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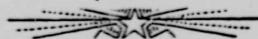
*Mrs Scammon bids me say that we do not have
dogs. but only scenery.*

H. Scammon

Xmas 1902

GRAND FORKS B. C.

"GATEWAY CITY"

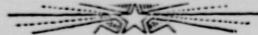


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GRAND FORKS, B. C.,

THE GATEWAY CITY OF THE BOUNDARY.

BY W. A. HARKIN.

Grand Forks, the mining, smelting and commercial centre of the Boundary, is situated in a fertile and picturesque valley at the confluence of the West and North fork of Kettle river. Seven years ago it was a nameless ford on the Dewdney trail; today it possesses an energetic and enterprising population exceeding 2,500. The growth of the city has been synchronous with the development of the tributary mineral and agricultural resources. Prosperity here has no halting stages. It is a living dominant fact. Many a pioneer must have gazed on the un-ending 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 availed of. 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 brush in earthquake and eclipse."

As a diversion it is alright, and these valleys and peaks with their shifting shades of light and shadow will always attract those who have a sentiment in their souls for the wonderful revelations on the earth and in the sky that this region affords. The humble and often hunger bitten prospector with a pack on his shoulders, a stone-bruise on his heel and rocks in his saddle-bags, is the hero, or at least the walking gentlemen of this drama. Grand Forks is one of the emanations 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; and Rossland was yet un-heard of. Mr. Manly displayed true prescience, and the faith he displayed in the little hamlet of ten years ago and the district generally has grown in volume with the lengthening years. His fellow pioneers of those days included R. R. Gilpin, S. R. Almond, E. Spraggett, W. H. Covert, Scott Macrae, Lloyd A. Manly, R. A. Brown and Dr. G. W. Averill. After its incorporation Mr. Manly had the honor of being its first mayor. No better idea of the strides made by the city can be formed than by presenting the assessment covering a period of years, as follows: 1838, \$275.143; 1899, \$506,667; 1900, \$964,645; 1901, \$1,003,900; 1902, \$1,077,960.

No other town in British Columbia offers superior advantages for business men, real estate investments or as a place of residence. The stage of solidity and permanency has long since been reached. Well-stocked wholesale and retail stores are equal to any in the interior of the province, and besides catering to local requirements do a flourishing business with the district towns and adjacent mining camps. There are a great many possibilities for the wholesale trade owing to the growing importance of Grand Forks as a distributing centre. 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 new comer 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. Grand Forks is also famed for its handsome dwellings. It has been designated as a "city of homes." During the present year nearly one hundred houses have been built or are in course of construction. Real estate values are not inflated as the city has never experienced a boom but on the contrary its growth has been cumulative. Lots vary in price from \$100 to \$5,000, according to location. The city has four saw and planing mills, a foundry and machine shop, opera house, fourteen hotels, bottling works, steam laundry, etc. Banking facilities are exceptionally good. The Royal Bank of Canada, and the Eastern Townships bank have flourishing agencies here, and a new and successful factor in the local financial field is the Grand Forks Investment & Trust Co., organized last year by leading citizens.

House rents are moderate. They average about \$20 per month. Rental of stores vary with size, ranging from \$30 to \$100 per month. Here are located the district court house, custom house and mining recorder's office. The maximum revenue from imports amounted one month to \$18,000.

The city owns its own electric light and water works systems. They are justly the pride of the inhabitants, and for efficiency are not surpassed on the continent. The motive power for both plants is supplied by the Granby company. A fire brigade, equipped with a steam fire engine, reels, ladders, etc., and a police force are maintained. The present incumbent of the civic chair, Mr. Tracy W. Holland has carried out a progressive municipal policy since his inauguration. Through his efforts, it is likely that a modern sewerage system will be installed within a twelvemonth.

Grand Forks is also becoming the educational centre for southern British Columbia. A new school building, of stone and brick, was recently completed at a cost of \$18,000. The attendance averages about 200. The introduction of a system of manual training, and the establishment of a high school in the near future are contemplated. The city is well provided with churches. No description of the city would be complete without mention of the excellent hotel accommodation that exists. The Yale hotel, overlooking the North Fork, was built and furnished at a cost of \$50,000. A net work of roads and trails leading from the various camps converge here.

The Gateway City offers unsurpassed inducements to the settler in search of a farm, the stockman seeking a ranch, the fruit grower in want of an orchard, the prospector in search of mineral wealth, the lumberman, the business man, or the capitalist, whether large or small, who seeks investment for his money.

THE BOUNDARY DISTRICT.

The Boundary country forms the extreme southern part of Yale district. In it are four distinct mineral basins: That around Christina lake on the east, that adjacent to the North Fork of Kettle river, of Boundary creek, and that of the main Kettle river, with Rock creek and other tributaries. The area covers a distance of about 40 miles east and west, and extends about 60 miles northwards. The southern boundary is the international frontier.

