulties are for the moment insuperable. The new transcontinental will run through Cariboo, Omineca and Skeena divisions and will, roughly speaking, bring the country to the north from 350 to 400 miles nearer to rallway communication. The districts to the south will even derive greater benefits from the branch line to Vancouver. This in itself will be sufficient to operate a revolution in the country. But already a great change has set in in the manner of working the placers.

Impending Changes

Throughout British Columbia the individual placer miners are passing away. Every year these picturesque chracters are finding less and less ground suited to their independent mode of operation. The Atlin district that large triangular territory which

The Guggenheim's Advent

The most potent influence in hastening these changes has been that of Guggenheim & Sons, of New York, who are seizing upon every promising mining proposition from Mexica to the Yukon, whenever opportunity offers. On Pine creek after acquiring a number of properties, they installed a 70-ton Bucyrus steam shovel, capable of handling 3.000 cubic vards a day of 24 handling 3.000 cubic vards a day of 24 handling 3,000 cubic yards a day of 24 hours. They operate it night and day in the summer season, but decline to furnish details of their operations. The Guggenheims are also very busy in se curing options in other parts of the Atlin. French capital has also been introduced on Boulder creek by the Societe Miniere de la Colombie Britannique, but unfortunately the appearance of this company immediately lead to litigation. ead to litigation

Lode Mining

Aside from placer mining in the Atlin, promising quartz deposits have been found around Tutshi lake, and in fact all through the district. The quartz deposits in and about "Rainy Hollow" on the Klehini river, in the northwest corner of the district are at-tracting considerable attention and indications are that a copper camp will be established there in the near fu-ture. Over a hundred claims have been located in apparently very extensive deposits or ledges of what is said to be self-fluxing copper ore, which also carries good values in gold. There have also been discovered in the same vicinity ledges of galens

to clear, with a sufficient supply of signal in the clear of the supply and incompleted was as follows:

"Of this large area of land, which will some day be utilized for farming," says the not over optimistic Mr. Robertson, "the choicest parts were seen around the ends of Moberly lake, the former about 40 miles long by 25 miles are lend to the clear of trees and covered between \$20,000 and locations have been made on well despend to the carry rock, and livelinoo, the lung-preached axiom that the quantity of water available for hydraulicing is the measure of the output, has had the measure of the output, has had the surface of the choicest parts were seen around the ends of Moberly lake, the former about 40 miles long by 25 miles with a sufficient supply of this large area of land, which will also open measure of the output, has had the works for rendering available considerable of the deposits of silves, gold works for rendering available considerable of the extreme, only aware advent of the railway to prove active in a schist country rock, carrying values in silver, gold and lead, with a little copper, and the surface of the output, has had the works for rendering available considerable of the surface of the output, has had t

On the Urmk river, a profitable placer field in the eighties, quartz containing native gold, fine galena, silver and gray copper, has been found in veins that have induced capitalists to build a wagon road. The existence of gold-bearing black sands, copper and coal on the Charlotte islands has also long been known. Three hundred miles northwest of Quesnel by pack trail a new town is springing up, Aldermere, upon the prospect of valuable coal and quartz mines in the Bulkley valley, which will be within a few miles of the new trans-continental. And yet there remains immense stretches of unexpectation of the new trans-continental. And yet there remains immense stretches of unexpectations of the provide immediate tonnage road and employment for a number of men. Already have a second to the timber areas of the provide immediate tonnage road and employment for a number of men. Already have a second to the timber areas of the provide immediate tonnage road and employment for a number of men. Already have a second to the timber areas of the provide immediate tonnage road and employment for a number of men. Already have a second to the timber areas of the provide immediate tonnage road and employment for a number of men. Already have a second to the provide immediate tonnage road and employment for a number of men. Already have a second to the provide immediate tonnage road and employment for a number of men. Already have a second to the provide immediate tonnage road and employment for a number of men. Already have a second to the provide immediate tonnage road and employment for a number of men. Already have a nu plored country and many mountainous The principal logging operation

C. P. R. Enters Field

the future of northern British Columbia is the recent announcement that the Canadian Pacific has decided to immediately extend its system northimmediately extend its system north- ly spruce and cedar. Betwee ward from Kamloops along the valley Clearwater and Albreeda there of the Thompson river to the Yellow Head pass, where it would cross the transcontinental lines from Edmonton. The great company has been in possession of information about this country ever since it sent out surveyors more than 20 years ago and it can not be doubted that it is only acting after mature deliberation, especially when the development of the prairie provinces offers so great a field for its activities. The Kamloops board of trade has recently properly in the control of the control has recently prepared an interesting paper on the potentialities of the richly endowed valley of the North Thompson and its tributaries. There are, acmolydenum and other metals, all within from 45 to 60 miles from tide-water
and Hames, Alaska.

