

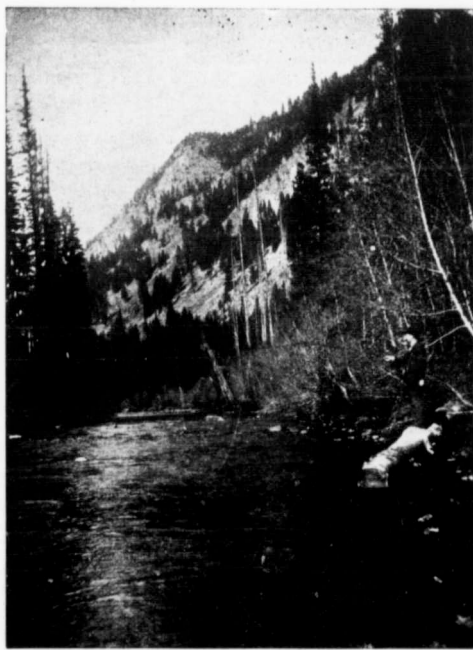
But it is as a residence town that Midway offers most attractions. No other town on Boundary creek can fairly claim to possess equal advantages from a health point of view. With a dry, bracing atmosphere, an abundant supply of pure water, favourable sanitary conditions, an absence of contagious diseases, plenty of room for outdoor sports, level roads for driving, etc., good shooting and fishing in summer, and excellent skating and sleighing in winter—these combine to make it par excellence, the best residence town in this part of the district.

Mr. C. M. Crouse is townsite agent and editor of the *Midway Advance*; Mr. E. A. Hain, postmaster; Mr. R. Gardom, deputy collector of customs, and Mr. A. A. McPhail, principal of the public school. It may be of interest to add that the site of the town, which was for years known as Eholts, was purchased in 1893 from the pre-emptor, Louis Eholt, by Capt. R. C. Adams, of Montreal, Quebec, for himself and several Montreal associates. The townsite was platted in 1893, and later the Midway company was organised to acquire this and other property of the original syndicate.

WEST FORK OF KETTLE RIVER.

IN June of 1901 the *MINING RECORD* published an interesting article on the West Fork of Kettle river and its tributaries, accompanied by a sketch map, by Mr. James Atwood, a pioneer in the Boundary and a man of considerable prospecting experience and general knowledge of the country. In this particulars were given of several "mineral zones" occurring along the West Fork or its tributary creeks. The first was the Boomerang mining camp, the southern boundary of which is Boomerang creek, flowing into the West Fork about six miles above the confluence of that stream with the main Kettle river. The Boomerang camp was described as "a mineral granite belt about three miles wide by nine miles long, commencing about two miles east of the West Fork and running in a westerly direction for nine miles. The principal mineral zone appears to be in the southeast corner of the belt, and about equally divided by the river. The ore is gold, silver, copper and iron, carrying some tellurium, and is partially free milling." This mineral belt is crossed by French and Kelly creeks, which run through deep, rugged canyons, the country rock of which is deeply impregnated with iron. Other creeks come in from one side or the other as the West Fork is ascended, but as yet no mineral discoveries of importance have been made up these. Higher up is Cranberry creek, which is the southern boundary of the Beaver creek mineral belt, lying on both sides of the West Fork and, so far as explored, extending for about 30 miles up the river, and having an area more or less mineralized throughout of about 150 square miles. There are two mineral zones in the Beaver creek belt. The Beaver mountain zone takes in that part of it lying east of the West Fork, and from the mouth of Cranberry creek to the head waters of Beaver creek, about 15 miles in length by about 5 in width, the area being somewhere about 75 square miles. The best known claims around Beaverdell, which is the town of this part of the district, are the Bell, Sally, Bounty, Washington and Idaho, on all of which some development work has been done that has opened up veins of ore generally running well in gold and silver. Half a dozen miles higher up the West Fork is the Carmi mine and the embryo town of Carmi, named after his native town, in Illinois, U.S.A., by Jas. Dale, who, in August, 1896, located the Carmi and the neighbouring Butcher

Boy. The Carmi was sold in 1900 to the representative of some old country capitalists, and it in the winter of 1900-1 sent down to the smelter 885 tons of ore, which had to be hauled on sleighs more than 50 miles to the railway station at Midway. This ore is generally understood to have returned a gross value of from \$40 to \$50 per ton. In the same vicinity is the Rambler, the ore of which also runs high. The "Carmi zone" including the country about the Arlington, situate higher up the river, takes in an area of about 30 square miles. The Arlington is a re-location of the old Headlight, which was located on May 6th, 1895, by Peter Heldstab, and was the first mineral claim up here staked and recorded. Before the summit of the divide between the Kettle river and Okanagan river valleys is reached other creeks flow into the West Fork, among them Wilkinson, Hall and China creeks, and the East Fork, this last a



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considerable stream, about 10 miles in length. The West Fork from its head waters to its confluence with the main Kettle river, is about 45 miles in length, and drains a country that after it shall have been given transportation facilities (two railway preliminary surveys have already been made through here) will likely come into prominence as a mining section.

Mr. R. W. Brock, of the geological survey of Canada, briefly describes the geological features of this district thus: One mile above Rock creek, dolomites, serpentine, argillites and greenstones, probably belonging to the Cache creek series, occur. After continuing about a mile these give place to a conglomerate, probably tertiary. The conglomerate is soon succeeded by more of the Cache creek rocks, which continue to James creek. From James creek to Westbridge, and from Westbridge up the West Fork of Kettle river to Boomerang creek the dark purplish and reddish basalts (bird's-eye porphyries of the prospector) obtain. From