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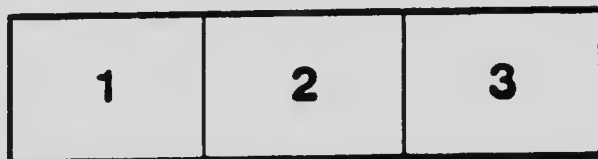
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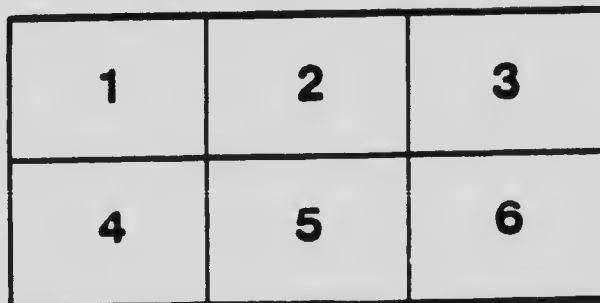
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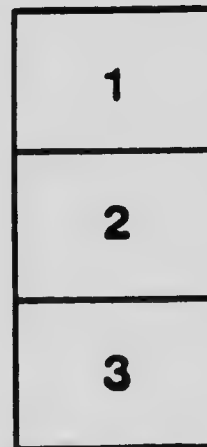
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DECEMBER, 1905

Mother Earth's Treasure Vaults

AND

Other True Tales of Achievement, Development
and Opportunity

IN THE

BOUNDARY
SOUTHERN OKANAGAN
SIMILKAMEEN
NICOLA

DISTRICTS OF

BRITISH COLUMBIA

BY PERCY F. GODENBATH

PUBLISHED BY
THE COLONIST PRINTING AND PUBLISHING CO., LTD., LTD.
VICTORIA, B. C.

PROSPECTUS

OBJECT With the *primary object* of placing before the reading public a *blend* of short stories *sorted* from the lives of those who *delve* into the hills in search of Mother Earth's hidden treasure vaults, the *promoter* of this journalistic *venture* formed a *small syndicate* of pencil pushers

DESCRIPTION Lying between Christina lake on the east, the Hope range of mountains on the west, with the forty ninth parallel of latitude for its southern *end line*, and stretching some fifty miles to the north, is an *area* of more or less heavily timbered, mountainous country with intersecting fertile valleys, mighty streams and torrential water courses and placid lakes a country where Nature has been lavish in the *distribution* of her *mineral wealth*. Embosomed in this veritable Empire are the *main divisions* of the Boundary, Osoyoos and Similkameen, British Columbia

HISTORY Half a century ago this vast hinterland was practically unknown except to roving bands of warlike Indians and an occasional trapper in the employ of Canada's historic commercial corporation, "The Governor and Company of Adventurers of England Trading into Hudson's Bay." In 1857-8, the years of the Fraser river gold excitement, came the *prospector* who scoured the country in search of *placer*, several streams and creeks yet bearing witness of having been *exploited* for the yellow metal to be found in the *auriferous sands*. The mainland of the Province was an independent Crown Colony administered by Governor (afterwards, Sir) James Douglas. The fall of '59 saw hundreds of *prospectors* evading the sands of the Similkameen, Tulameen and other rivers to the east. The necessity at once arose for means of better *communication* between the numerous *camp*s on these rich streams and Yale and Victoria, the natural *supply points*. Governor Douglas in the winter of 1860 called to his service a young English civil engineer named Edgar Dewdney, to whom he entrusted the task of building a four foot *trail* from Hope across the almost impassable Hope range to Vermillion Forks, the junction of the Similkameen and Tulameen rivers, a distance of 65 miles. The year following witnessed the *rush* of over 2000 *miners* to the Rock Creek *placers* and the *trail* was continued on to that point. Three years later, in '64, Wild Horse creek in east Kootenay was *discovered*, and upon the *reports* of its fabulously rich dirt reaching the coast a *stampede* started to the new found *El Dorado*. Governor Frederick Seymour knowing the importance of having direct means of communication on the coast, at once followed in the steps of his predecessor in employing young Dewdney, and within seven months the *trail* was completed and the merchants on the coast were sending in *supplies* by *pack train* a distance of some 500 miles. It will thus be seen that in the earliest days of its *exploitation* all *trails* led to the coast and all *supplies* came thence. This should be repeated in the fuller and permanent *development* of the country, when steel roads are

taking the place of *trails* and the iron horse of the *convoys*. The total cost to the Colony of that *undertaking* amounted to only \$74,000. Even today some parts of this historic highway are still in use, but for the most it is overgrown with rank vegetation and the numerous bridges that spanned gorges and streams have rotted and fallen away.

METALLIFEROUS DEPOSITS The *alluvial deposits* having been *depleted*, the southern portion of the province remained *dormant*, practically speaking, until the '80's, when once again came the *Bedouin of the hills*, this time in search of *metalliferous lodes* and *veins carrying gold, silver, copper and lead*. From thence onward the districts, hampered at first for *lack of capital* to develop their *latent resources*, slighted by the Government in their frequent petitions for much needed appropriations to *construct trails and roads*, and even *hounded down* by the "yellow leggers," slowly but persistently came to the front. The construction of railways into the Boundary, now being extended into the Osoyoos and Similkameen districts, and the *investment of millions* in the *development* of its *mines* and the erection of big smelting works, has already placed this district in the front rank of British Columbia's *mineral producing divisions*. History is repeating itself further west. During the last two decades hundreds of adventurous spirits have faced the perils of the bleak mountains, dismal forests and turbulent streams while *traversing* the *mineralized and barren dyles* and *forming* to fight with Dame Fortune.

REPORTS Herein recorded will be found *reports*, accompanied by *plans* and illustrations, *stamped* from the *camp*s of the Boundary, Osoyoos and Similkameen—treasure tales of old Mother Earth that may produce a *shoot of interest* in the lives of the "trail blazers" who have already done so much to make known the potentialities of these districts. Some of these *reports* carry the *air marks of truth*. Others are *based* on fact but embellished with a *strata* of fiction, and the rest are *pouched* from *expert* imagination that must be accepted *cum grano salis*. Whether this classical quotation be the origin of the term "salting" the promoter cannot say.

IN CONCLUSION it might be pointed out that even today this section of the Province has barely been *scratched over*. It offers an *entirely held to drift* into for intelligent effort and brawn, and Fortune, be it remembered, plays no *favorites* between *practical prospectors* and *lenderfoot*.

ADDITIONAL SUBSCRIPTIONS Should your *invest ment pay out* satisfactorily the *Syndicate* trusts that you may be able to obtain other *subscribers* to the *venture*, so that a *dividend* may be declared by

PERCY E. GODENRAU,
The Promoter.

MOTHER EARTH'S TREASURE VAULTS

IN no part of British Columbia has development been at all commensurate with the potentialities of the Province. The untold resources of this erstwhile "Sea of mountains" as yet have been utilized only to a comparatively insignificant extent, even in the most favored districts, but the rapidity of the progress in sections where capital, railways and enterprise have been brought into connection with natural wealth and opportunity is phenomenal.

In 1895 the name "Boundary" had no special significance beyond that it marked a portion of the Kettle River Mining Division of Yale. It applied only to a territory some 150 square miles in extent, drained by Boundary creek. In 1905 the name is known wherever men have to do with wresting from the rock's ribbed vaults of Mother Earth her store of mineral treasure, and it now applies to an area extended far on three sides of the original drainage basin which bore the name ten years before.

In 1895 those roving sons of Ishmael, the mineral pros-

pectors, were scouring the country far and wide, attracted by strikes of valuable ores made in the more central parts of the district. Stakes and blazed location lines followed the course of these Redoubts of the hills, tents and open prospect holes marked their abiding places. In 1905 the prospector, with his prying pick, had drifted further afield, and the middleman, the promoter, the speculator and the operator have in turn taken his place. Where, then, was pitched the lonely tent of the argonaut are now reared permanent buildings; the stakes have been replaced by business signs, the location lines by well kept streets, while the open prospect holes and scantily timbered tunnels have given place to well engineered workings.

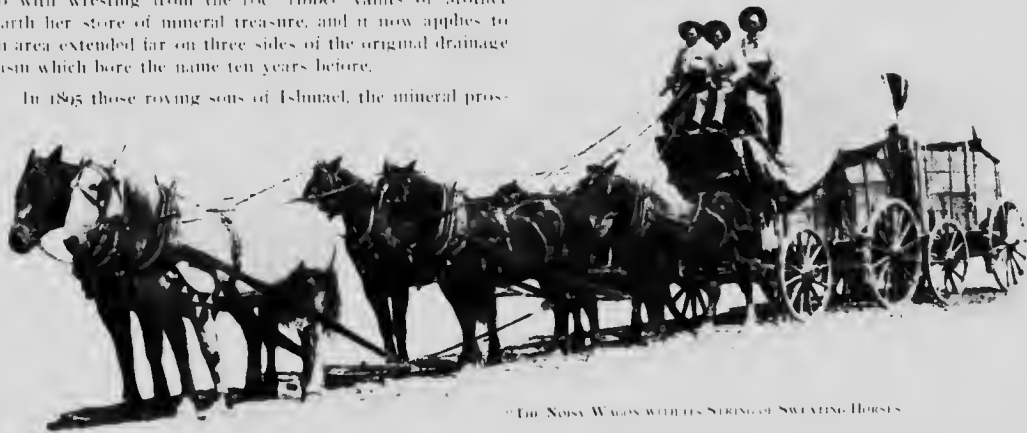
In 1895 the rope and windlass or the miners' barrow moved to the surface the few tons of mineral laboriously won from the prospector's shaft or tunnel. In 1905 it takes

great hoists, steam and electric power drawn cars, aerial and gravity trams, steam shovels and huge locomotives to handle the output from the same properties where windlass and barrow flourished a decade ago.

In 1895 the horn, the pan, the mortar and the assayer's furnace made the sum total of the reduction facilities of the Boundary. In 1905

"From the heart of the place comes a roaring sound
Of engines, men loud and well,
A throb and a beat and a liquid heat
And the scream of a power hard held."

It is from the many furnaces, pouring forth night and day the matted products from a score of mines



"THE NOISY WAGON WITH ITS STRING OF SWEATING HORSES"

In 1895 the stage, the lumbering freight wagon and the pack horse were the only means of transportation. Along the few rough roads or rougher mountain trails, patient bearers of the prospector's paraphernalia, wound a toilsome way, the noisy wagon with its string of sweating horses rolled along with its load of freight, and the weary stage passenger, bolted, pitched and bumped along a half made road. In 1905 the tinkle of the pack train bell has given way to the clang of the locomotive, and the pick saddle and the creaking wagon to the rumbling freight car, the saddle and the stage coach to the cushioned Pullman.

In 1895 the silence of the centuries had ruled over many places in the Boundary, where in 1905 the varied voices of a complex civilization awake the echoes from the fir clad hills. In ten short years the metamorphosis has been complete, from a little known territory to a widely known one; from the prospector's tent to modern business build-

ings: from the barrow to the huge steam shovel and the clanging locomotive; from the primitive pan to the modern smelter furnace; from the pack horse to the Pullman. It is not alone the exploitation of the mineral wealth of this favored district that has wrought the wondrous change. Its heavily timbered mountains, its intersecting fertile valleys and its sun-kissed southerly slopes have had their attractions, and the lumberman, the farmer, and the fruit grower have followed hard on the heels of the miner. So that while in 1895 there were a few stock ranches and fewer farms, in 1905 hundreds of smiling homesteads yield bounteous harvests.

Hampered for years by lack of capital, lack of appreciation and lack of transportation, the Boundary languished, but once these wants were supplied the district forged steadily ahead, until today it not only ranks as one of the

in the Boundary, but now the time for his reward has come and the middleman, the promoter, the speculator and the operator are formed in line awaiting their turn to follow the trails blazed by the pioneers. Energy, enterprise, capital and skill will, just as they did in the older district, unite and make for the rebuilding of the new ones. Towns are taking root, wherever the location warrants a town, and the tortuous trail of the railway grader creeps daily nearer to them, the rails are following close and before many moons have waxed and waned these districts, too, will receive the impetus which the replacing of the irresponsible cayuse by the iron horse will give to all endeavors.

The hills of these new districts have even greater wealth of mineral stored within their grim, grey walls than have those of the Boundary. The valleys smile even more alluringly to tempt the farmer, the fruit grower, and the



VIBIG ELECTRIC PLANT

1. Interior of Power House 2. Down the Kootenai River 3. Power House 4. Going Up Kootenai River at Cascade City

The Cascade Water Power & Light Company's plant at Cascade City has a capacity of 2,500 horsepower, and is designed for extension up to 5,000 h.p. The Company supplies electricity for operating southern railroads and for domestic use in Cascade City, Coeur d'Alene, Plummer and Troy, as well as for electric power at several points. The current is generated by two turbines and transmitted by a 200,000-volt line. Capital is behind the enterprise, the first of its kind in the Boundary, and the power from the Kootenai River.

best high-grade copper-producing regions of the world, but gives untold promise as an agricultural, horticultural, and residential community unparaleled in the Pacific Province. The district is yet as rich in the throbb of its opportunities, and offers an enticing and constantly expanding field for intelligent effort or investment.

In Southern Oklahoma and the Smoky Mountains and Nacoochee Valleys conditions are at present very much as they were in the Boundary a decade ago, and the same metamorphosis is even now under way. The ubiquitous prospector and ore hunter found them as was usual. He staked claims, blazed location lines, sunk holes, and pitched his tent and worked and waited or soaked and quit, just as he did

rancher, and the wind-swept, homelike ranges are still more attractive and well furnished for countless herds.

With mineral, game, plenty, unrivalled opportunities for husbandry and orchardist, well-stocked natural game preserves, unspoiled pools, in lakes and rivers, scenic beauty and a superb climate, the new districts offer attractions for the miner, the farmer, the sportsman, the artist and the vacationist, such as new other countries can boast. Fortune indeed beckons earnestly as ever the hick, the ole buck and heron, and those who heed the call will find opportunities at hand, only awaiting Iowa, Indiana or Egypt to return bounteous rewards for the effort of unblocking Mother Earth's treasure vault.

THE BOUNDLESS BOUNDARY



THE "Boundless Boundary" today stands pre-eminent in the mining districts of the province for its production of copper-gold ores. Its aggregate tonnage exceeds any other division, as also the amount of invested capital in its mines and smelters. The largest deposits of copper-gold ore in the world are found in the district, together with some of the richest argentiferous and auriferous veins. It is a wonderfully mineralized country, yet in the infancy of its development, and in comparison with many older districts, it has already to its credit more necessities. Certainly it has, by reason of its greater shipping facilities, outstripped all others in ore output.

The Boundary Mining Division (popularly, although not officially so called) embraces that portion of the province included between the north fork of the Kettle river on the east, the main Kettle river on the west, the International boundary on the south, and extending northward about 20 miles, in all some 400 square miles of territory, drained by the Kettle river and its numerous tributaries. Topographically the district consists of a series of low rounded hills, greatly in contrast to the precipitous, jagged peaks of the Kootenays, having a general northerly and southerly trend, and seldom reaching an altitude of over 5000 feet above sea level, except in the northernmost mountains, where the peaks are higher. While the mountains are not rugged, prospecting has not been easy, on account of the covering of drift which conceals the rocks over a considerable portion of the surface, and also on account of the complex geological structure of the district. According to R. W. Brock, of the Dominion Geological Survey, eruptive rocks, including granite, greenstones, lavas (and associated material) and various intrusive dykes have the widest distribution. More or less altered sedimentary rocks (limestones, argillites, quartzites), together with more highly altered metamorphosed rocks, including serpentine, are met with in all parts of the district, but do not, as a rule, have large dimensions in any place, being usually nothing more than inclusions of older formation caught up in the intrusive rocks.

Charles Deitz, still a resident of the Boundary, is generally credited with being the first prospector to invade and explore what is now termed the Boundless Boundary. He came in the fall of 1887, hunting placer, and prospected along Boundary creek. The first mineral claims to be staked were the Eagle on Hardy mountain overlooking the city of Grand Forks, and the Victoria and Washington group on Rock creek. These locations were made in 1884. W. E. Smith staked the Nausich in Smith's camp two years later. The years 1880-1 saw the first real influx of prospectors, and shortly Copper, Deadwood, Greenwood, Phoenix and other camps came into existence.

Not until railway construction took place and the Canadian Pacific built the Columbia & Western branch, tapping the camps at a cost of \$4,000,000 in 1892, did

development forge ahead. The last five years have wrought wonders. Immense sums of money have been expended in opening up the mines and in the construction of reduction works at Grand Forks, Greenwood and Boundary Falls. While the British Columbia Copper Company has played its share, it is to the Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting & Power Company that the greater credit is due. This concern has done more than any other mining corporation for the development of the mineral resources of the Boundary. The present results are chiefly due to the foresight and business acumen of its first president, S. H. C. Mier, of Montreal, and the general manager, Jay P. Graves, of Spokane. The former has now retired from the field of active participation in the affairs of the company, but Mr. Graves, one of the busiest financiers of the Falls City, still retains a general supervision, though the real management is entrusted to the hands of A. B. W. Hodges. Frederic Keffer, the engineer of the British Columbia Copper Company at Greenwood, has been in the saddle longer than any other resident operator, and has guided the destinies of his company skilfully and well. The Montreal & Boston Copper Company, recently reorganized as the Dominion Copper Company, owns some of the largest mines in the district.

Regarding the low grade copper-gold ore bodies in such camps as Phoenix, Wellington, Summit and Deadwood, a heavy initial outlay of capital is necessary to facilitate the economical reduction of these ores to accomplish the desired end of mining and treating the maximum tonnage of ore per man employed. With the successful companies in the district at the present time, this expenditure has been along the lines of large rock crushers, handling blocks of ore which were formerly broken by hammers, improved methods of loading cars, steam shovels and automatic ore charging in the smelters. To such an extent have these labor-saving appliances been carried by the Granby Company, that without doubt today, from the unbroken ore in the mines to the copper ingots from the converters, they handle the largest tonnage of ore per man in the world. As far as actual smelting capacity goes, the Granby is treating per day, the third largest amount of copper ore on the continent with its eight furnaces.

While it is impossible to give exact values of the low grade ores, a conservative figure approaches the following: Copper 1.2 to 1.78 per cent, gold \$2, silver 25 cents per ton. Treating copper at 14 cents, this gives \$675 per ton. Mine managers are reticent to give exact cost of mining, transportation and treatment, but it comes well within the \$4 mark. Last year the Boundary produced 800,000 tons of ore, in round figures.

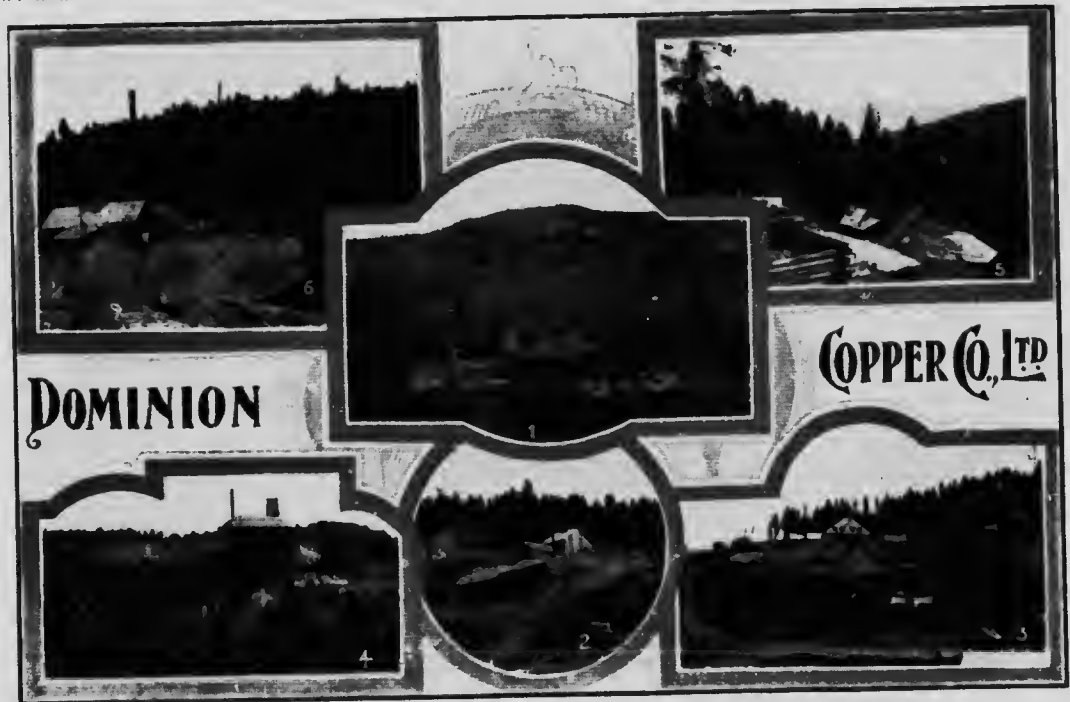
AGRICULTURAL

Within the confines of the Boundary, which embraces an area roughly estimated at from one and one-half to two

million acres, there are to be found wide and fertile valleys and sunny hill-sides, watered by numerous mountain streams, that are fast becoming famed for their agricultural and horticultural capabilities. While the principal farming and fruit growing area of the district is included in the beautiful valley of the main Kettle river, in the vicinity of Grand Forks and Midway, there are numerous other stretches notably up the North and West Forks of the Kettle river, along Boundary creek, and on the tablelands north of Midway and on Anarchist mountain—land suitable for grain growing, mixed farming and in places, with the aid of irrigation, adaptable for fruit growing. The climate is healthy and pleasant and without extremes.