On the watershed of the Turnagain
or Black river, in the Liard division

To Black river in the Liard division

To Black river in the Liard division

To structure and its tributaries. There are, acthe document, broad
ally elated. The people of Kamloops are nature
areas, and mineral lands of certain
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The people of Kamloops are nature
areas, and mineral lands of certain
or Black river in the Liard division.

that large triangular territory which the precious metals, and it is to the report of the minister of mines for British Columbia, the latest of which is just to hand, that one must turn for list production of placer gold fairly well, but this is through the capacity of this vast territory.

Taking Cariboo as the southern limit of the territory to be described, the production in detail of the gold placers for the last four years for which stars.

The production is that large triangular territory which that large triangular territory which the precious metals, and it is to the wedges in between the Yukon and the coastal extension of Alaska, is keeping in the production of placer gold fairly well, but this is through the wedges in between the Yukon and the coastal extension of Alaska, is keeping in the production of placer gold fairly well, but this is through the work of small companies, soon to be replaced by larger ones. A large steam showel plant has been installed on shallow ground and promises to be a large producer. In the Dease lake section of Cassiar, despite the difficulties of transportation, one hydraulic companies, and mineral lands of certain dorn the Lister division of Rlack river, in the Liard division of Ramloops the valley is well settled and and although this is by no means the form \$31 to \$111 to the ton in gold. Silver and copper, by the most crude methods. Fair looking ore was also found on the Iskut river in this diamethod of the Turnagain of Rlack river, in the Liard division value. For fifty miles from the city of Kamloops the valley is well settled and although the wedges in between the Yukon and the coal of the North Thompson or Rlack river, in the Liard division of Kamloops the valley is well-set when the city of kamloops the valley is well-set with and the semiling areas, and mineral lands of certain division of Ramloops the valley is well-set when the city of kamloops the valley is well-set when the city of kamloops the valley is well-set when the city of kamloops the valley is well-s

nage. This coal is bitum and is seven miles long.

Thompson River Forests

tracts that have never been seen by been carried on in the country the ever inquisitive prospector.

C. P. R. Enters Field

Kamloops and the Clearwate In this section fir and red process. dominate, although consider More significant of abiding faith in may be found in some place

Beyond the strategical imof the link between the main Kamloops and any trans-co roads using the Yellow Head are all permanent in their natur stock raising, farming, dairying, ing and lumbering, with the subsicindustries which naturally follow.

north and south. The new line w bring the coal of the North Thompso

## All Were Good Neighbors

ily into the field. Round and round the machines hurried, reaping the ripe famished for a good meal as they grain and leaving shocks of gold dapping the level lands. The sick man heard the buzz of the reapers and town the field was ready for the tried to get to the window—but his spring rains. Nor was this all. So wife told him what was happening, and he fell into a deep, sweet sleep.

may be that it will the average off, strength good kind of court for some beautiful the average off, strength good kind of court for some beautiful the average off, strength good kind of court good kind

away, and the whole township had but seven families.

One morning three self-binders with full complement of helpers came rattling over the prairie. The drivers did not ask for permission, but went bodily into the field. Round and round the machines hurried, reaping the ripe famished for a good meal as they are the self-binders was as busy as

in the midst of pressing narvest that a farmer miles away may save his crop, but it is a pretty good sort of sentiment that prompts the action. It may be that it will count for some-

"Why did you come back?" I asked a Westerner who returned to a prairie husband's illness. It was time for petual struggle with the labor problems after two years in New York. It seemed incomprehensible that he should leave the excitement of lewer Broadway for the monotory of the broad plains.

"Neighbors!" was his response, "Would you want to spend your life where the people twenty feet away do not know your name or care whether you live or die? We were brought a number of men who were coming the young live or die? We were brought a number of men who were coming the pay of the young live or die? We were brought a number of men who were coming the entire membership of the solid ploughs and harrows. To the east blessed town came near us, when we were others, so to the south and west, there of the head given a two days' benefit to the Methodists, who think for a minute. All centred at the home—what's the use of living that to work, turning permission, went to work, turning permission, went to work, turning the entire membership of the south of a "cotton-picking benefit" on mer, went up and down the long field, snapping off the spikes of malze, fore he left town he had given a two think for a minute. All centred at the wanted money for a new church; two days to the Presbyterians, who wanted money for a new church: two days and the thing gloves that some of the worker. They were In half an hour he had arranged for

> modation for the entire parties. said that, taking into consideration the feeding and housing of the various denominations, it cost him less than the usual expert negro pickers' work. By the time his contract with the temperance people expired, his cotton

It is no slight thing to give up a day n the midst of pressing harvest that

sociation, "Why don't you women come out and husk corn, if you want to earn some money to buy books?"

"What will you give us?" was the quick reply.

"Five cents a bushel."
"We'll do it," answered the plucky
roman, and the association was called into special session to consider the of-fer. The corn field was close to town;

the autumn weather was perfect, as autumn usually is on the prairies; the women were eager for a chance to show their husbands their courage and enthusiasm. a16d On the appointed morning they gathered, a hundred of them, and, with the wagons provided by the farmer, went up and down the long field, snapping off the spikes of maize,

much. We packed up and started for home—what's the use of living that way?"