It is only within the last few years that the possibilities of these fertile valleys and bench lands have generally become known. The pioneers paved the way to success, and now with the advent of railways the land is being

Throughout this part of the province, which is more or less mountainous, there are extensive intervening valleys offering unexceptionable opportunities for settlement. Within these valleys are areas of arable and pasture land, magnificent timber land, and incomparable waterways. Mining and lumbering have, up to the present, been the principal industries, and this fact has doubtless led many agriculturists to assume that the resources of this district are limited to its mineral and forest wealth. This, however, is not the case, it having already been clearly demonstrated that it is possessed of great agricultural and fruit-growing possibilities. The Boundary offers many inducements to the man of small means who is steady, frugal and industrious. Everywhere there is a great demand for labor—skilled and unskilled—in the mines, at the smelters, in the forests and on railroad construction at good living wages. Farm lands may be obtained at low prices and on easy



1 Smelter at Boundary Falls
2 Stenwinder Mine, Phoenix Camp
3 Brecklyn Mine, Phoenix Camp
4 Sunset Mine, Deadwood Camp
5 Athelston Mine, Wellington Camp
6 Morrison Mine, Deadwood Camp

rapidly taken up and settled upon. The numerous growing towns and camps, supported by the extensive mining, smelting and lumbering industries of the Boundary afford an almost unlimited market for farm and garden produce of every description. At present the local supply of meats, poultry, butter, eggs and even vegetables falls far short of the demand from home sources, and although natural conditions are favorable in every respect, draying operations in this district are so restricted that large shipments of butter and eggs are continually being brought in from across the line and the Northwest Territories. Everything the producers can grow or raise and a home market, and it goes without saying that the nearer at hand the market the better the prices for the producer.

terms of payment. Markets are right at the doors of the agriculturist. The climate of this part of the Province forms one of its most attractive features, being healthful and delightful. Of course, there are no extensive areas like those on the prairies for grain growing, but, on the other hand the assumption that this section, owing to its mountainous nature, affords few opportunities for the farmer, is entirely wrong, the very nature of the country tending to make it an ideal one for mixed farming purposes. A typical tract of 100 acres will furnish a few acres of bottom land, on which may be raised the grain required for the use of the stock on the place, and there is generally a fair proportion of bench land, capable of producing all kinds of hardy fruits, the balance of the area furnishing

ample pasturage for cattle, horses and sheep. While a good deal of the land is certainly timbered, it is by no means all heavily so, and the new settler will often find the timber of benefit as a means of revenue, and for use in the



W. H. COVERT.

THE PIONEER FRUIT GROWER OF THE BOUNDARY.

Twenty years ago Covert took up a tract of land in the Kettle River valley which presented to the eye a scene of desolate beauty unacquainted with the fertility of its own resources. Today it is the embodiment of perfected loveliness, supporting several contented families. This man starting with \$200 borrowed money has by persistent effort won from old Mother Earth a competence that entitles him in his declining years to retire from the arena of daily toil.

building of his home and the construction of sheds, fences etc.

HISTORICAL.

The following, taken from the report of the Geological Survey Department, gives some interesting information regarding the early history of the Boundary district.

The first man in the district was Charles Dritz, who came in in 1857; "Old Jolly Jack" Thornton was the second man. Boundary creek was worked for placer gold in 1862, a small town being located south of the International boundary line. In 1884 the first mineral claims in Southern British Columbia were staked, the Victoria and Washington, afterwards Old England, located on Rock creek a few miles above Kettle river. The same year two of the pioneer prospectors, John East and W. T. Smith, came to the Boundary creek district, and in 1885 they located the first claim in the district, the Rocky Bar, now the Funnel on Boundary creek near the falls. The following year they also located the Nonsuch in Smith's camp.

In 1886 the Bruce claim on Ingram mountain was located by East.

In 1887 George and David Leyson and Geo. Y. Bowerman located the Big Copper as the Blue Bird. They went on through to Trail creek, where they made some locations around what is now Rossland, but they allowed their claims to lapse. The King Solomon was located by Letabre and Lynch, who threw it up. In 1888 it was acquired by D. C. Corbin. In 1890 there were some locations made by James Atwood and John Lamon around the Buckhorn. On May 23rd, 1891, the Mother Lode was staked by William McCormick, and Richard Thompson, and on June 2nd, John East located the Sunset and Wm. Ingram located the Crown Silver.

The same summer the pioneer prospectors crossed over to what is now Phoenix. Matthew Hotter located the

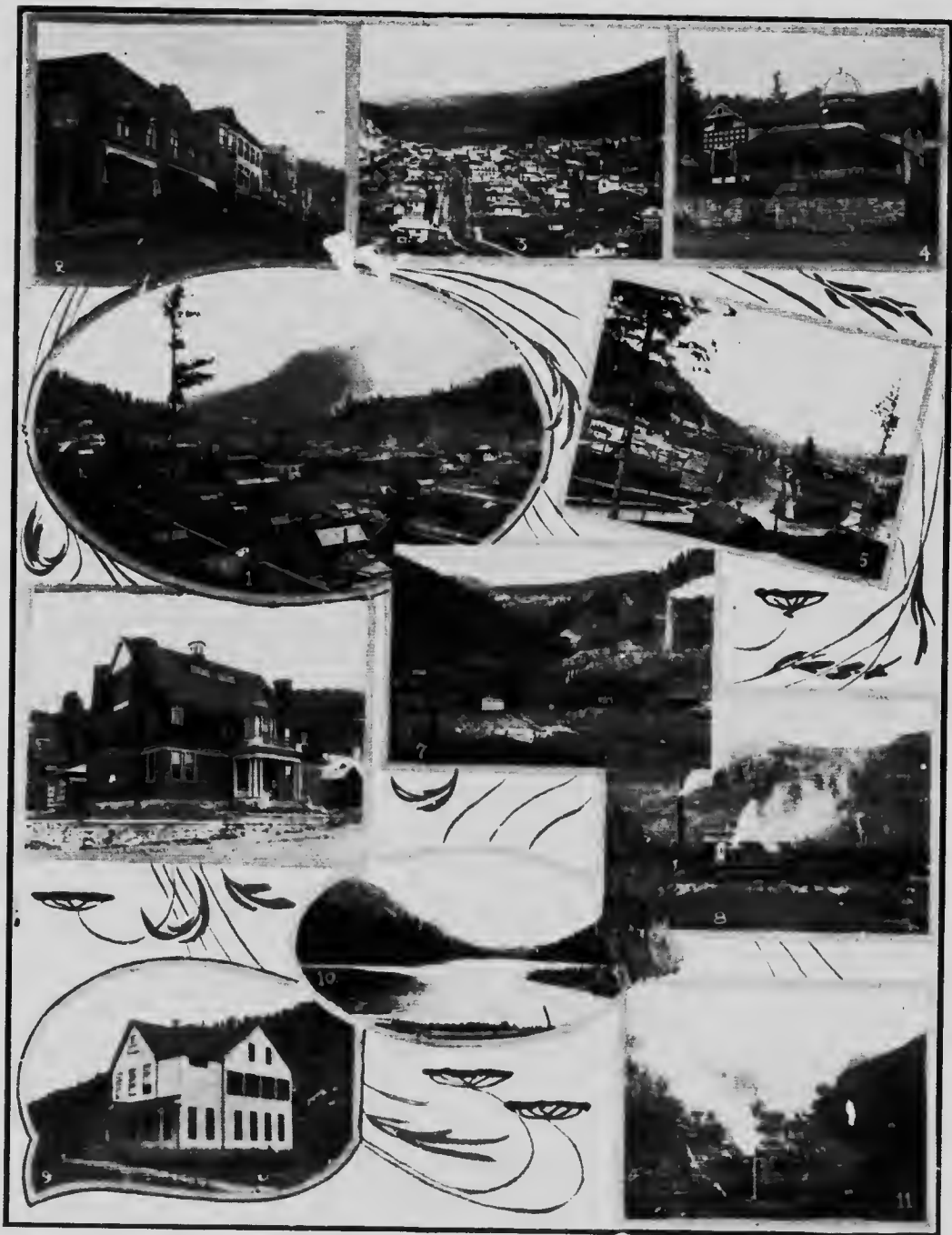
Knob Hill. Atwood located the Brooklyn and Summit camp. Scott McRae, Geo. Taylor, Henry White, Geo. Rumberger and others also made locations. White and Atwood in particular, locating White and Atwood camps. The Providence was located in 1891 by Dickman.

In 1892 Howard C. Walters brought in a 2-stamp mill, which was set up at Boundary Falls on the American Boy claim. The Providence shipped about 45 tons of ore which is said to have netted \$15,000. The Skylark is said to have shipped \$25,000 or \$30,000 worth of ore. Interest in the low grade ore bodies in the early days is said to have been awakened by Scott McRae, who made a trial shipment for outside capital, and by E. P. Sudham, who sampled the ores and brought in outside mining men. The townsite of Midway, formerly known as Eholts, was acquired by Captain R. C. Adams and associates of Montreal, in 1893. The site of Greenwood was acquired in 1895 by Robert Wood, who immediately founded the town. Grand Forks was one of the earliest settlements. On the advent of the Columbia & Western railroad most of the camps sprang suddenly into incorporated towns. The chief towns of the district are Grand Forks, Eholt, Phoenix, Greenwood, Anaconda and Midway.



BOUNDARY FALLS

These falls, located on Boundary Creek, half way between Greenwood and Midway, are owned by the Greenwood City Water Works Co., Ltd. When harnessed they will develop 140 h. p. at low water, which extends for a period of two months. A minimum of 200 h. p. is obtainable for the balance of the year. The development of the power, with a view to supplying the City of Greenwood with electric light will be undertaken in the near future. Owing to the fact that 1200 h. p. the minimum output of the falls, will not supply the growing needs of Greenwood, it is proposed to install a 400 h. p. plant using a reversible steam unit and a storage dam of 1,000,000 cubic feet to carry over the peak of the load. As the load factor of the system will not exceed 50% of the total installed load it is not expected that steam will be needed except in cases of emergency. The whole installation will make a very simple and efficient apparatus where electric storage regulation will be obtained by the use of the most highly improved apparatus to be had.



CITY OF GREENWOOD

1. Corner view of City 2. Corner Street looking South 3. View of City
 4. Corner Street looking North 5. County Court House 6. Residence, Manager Bank of Montreal
 7. Greenwood Sanitarium 8. Beautiful Long Lake 9. Anconia, a Suburb
 10. Sacred Heart Hospital

A CITY OF ACHIEVEMENT



ENACTY! Enterprise! Embolden in these words is the history of the founding and subsequent up-growth of the city of Greenwood—the financial, commercial and mining centre of the “Boundless Boundary.” Ten years ago this fall the site that now marks Greenwood was thickly covered by a forest growth of tamarack, bull-pine and poplar with slank marshes caused by the overflow of Boundary creek as it made its tortuous way through the heart of the mountain enclosed valley southward to the Kettle river. It was here in 1895 that Destiny led Robert Wood, a pioneer merchant of the Okanagan, to found a city. He purchased several hundred acres and laid out a town-site two miles in length by half a mile wide. A log store was erected and the timbered areas christened “Greenwood.”

The year following George Arthur Rendell and Ralph Smales, who conducted a trading post at Boundary Falls, amalgamated their business with Mr. Wood; and, with the upfitting of the bond on the Mother Lode mine in Deadwood camp, by New York capitalists—a momentous event for the new camp—a real impetus was given the outside world, already stirred by the boom at Rossland, to participate in the possibilities of the embryonic city and the truly remarkable mineralized country that backed it. That same year C. Scott Galloway also became interested in the town-site. From that time on the town grew apace; roads to the numerous nearby camps were built mainly by local enterprise, and the trade thereof swelled the business of the merchants. In August, 1897, the place had assumed such proportions that it was incorporated, and its people took over the responsibilities of self-government. Gradually the forest was cleared off; Boundary creek straightened out and confined at a cost of \$25,000; streets graded and miles of walks laid and systems of waterworks, telephone and electric light installed. It became modernized. Then followed the completion of the Columbia & Western branch of the C. P. R.

If Greenwood ever experienced the sensation of a “boom” it was during 1899-1900. Certainly good times reached a high water level. People flocked in, real estate and mineral claims changed hands daily; a smelter was nearing completion and scores of business blocks and hotels were going up. Then followed the inevitable depression caused through over doing things. Many predicted that the bottom had dropped out altogether, and, so reasoning, departed for new fields of effort, to again try with Dame Fortune. The rest, who perchance had sunk their little all, either could not, or, realizing that time only was needed to bring order out of the temporary chaos, stuck, and some—won out.

The past two years have wrought a wonderful change in the fortunes of several of the tenacious ones. The opening up by local money of the “high grade” prospects (overlooked for years in the scramble to obtain “low grade” ore bodies) has resulted in much needed outside capital again coming to the front, and owners have been enabled to sell for cash or bond at good figures. Today Greenwood is not the city of the “years of plenty,” with streets alive with happy-go-lucky prospectors, speculators and the usual crowd that follow in the wake of every mining excitement, that gives it a truly harlequin coloring. Instead, it perhaps strikes the casual visitor as dull, relieved

by the continual shriek or toot-toot of a passing ore train and the rumble of powder blasts that come up from the earth and echo and re-echo through the valley. Look deeper; and one learns another story. Wild speculation has ceased; so too has the merry tinkle of the roulette wheel; more sober business methods are in vogue. All down the line banker, merchant, miner, clerk, physician and even padre are investing their dollars in “high grade” prospects and mines. The civic finances are in an excellent condition, and substantial reductions have been made on the bonded indebtedness.

Immediately surrounding the city, go where you will, every point of the compass has its scene of mining activity within an hour's walk of the post office. Again, on a larger scale, if a circle were described with Greenwood for its centre and a radius of about eight miles, the circumference would pass through or include at least a dozen separate mining camps. Within the first mile are working a score of properties, and it is this new, ever expanding pay roll of the “high grade” mines that local “capitalists” have made that is vitalizing, and bodes so much for the future prosperity of the town. To this must be added the substantial pay roll at the local smelters of the British Columbia Copper Company and the Dominion Copper Company, directly tributary, together with the big mines of Deadwood camp.

Greenwood's business men are wide-awake and enterprising, and it is to this fact that the city owes much of its progress and stability. At a glance the many business blocks, hotels, churches, civic and provincial buildings and numerous private residences, the ensemble of the town as it were, would hardly be credited by a stranger, to the growth of less than a decade of years. Few places there are in the province, with double the age, equal to the “Commercial Metropolis of the Boundary.”



Business premises of White Bros., Druggists, and Mr. Logan, Jeweler, at Greenwood.



Barbara Ore Dump.

Fremont Shaft
Strathmore Headworks

Strathmore Funnel.

IN THE HIGH GRADE BELT

SURROUNDING Greenwood on every side, and in several instances actually adjoining the corporation limits, are what are locally termed the "high grade" mines. In the early history of the Boundary, when the race for the big low grade copper-gold ore bodies was at its height, these rich gold and silver veins were passed over, and for many years the ground lay unworked. The veins are invariably small, but contain extremely rich ore. They are found in the hornblende granites and altered sedimentary rocks. At the present time capital is being attracted to their possibilities, and within recent months several deals have been made. The majority of the claims are located in Providence and Skylark camps to the north and flanking the eastern boundary of the townsite.

Starting at the northern limits the claims lie on each side of Boundary creek, and extend a mile beyond the city. An American syndicate has under bond some of the holdings at one time included in the Boundary Creek M. & M. Company's holdings. On the Gold Bug, formerly one of the Alphabetical group, a 320-foot crosscut to strike the vein at a depth of 600 feet is being driven by contract. In the early history of the claim several carloads of rich silver and gold quartz ore were shipped to the smelter, and the management of the Gold Bug Mining Co., Ltd., is justified in the belief that with the striking of the vein at depth the mine will yield as profitably as ever.

The Boundary-Elkhorn Co., Ltd., incorporated last spring by Phillip McDonald and James Sutherland, the original owners of the Elkhorn group, owns 104 acres of land, lying between the Gold Bug and Providence, on the line of the Canadian Pacific railway. Over 500 feet of work—shaft, tunnel and drift—has been done on the property and ore to the value of \$75,000 has been taken therefrom. The values consist chiefly in gold and silver, the latter predominating, and netting an average of over \$100 to the ton in carload lots. The principal development is a 142-foot incline shaft, following the vein. It is said that the richest silver ore ever discovered in British Columbia came from this mine. The ore consists of massive native silver, ruby silver, antimonial silver, galena, grey copper, and iron and copper pyrites in a quartz gangue. The vein is from 6 to 12 inches in width. Smelter returns gave \$102.58, \$116.02 and \$121.48, respectively, per ton. The intention of the management now is to continue the sinking of the shaft 200 feet deeper, on the same incline, about 40 degrees, and crosscut the vein at each 100-foot level. A ten drill air compressor hoist and pumping plant is to be installed.

Chicago capital is behind the Providence Mining Company, Ltd., owning the Providence mine. It is one of the principal producers of the camp; well equipped in machinery plant and is slated to pay reasonable dividends on a capitalization of \$200,000. The Providence is developed by a main working incline shaft to a depth of 400 feet with

levels at every 100 feet. Roughly, 1,600 feet of drifting and stoping has been accomplished in the upper levels. The company is now sinking to the 600-foot level, following the vein, which is well defined and measures from 6 to 18 inches in width, and is known to be continuous to a depth of over 1,000 feet. The ore contents consist of lead and zinc, with gold and silver values predominating. Values average over \$100 in carload shipments. The machinery equipment consists of a 90-h. p. boiler and a 16-in. x 28-in. Rand air compressor with a capacity of 6 drills. Superintendent P. Dermody has under him a force of 30 men.

The Greenwood Consolidated Mining & Smelting Co., Ltd., was organized last summer to take over and consolidate the Strathmore, Fremont and Barbara crown granted claims formerly owned by separate corporations, with a view to a more economical and ambitious programme of development and the installation of suitable machinery plants. The ores of these three properties, carrying galena, quartz and iron, blend sufficiently so that they may be treated together. In time the company purposes having its own concentrator and reduction plant. The Fremont adjoins the Providence to the south and has the same series of veins. A 50-foot shaft has been sunk on what is believed to be the main Providence vein, with a 20-foot drift towards the north. The vein measures eight inches, carrying from \$68 to \$80 in gold and silver per ton, showing at times bunches of native silver, which considerably enhances the values. On a parallel vein a 60-foot shaft was sunk on a lead measuring four to five inches. From this working several small test shipments have been made, which gave an average of \$81 per ton. There are several open cuts and prospecting tunnels on a third vein, exposing a well-defined quartz lead.

Adjoining the Fremont to the south is the Strathmore claim. The development work consists of 120 feet of shaft and crosscuts, with drifts north and south on the vein of 134 feet. The vein measures 6 to 10 inches, with a general average of 8 inches. Values run from \$48 to \$300 per ton in gold and silver, and native silver and free gold frequently occur. In point of continuity of vein and uniformity of values the Strathmore is exceptional. There is some 20 tons of first class ore sacked ready for shipment, which will average in the neighborhood of \$100 per ton, and from 12 to 15 tons of second class ore on the dump, with a value estimated at \$35 per ton. Previous test shipments from surface exposures returned \$88, but as is usual with the claims in the "high grade" belt, values materially increase as depth is obtained. There is also on the property a crosscut tunnel in over 300 feet, the objective being to tap the vein at a depth of 400 feet, and providing large ore reserves and ample stoping ground. It will also, on completion, effect a considerable saving in extraction of the ore, avoiding hoisting, and giving ample facilities for drainage. On account of these two claims adjoining, it is ultimately proposed to drive a low level tunnel on the



ONE OF THE DIVIDEND PAYING COMPANIES

line of junction so as to exploit the whole of the ground at depth and tapping a series of parallel veins known to exist on both properties.

The third claim, the Barbara, owned by the Greenwood Consolidated M. & S. Co., is in Skylark camp, and is one of the most extensively developed and has perhaps the strongest and widest vein in the camp. There is a 180-foot shaft sunk on the vein, with crosscuts and drifts of 285 feet, besides a large amount of surface stripping, exposing the ledge for several hundred feet. The vein measures from two to three feet in width, sampling \$30 to \$80. In places bunches occur with values as high as \$150 in gold and silver. No shipments have been made, but a large amount of ore has been blocked out. The best method of treating the Barbara ore will be by concentration, and it is the intention of the management, at no distant period, to equip the claim with a suitable concentrating plant. The mine will then be in a position to maintain an output of fully 20 tons per day. With such a plant, hand sorting of ore will be obviated, thus lessening the expense of treatment. There is some 50 tons on the dump, besides a large amount already blocked out in the stopes. The company has its head office in Chicago, being represented at Greenwood by Alexander Miller.

The Pince Henry Abernethy Mining & Developing Syndicate is a local concern formed to operate and develop the Pince Henry and Abernethy claims. On the Pince Henry a shaft is down 100 feet on a fine vein that averages eight inches of clean ore.

IN SKYLARK CAMP

Further east and higher up the hill in Skylark camp, is the Lake group of 177 acres owned by the Chicago British Columbia Mining Company, of which H. H. Shallenberger, one of the pioneer operators in the "high grade" belt, is manager. The ground owned by this company consists of the Lake, Idaho, Yellowstone fraction, Crescent fraction and Don Pedro. The company is a strong one financially, having some 150 stockholders, including several wealthy manufacturers of Chicago. Of recent date development has been principally confined to the Don Pedro, where a 150-foot shaft is being sunk. The vein averages six to eight inches. In following down the hole to the 74 foot, over a

carload of splendid ore was extracted, more than sufficient to pay for development. This showing is holding out as further depth is attained and the prospects of a dividend paying mine were never brighter. The ore, carrying gold, silver and copper, averages over \$100 per ton in value. On the Lake claim is a 105-foot shaft which crosscuts all the ore.

The Crescent, in the same camp, is also under the management of H. H. Shallenberger. An undivided half interest is owned by himself, the other half by Col. E. T. Dickason and associates of Chicago. There are five distinct high grade and one copper-gold vein on this property. The main shaft has been sunk to a depth of 150 feet, ore having been followed all the way. The vein is nearly vertical in its dip, and will average over \$100 per ton, chiefly in silver. The ore is exceptionally clean and massive, requiring little hand sorting, the pay shoot averaging from six to sixteen inches in width. Many surface improvements have been made during the past summer, including the erection of a hoist, and the building of ore bunkers, mess-house, bunk-house, stables and the manager's residence. Several thousand feet of a wagon road were constructed from the mine to the Phoenix Greenwood wagon road to permit of the shipment of ore.

The Preston, adjoining the Crescent, is owned by the Preston Mining Company of Chicago, A. Miller, of Greenwood, being the company's local representative. Three leads are exposed on the claim. No. 1 is opened by two prospecting shafts, 16 and 18 feet respectively. This lead is exceptionally strong and carries in places values running as high as \$800 per ton, with an average well over \$100. Recent shipments for testing purposes returning that figure. No. 2 vein traverses the entire length of the claim, and is opened on the surface by pits and cuts for several hundred feet. The vein varies in width from six to 14 inches, and on account of its being almost vertical and more easily worked, development has been concentrated on it. The work consists of a tunnel on the vein 120 feet in length and a shaft down 61 feet. The ore assays in the bottom of the shaft \$110, but occasionally values run up as high as \$248. The vein appears to be widening and getting richer as depth is attained. The No. 3 shows a strong vein running at right angles to No. 2, which it intersects. A tunnel has been

driven on this vein for 100 feet, though the values are not as high as in No. 1 and 2 veins, the best assay so far being \$43. There are about 15 tons of first class ore on the dump and a similar amount of second grade. A contract for sinking a 200 foot shaft has recently been let, and levels will be opened on the vein at each 50 foot. An electric hoist has been ordered and the management is about to install a compressor plant. The values are principally in silver. The work is being carried on under the superintendency of W. H. Jeffrey, M. E.

The Skylark Development Co., Ltd., is composed of Phoenix and Grand Forks men, and has a bond on the Skylark claim. Here is an instance of what can be accomplished with a little capital and intelligent effort. For years the claim was the banner one and gave the name to Skylark camp. It was located July, 1893, and bonded to the Spokane & Great Northern Company, who went to work shortly afterwards, and, during the winter of 1893-4, shipped some 100 tons to the smelters across the line. The ore returns gave 150 to 300 ounces in silver and \$15 to \$20 in gold. For a time it laid idle. Again, in 1897, another rich shipment

was sent to a Montana smelter, having to be packed out to Marens. Then development was suspended. A year ago this fall the above syndicate secured a bond for \$30,000. Work started 1st October. The syndicate subscribed less than \$2,000. In one month alone \$7,000 was received from smelter returns. This from a mine which the owners themselves believed to be "gilted" of its rich contents! The terms of the bond, \$1,000 per month, have been promptly carried out, and the mine has already more than paid for its development and the installation of a plant, including a 30 h. p. boiler, two small hoists and steam drills. Shipments of ore to the Nelson and Grand Forks smelters gave approximate returns of \$150 for first class and 70 for second class ore in silver and gold. O. B. Smith, superintendent of the Grandby mines, is manager.

North Dakota bankers in the persons of W. E. Honey and George E. Fowler, of Park River, and D. H. Beecher, of Grand Forks, are interested with Duncan McIntosh of Greenwood, in the E. P. U. mine that is fast winning a reputation for its output. These gentlemen acquired the property September of last year. To the end of July of



HIGH GRADE PRODUCERS IN SKYLARK CAMP

1. General View Crescent Mine.
2. Shaft, Crescent Mine.
3. Manager's Residence at the Crescent.
4. Preston Ore Dump.
5. Mouth of Preston Tunnel.
6. Don Pedro Mine.
7. Surface Works, Don Pedro Mine.

the present year the mine shipped 560 tons, averaging a net value of \$50 to \$60 per ton for all grades of ore, the output being treated at the Greenwood and Trail smelters. A 200-foot shaft sunk on the vein measuring from six to 12 inches in width with a 500-foot tunnel following the vein and connecting with the shaft at a depth of 85 feet, is the principal development. At the 150-foot level 310 feet of drifting has been done, and at the 200-foot level 250 feet. The mine equipment consists of a 25 h. p. boiler, 7-in. x 10-in. Jencks hoist, electric fans and a 5-drill electric compressor.

Adjoining the E. P. U. on the east is the Bay, owned by Fuller & Hall. A main working shaft down 100 feet with levels at 50 and 100 feet, and a tunnel in over 100 feet, is the development. The quartz vein measures from 14 to 30 inches with values practically all in gold. By carload shipments the ore nets \$119.55. The owners are so satisfied with the outlook that they purpose providing a complete machinery plant for the permanent development of the mine.

Adjoining the southern end of the city limits of Greenwood and overlooking the suburb of Anaconda, is the Helen claim. This property is owned by the Helen Mining Company, a close corporation formed by Chicago capitalists, and represented by Alexander Miller. The claim possesses five parallel veins, all of which have been exposed on the surface by shallow trenches and cuts. The main development, until recent date, has been confined to the No. 1 vein on which an incline shaft has been sunk to a depth of 162 feet, with 276 feet of crosscuts and drifts. The development has proved a vein eight to 22 inches in width, which at the lowest level, widened to nearly four feet solid. The ore on the Helen is extremely massive and clean, obviating the necessity of hand sorting; it is in fact the largest ledge of typical "high grade" ore in the Greenwood camp. From time to time shipments have been made, the smelter values being from \$178 to \$136 per ton in gold and silver. There is now about 100 tons in the ore house ready for

shipment. A new working shaft 7 feet by 4 feet in the clear is being sunk to connect at depth with the old workings. A steam plant is in operation, and the management is vigorously prosecuting both mining and development. The company is amply provided with working capital.

Other well known properties in the immediate vicinity of Greenwood on which development is proceeding, are the Last Chance, Mavis, Silver Cloud, Tip Top, Gold Finch, Twin, Mountain Queen and Highland Queen. In many instances these claims are under bond and lease to local syndicates.

Two and one-half miles south of the city is Smith's camp. The Greenwood-Republic Gold Mines, Ltd., owns the Republic, Last Chance, Nonsuch and Hidden Treasure, on which extensive work has been carried on for the past several years. The Nonsuch was the first quartz location in this section of the Boundary, being staked by W. T. Smith in 1886. Mr. Smith is the manager of the company. The ore is a sulphide carrying values in gold, copper and silver, running from \$11 to \$21 in carload shipments. The principal work has been prosecuted on the Nonsuch, where the tunnel is in over 400 feet on the vein. The tunnel is to be continued until the Last Chance shaft, now down 100 feet, is reached, about 1,000 feet in all. At the point of connection, where an upraise will be made to meet the shaft, it is figured that 400 feet of stoping ground will be had. The completion of the long tunnel and connection will allow a much cheaper means of mining than at present exist. E. J. Roberts and E. L. Tait of Spokane, and W. T. Smith are the principal shareholders in the company.

A short distance from the Republic group is the Goleonda group, owned by Eastern Townships people, headed by Hon. George E. Foster and Rufus Pope. The ore is an arsenical iron, carrying principally gold values, from \$14 to \$42 per ton. A 600-foot tunnel is being driven to strike the vein at a depth of 375 feet. J. C. Haas, M. E., of Spokane, is the manager.



THE PROSPECTORS' CABIN—WHERE CONTENTMENT REIGNS SUPREME

A TYPICAL LOW GRADE MINE



THE vast mineral potentialities of the Boundary, especially the low grade copper-gold ore bodies, first attracted the attention of mining men representing capital in 1895-6. This was the period when Roseland sprang from a primeval log settlement on the slopes of Red Mountain, to a bustling city into whose coffers poured a stream of golden ducats to absorb, for the most part, the millions of shares of companies with impossible capitalizations. The Boundary district was then scarcely known on the outside. Through the efforts of some of its enterprising prospectors who took samples of the ores to Roseland and Spokane, several operators came in and made examinations of the different camps. True, little work had been accomplished on the many phenomenal surface showings and, as Roseland camp was all the vogue, capital for the time hesitated.

Among the operators who came to size up the camps during these two years were M. K. Rogers and S. S. Fowler. M. E. Rogers represented Montana people, and Fowler held a roving commission on behalf of some New Yorkers. The former continued his explorations further westward into the Similkameen, and there discovered the famous Nickel Plate mine. Fowler spent the summer of '95 in a most painstaking investigation of the different camps, and backed his opinions thus formed by obtaining an option on the Mother Lode claim in Deadwood camp, for \$12,500. This option he sought to turn over to a New York gentleman at an advance of 10 per cent, to whom he reported favorably on the prospect. The deal failed to go through and Fowler was out his whole season's work. The following year, however, the same party, Colonel John Weir for himself and associates, bought the Mother Lode direct from the owners for about \$15,000, and subsequently formed the Boundary Mines Syndicate. After considerable preliminary development work on the prospect by Frederic Keffer, M. E., the syndicate's engineer, and who has ever since been in charge of the mine, the bond was lifted, and in April, 1898, there was launched in New York the British Columbia Copper Co., Ltd., with a capital of \$2,000,000. This deal may be said to have been the real beginning of mining operations on a substantial scale in the district. Shortly after other deals of considerable magnitude followed, and an era of prosperity set in throughout the Boundary. On the heels of capital and the opening of the copper-gold mines came the railway, towns sprang up, smelters were built and today the Boundary is shipping the largest tonnage of copper-gold ore of any section of British Columbia.

It has now been demonstrated beyond any question that the success of the big copper producers is assured, providing the ore is handled in smelting units of 1,500 tons per day upwards, thereby reducing the fixed expenses to a minimum. This means a considerable initial outlay in plant, both in the mines and smelters, which must be of the most modern type, embodying all labor saving devices. If the low grade

mines are operated on these lines and not overburdened with two excessive capitalizations the future of the copper-gold properties of the district is a foregone conclusion.

THE MINE.

The Mother Lode is typical of the large mines of the district and the development and working of its truly enormous ore bodies is now all practically carried on by the "glory hole" or quarry systems. These funnel-shaped surface workings, and there are several, are connected with the main tunnel, which is at the 60-foot shaft level. It raises through which the ore is gravitated to the tunnel and then by 5-ton skips hoisted up to the head of the main shaft. At the shaft-head there are two Jencks-Farrel crushers driven by a pair of 100-horsepower engines. The crushed ore is conveyed by a Robins belt to the main ore bins. From these bins it is transported to the company's smelter at Greenwood by a spur of the Columbia & Western railway.

From a smelting standpoint, the ores of the large Boundary properties have, as a rule, grown less basic as the workings have been extended and deepened. That is to say, the proportion of iron oxide ores to the whole ore body has sensibly diminished, there being no great change in the amount of other base. Whether or not this reduced proportion of basic ore is to be permanent, it is, at any rate in the case of the Mother Lode mine, impossible to predict. Long experience in mining these deposits has shown that it is not possible to make safe predictions as to occurrence of zones of mineralization, new ore bodies frequently having been found in unexpected places. At the 200-foot level of the Mother Lode there has been found considerably less oxide of iron than in either the 100-foot or the 300-foot level. The iron oxides of this latter level are uniformly of higher grade than those of the quarries, carrying more copper and gold, and they do not appear to be directly connected with the upper deposits, although this is not absolutely proven. The mine outputs about 600 tons per day, and employs from 100 to 175 men.

THE SMELTER.

The reduction works of the British Columbia Copper Co., adjoining the townsite of Greenwood, were planned and constructed in 1899-1900 by Paul Johnson, M. E., with an initial capacity, with two furnaces of 700-tons per day, provision being made by the designer for future enlargements. The first furnace was blown in on February 17th, 1901, the second early in the following year. Mr. Johnson having completed his contract, he was followed by J. E. McAllister, M. E., now manager of the company. Since Manager McAllister assumed charge he has designed and installed several important improvements with a view to a further reduction in smelting costs.

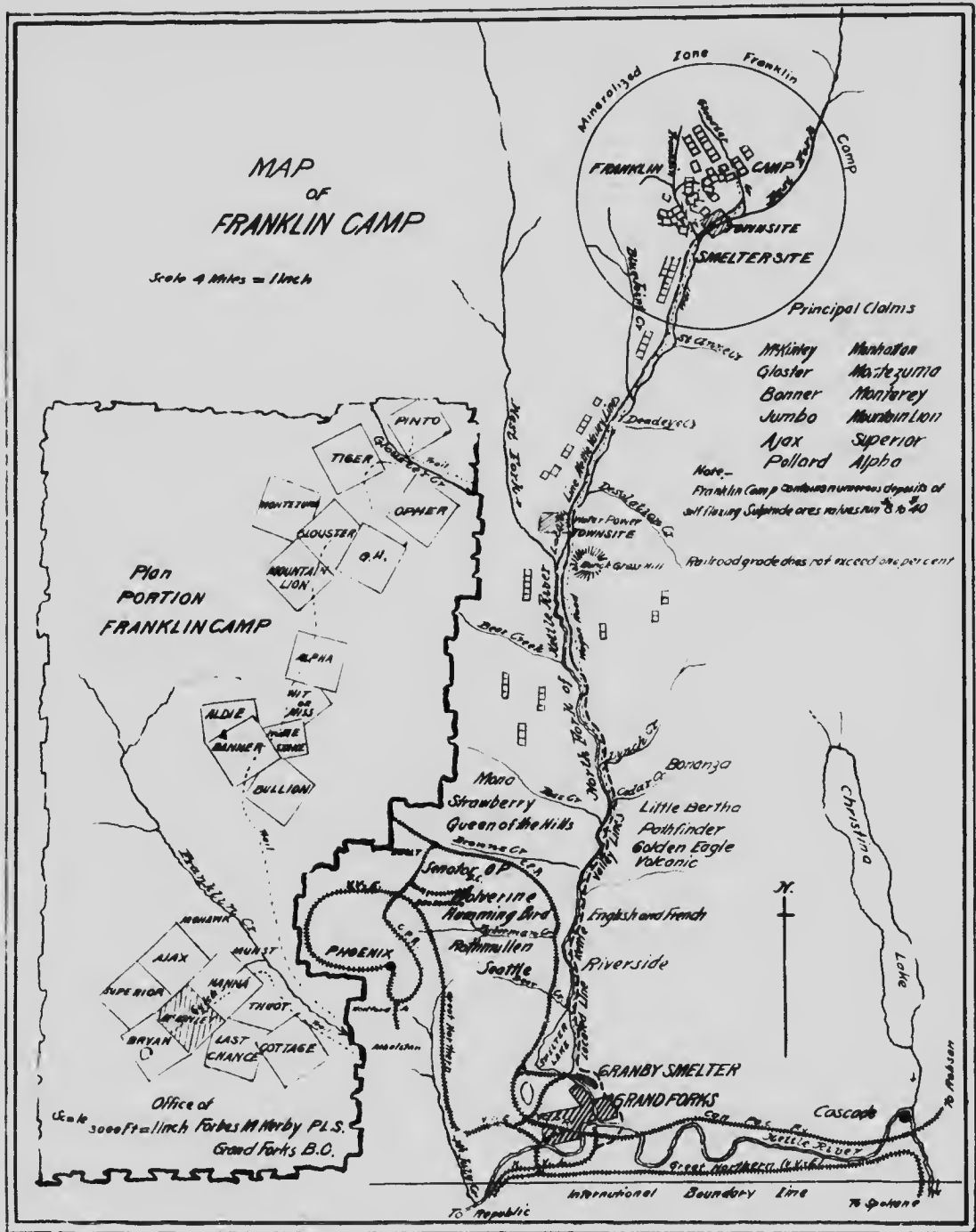
The smelter is situated on the Columbia & Western branch of the Canadian Pacific railway by a series of three

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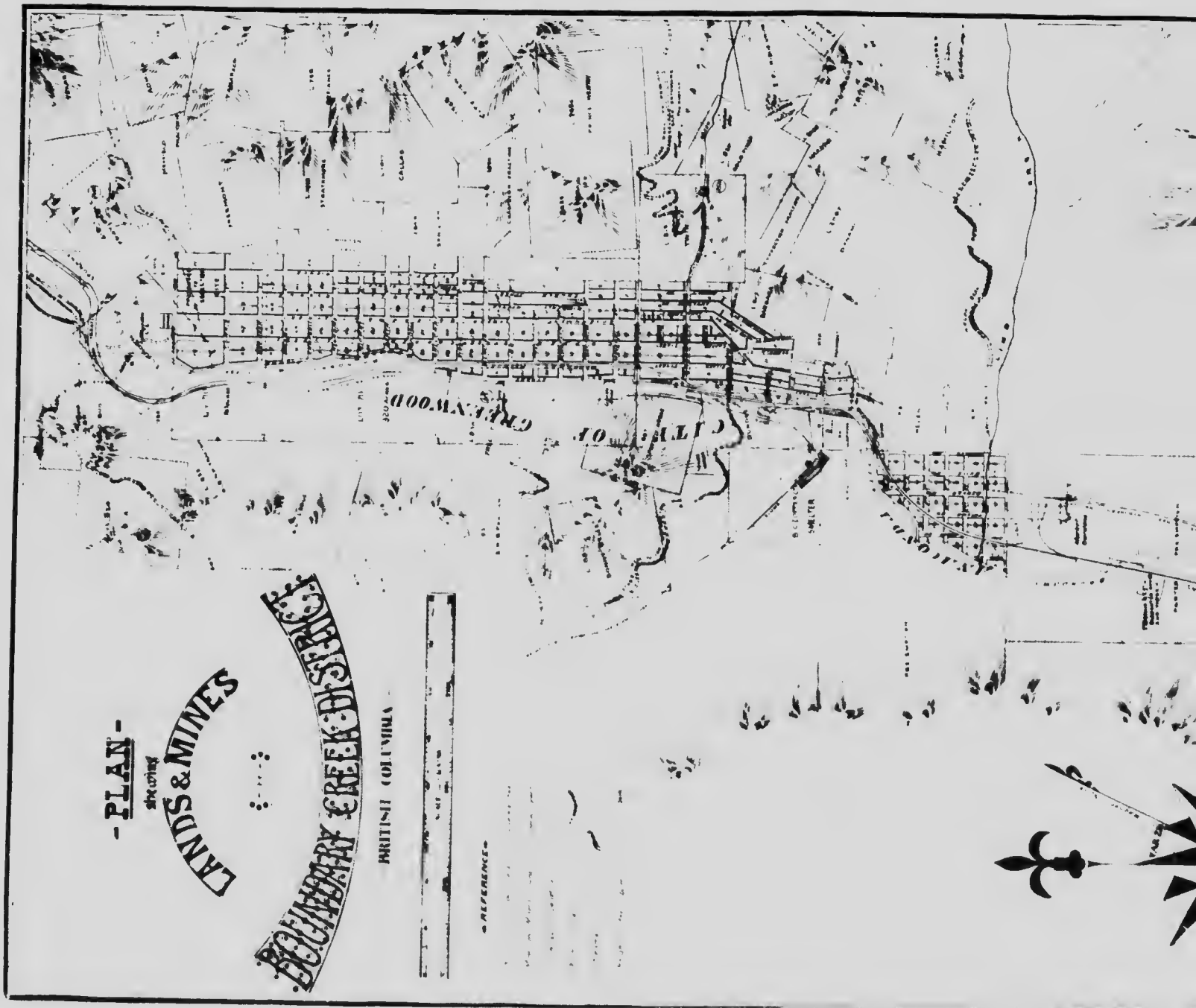


1. General View of Smelter at Greenwood
 2. General View of Mother Lode Mine in Deadwood Camp.
 3. Power Plant at Mother Lode.
 4. Power Room at Smelter.
 5. Interior Converter Room.
 6. Dumping Slag.
 7. Manager's Residence.