Does neighborliness exist, like our old geometry problems, in inverse ratio to the square of the distance? Personable of the sixty acres, and by noon half one day last summer, away out in the land was ready for the spring the western Kansas wheat lands, rains.

"Now, Mis' Mason," said the leader, and the country.

think for a mines.

days to the Presbyterians, who wanted new furniture; two days to the Catholics, to replenish a mission fund; and closhed a deal with the Woman's Christian of the sixty acres, and by noon half the land was ready for the spring the western Kansas wheat lands, rains.

"Now, Mis' Mason," said the leader, and the tuning days to the Presbyterians, who wanted new furniture; two days to the Catholics, to replenish a mission fund; and closhed a deal with the Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the Loyal Legion for three days each, the proceeds to be used to aid the temperance cambally the leader, and when the sunset came the long afternoon's struggle commenced. But only two or three of them gave up, and when the sunset came the

terial that the roads are good and the farmers have good horses; the will-

steel plants have been got to work in Westrn Canada—in Ontario and Mani-toba. The most western of the three, ronto capitalist not previously associated with the iron trade, who had been impressed with the enormous of scrap iron that was con- of 25 tons capacity and one of 20 tons, stantily accumulating west of the which up to the present have been Lakes, for which there was no Canadian market nearer than Sault Ste Britain. This plant is owned by the Marie, Hamilton, or Montreal. He Ontario Steel company, which is man-realized that most of this scrap iron ufacturing the smaller sizes of steel haps.

One day last summer, away out in the land was ready for the spring of the sprin was practically worthless owing to the rails such as are used in machine land water transport charges insched to shipping it to the blast furnaces or puddling plants east of the Lakes. He accordingly secured a site adjacent to the Canadian Pacific Rail-way company's becompany's becompany's becompany's becompany's becompany has been buying pig-iron to supplement the output of these two furnaces. A new blast furnace of 400 tons capacity is however, now in construction, and adjacent to the Canadian Pacific Rail-mile sizes of structural steel.

Production of the Several Plants.

Although the Canadian iron and complained careful mile began work in June.

A correspondent of the London Times writes as follows in the Engineering supplement:

Since May last three new iron and steel plants have been got to work in Westrn Canada—in Ontario and Mani-

Westrn Canada—in Ontario and Manitoba. The most western of the three,
and the most recent to come into service, is the rolling mill at Winnipes.
Hitherto there have been no iron rolling mills west of Hamilton, Ontario.
The new mill at Winnipes has a somewhat interacting history. The mill

Graying a larger amount ner

in Canada—in Ontario.

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Company, will mut be put into again. somewhat interesting history. The mill and the puddling furnace there were not erected by an iron manufacturing company as is sually the case in entermines of this sort, but by a To
tetrprises of this sort, but by a To-

the pickers the next day, and close to six thousand pounds were picked. All denominations kept their dates with the cotton-planter, who provided ed liberal meals and sleeping accommodation for the entire parties. How are their neighbors than are their neighbors than are their neighbors than are their neighbors than are their neighbors. In selves as the Manitoba Iron Rolling selves as the Manitoba Iron Rolling has had its headquarters in Philadel-phia, and has collected statistics and under Canadian law, and in June last the provided in the pudding furnace and the mill were got to work.

On the pickers the next day, and close to selves as the Manitoba Iron Rolling has had its headquarters in Philadel-phia, and has collected statistics and data concerning the industry in the United States. At the present time got to work. "donation party," by which a group of farmers' wives seeks to bring happiness into some household where trouble has entered.

It matters not that telephones and rural routes are many, it is not matural routes are many, it is not material that the roads are good and the But raw material in the form of scrap ment charged with the duty of col-fron is plentiful, and likely to be still more plentiful as the West fills up; city, or as to the output of the iron and steel plants, except as regards the temperance people expired, his cotton larmers have good norses; the willmakes safely housed, while his neighbors were yet scouring the country
for help.

A similar experience was that of a
central Kansas farmer, who said to
the president of the City Library as-

Company, will not be put into ast again.

Londonderry Iron and Mining Com-

Algoma Steel Company (Limited), Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario.—There are now in service two blast furnaces of a since the rail mill began work in June most ready for work. This is the se-Dominion, and when the third blast furnace is in operation the furnace ca-

pacity of this western plant will

within 100 tons a day of that of the

Hamilton, Ontario.-One blast fu of 150 tons capacity at work: furnaces. All the furnace product used at the company's rolling mil Midland, Georgian Bay, blast furnace of a capacity of 125 per day. A second furnace of pany for use in the cupolas at Bessemer plant. There are no hearth furnaces or any equipment additional to the blast furnaces.

On his West, Mr. Dominion g lumbia, wh ment contr ing for two the main

tonight, an Regina.

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future the trade will bilities of Pacific occase the seals in this

In view