Thunder Hill Camp 20 Miles North of Franklin



NORTH FORK OF THE KETTLE RIVER AND FRANKLIN CAMP



- PLAN -

site copying

LANDS & MINES

1:10,000

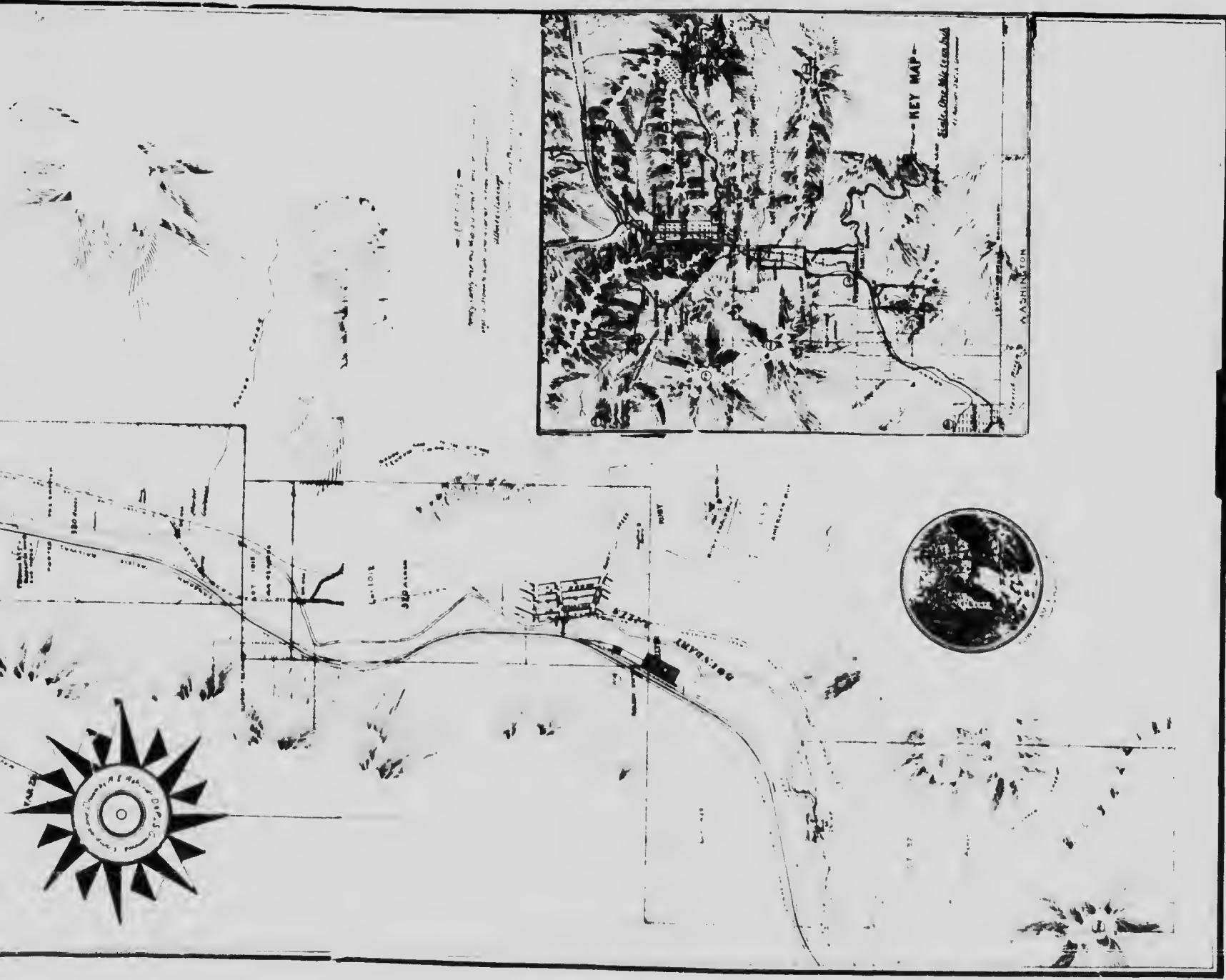
BOUNDARY CREEK DISTRICT

BRITISH COLUMBIA



REFERENCE



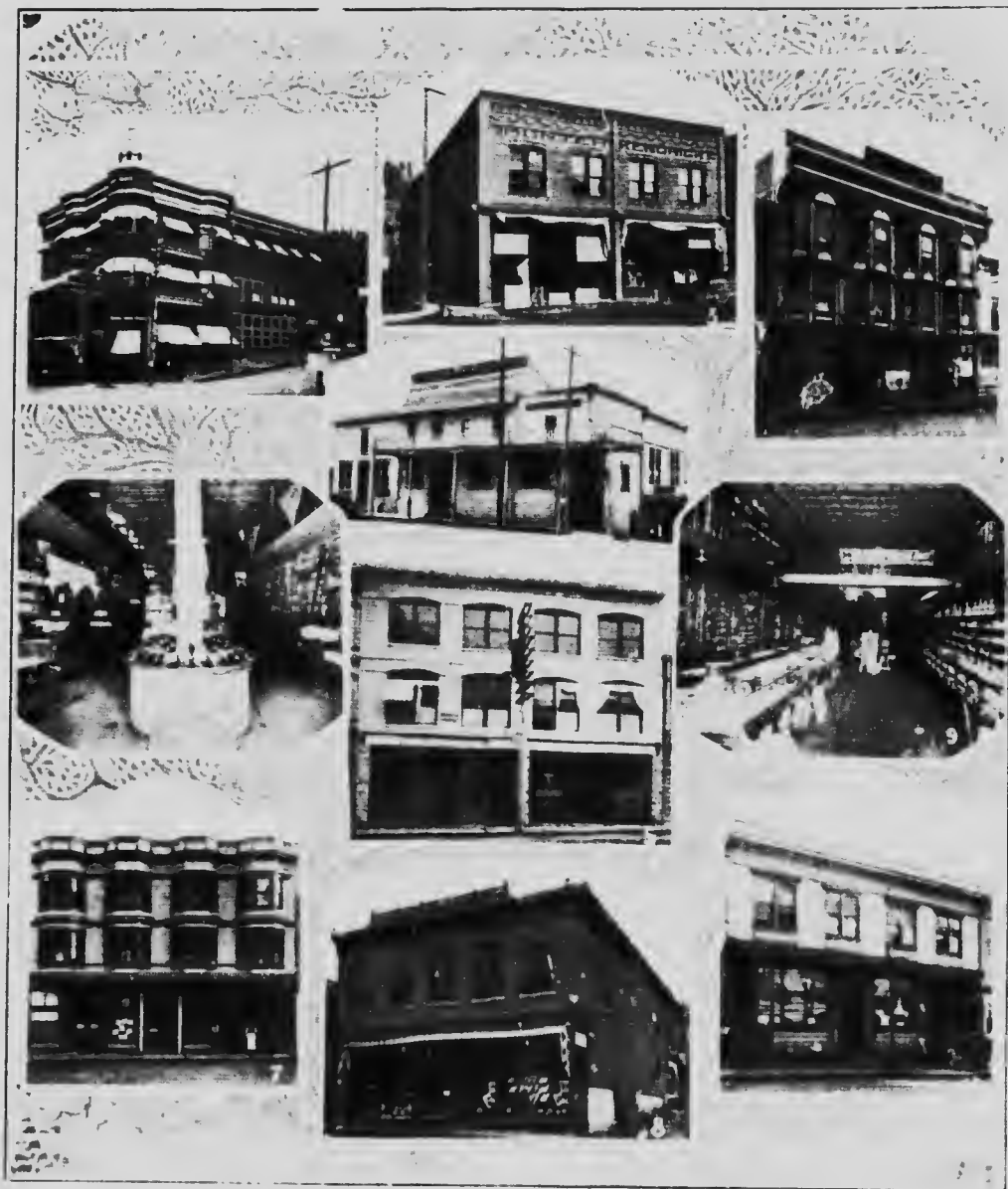


1871-1872
 Army Corps of Engineers
 Report on the
 Construction of the
 Washington Dam
 and Bridge

KEY MAP

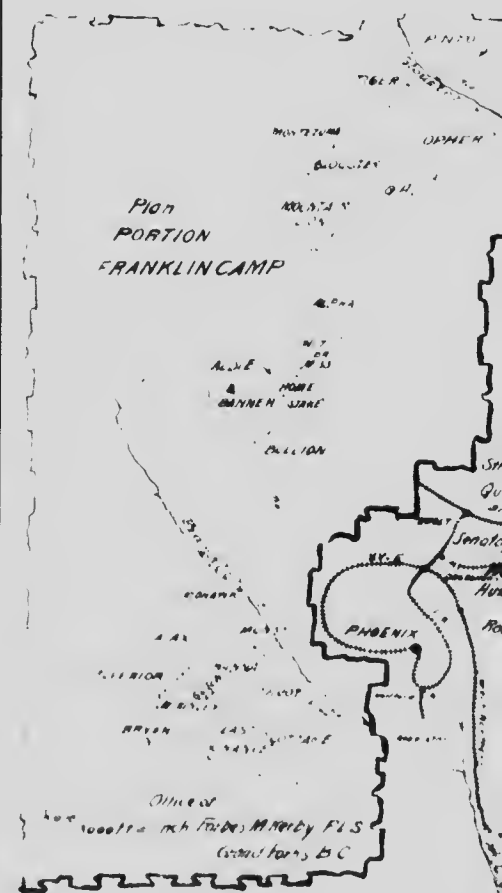
Scale One Mile to an Inch

WASHINGTON



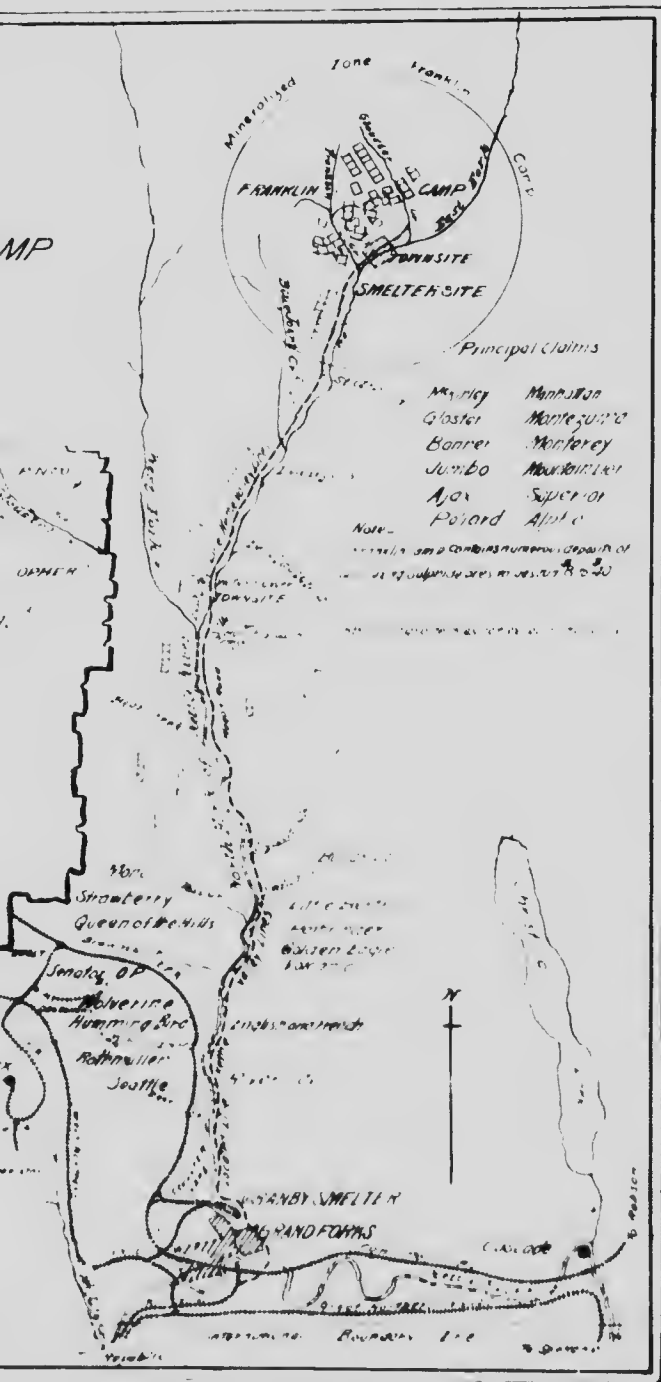
MAP
OF
FRANKLIN CAMP

Scale 4 Miles = 1 Inch



SOUTH FORK OF THE RIVER

Chance Hill Camp 20 Miles North of Franklin



SOME OF THE HIGH GRADE MINES NEAR CHANCE HILL

FRANKLIN CAMP, CHANCE HILL CAMP, MANHATTAN, MARTEZANA, POLARD, APPLE, JUMBO, BANNER, GLOSTER, MYRTLE, ALEXANDER, SUPERIOR, MOUNTAIN, WOLVERINE, HUMMING BIRD, ROTHMILLER, JOSTLE, SHAWBERRY, QUEEN OF BEES, JENCKS, O.P.



SOME OF THE HIGH GRADE MINES NEAR GREENWOOD

- | | | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------|--|
| 1. Boundary, Elkhorn Mine | 2. F. P. U. Mine | 3. Dump at the F. P. U. | 4. Underground Works, Skelark Mine |
| 5. Headworks, Helen Mine | 6. General View, Helen Mine | 7. Jewel Mine | 8. Birdseye View, Elkhorn and Providence Mines |

tracks, giving ample facilities for handling the ores and their product. At the upper end of the works are located in two parallel rows six receiving ore bins, each having a capacity of 500 tons. An elevated tramway connects these with the sample mill building, which is three story, 79 x 65 and 58 feet high. The building provides room for three sets of sampling and crushing plant. One set only has been installed, comprising three Gates rock crushers of different sizes, one pair Cornish rolls, one sample grinder and three automatic samplers. Constructed on the automatic principle with samplers designed to avoid elevating the material before crushing, only two or four per cent, as desired, has to be elevated, the rest going direct to the discard bins. There are two sets of mixture ore bins, each twelve in number, in four parallel rows, the whole having a storage capacity of almost 10,000 tons. They are crossed by three parallel railway tracks over which the bulk of the ore from the company's Mother Lode mine, already crushed at the mine and consequently not having to be passed through the smelter sample mill, comes to be dumped direct into the lower bins.

The lower part of the blast furnace house is constructed entirely of stonework and steel, and the charging floor is of cast iron plates. The building is 50 by 45 feet, and room has been left for extending it sufficiently to accommodate three more furnaces. The furnaces are water-jacketed stack furnaces 42 in. wide by 150 in. long, inside dimensions at tapers, of which there are ten on each side of 3.12 m. diameter.

Owing to the filling of the dumping ground suitable for that purpose it became necessary to abandon the practice of granulating the slag from the furnaces, so a movable slag railway was constructed. The slag is now taken from the blast furnaces in a molten state in large side dumping pots, tilted by a worm and worm-wheel, each pot having a holding capacity of five tons. They are hauled by electric trolley.

The engine and blower house, 60 by 45 feet, contains two No. 7 1/2 Cornersville blowers, the high-pressure cylinder of a compound condensing Reynolds Corliss engine 16 x 35 in. rated at 150 h. p. with 100 lbs. steam pressure, and an electric light dynamo with direct-connected engine.

A 12 x 14 feet fine dust chamber, 620 feet in length, rises 70 feet to the base of a circular brick stack 121 feet high, giving an effective draught height of 107 feet from the level of the blast furnace floor.

Housed in a separate steel building is the Bessemerizing plant which turns out a product of 94 per cent blister copper instead of 45 per cent copper matte, as formerly obtained. The plant consists of two converting stands, equipped with five shells of the trough type, 84 in. in diameter and 120 in. long. The converters are tilted by power supplied by a hydraulic accumulator. For the purpose of conveying the molten matte from the blast furnace to the converters, and for moving the shells from their stands to the tilting platform, an electric traveling crane is used. Four motors operate this crane, which is equipped with a main hoist of 40 tons capacity and an auxiliary hoist of ten tons. At the end of the building is located the tilting machinery. The silicones ore used for the linings passes directly from the sampling mill into a bin from which chutes lead to a 6-foot Corbin mixing pan. The clay used as a bond for the silicones ore of the lining is delivered by

similar means into the pan which automatically discharges the mixed product, ready for tamping, in front of the converter shell.

The blast for the converters is furnished by a Nordberg blowing engine with cylinder 40 in. diameter and 42 in. stroke, having a capacity of 5,000 cubic feet of air per minute, at 12 lbs. pressure. The compressor is operated by a rope drive, the fly-wheel being 18 feet in diameter and power furnished by a 300 h. p. variable speed motor, operating at 2,000 volts.

The company built its own transmission line, with two independent 3-phase circuits, to connect with the Cascade Water Power & Light Co.'s sub-station at Phoenix, nearly five miles distant. This line terminates at the smelting works in a brick sub-station containing step-down transformers from 20,000 to 2,000 volts of 1,000 horse-power capacity. The alternating current is transmitted at 2,000 volts to the power-house, in which are transformers with a further step-down to 550 volts. Additional power of 60,000 volts to be transformed to 2,000 volts will be obtained the coming year from the West Kootenay Power Co. This company is now building its power line into the Bonplary.

A 75 k.w. motor generator furnishes the direct current required for the travelling crane and the necessary power for trolley locomotives; a 300 h. p. motor previously referred to, drives the Nordberg compressor; there are two 100 h. p. motors for the two blast furnace rotary blowers and one for the sample mill; a 40 h. p. motor drives the converter lining machinery; a 20 h. p. motor operates the hydraulic accumulator for tilting the converters; a 15 h. p. motor runs elevators connecting the blast furnace tapping and charging floors, and a 5 h. p. motor the sample grinding machinery. The lighting on the plant and premises is provided for by a series of transformers, each having a capacity of 150 lamps.

A briquetting plant with a capacity of 100 tons per day, handles the fine dust and concentrates. This consists of a mould briquetting press with lime slackers, mixers and conveyor belt, the fine dust being automatically fed from a bucket elevator. The plant is operated by a 40 h. p. induction motor.

OTHER PROPERTIES

Besides the Mother Lode in Deadwood camp the company owns a three quarters interest, and operates the Emma mine in Summit camp, which ships about 100 tons per day to the smelter, and is developing the Apex group of five claims at the head of 16 mile creek in the Similkameen; the Aztec group at Chesaw in the Myers Creek camp and the Sunset on Copper mountain, Similkameen district.

The coming year will probably witness considerable improvements in the smelter plant as it is the intention of the directors to enlarge to three times the present smelting capacity. At present some 20,000 tons per month are treated. The plant gives employment to about 125 men.

In the recent reorganization of the staff J. E. McAlister, M. E., was appointed manager of the British Columbia Copper Co., Ltd., Frederic Keffer, M. E., engineer, and W. C. H. Wilson, cashier, all with headquarters at Greenwood. F. E. Underwood of New York, is president.

THE GATEWAY CITY

By W. A. HARKIN

GRAND FORKS is situated in a fertile and picturesque valley at the confluence of the Main and North Fork of the Kettle river. Two decades ago it was a nameless ford on the Dewdney trail; today it possesses an energetic and enterprising population of about 2,000 people. The growth of the city has been synchronous with the development of the tributary mineral, timber and agricultural resources. Prosperity here has no halting stages. It is a living, dominant fact. Many a pioneer must have gazed on the mending mountains and reverently wondered what purpose they were expected to serve in the economy of nature. To be sure, some of them are heavily timbered, and it was conceivable that a portion of this wealth might one day be made available. An occasional reference to the scenery could scarcely be gainsaid, for in this respect it was a colossal picture gallery, with forms and colors laid on by the painter.

"Who dips

His Irish in earthquakes and eclipse"

As a diversion it is all right, and those valleys and peaks with their shifting shades of light and shadow will always attract those who have a sentiment in their souls for the

walking gentleman of this drama. Grand Forks is one of the results of his divinations. To his dauntless and intrepid spirit is due the rapid growth of flourishing towns and cities among the secluded mountains of British Columbia.

John A. Manly was the founder of Grand Forks. He owned the ranch upon a portion of which miles of graded streets are now laid out. Shortly after the discovery of mineral in the district he established a store. From this small nucleus the city has grown to its present size. At the epoch referred to other ranchers had already drifted into the valley and were engaged principally in cattle raising. Mr. Manly displayed true prescience in the faith he displayed in the little hamlet years ago, and the district generally has grown in volume with the lengthening years. In view of the configuration of the surrounding country, it has been aptly named the "Gateway City." Situated as it is amidst a natural amphitheatre of mountains, the newcomer as well as railway trains, cannot enter the portals of the Boundary without passing through Grand Forks. From an economic standpoint it is a veritable toll-gate. A network of railways, roads and trails leading from the various camps converge here.

The city owns its own electric light and waterworks



wonderful revelations of the earth and in the sky that this region affords. The humble and often tongueless prospector with a pick on his shoulders, a stone-brace on his heel and rocks in his saddle bags, is the hero, or at least the

systems. They are justly the pride of the inhabitants, and for efficiency are not surpassed on the continent. The motive power for both plant is supplied by the Grand smelter.

Grand Forks is situated in the centre of an extensive valley, the extreme length of which (in Canada), is not le

SOME SNAP SHOTS TAKEN AT THE MCKINLEY MINE IN FRANKLIN CAMP, NORTH FORK OF THE KETTLE RIVER



BEAVERDELL. THE COMING TOWN OF THE WEST FORK COUNTRY ON THE LINK OF THE MIDWAY AND VERNON RAILWAY, NOW UNDER CONSTRUCTION.

1. A Business Block.

2. On the West Fork.

3. Smith's Hotel.

than 20 miles, and the average width one mile. This represents an area of about 45,000 acres of rich soil consisting principally of a black loam, eighteen inches in depth over a clay or sandy sub-soil. The formation is due to erosion and denudation of the adjacent mountains, the valley bearing traces of having been the bed of a lake at an early geological epoch. The valley is a paradise for the horticulturist, fruit grower and truck farmer. In recent years the tendency on the part of the pioneer ranchers is to cut up their holdings into 10 and 20-acre tracts, which, owing to the proximity of an unlimited cash market, are in growing demand. Many individuals are now engaged in truck farming, and are enjoying a share of the prevailing prosperity. Unimproved land sells for about \$50 an acre, improved land at \$100, and land planted with young trees from \$300 up. Chicken raising promises to become a local industry. Production cannot keep pace with consumption, and at least \$20,000 worth of eggs and poultry are imported into the district by local merchants annually. Apples, peaches, pears, plums and prunes here attain perfection, and small fruits thrive splendidly.

More railways converge in Grand Forks than in any other city in the province. It has three roads, the C. P. R. (Columbia & Western branch) which was built into the Boundary in 1890, the Great Northern and the Kettle valley lines, constructed during 1901-1903. The Canadian section of the Great Northern is known as the V. V. & E. railway, and is to be built on to the coast. The Kettle valley lines extend from the city to Republic, Washington. It taps a rich mining country at intermediate points, and will subsequently reach Spokane. The road was built by Canadian capital.

At Grand Forks is located the smelter of the Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting & Power Co., Ltd. It is one of the most modern metallurgical plants in existence, and is equipped with many novel labor saving devices. From 2,700 to 3,000 tons of ore are reduced daily into matte, which is converted into blister copper. The function of the converters is to manufacture blister copper, 98.12 per cent pure. This product is then treated in an eastern refinery, where the gold and silver values are extracted. The motive power of the smelter is electricity.

To give some idea of the commercial importance and the magnitude of this successfully conducted enterprise, the following figures taken from the general superintendent's report for the year ending June 30th, 1905, will be of interest. During those twelve months the total amount realized for the ore smelted amounted to \$2,749,145, divided as follows: 14,237,622 lbs. copper, sold at an average of \$0.1436; 212,180 ozs. silver, sold at \$0.5830, and 42,884 ozs. gold at \$20. The total working expenses at the mines and smelter, freight, etc., amounted to \$1,797,904, and foreign ores purchased cost \$238,531, leaving a net profit for the year of \$712,064. The company disbursed for construction and new equipment at the mines and smelter \$343,074, and bought additional properties involving an outlay of \$142,603. The estimate of the assets is placed at \$15,239,570, with a surplus over all liabilities of \$1,554,875. The company is entirely free from debt and it is expected that the payment of regular dividends will commence with the new year. The company, in its early stage of existence, paid \$133,000 to shareholders, but since has adopted a policy of putting the earnings into enlarging the smelter and the betterment of the mines. The reduction plant at Grand Forks is the largest of its kind in Canada.

NORTH FORK.

One of the most important mining sections of proved richness and extent, is only awaiting facilities for transportation to become a great producer and an addition to the wealth of Grand Forks directly, and indirectly of the whole province. When the valley of the North Fork of the Kettle river is opened by a railway, and the mines in its three big camps are developed and shipping ore, the whole of Southern Yale will feel an immense stimulus.

The character of the ore, with its high percentage of iron and silica, and its proved extent, are guarantees of great wealth to be derived by the development of the district. The mineral deposits have been examined and favorably reported upon by many geological experts, among them Prof. R. W. Brock. All are agreed as to the immense value of the deposits, and the desirability of developing them.

The resources of the North Fork are not only mineral. The land is covered with splendid timber, the valley is fertile, and the hillsides suited for orchards or grazing land.



CITY OF GRAND FORKS

- | | | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1. General View of City | 3. British American Trust Co. | 5. The Yale Hotel | 7. Lloyd A. Minis's Residence |
| 2. Street Scene | 4. Bridge Street | 6. The Granby Smelter | 8. A Street Scene |

There are no engineering difficulties in the way. A railway can be constructed from Grand Forks up the valley and through to Vernon, according to railway engineers who have been over the ground, with a grade of less than 1 per cent. There is already a wagon road for 30 miles north of Grand Forks, and another for 47 miles southeast from Vernon. The country between is still without transportation facilities of any kind.

The great value of such a connecting link in the C. P. R. system requires no demonstration. It would connect the fruit lands of Okanagan with the markets of the Boundary mining camps, would tap the coal areas of the Nicola valley for the benefit of Boundary smelters, and would open up a virgin country of great and varied resources.

The valley of the North Fork though known to prospectors and a few mining men, is as yet little known to the general public. G. A. Macleod, manager of the McKinley mine in Franklin camp, who has done more than anyone to direct attention of capital to this section, in an authorized interview, said:

"It is admitted generally in the Boundary that the future of Grand Forks is bound up with the future of the North Fork of the Kettle river. North of the city for 60 miles extend large areas of timber, orchard and pasturage land. Within 70 miles of Grand Forks are three great mineral camps.

"The first is the Volcanic, so called from Volcanic mountain, an immense deposit of magnetic iron. Any part of it is worth \$2 a ton. That doesn't pay there, of course, but with cheap transportation and economic treatment, it could easily be made to yield 50 cents a ton profit, and the amount is unlimited. But everywhere through it much higher values are obtained. In the camp are the Volcanic, Pathfinder, Bonanza, and across the river the Waverne, Strawberry, Seattle and Humming Bird. That is the first great camp, only 10 miles north of Grand Forks, and connected with it by wagon road.

"About 30 miles farther north the Franklin camp begins. There are found the largest surface showings in the Boundary. Few of them are as yet proved at any depth. But wherever work has been done, it has never failed to show indications of exceptionally high values. A very important feature is that the ore is self-fluxing.

"Further north, 25 miles, is the Thunder Hill camp. One shipment from the Waterloo returned 667 ounces of

silver to the ton. Another of five tons from the Thunder Hill claim returned 160 ounces of silver to the ton at the Hall Mines smelter."

Speaking of Franklin camp, he continued: "On the McKinley three ledges are exposed. The main body has been proved for 200 feet width and 125 feet depth. We have had high assays, but I prefer to give the lowest estimates. The ore can be absolutely relied upon for 3 per cent copper, 80 cents to \$1 in gold, and 2 ounces of silver.

"There are two other ledges, each proved for a depth of 20 feet only. The ledges are 10 feet wide. The average value of the ore in gold, silver and copper is about \$20 a ton. A depth of 1,000 feet can be attained by a tunnel 1,500 feet in length.

"The Gloster, adjoining the McKinley, contains the largest deposit of magnetic iron in Southern British Columbia. The ledge is 100 feet wide. It stands out in bluffs 50 feet high. Practically no work has yet been done on it, but assays show over 60 per cent of iron and 4 per cent of silica, a feature which makes it of great value to smelters. It also carries about \$2 in gold and copper.

"A considerable amount of work has been done in Franklin camp in the way of development, although we have been greatly handicapped by lack of transportation facilities, even of wagon roads.

"The prospects of early construction? Well, we are not worrying about it. Numerous survey parties have been through the valley this year. Engineers have demonstrated that a line from Grand Forks to Vernon can be built with a grade of less than one per cent. There are three mining camps of the first class waiting for it.

"The country has never been boomed. In fact, very little has ever been said or written about it. But it is richer in mineral, timber and agricultural resources than any other district of equal area in the province. I think it is safe to say that the Grand Forks to Vernon line will be built within two years. In the meantime a continuation of the wagon road from Grand Forks to the camp is assured. Then it will be demonstrated to all that there is another great copper camp in British Columbia."

At Cascade, fifteen miles east of Grand Forks, 3,000 h. p. has been developed on the Kettle river, by the Cascade Water, Power & Light Co., Ltd., and is transmitted to the towns of the district for electric lighting purposes and supplying the mines and smelters with power.



A BOUNDARY FARMING SCENE



CITY OF PHOENIX

1. General View of Town.
2. Snowsick Mtns.

3. Judge J. R. Williams Home.
4. The General Hospital.

5. A Street Scene.
6. Dr. R. B. Baucher's Residence
7. The Graves - Williams Block

CANADA'S PREMIER MINING CAMP

By W. B. WILCOX, Editor Phoenix Pioneer.

It is now universally admitted that Phoenix is the premier mining camp of the Dominion of Canada—that is, so far as the production of copper-gold ore is concerned. Every 24 hours close to 3,000 tons of this precious chalcopyrite is taken away from the mines of Phoenix to the district smelters and reduced—the process of haulage being divided between two great lines of railway, the Canadian Pacific and Great Northern, which roads have spent millions of dollars in building into this camp from their main lines. Nature has been kind to Phoenix in the way of the copper deposits in the rock-ribbed hills surrounding this little mountain city, for the place is incorporated, as are most other well-regulated towns of equal importance.

Located 4,094 feet above the sea level, and about six miles from the international boundary line, Phoenix also enjoys the distinction of being the highest incorporated city in Canada, and has a climate that is most equable, being warmer in winter and cooler in summer than any other point in the district.

The father of Phoenix is George Wallace Rumberger, who was elected the first mayor, and is now serving his sixth term in that position. In July, 1891, Mr. Rumberger reached the camp where this thriving place is now located, having walked from the then nearest railway point in the State of Washington, a distance of some 75 miles, most of the way there being no wagon road nor even a trail. Mr. Rumberger made some mineral locations, and stayed with the camp ever since, having profited in a considerable degree with its growth. People of the present day can hardly realize what it meant in those days to keep mineral

claims alive, with no railways or other means of transportation in the district. But those who had the faith of their convictions regarding its mineral possibilities, have, it is pleasant to note, been amply rewarded.

In 1891, in the month of July, the Old Ironsides and Knob Hill mines were located, being the first claims to be staked here. The Brooklyn, Stenwinder, Victoria, Idaho and Gold Drop also were soon taken up, with hundreds of others, making the nucleus of a camp that was one day to become famous wherever the production of copper was considered.

It was many a year, however, before men of means would even look at the low grade copper claims of Boundary, but in the late nineties a substantial start was made, and the Boundary, including this, its most important camp, took on new life. Jay P. Graves, the then and present manager of the Granby mines, took hold and interested S. H. C. Miner, of Granby, Quebec, and Mackenzie, Mann & Co., who became interested in the Brooklyn group. From each of these beginnings tremendous properties have grown, located on opposite sides of the valley in which the town of Phoenix is situated, and destined to make its name familiar throughout the copper-producing world.

To give a few figures, the Granby mines have already shipped more than 2,000,000 tons of ore, valued at about \$10,000,000, and the mines are now shipping a greater tonnage each month than ever before in their history; this is increasing with each year. With a pair of ore crushers capable of handling 150 tons each hour; with steam shovels to place the ore on cars; with an expenditure of \$400,000 within a year in purchasing new contiguous properties; with



TWO PHOENIX HOTELS



THE GRANBY CONS. MINING, SMELTING & POWER CO., LTD.

1. General View of Granby Mines at Ploveris showing Open Cuts and Ore Bins.
2. Smelter at Grand Forks. Has eight Copper Blast Furnaces and a complete Converting Plant. Capacity 2,800 tons a day. Approximate Cost \$1,000,000.
3. Pouring Blister Copper in Converter Plant.
4. Inside of Furnace Room.
5. Charge Train unloading in Furnace Room.
6. Charge Train entering Furnace Room.
7. Loading Charge Cars with Coke and Ore.
8. Two 800 h. p. Electric Motors driving a Drill Air Compressor at Mine.
9. The Cylinder End of the No. 1 Drill Air Compressor, the largest in British Columbia.
10. Steam Shovel working in Open Quarry at Knob Hill Mine.
11. Train of Underground Ore Cars dumping Ore into Shipping Ore Bins.
12. The Mine Boarding House, Situated Heated and Electric Lighted.

electrical and steam locomotives operating on the levels in the mines themselves, with the largest air compressing plant in the province; with ore that is being literally quarried or blasted from the mountain side; with every possible equipment or appliance known to the science of modern mining on an extensive scale, the Granby mines of Phoenix are probably doing more today—as they have for five or six years—to make known favorably the almost illimitable possibilities of the Boundary, than all other agencies combined. It is commonly understood that the Granby mines are now being operated at a profit of from \$75,000 to \$100,000 per month.

The Brooklyn group, owned by the Dominion Copper Co., have not as yet the same extensive development as the Granby mines, but the new American management, headed by Samuel Newhouse, the wealthy Salt Lake mining operator, stated recently that they are ready to spend a million dollars to show what there is in their group of mines.

The man who would say that within a mile of the post office of Phoenix there is ore enough already discovered and measured to last 50 or 60 years, at the rate of 3,000 tons daily, would not be above the mark, according to the best authorities. There are other companies, but in Phoenix these are the most important at present.

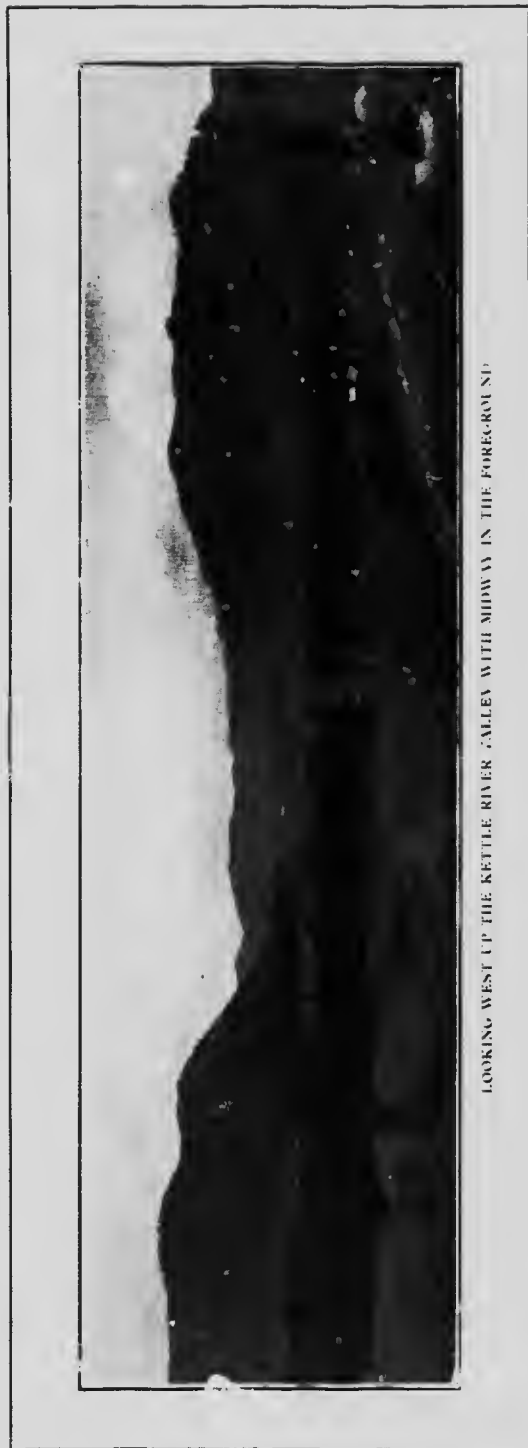
Residents of Phoenix have faith in their town. They have grown up with it, they know its backing, and they believe in it most implicitly—and well they may, for few towns have an equal amount of tangible resources. The town itself has a population of about 1,500, and the place is growing, not with a boom and a rush, but it is steadily increasing, every year seeing new and larger buildings erected and on a more extensive scale. Could anything exhibit the faith of the residents more? At this writing a \$20,000 hotel and a \$10,000 opera house are in course of construction, among other buildings, with a new city hall to be built this year.

Phoenix was incorporated in the fall of 1900, and here again it has a distinguishing characteristic—having no bonded indebtedness whatever, and a floating indebtedness of but \$8,000. Few towns in the west can make a similar showing. Phoenix has five church edifices, a good public school, a first-class general hospital, and a lively weekly newspaper, among many other modern conveniences. It also has well graded streets and electric light and water systems.

It, therefore, goes without saying, that the city of Phoenix has the brightest of futures, with six or eight hundred men employed right in the town, and with such things as labor troubles unknown. The labor unions are, numerically speaking, strong, though conservative.

EHOLT.

On the summit of the divide between Grand Forks and Greenwood is the railway town of Eholt, the point where the Phoenix branch of the C. P. R. meets the main line. Eholt is about ten miles from Phoenix by rail, or seven miles by wagon road. Besides having the C. P. R. shops and roundhouses located there, Eholt is the centre and supply point for a number of mining camps, such as Long Lake and Summit. In the latter are the Emma mine, operated by the British Columbia Copper Co. with success, the ore being most valuable as a by-product. Adjoining the Emma is the Oro Denoro, a big quarry of copper proposition, that is also a steady shipper to the city by smelter. In Long Lake camp, the Jewel is the most important mine, which has just been started again after several years' idleness. It is owned by an English corporation, and the values are largely in gold.



LOOKING WEST UP THE KETTLE RIVER VALLEY WITH MIDWAY IN THE FOREGROUND

MIDWAY—THE RAILWAY HUB



THREE independent lines of railway under construction westward, there are "things doing" in the pretty town of Midway. As far back as 1893, when the late Captain R. C. Adams of Montreal, staked out a townsite which he called Elbolts, he forebode that

here would be the railway hub of the Boundary, and his prediction is at last justified by the scenes of railway activity now going forward. Midway is today the busiest of all the towns of the district, for hundreds of men are employed "throwing dirt"; scores of business houses have within the last few months opened to business and the population has more than quadrupled.

The townsite is located nine miles beyond Greenwood, practically on the International boundary line, where the broad valley of the Kettle river sweeps in from the west

the business centre, and a number of blocks and hotels were erected. From now on the town should go ahead, as it is backed by both an agricultural and mining country besides having a good local pay roll from the different railways that converge here.

Since 1900 the townsite has been the terminus of the Columbia & Western branch of the Canadian Pacific railway. Just recently the company's agents have extended its line westward. From the south the Great Northern railway enters the valley and is constructing towards the Similkameen under its Victoria, Vancouver & Eastern railway charter. The Midway & Vernon railway, an independent company, is building from Midway through the valley to the camps of the West Fork of the Kettle river, and on into the Okanagan to Vernon a distance of some 150 miles. The merchants and hotelmen are deriving a splendid trade from



MIDWAY

1. The Lumber House
2. A Tented Store
3. Midway Public School
4. A Chicken Ranch
5. Stock on the Kettle River Range
6. H. M. Customs Office

and takes a bend through the northern part of Ferry country, Washington State, to re-enter the province above Grand Forks.

Turning up the records of the district one learns that Midway is entitled to the distinction of being the oldest town in the Boundary. The acreage on which the town was laid out was acquired by Captain Adams in 1893. At first the settlement was named Elbolts, but later it was changed to Midway. The Midway Townsite Company purchased 600 acres, of which 400 was platted out in half, one, two, five and ten acre plots, and the rest, about a mile north from the boundary line, and lying on the heart of the level land, was laid off into lots and blocks. The company expended \$14,000 in constructing an irrigation ditch, bringing the water from Boundary creek, and as the soil is adapted to the raising of garden fruit and fruit trees, quite a few of the acre plots were disposed of last summer. There has been an active demand on the acre plots, especially in

this work, which means so much to the permanent upbuilding of Boundary's pioneer townsite.

As a smelter centre, with three railways giving ample facilities for transportation of ores from the numerous camps of the district, the West Fork Myer's Creek camp and beyond in the Similkameen, Midway has much to commend it, for here ample water is to be had as well as all the room needed for slag dumps. There is talk of a big smelter being built and a deal is now on the tapis with this end in view.

Midway is an ideal spot for a home. The soil is fertile and the prolific crops of roots and vegetables, together with luscious fruits and berries here raised have long made this section of the Kettle river valley noted. The Kettle river furnish abundant opportunities for the angler and the broad fields that lie up the valley and the brush covered side hills are well stocked with feathered game. On the ranch lands are numerous farms, the agricultural community being a source of considerable trade for the merchants.

THE FRUIT INDUSTRY

By MARTIN BURRELL, Editor Grand Forks Gazette.

TX the opening up and development of Southern British Columbia, especially that portion lying immediately north of the 49th parallel, embraced in the Boundary, Osoyoos and Similkameen districts, horticulture is destined to assume a high economic importance. Many people have been somewhat sceptical as to the great success predicted for fruit growing on a large scale, simply because local markets have been limited and transportation difficulties have precluded any satisfactory marketing of the product in the great wheat country to the east. Climatologically there is no reason at all why the stretch of country referred to should not take easily the first place as a British Columbian fruit district. There will, of course, always be the necessity for a careful study of local conditions, careful enough for a man to make a rational choice of the class of fruits and the varieties of those classes, which his section is specially adapted for, but with the exercise of reasonable foresight I see no room for doubt as to the marvellous and successful expansion of this particular industry.

In the Boundary proper we have already demonstrated the complete success of apple, pear, and plum culture, and at least a partial success with such fruits as peaches, grapes, and cherries. In the lower Okanagan, around Bentinck and towards the Similkameen river, these latter fruits will undoubtedly thrive, and their culture may be said to have already passed the experimental stage. With the rapid development of mining throughout this region even the local markets will prove valuable, and growers will do well to size up the possibilities in this direction in choosing varieties for their orchards, for no market is so valuable as a home market, and particularly for many fruits of high

and a fairly regular supply, access to that vast market in the east will be had at a cost which will still leave a satisfactory result to the grower. The question will be solved by systematic and uniform packing and co-operative and business-like methods in dealing with the transportation companies. As to any possibility of that great market on the prairies playing out, we need hardly consider it. The production of wheat this year will run in the neighborhood of 100,000,000 bushels. Of the four chief estimates which have recently been made as to the area of available wheat lands in the Northwest, Dr. Saunders' is the highest, and he calculates that there could be a possible production of over 800,000,000 bushels. Even allowing a liberal discount for his figures, one can faintly realize the possibilities of the country, and there appears to be little probability of the tide of emigration that way dropping off. Here, then, is a country whose people are wheat and cattle producers; fruit eaters, though not fruit growers; a country where population is increasing to such an extent that the horticultural workers of Southern British Columbia should feel a certainty as to the selling of all their first class products.

It remains for those who embark in fruit growing to exercise care in the selection of their orchard locations; to realize that the same methods which make for ordinary business success must be applied in horticulture; and that upon the thoroughness with which they study the needs of the market they are catering to will depend the measure of their success commercially. Planting should be done in such a way as to facilitate the shipping of carload lots of a few choice varieties. While it is a mistake to put all your eggs in one basket, and confine a large planting to one or

quality, but which do not lend themselves successfully to long distance shipment.

But the man who is going to embark in fruit growing for a livelihood must consider the permanent features of the business, and, granted that the article can be produced with complete success, his one anxiety will be, can it be sold readily, and with a fair margin of profit? I believe the question can be unmistakably answered in the affirmative. The whole thing depends on transportation, and we may be assured that when railways can be guaranteed car lots,

two varieties, it is equally a mistake to plant a confusing number of kinds, which in many ways will increase work and lessen the chance of a profitable sale. Plant carefully; cultivate thoroughly; pack honestly and you will willingly let the other man grow the wheat while you supply him with his fruit. Both will make money, but the man who does the fruit part of it will have the advantage if he lives in Southern British Columbia, or doing it under climatic conditions which are unexcelled between the Atlantic and the Pacific.



MIDWAY

1. Midway. Showing Townsite & Company's Irrigation System in foreground.
 2. Crowell's Hotel.
 3. A Midway Street Scene.

THE FATHER OF CAMP MCKINNEY

CAMP MCKINNEY has had a name and a place on the map of British Columbia since 1884, when the "Victoria" vein on Rock creek was discovered a short distance above the placer diggings of early days. It is nevertheless, one of the very oldest mining camps in the southern portion of the province, that is, mining camps of the lode mining era, and as such has a history peculiarly its own and not less interesting than unique. It antedates in its mining operations the now much more notable metalliferous fields of Rossland, Nelson and the Slocan. Amsworth camp, on the Kootenay Lake, alone has claims to priority in the matter of dates. It is true that in the very early sixties the feverish prospectors who had cradled the sands of Boundary and Rock creeks, marked its auriferous ledges as they pushed their way farther north to exploit the alluvial wealth of golden Cariboo—but quartz to the placer hunter of those days simply suggested the source of the pay dirt of which they were in eager quest. Lode mining had not developed into the great science of today and its possibilities were only vaguely impressed on their minds. Even at this date it is not probable that Camp McKinney would have been developed to any appreciable extent or at all, if its ledges had not proved to be free milling. McKinney was among the first of the producing camps of the province, and its various outputs of yellow metal are to be noted in postscripts to tabulated returns in the report of the Minister of Mines for several years prior to the time when Provincial Mineralogist Carlyle began issuing them. The Cariboo was the first free milling quartz mine in the province to pay a dividend.

Notwithstanding the prominence it has had for some time, Camp McKinney still enjoys that quiet though pleasant and romantic isolation which has been characteristic of its history throughout. Some day, and not far away

in the future, the whistle of the "iron horse" will reverberate throughout the forested plateau in which the camp is situated, and it will at last be evolved from the stage coach era of existence to one of active, restless energy and enterprise. Then will Hughie Cameron, who has kept the oldest hostelry in the country, wake up with a start, rub his eyes, and, as he sees the tram at his door, impatiently ask the boys to have a drink to the good old days, and might thence and forever more brought to an end. One can even fancy Hughie at the sight of the steam monster brushing a tear from his bronzed cheeks and sighing for the passing away of that phase of pioneer life, in which he has been associated since the late '60's, and of which he is the product and true representative.

"The Father of the Camp," for such is Hughie Cameron known as, set his face to the west in 1862, and by a rather circuitous route, turned up in San Francisco in May of the following year, to commence a line of toil and privation that has been, in his old age, rewarded by the little Goddess of Fortune. Today this sturdy pioneer is known among the prospectors and miners as the most liberal and generous hearted fellow who ever packed blankets. To look at him one does not note that the hand of time has played heavily, he is hale and hearty as though a generation of sufferings and vicissitudes in the West failed to leave an impression. At least he never refers to the past, for though fortune has favored him he was not unfamiliar with the pangs of poverty. "Hughie," as he is familiarly called, was born at Cape Breton, N. S. He left home at an early age, shipping in a 53 ton schooner in December, 1862, and after six months in this shell of a boat, battling the elements in the pontney around the Horn, he landed on the hospitable shores of California. From that State he journeyed north to unknown Alaska and the Aleutian Islands, but this trip was an ill-lated one, no gold being discovered, so he drifted back to Frisco. In 1873 he started north again, and after spending a month outfitting at Victoria, crossed to the mainland and tramped through to the Cariboo. He prospected and panned, making enough to return again to Frisco and taste its delights, but he and his money soon parted company, and, nothing daunted, he packed his blankets, and again sallied north. This time he struck the Oregon, and continuing north, arrived at what is now Camp McKinney in 1887. For two years, 1882-1904, he was the only white man in camp, and had to get his supplies from Rock Creek, the nearest trading post, some 20 miles distant. In 1894, when the Cariboo mill started, he purchased the present log hotel, but was forced to move it off the Cariboo Company's ground and re-erect it on the Fraser claim. This was the only stopping place between Rock Creek and Fairview and nothing again similar on this wondrous and today light-hearted generous Hughie is still a prince of good fellows, doing good with his money, ever helping along the heavy load of his some unfortunate stranger, who truly blesses the magnificent shop of "The Father of Camp McKinney."



CAMP MCKINNEY—HUGHIE CAMERON'S PIONEER STOPPING PLACE

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PENTICTON, THE GATEWAY TO SOUTHERN OKANAGAN

1. General View, Town Penticton at foot of Okanagan Lake. 2. P.R. Wharf with S.S. Alouette.
3. J.A. Schlobo's General Store. 4. Mrs. H. J. Smith's Residence. 5. Hotel Penticton.
6. J.A. Schlobo's General Store. 7. The Smalley.

SOUTHERN OKANAGAN

Ring out the old; ring in the new."

AS the children of Israel in olden days set out for the promised land, full of hope and trust in the country flowing with milk and honey, so, a few years ago, commenced a movement of settlers in the prairies of Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba to the beautiful and fertile valley of the Okanagan. Since the establishment beyond all doubt, of the suitability of the Okanagan country for the production of the finest fruits in Canada, and of the profitable market available for this fruit in the rapidly growing cities of the prairie country, the migration of settlers to the Okanagan has continued, and is increasing numbers. But the Manitobans and Northwestern people come not to the land of promise empty handed, and the only captivity they are fleeing from is that enforced by the sway of the Frost King, who reigns in cold and silent glory for so many months in the year over the wind-swept prairies. Having earned a competence in a country where the conditions of life are somewhat hard, they are glad to purchase land in the Okanagan which will provide them with a comfortable home in a pleasant country and with a less strenuous means of livelihood.

The result of the migration to the Okanagan has been that the pick of the land in the northern part of the district has been taken up, while the demand for it has continued to increase. To meet the resulting situation, two prominent business men of the district, Messrs. W. L. and F. W. Shattford, projected the Southern Okanagan Land Company Ltd., the object of which was to acquire the extensive ranch of Mr. Thos. Ellis, of Penticton, to provide adequate irrigation for the land, and to divide this up into lots suitable for orchardists. Messrs. Shattford were successful in their efforts to raise the necessary capital in Eastern Canada, and the enterprise was floated. The Ellis ranch embraces an area of 6000 acres, stretching from a point nine miles north of Penticton at the foot of Okanagan Lake to the international boundary line a distance of about 30 miles. The estate contains all the best land in this part of Osoyoos, and it is estimated that about 12,000 to 15,000 acres are irrigable. The lands to be irrigated will be utilized for fruit growing, while the balance will be sold for general farming and dairying operations. This property is now on the market and it provides the opportunities desired by the home seekers from the prairie country and from other parts of the world. The land is in demand, and in a short period a vast tract of country that for forty years past has been utilized only for pasture for herds of cattle, the property of one man, will support hundreds of happy and prosperous orchardists and farmers.

PENTICTON

The centre of the new country, for the new town of a settlement is concerned, is the thriving town of Penticton,

headquarters of the Southern Okanagan Land Company and the trading point for a large section to the south. Situated at the foot of Lake Okanagan, it is the terminus of the existing transportation service of the Canadian Pacific Company's Okanagan branch, and is on one of the principal routes of travel to the Similkameen district, to the west. To the east is the rich mining country of the Boundary.

The Great Northern Railway Company is at present constructing a railway, the Victoria, Vancouver & Eastern, from Midway to Vancouver, through the Similkameen valley, touching a point about thirty-five miles from Penticton, and it is the company's intention to put in a branch line to connect with the main road to the coast. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company also are building a line from Spence's Bridge through the Similkameen, and it is expected that this line will tap Penticton, so that exceptional transportation facilities will be provided.

He who seeks a home in a beautiful country, with a splendid climate and a highly productive soil, could hardly discover a place more suited to his heart's desire than in this charming district. The land offered for settlement borders on Okanagan Lake, Dog Lake, Vaseaux Lake and Osoyoos Lake and numerous others. A bird's-eye view would present a delightful vista of country varying from green meadows and rich bottom lands to bench lands, with here and there sheets of water shimmering in the sunlight and the hills rising to east and west. The sportsman too, will find here game of every description and in plenty, from the trout in lake and stream to the deer in the woods, while the dry, mild and yet bracing climate adds to the enjoyment of life. British Columbia is noted for its beautiful scenery, but it is doubtful if anything more enticing is to be found in the way of natural beauty than the rivers and lakes, with their fine stretches of sandy beaches, in and about Penticton.

EVERY YEAR A GOOD YEAR

The lands in the Southern Okanagan have another unique advantage to the fruit grower. The company is now laying out an irrigation system which insures to the purchaser an adequate supply of water at a low rate. The climate is the best for the orchardist in the Okanagan, and the land here will produce all the most profitable varieties of fruit, and these will mature two weeks earlier than in any other part of the valley. With all the water required, available there will be no such thing as a bad year in Southern Okanagan. Every year will be a good year for water is crop insurance.

Reporting on the adaptability of this land for commercial fruit growing, Mr. R. M. Edmer, the government fruit commissioner, said:

"The soil of the valley land on the Ellis Estate is generally a deep, warm loam, particularly well suited for commercial fruit growing purposes. Fruit trees make a strong, healthy growth, and the fruit produced is remark-

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SCENES ON THE PROPERTY OF THE SOUTHERN OKANAGAN LAND CO

1. An Old Homestead 2. Natural Park Skirting Skaha Lake 3. An Apple Tree 4. The Delight of Juan Watson
 5. Apples 6. Aquatic Pastimes along the Sandy Beach at Penticton



THE LAND OF FRUIT AND SUNSHINE

1. Office of the Southern Okanagan Land Co. 2. Beautiful Lake Skaha 3. A Cherry Tree 35 years old, 5 feet in circumference, 42 feet spread. Has produced upwards of \$500 worth of fruit a season 4. Hay Meadows 5. Bench Land 6. Plum Trees

ably clean, highly colored and matures early. With the exception of a few small areas of gravelly soil and some land lying near the river subject to the overflow, the whole contained in a very limited area, all the irrigable land may



A Prospector's Home on the Similkameen River.

be classed as first class fruit land. Apples, pears, plums, peaches, cherries, and all kinds of small fruits, attain the highest degree of perfection, if given the necessary care and culture. On the land adjacent there are bearing orchards which are remarkably productive, and the fruit produced is always in demand on account of its fine quality and appearance. In my judgment the Ellis lands are very valuable, the area of similar land in the province is comparatively limited, while the natural markets for the fruits which can be produced there are rapidly extending, particularly Manitoba and the Northwest Territories. On the whole, in my judgment the natural advantages offered for the development of commercial fruit-growing are hardly equalled, and certainly not excelled, in any part of the province or indeed any part of the Pacific slope."

Irrigable lands suitable for fruit-growing sell at from \$50 to \$150 per acre, according to distance from shipping point and quality of soil. Non-irrigated lands sell at from \$1 to \$25 per acre. Town lots in Penticton cost from \$50 to \$100 each. The buyer can secure anything from one to two hundred acres and pay either cash or 25 per cent. cash and the balance at one, two and three years with 6 per cent. interest added. If the purchaser does not desire to take possession of his land before the trees are bearing, the obliging company will plant and care for his orchard at cost price with 10 per cent. added to pay for expert supervision of the work. This will cost about 30 cents for trees and planting per tree, and about \$30 per annum per acre for ploughing, harrowing, irrigating, pruning and spraying.

The company is now at work on its irrigation system, the laying out of which will cost \$125,000. This will be in running order in the spring of 1906. A large reservoir is being constructed at the head of Penticton creek, and a small dam will be built from the bench about a mile up the

creek, and a main 30 inches in diameter put in to carry water to the ditch. This main pipe will be tapped for the purposes of domestic water supply. The main ditch will be about four miles in length and will furnish water to innumerable distributing ditches. Although Penticton creek will be the chief source of water supply, other smaller creeks farther north will furnish their quota.

MARKETS.

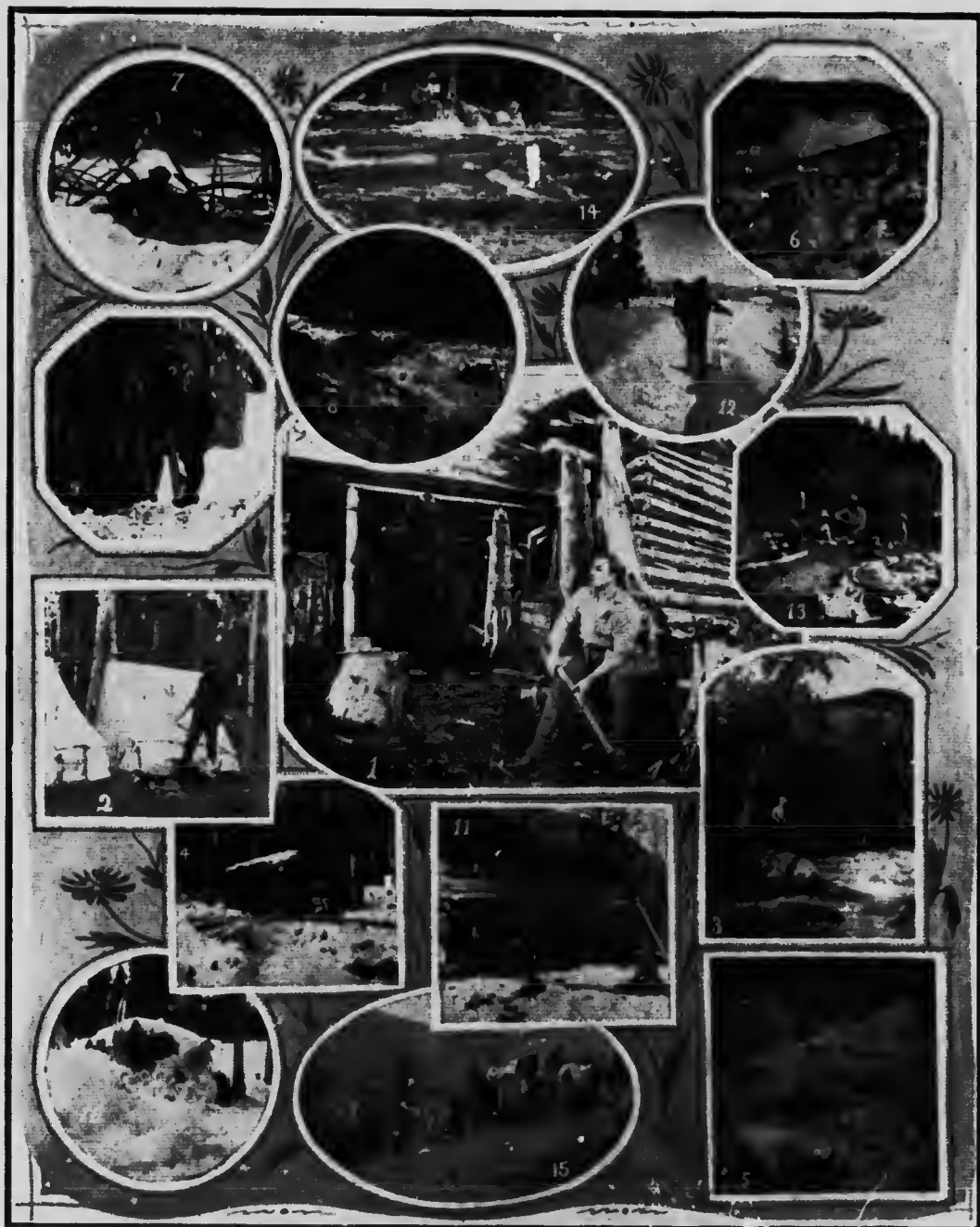
The fact that this section of the Okanagan will ripen fruit several weeks earlier than any other part of the province has already been referred to. This means bigger prices, for the first fruit on the market always fetches the highest figure. The rapid settlement of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, now in progress, ensures a constantly expanding market for all the fruit that can be raised in the Okanagan, and for the matter of that, in the whole of the province. Fruit cannot be grown on the prairies. There also is a considerable market available in the Similkameen and Boundary districts, adjoining on each side Southern Okanagan. Both these districts are rapidly developing and the growing mining towns there afford an excellent market for all varieties of fruit and for dairy and other farm produce.

The fruit crop on four-year-old peach orchards sold this year at \$300 per acre on the trees. This will serve to illustrate the profitable character of the grower's business.



A Prospector and his two faithful companions. Each of these dogs carry a pack-outfit of 50 lbs.

Average prices of the principal produce to the grower are: Apples, \$1 to \$1.25 per box; peaches, 4c. per lb.; butter, 25c. to 40c.; eggs, 30c. to 50c.; chickens, 50c. each; hay, \$12 to \$15 per ton; potatoes, \$10 to \$20 per ton.



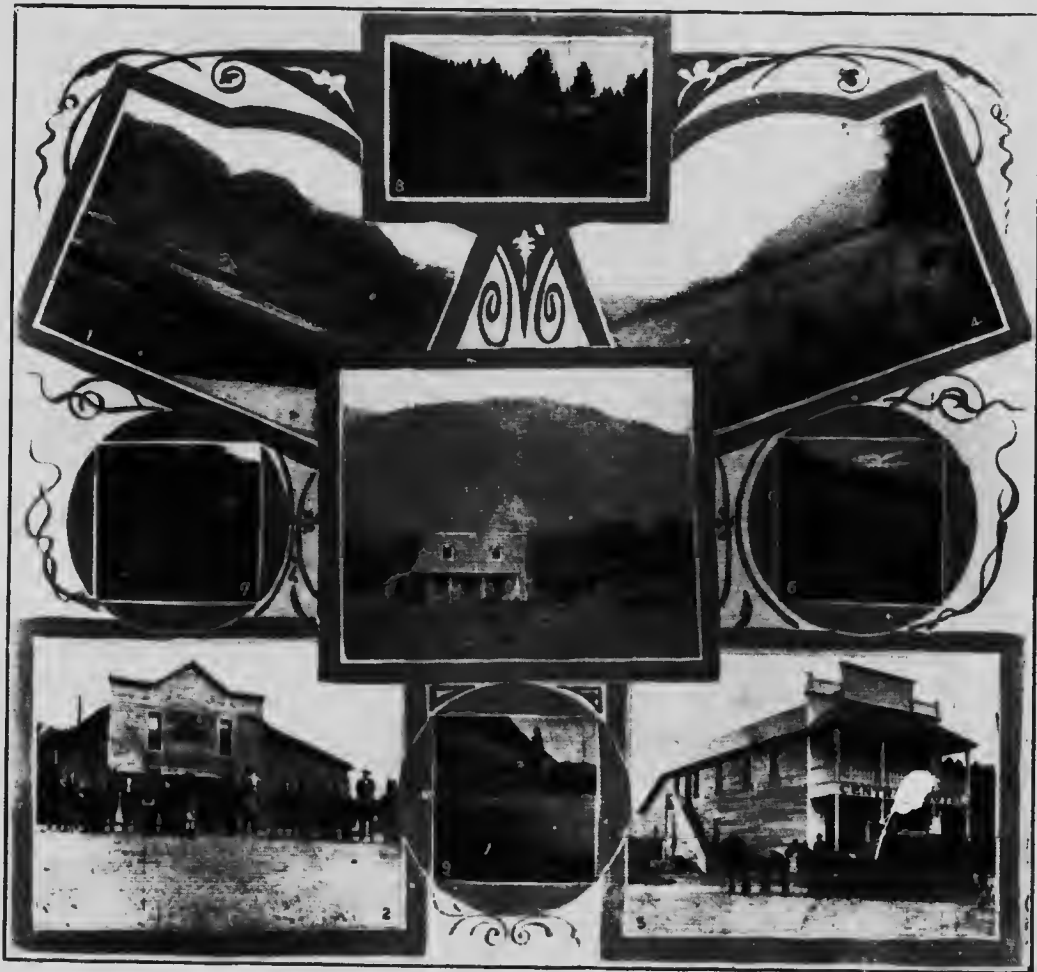
HUNTING AND TRAPPING IN THE SIMILKAMEEN

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| 1. Trophies of the Chase | 2. In Camp | 3. On the Similkameen River. | 4. Trapper's Cabin on Ashnola Creek. |
| 5. Hitting the Trail with Winter Supplies | 6. Mountain Sheep on Jumper Mountain | 7. Lynx in Trap | 8. Trapper's Cabin |
| Ashnola Creek, Nov. 18, 1904 | 9. Skinning a Lynx | 10. Trapper's Cabin, Elevation 7,000 feet, Ashnola Creek | 11. A Good Catch |
| 12. Bringing in the Grab. | 13. Bear Hunters in Camp | 14. Fording the Similkameen. | 15. With the Pack Outfit. |

THE COMING LAND

THE Osoyoos and Similkameen will, within a few short years become two names to conjure with when the statistician figures out the yearly mineral production of British Columbia. At present the seemingly inaccessible rock-ribbed slopes contained within the boundaries of these two mining divisions are being eagerly attacked for their hidden wealth by the "advance guards of prosperity"—the sturdy prospectors. Since the early spring there has been

a steady stream of miners, land seekers and business men into the section under review—a veritable El Dorado, with its gold, silver, copper and lead; its coal measures and its timber, fruit-growing, grazing and agricultural lands. In time, with the final completion of the Victoria, Vancouver & Eastern—the Great Northern railway's line to the coast—and the Canadian Pacific railway's connection from Spence's Bridge south through Nicola, Aspen Grove and the Similkameen to Midway, the "Similkameen district,"



KEREMEOS IN THE HEART OF THE RANCHING COUNTRY

1. Frank Richter's Famous Fruit Orchards.
2. Bromley's Smithy.
3. W. Lowe's Rancho House.
4. A Hay Meadow.
5. Central Hotel, with Welby's Overland Stage.
6. E. Bullish-Webster's Rancho.
7. Branding Horses.
8. On the Range.
9. Similkameen River at KeremEOS.

as these two mining divisions are generally termed, will, with their diversified industries, become an important factor in the upbuilding and productive wealth of Canada's most westerly province.

For those who admire the charms of nature; its rugged wildness, magnificence and variety of scenic beauty—something in fact out of the ordinary run of a day's travel—the district is especially alluring. Few highways there are in the province to equal that following the picturesque and sinuous Similkameen river, from Keremeos to Princeton, with its stately and imposing grandeur of snow-capped mountains that tower high above and hem in this mighty stream on either side.

The climate of the Similkameen is salubrious; unsurpassable in all that is conducive to health and longevity. The breezes that waft up and down the valleys make the summer heat bearable, while the nights are always cool. The winters are short and mild, and as a rule, little snow falls in the lower valleys, so that the cattle and horses run the ranges throughout the year.

Its waterways and lakes abound with fish; fowl are plentiful along the hillsides and in the thickets and the mountains are the stronghold of the bighorn, moose, deer, panther, grizzly, black and cinnamon bear, lynx, wolf, etc. For the hunter of big game one could hardly find a more prolific region. Certain it is that a trip through this delightful district would be the bean ideal of a sportsman's holiday. Few sections of the Pacific Northwest has nature endowed so plentifully. No wonder it is that the Similkameen has become the Mecca of the prospector, the rancher, the hunter and the homeseeker, where patient and intelligent effort will surely be rewarded by success.

FAIRVIEW

Twenty-eight miles west of Camp McKinney is Fairview, one of the oldest towns in the southern portion of the province. It is the principal town and headquarters for the government in the Osoyoos mining division. The townsite is owned by the Fairview Corporation, Limited. It lies in the centre of a quartz mining district, of which the Stemwinder, also owned by the Corporation, is the best developed property. Ten miles north of town are the White Lake coal measures. The Corporation owns 400 acres in the heart of the basin, the croppings of which show a good quality of bituminous coal. Surrounding this land, a syndicate of Greenwood people has 3,000 acres. The Southern Okanagan Land Co. owns most of the arable land in the valley stretching north from the International boundary to Penticton lake. This estate is now being divided into small holdings for orchardists and mixed farming.

KEREMEOS

Leaving Fairview one travels through a park-like country 16 miles to Keremeos. The townsite is situated on a high bench above the junction of Keremeos creek and the Similkameen river. The town controls the trade of a large stretch of ranching country to the south and the mining camps up Keremeos creek. It has a tri-weekly mail and stage service to Penticton, at which place connection is made with the C. P. R. steamer service on Okanagan Lake.

At Keremeos is the lovely country home of Mr. Frank Richter, the first settler in the lower Similkameen valley. The farm consists of 470 acres, of which 125 are in alfalfa and 20 in orchard. Twenty miles below Keremeos he owns 6,000 acres of range land, known as the "lower

ranch," where pasture fine bands of cattle and horses. Mr. Richter came to the province in 1864, having previously engaged in placer mining from Mexico to the Columbia river.

Up Keremeos valley, passing Ollala, two miles north of Keremeos townsite, are numerous locations. Among the important groups are the Bullion, Flagstaff, Opulence and Mt. Zion groups on the east side, and the Elkhorn and Copper King groups on the west side. The best road from Ollala to Summit camp follows the Upper Keremeos creek and connects there with the wagon road that leads from Penticton to the Nickel Plate mine in Hedley camp.

From Keremeos one follows up the north bank of the Similkameen river direct to Princeton, a distance of 45 miles, passing en route Bradshaw's, on 15-mile creek, the first stopping house. A mile further is 16-mile creek, on which is the Two Brothers claim, one of the notable prospects of the district, having a three-foot vein of arsenical iron ore, with values running from \$10 to \$240.

HEDLEY.

Twenty-mile creek is the dividing line between the Osoyoos and Similkameen mining divisions. Hedley city itself promises to become an important supply point for the mines of Hedley and Stirling Creek camps, which lie on the mountain side immediately above it, and across on the south side of the Similkameen river. The place is only in its infancy, but it has shown a sturdy growth, considering its distance from railway transportation.

The formation of Camp Hedley is stratified, and consists of layers of porphyry, lime and diabase, rising perpendicularly and traversing the whole country. This stratification along the mountain slope immediately above the town is most prominent, the same being plainly visible to the naked eye. The camp is receiving considerable attention from experts. The Nickel Plate mine has the most development and is equipped with electrically-driven machinery, power being supplied from 20-mile creek. It has also a 40-stamp mill. Other notable groups are the Rollo, Kingston, Copper Chief and The Mount and Copper Cliff.

A company is being formed by A. B. Clabon and F. M. Wells, in Ontario, to acquire the Horsely, adjoining the Nickel Plate group on the south. An 800-foot crosscut tunnel is to be driven to tap the vein at a depth of 500 feet.

Below the Horsely is the Kingston group, owned by the Kingston Gold & Copper Mining Co., Ltd. The group, consisting of 110 acres, is located on the steep slope of the mountain side, making an ideal location for economical development by tunnelling, as the cropping of the vein runs with the hill. Three prospecting tunnels and crosscuts have been driven, exposing a vein from 10 to 30 feet wide. The ore is characteristic of the mountain—arsenical iron—in well defined shoots, varying in value from \$10 to \$40 in gold.

Continuing up the valley, one passes many farms, including Jack Bromley's— one of the best in the valley. Mr. Bromley has for years conducted a stopping place that has proved of great convenience to the travelling public.

PRINCETON.

From Hedley City to Princeton, at the confluence of the Similkameen and Tulameen rivers, is 25 miles. In the early days what is now the town of Princeton was known to the placer miners as Vermilion Forks. The land was first pre-empted in the '60's by J. F. Allison, the pioneer rancher of the upper valley. The town is well laid out;

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PRINCETON

1. County Court House. 2. Hugh Hunter's Residence. 3. Stewart's Royal Mail Stage. 4. Canadian Bank of Commerce.
5. Sunset Mine on Copper Mountain. 6. E. Waterman's Pretty Home. 7. Outfitting at Princeton. 8. General View of Townsite.

has a number of stores and many charming residences. It is the government's headquarters for the Similkameen mining division. The surrounding country for many miles is open and park-like, affording ample grazing land for large herds of cattle.

Princeton lies at the apex of a triangle, having as its base the International boundary line, its western side the south branch of the Similkameen river and its eastern side the main channel of the same river. It is within this triangle and for a considerable area outlying it both east and west that the chief coal measures and mineral zones of the district are found. The mining camps tributary to the town are: Copper Mountain, Kennedy Mountain, Friday Creek, Roche River, Hope Summit, Upper Tulameen, Granite Creek, Boulder Creek and Aspen Grove.

Twelve miles south of town is Copper mountain, which is the centre of a diorite belt. Opposite Copper mountain is Kennedy mountain. Both mountains are noted for their large surface showings of copper-gold ore. On the former is the Sunset group. It is being actively developed by the South Yale Mining Co., Ltd., a subsidiary of the British Columbia Copper Co., Ltd. The Sunset is developed by a 100-foot incline shaft with levels at 100, 150 and 190 feet, and considerable drifting and crosscutting. There are numerous other partly prospected properties, but the apparent slow development that has been inevitable with the conditions as at present attain—the want of transportation—will with the completion of railways into the district immediately alter, and in place will come an era of activity so much to be desired. Meanwhile owners of claims, to their best ability, are with persistent faith in the ultimate outcome, not neglecting any opportunity to exploit their holdings.

The area of the Princeton coal basin is 19,200 acres, with a proven depth of over 60 feet of coal, made up of



Opening up a "Black Diamond" seam on the property of the Similkameen Valley Coal Co. in the Princeton Coal Basin.

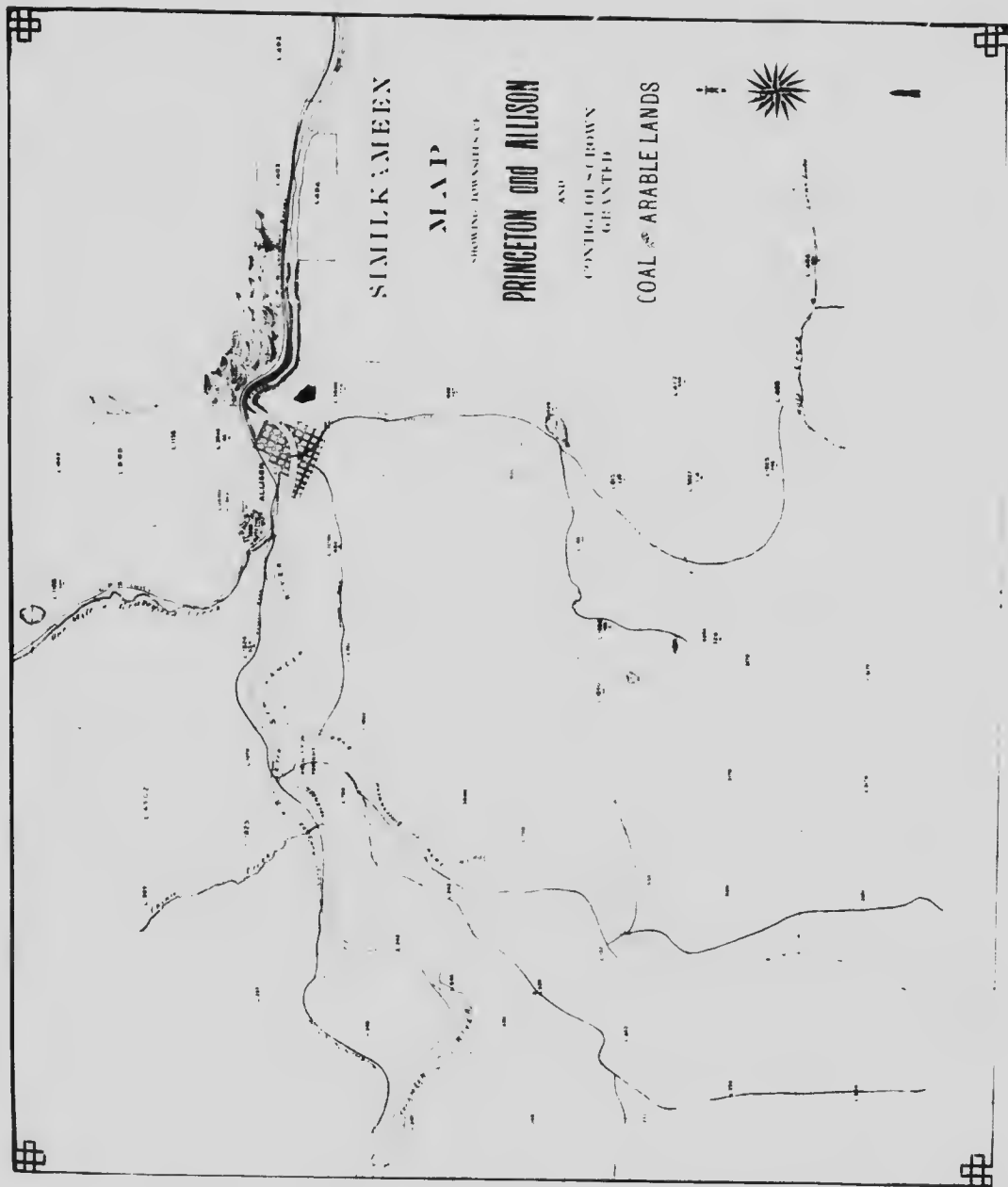
strata carrying from 2 1/2 feet to 18 feet in thickness. Princeton coal is most cleanly for domestic purposes, having small ash; no clinker to burn, and gives off a thin, translucent smoke. Analysis for ash run from 3.00 to 5.70, and for fixed carbon from 54.07 to 75.58. The Vermilion Forks Mining & Development Co. has opened up a splendid showing of the "black diamond" just across the Similkameen river and opposite the town. The Similkameen Valley Coal Co. owns 1,000 acres lying between the Similkameen and Tulameen rivers, on which considerable prospecting has been done. Several other companies, syndicates and individuals own leases on ground surrounding Princeton. With the advent of transportation facilities the coming summer a big revival of the coal mining industry should follow.

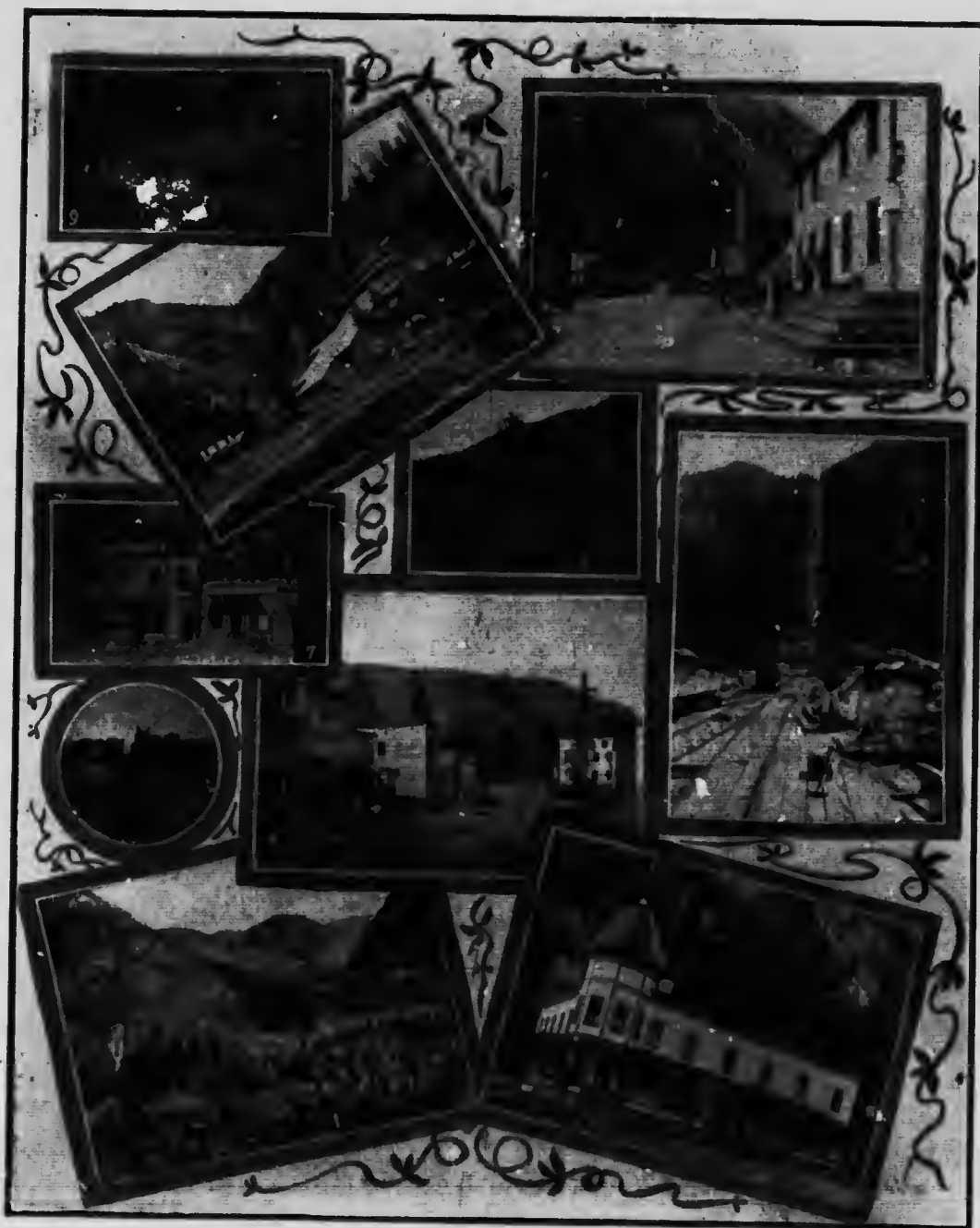


A UNIQUE HOSE RV

This Hotel, built of logs, is the largest of its kind in the province. The proprietor, showed his faith in the future of Princeton to the sole of "Black and Ambition". He cut and hauled, during the winter of 1880-81, the logs, and placed every one in position. In April the building was completed, two story and a half and measures 22 x 7 feet. This man is laying the foundations of an independence. After years of waiting, awaiting the time when the "iron horse" would come, the reward is sorely at hand.

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HEDLEY AND THE NICKEL PLATE MINE

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|---|---|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. View of Hedley looking down the Similkameen Valley | 2. Main Street | 3. Similkameen Hotel | 4. Bridge Street |
| 5. Daly Reduction Coy's Mill | 6. Tramway from Nickel Plate Mine to Mill | 7. The Hedley Gazette Block | 10. Men in quarry |
| 8. Nickel Plate Motor and Ore Cars | 9. Quarrying Ore at Nickel Plate | | |

THE NICKEL PLATE MINE

HARDSHIPS? You get used to hardships after travelling for three and one-half years, covering over 135,000 miles and sampling in the neighborhood of 700 mineral claims, from the tropical climes of Guatemala to the inhospitable shores of Alaska," laughingly retorted M. K. Rodgers,

manager of the famous Nickel Plate mine in the Similkameen, in reply to my query for information regarding the life of a mining engineer in the hills. "And disappointments? Yes, mining men have their full share, for Fortune is ever fickle to one who seeks to unlock her treasure chests," he resumed. "One instance in point will suffice before I tell you how I ran across the Nickel Plate. I started out from Butte in 1895 holding a sort of roving commission on behalf of the late Marcus Daly. I first tackled the then little known Boundary district, examining the many remarkable low grade ore bodies in Phoenix and Deadwood camps, but transportation facilities appeared to be in the too distant future, and acting under instruction, I journeyed down to Sonora county, Mexico. There I examined and bonded a surface showing of copper ore fully five miles in length by one mile in width. It was a phenomenal one I assure you. Development work was well started and everything humming along when I received pre-emptory instructions from Mr. Daly to close down and pull stakes. I did. The property since passed into the hands of the Green Consolidated Copper Company, and some time after I learnt that the crosscuts I was driving towards the main body were within eight and 12 feet respectively of the bonanza ore shoot, which measured 2,000 feet long by 220 feet wide. Daly had missed the largest copper fortune ever made, and I—well I was disappointed.

"But to come back to the main story. I had just made a flying trip to Australia and was in Victoria bound for the Skeena river country. Time hung heavy on my hands while awaiting for the north-bound steamer. One day I happened to be in William Wilson's store, on Government street. He showed me some striking looking samples of ore that he said came from the southern part of the province, from a claim owned by two prospectors named Wollaston and Arndel. I met Wollaston and arranged to see the prospect. We went into the Similkameen by a rather circuitous route, down the Okanagan lake to Penticton, then to Fairview, where we were joined by Arndel, Wollaston's partner, and on to 20-mile creek. I made a stay of about an hour and a half on the claim and sampled the showing. Intuitively it came to me that it had the earmarks of a mine. Certainly the geological indications pointed that way. I sent the samples to a Montana assayer. His returns were encouraging. They looked too good, so later on I went back to the claim myself and resampled the ore. Again I received big results and that determined me to secure the property. I bonded the Nickel Plate, Bull-dog, Sunnyside and Copperfield claims for \$50,000. Development started and the prospects in time became a mine. That delay at Victoria was responsible for my getting the Nickel Plate," he concluded.

Incidentally one "Dick" Cawston passed up a piece of money that might have been his, had not some unruly cattle stacked his cards. Germal "Dick" was manager of a ranching outfit down at Keremeos, and on one of his periodical trips with a bunch of cattle from Princeton, en route to the Greenwood market, passed the mouth of 20-mile creek. Here he was requested to take to the Greenwood assayer samples of Nickel Plate ore. Readily agreeing, he filled his coat pockets and proceeded. Just west of

Midway, in the broad Kettle river valley, the bunch of steers stampeded, and off went Cawston to round them up. The process was a trying one, and when he returned his pockets were empty of the ore samples. Months after he learnt to his sorrow that a Montana man had bonded the property that for some time he had had his eyes on with a view to purchasing an interest.

It was on the 12th of January, 1899, that a gang of 18 men started development work at the Nickel Plate. All supplies had to be packed in forty miles, and the early work of proving the ore body was prosecuted under the greatest disadvantages. As the work progressed Mr. Rodgers began to gather in other claims, and two months before the bond had expired on the Nickel Plate group, it was taken up and the balance of the money paid.

The mine today has many thousand feet of tunnels and drifts, and two large "glory holes." It enjoys the distinction of being about the only high grade property where ore is mined from "glory holes." The deposit, too, is something new and unique, being a mineralized zone of sedimentary rocks crushed between bodies of andesite containing mispickles carrying free gold.

The waters of 20-mile creek furnish the motive power for everything. It drives the machinery of the forty-stamp mill, a thirty-drill compressor which furnishes compressed air for the drills in the mine three miles away and 4,000 feet higher; and it runs an electric railway about two miles long, from the mine for haulage of the ore to the top of the gravity tram. The water is taken from the creek three miles up and conveyed by flume to a point on the mountain side above the mill and power-house. From there it is dropped about 400 feet to the power-house, in which is located the large compressor and the dynamo.

Two corporations carry on the work. The Yale Mining Company owns the mineral claims and attends to the development of the mine. The Daly Reduction Company erected and operates the stamp mill, built the large flume, power-house and contents, gravity tramway and the electric railway up at the mine.

The mill, forty stamps, has a capacity of 150 tons per day, and the stamp capacity is to be increased within the next year to 120 stamps. Ground was obtained from the Indian Department for the erection of a large smelting plant which it is understood will be built as soon as the V. & E. railway is completed to Hedley to bring in the machinery for same, and a sufficient tonnage of smelter ore is available. In all over a million dollars has been expended in plant and development of the properties.

HEDLEY

The town of Hedley was called into existence with the opening of the Nickel Plate mine and the location of the adjoining reduction works. The town is at the junction of 20-mile creek and the Similkameen river. It is a pay roll town and is building up very rapidly, having a branch of the bank of B. N. A., a newspaper, the Gazette, three general stores, six good hotels, one of them, the Hotel Similkameen, being an exceptionally fine building costing about \$25,000; bottling works and an excellent saw mill, run by the Hedley Lumber Company three miles up the Similkameen river, and other industries. The town has waterworks and electric light and will in all probability be reached by two railways early in 1906.

As a mining centre the Twenty Mile basin will be in a few years a veritable hive of industry. The Nickel Plate mine alone will ensure success, but there are a dozen other properties that are bound to be great wealth-producers in the near future. Already the British Columbia Copper Company has entered the Twenty Mile mineral field, and is at work opening up the Apex group, and Hedley is the centre which must benefit by all this.



THE MAKING OF A MINE

1. Healy and Daly Reduction Co's Mill from Pollock Group. 2. Cabin at Pollock Mine. 3. Ore Dump. 4. Mouth of Drift. 5. No. 1 Shaft. 6. No. 1 Shaft.

THE MAKING OF A MINE

THERE is a trite saying in the mountains that "Fortune plays no favorites." Ask any old-time prospector if this adage is correct, and after pondering a while—as if in reflection of his own past experience—he will grudgingly admit the truth of it. Every camp has its coterie of pioneers who for years have besieged Dame Fortune from Mexico to the ice-bound shores of Alaska. Such a one is Pollock. A quarter of a century ago he was down in Nevada, when the fame of the Consolidated and Virginia was on every one's lips, and these mines were paying over \$2,000,000 a month in dividends to their lucky shareholders. Tiring of the heat and deserts of the south, he prospected in Oregon. With the opening up of the north half of the Colville Indian reservation in the neighboring State of Washington, he participated in the rush that founded the town of Republic—which for a time flourished like a brilliant meteor flashing across the heavens in a space to disappear.

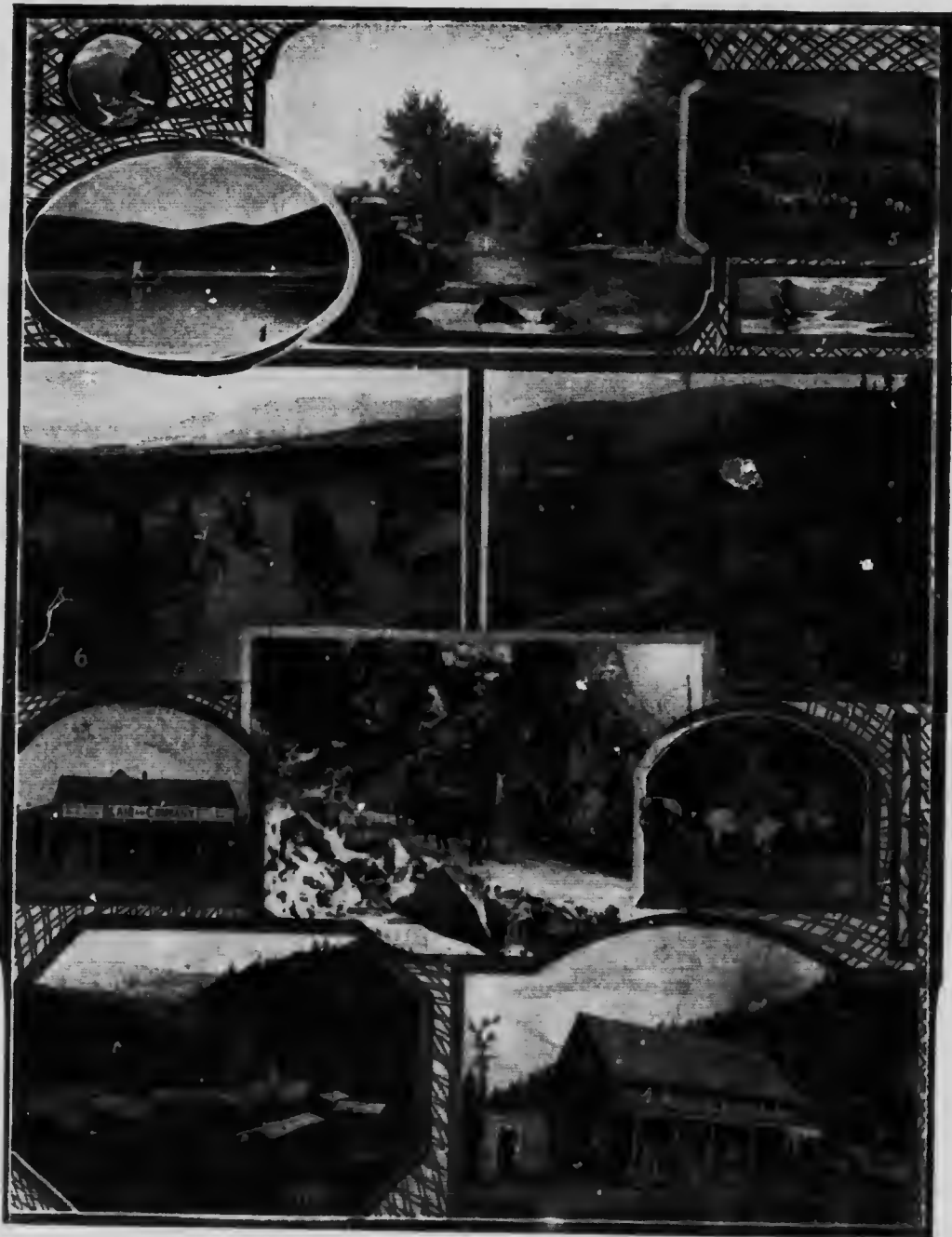
In 1898 he heard of the rich lodes in the Similkameen. Once again rolling up his blankets he moved north. The beautiful valley of the Similkameen was then traversed by a rough trail. He made camp at the mouth of 20-mile creek, now the site of the prosperous town of Hedley. After prospecting Siegel Plate camp without success, he decided that the formation probably extended to the other side of the Similkameen river. He crossed over to the mouth of

Stirling creek, two miles further up, and on the south side of Henry creek found his theory correct. Arsenical "float" was encountered, carrying \$48 in gold and some silver. Winter came and work was discontinued. In June of the following year he staked the Maple Leaf claim, later on the Martin, Daisy, Pine Knot and Minnehaha. A series of open cuts exposed the veins, showing good values by panning. In the intervals of doing assessment work and exploiting his holdings, he tried to interest capital. Like many another he found capital chary. "You've got to do more development," was the usual rejoinder of the mining man after examining the claims. Pollock's capital consisted solely of his muscles and a stout heart. Finally a day came last fall when a working bond was taken on the group by C. E. Oliver. During the winter a shaft was sunk on the Martin and the Maple Leaf flat lead was driven on. The results proved encouraging; more ore was opened up. Values ran \$15 to \$50 in gold, and this preliminary development justified capital going in on a more substantial scale. The Pollock Minc., Ltd., was promoted this spring. Pollock, with an abiding faith in the future of his claims, retains a large interest in the company. After many years he stands an excellent chance to win out. Prominent mining engineers who have examined the property, speak highly of it. With careful and economical management, ample funds for development and the installation of the necessary machinery, the Pollock Mines, Ltd., gives great promise of a successful career. But fortune, he it remembered, plays no favorites—not even with mining companies.



GATEWAYS TO THE NICOLA AND SIMILKAMEEN DISTRICTS

1. Historic Hope. 2. Crossing the Hope Falls on the Dewdney Trail. 3. Spence's Bridge. 4. Mouth of the Nicola River at Spence's Bridge. 5. The Line of Construction of the Nicola, Kamloops and Similkameen Canal and Railway Co., follows this stream to Nicola. 6. Murray Creek Falls near Spence's Bridge.



SNAPSHOTS ALONG THE NICOLA-PRINCETON WAGON ROAD

- 1. Nicola Lake.
- 2. Nicola River.
- 3. Blair & Co.'s Store at Goutlee's.
- 4. Hell's Gate Canyon.
- 5. Jack Irvine's Rancho - Stacking Hay.
- 6. and 9. Views of the Nicola Valley Iron & Coal Co. - Land.
- 7. Charles Debarres Stopping Place at Otter Flat.
- 8. Granite Creek.
- 10. Promoters on the Road.

"BLACK DIAMONDS"

THE existence of the "black diamond" in the Nicola district has been known since the '60's, and even as early as 1876 the Dominion Government recognized the importance of this natural wealth, and sent the late Dr. George M. Dawson, head of the Geological Survey department, to make a thorough examination of the Nicola coal basin. Based on his report a few far-sighted men, realizing the enormous potential wealth that lay hidden under the rolling bunch grass hills, and disclosed on the surface by the action of such torrential water-courses as the Coldwater river, the Nicola river and Quilchenna creek, secured large tracts of land and patiently awaited the day when a railroad would quicken the industrial life of the valley and make possible the economic development and marketing of the coal. That time is now at hand, for two lines of railways are being projected into the district, both of which will eventually tap the coal-fields and solve the problem of adequate transportation facilities for which the owners have so long waited.

Four miles south of Quilchenna and extending for eight miles north and south of Quilchenna creek, is the property of the Diamond Vale Coal & Iron Mines, Ltd. This company controls en bloc 33 coal locations, containing approximately 21,120 acres. For the past few years the company has been quietly developing its immense holdings, and is at present exploiting the coal measures at depth with the aid of a diamond drill. The work, summarized briefly, has disclosed the existence of nine workable seams of from three to 15 feet of excellent bituminous coal. In the aggregate these seams measure over 60 feet in thickness. No rail way transportation is within measurable distance plans are being prepared for the development of the property on a

large scale so as to place the Diamond Vale product in a position to be an important factor and command a share of both the interior and coast trade.

The Nicola Valley Iron & Coal Company, Ltd., owns 2,661 acres of coal land at the mouth of the Coldwater river, a few miles south of the town of Nicola. There are five seams of coal on which prospect tunnels have been run, aggregating in width about thirty-five feet of coal. The main seam is 18 feet six inches, consisting of coal five feet, shale parting one foot six inches, and coal 13 feet six inches.

A recent analysis made by Dr. R. W. Ellis of the Geological Survey department gave:

Water	3.04
Volatile combustible matter.....	37.18
Fixed carbon	52.05
Ash	7.73
	100.00

According to Dr. Ellis report the coal yields a compact, firm coherent coke of 60.39 per cent.

The coal of the Nicola basin is suitable for domestic and coking purposes. Cheaper fuel for the mines and smelters of the Boundary and Similkameen by reason of a shorter haul from these coal-fields will do much to facilitate the more economical development and reduction of the ores of these two districts, and will also solve to a large extent the problem of smelting certain classes of low grade ores now almost prohibitory by reason of the present cost of coke.

Rich in mineral, coal, agricultural, fruit and grazing lands the Nicola district is receiving a much needed impetus by the building of the Nicola, Kamloops & Similkameen Coal & Railway Company's line from Spence's Bridge on the main



1. Stanley Kirby's Hotel on the Kamloops-Nicola Wagon Road—the Rendezvous of the Sportsman.

2. Prospecting at depth for Coal Seams with the aid of a Diamond Drill on the land of the Diamond Vale Coal Co.

QUILCHENNA

line of the Canadian Pacific Railway to Nicola. Grading of the right-of-way from Spence's Bridge to Nicola Lake, a distance of 45 miles, has proceeded so far that the laying of steel will be completed this winter, and within a few short months the district, including the settlements of Lower Nicola, Contlees, Nicola, and Quilchenna will metaphorically speaking, be directly tributary to the cities of the coast.

Under its V. V. & E. Railway charter the Great Northern Railway Company is building up the valley of the Similkameen and will undoubtedly serve this district with a branch line to tap the Aspen Grove copper camp and the Nicola coal-fields.

From Nicola south the Government wagon road to Princeton passes through the Aspen Grove camp; Otter valley, where are located a number of fine ranches; Tulameen City, an important point for the camps along Boulder,

Elliott, Bear, Eagle, Siwash and Champion creeks, and Granite creek.

A mineral belt continues from the Similkameen north-west through the Nicola country to Kamloops. There are several mining camps in this section—Aspen Grove, Quilchenna, Mill Creek, Ten-Mile and Stump Lake—but, as a rule, development is not extensive. Like many other promising mineral regions in the Province, it lacked transportation facilities, so there was little inducement to spend money in developing mining prospects. Aspen Grove was visited by a number of mining men this year, and a fair amount of work was done in prospecting some of the showings of mineral. A large low-grade copper property in this camp is being opened up by men from Terre Haute, Indiana. Ten-Mile Creek also made progress, development on several claims resulting favorably, and there is every reason to believe that the coming season will witness the advent of capital on a large scale in this camp.



NICOLA

1. View of the Townsite of Nicola
 2. A Branding Scene.
 3. R. H. Winny's Homestead.
 4. Dravid Hotel
 5. A. E. Howe Co. Store.

THE ROCK CREEK REBELLION

EARLY in the stirring days of the rush to the Golden Cariboo when men who had followed the fires of a hundred camps in sunny California, or down beneath the gleam of the Southern Cross, were flocking to the new Eldorado, the Wahnderlust waxed strong in the breast of many a young Ontarian. Fired by the stories of the golden sands in the land of the setting sun, they were ready to answer when the call of the red gods came. Glengarry county gave its quota to the ravages of the Wahnderlust, and its sturdy Scottish stock furnished no mean proportion of those who have been most instrumental in the upbuilding of the West.

Among those who heard the call of the red gods and quickly answered it was one Robert Stevenson, a native of Wilhairstown, Glengarry county, who in 1851, just as he had reached man's estate, left his home and travelled via Panama and "Frisco" to Fort Victoria, reaching his destination the same summer.

At the time the overland route from the south was a scene of stirring activity. The gateway through which the much travelled route from California and the Oregon country entered British territory, was at Osoyoos, and at this point the government early in the '60's established a customs office and put of en'ry with Robert Stevenson as collector. "Bob," as he is now familiarly known, did not at first go to the Cariboo, but was one of the pioneers of Southern British Columbia, and to that section of the country he pinned his faith. He has stayed by the Similka-

meen, patiently working and awaiting the advent of the iron horse. Owning claims in every important camp in the district from the headwaters of the Tolameen and Roche rivers, down to Keremeos creek, he has year by year carried on his assessments without losing heart to continue, or the hope that fickle Fortune would one day smile on him, and now the time is not far distant when "Bob" may expect to reap the reward of faithful endeavor.

There are few men who have lived the rigorous life of the hills, in season and out of season, for so many years as has this sturdy Scotch-Canadian; yet to-day he is hale and hearty, capable of "putting down a hole" or shouldering his pack and lugging across a 20 mile stretch of mountain trail and at the journey's end making camp and bidding a fellow wanderer partake of his bannock and beans. One of the "leaderless legion," in truth, for forty-six years he has lived on the very fringe of civilization, blazing a track for a new generation to follow into the land which he maintains is a veritable land of promise.

Last ran across this prince of argonauts in the Roche River camp, and over our pipes, smoked by the flickering light of the camp fire, he told me many tales of the days when the history of British Columbia was in the making. His fund of anecdote and humor is inexhaustible, but no tale which he related that night beneath the red stemmed firs, painted so vivid a picture of the life of the early camps as did that of the "Rock Creek Rebellion," and how it won for him the appointment of "Collector of H. M. Customs" at Osoyoos.

"During the spring of '60 I was a member of a party of prospectors and adventurers organized in Seattle under the leadership of Captain Collins. It was known as the "Collins Expedition," and was outfitted with a view to prospecting and exploring for placer in the southern portion of British Columbia. The trip north was made without incident. On our arrival at Osoyoos lake word was brought of the discovery of gold in paying quantities on Rock creek. Several of the party, including myself, struck off east for the new found Eldorado, and were soon plunged into the feverish excitement of the gold craze.

"Some 5,000 miners, mostly Americans, gathered that fall at the mouth of Rock creek, and a typical hell-roaring frontier town sprang up, with its dance halls, variety theatres, saloons and gambling dens. Money came easy. The liberality of the digger was proverbial in his indulgence in any and everything that suited his fancy. But there was one thing the miners objected to, and that was the payment of government licence fees—especially the duty on goods



BOB STEVENSON AND HIS PACK OUTFIT

brought across the line—and this eventually caused the trouble that brought about the historic Rock Creek rebellion.

“Those days British Columbia was an independent crown colony, and the governor was Sir James Douglas, a former chief factor of the Hudson's Bay Co. It soon came to his official notice that the miners at Rock creek were causing trouble, so shortly after the adjournment of the first session of the parliament of the Legislative Assembly, he started for Hope, and commenced the long journey into the interior, over the Dewdney trail. He was accompanied by the late Judge Cox, at the time customs house official at Yale, and “Bill” Ladner as packer.

“Word was received from an Indian of the approach of the governor's party, and I was early on the look-out for them, as I feared the boys would somehow complicate matters. My, Oh! my! they were in an ugly mood. I met the party near what is now Hoosier's, and Sir James

of his audience. My! but he was a fine figure of a man! He spoke slowly and distinctly. First he outlined his intentions to build a wagon road over the Hope mountains down the Similkameen valley to Osoyoos, thence round the foot of Anarchist mountain to Rock creek, following the route of the Dewdney trail. It was to be a toll road, and would enable the miners to procure supplies cheaper, as also afford an easier means of intercourse between the coast and the diggings. A wave of approval passed over the audience. Continuing, he also promised to look into the complaints of the miners, and stated that the government would build a bridge across the mouth of Rock creek, and then—to quote his own language as near as I can remember—“Gentlemen, I will also build you a race track—but” and his black eyes flashed ominously—“there's to be no more nonsense about paying the government dues. This is British territory; the law must be upheld, and damn you it



GRANITE CREEK

Placer gold and platinum was discovered on Granite Creek, a tributary of the Tulameen River, by John Chance in 1865. The fall of the same year and summer of '86 saw fully 2,000 "diggers" on the Creek, and many thousands of dollars of the yellow metal was recovered. The rich ground soon became exhausted and Granite Creek was practically abandoned by the white miners—"Lost" was that camp, and wasted all its fire." Chinese have since worked the Creek but nothing definite can be learned as to their earnings as they are exceedingly secretive.

requested me to go ahead and notify the miners. This I did, but nearly every man jack of 'em absolutely refused to meet him. In fact, certain of the most rebellious spirits went so far as to lock up a large billiard hall where we usually held our meetings. On the governor's arrival in camp I informed him of my ill-success in getting the hoves together. He only laughed and told me that bright and early next morning to go up the creek and inform everyone that a public meeting would be held, at which he would be pleased to listen to all complaints. This I cheerfully did, begging and imploring the miners to come to camp.

“During the day the governor forced open the door to the hall, and with the assistance of Judge Cox, got things in shape for the evening. When the time came the place was jammed to the doors. Sir James listened quietly to all complaints and then arose to reply. His commanding presence, dressed as he was in the full regalia of a governor's uniform, even to a cocked hat—riveted the closest attention

will be, if I have to bring in 500 marines to enforce it. Though, gentlemen,” and his voice became subdued, “I do not think this expedient will be necessary.” He sat down and his listeners, dumfounded for the moment by his earnest appeal, broke out into tremendous roars of applause, for they recognized that he was a brave and loyal gentleman. My! how they did cheer. When the meeting broke up he came down the centre of the hall and shook hands with all the boys as they passed out. When it came to my turn he requested me to stay till the last. Then he brought Judge Cox to me and told the judge that for my efforts in his behalf he would instruct him to appoint me to the first position opened in the public service. Next spring I received a document bearing the great seal of the colony, directing me to collect Her Majesty's customs dues at Osoyoos. That is how I entered the service of the colony in the good old days of Sir James Douglas—the father of British Columbia. Well! well! it is 44 years since then, and at last we are going to have a railway,” he concluded.

The Canadian General Electric Co., Limited

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 FACTORIES, Peterboro, Montreal, Toronto

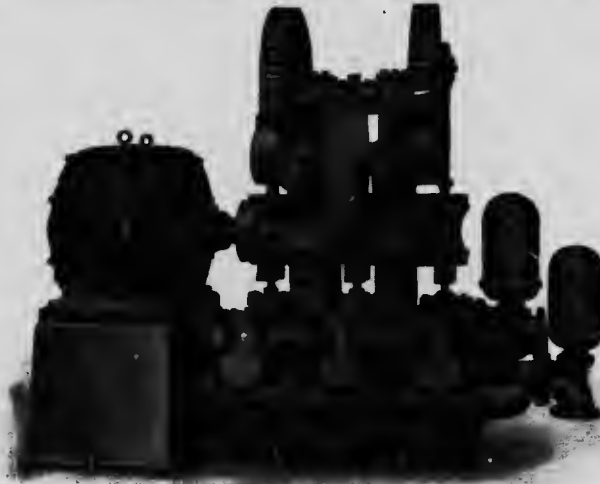
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"THE POWER OF THE PRESS"

SOME years ago when Spokane, Washington State, was in the height of its prosperity as a mining centre, and there came from all points of the compass operators and speculators to reap a golden harvest in the promotion of mining companies and selling stock to the unwary, the writer was editing the "Miner & Electrician," a weekly mining journal that had as its principal object the "boosting" of all the camps contiguous to the Falls City. One day in fulfilling a rush order for "copy," he sent down to the composing room the following clipping, little dreaming at the time it would receive more than a passing notice as an amusing though improbable incident in the history of any mining venture. Much to his surprise the story was reproduced in several papers, including the "Youths' Companion," and as a result he was deluged with replies for the name and address of the fictitious engineer appearing in the story. A sample letter speaks for itself and caused many a hearty laugh among patrons of the office.

The story was as follows:

A certain Eastern company, that some time ago was anxious to purchase a silver-lead mine, found itself in a state of uncertainty. What seemed to be a really attractive mine was found to be in the market, and negotiations for its purchase were entered upon.

The mine was situated in the Similkameen district. The ore assayed well, and everything looking propitious, a mining expert was sent to examine the property. His report was very favorable, in fact, it was too favorable. He certified that the ore was there in large quantities, and that it was extremely valuable. His unqualified praise, though, aroused the suspicion of the would-be purchasers.

If the mine was indeed so valuable, why was the price so low? The company determined to investigate more closely.

At this point a well known mining man of Spokane, who had a handle to his name of great distinction, was appealed to. The General read the report, grunted a little, and then recommended that a certain rough-and-ready genius, a man who had graduated from no college, should be sent to look at the property.

"You can depend upon his judgment," wrote the General, "and he will tell you nothing but the truth. You had better trust to his report, which in all probability, will be short and very much to the point."

The advice was followed, and the event showed the wisdom of the adviser. As he had predicted, the report was short and full of pith. It read substantially as follows:

"Dear Sirs:—I have made an examination of the "Cliff Dweller" mine in the Similkameen, and report that the ore is there as ripresented; that it assays high, that it is there in plenty, but to get your supplies in and your ore out you will need a pack-train of bald ayles."

The mine was rejected on the ground of inaccessibility.

That was the yarn. The following is a sample of the letters received. Briefly it shows the *power of the press*, even to a joke.

Worcester, Mass., Feb. 14th, '98.

The Editor, Miner & Electrician, Spokane, Wash.

Gentlemen:—The enclosed was taken from Youths' Companion of February 3rd. Will you kindly give me the name of the gentleman referred to, who examined the mine, as I desire to employ him?

Respectfully,

E. C. P.



THE INLAND CAPITAL

Kamloops is on the main line of the C. P. R., and is one of the Gateways and Supply Points to the Nicola and Similkameen Districts with which it is connected by wagon road and long distance telephone. In 1813 a Fort was here established by the Hudson's Bay Co. It derived its name from the Indians, meaning, "the meeting of the waters."

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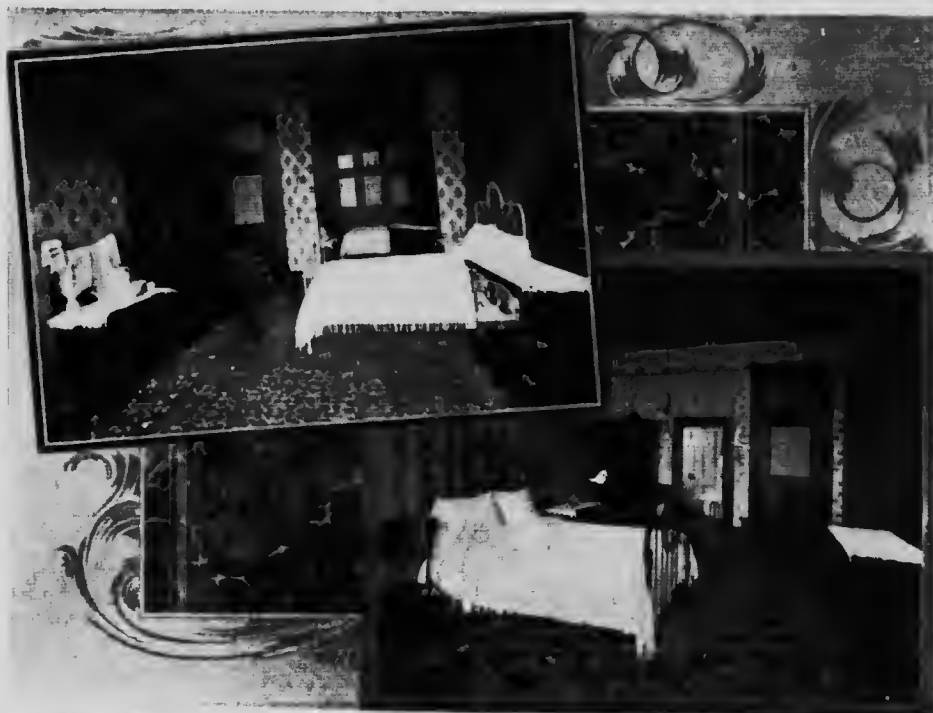
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