The topography of the district, while it offers a considerable diversity, is not very different from that of all the great interior plateau of British Columbia. Whilst mountainous, its highest points seldom exceed 5,000 feet, Kettle river in the vicinity of Grand Forks being 1750 feet above sea level. Most of the hills are forested to their very summits with a variety of coniferous trees. The eastern, southern and western slopes are open, and afford a prolific growth of bunch grass, and along the valleys are numerous ranches, especially adapted for diversified farming. There have been numerous finds of ore in all these basins, but a great deal of un-explored territory is still open to the prospector. The ore bodies, famous for their enormous width, carry values in gold, copper and silver. To a large extent, in some properties entirely so, the gold will pay the mining and smelting charges, leaving the copper partially or wholly net profit. There is, of course, some silver produced, but its position is secondary.

CLIMATE.

The climate is an ideal one, with no extremes of heat or cold. The snowfall in the valley is light. Spring opens early. The summers are pleasant and not excessively hot, the temperature always declining at sundown. The Boundary is famous for its bracing atmosphere, and has been described by Dr. Bryce in his "Climates of Canada," as the ideal national sanitarium.

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES.

Grand Forks is in the centre of an extensive valley, the extreme width of which, (in Canada,) is not less than 20 miles, and the average width one mile. In the vicinity of the Gateway City it widens out to about three miles. 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 subsoil. 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 horticulturalist, fruit grower and truck farmer. In recent years the tendency on the part of the pioneer ranchers is to cut up their holdings into 20 acre tracts which owing to the proximity of an un-limited cash market are in growing demand. About thirty individuals are now engaged in truck farming and are enjoying a share of the prevailing prosperity. Un-improved land sells for about \$50 an acre, and improved land including young orchards vary in price from \$100 to \$200 per acre. Chicken raising promises to become a local industry. Production cannot keep pace with local consumption, and at least \$20,000 worth of eggs and poultry are imported by local merchants annually.

Apples, peaches, pears, plums and prunes here attain perfection. The small fruits also thrive, strawberries bearing the first season. The apples grown in the valley on the famous Covert fruit farm of 340 acres, captured the prize at a recent fruit fair at Spokane. Covert's farm is one of the show places of the district. Vegetables also yield prolific crops. Very little acreage is now devoted to cereals.

One of the most interesting and valuable features of the Kettle river valley, is the large and well equipped nursery situated four miles east of Grand Forks, known as "Riverside Nurseries". The proprietor, Mr. Martin Burrell, for some years had charge of the Government Fruit Experiment Station, of the Niagara District, in Ontario. After some 20 years horticultural experience in the east he settled in this valley. Riverside Nurseries contains all the leading varieties of fruit and ornamental trees suitable for the climate of the interior. It is a revelation to the ordinary visitor to see the thousands of maples, lilacs, roses and apple trees and the value of an industry of this kind to the Kootenay and Boundary countries is obvious.

RAILWAYS.

More railways converge in Grand Forks than in any other city or town in British Columbia. It has three roads, the C. P. R., (Columbia & Western branch,) which was built into the Boundary in 1899, the Great Northern and the Kettle Valley Lines, constructed during 1901-02. The Canadian section of the Great Northern is known as the V. V. & E. railway. It is a link in the through line connecting Republic, Wash., and Grand Forks with Spokane and the south, via Kettle River valley. The company also seeks to build spurs to the Canadian mining camps and has completed a portion of the survey of a Coast-Kootenay railway project extending from Midway, B. C. to the Pacific coast. The Kettle Valley Lines extend from Grand Forks to Republic, the great gold camp on the Colville reservation. It taps a rich mining country at intermediate points. Its general manager is T. W. Holland, of Grand Forks. The road was built with Canadian capital. It will soon prove an important factor in the development of the tributary American camps whose ores will be transported to Grand Forks for treatment. Republic camp alone has one million tons of siliceous ores in sight. They are of low grade and blend well with the sulphide ores of the Boundary. Shipments promise to average about 350 tons a day at the outset and a tonnage of 500 tons daily within six months is assured.

SMELTING INDUSTRY.

At Grand Forks is located the smelter of the Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Co. It is one of the most modern metallurgical plants in existence and is equipped with many novel labor saving devices. It contains four furnaces and two stands of converters. About 1500 tons of ore are reduced daily. It is understood that two additional furnaces are to be installed this fall. The plant to date has treated 462,000 tons of ore. The function of the converters is to manufacture blister copper, 98 per cent pure. This product is then treated in an eastern refinery where the gold and silver values are extracted. Matte from other smelters is treated by the Granby company. About 1500 tons of blister copper are shipped east monthly or 36,000,000 lbs. annually. The motive power of the smelter plant is electricity developed by damming up the north fork a mile above the works. The company has a local payroll of about \$20,000 per month and employes about 230 men at Grand Forks. The plant is the largest of its kind in the Dominion. The superintendent is A. B. W. Hodges.

The Granby Company has done more than any other mining corporation for the development of the mineral resources of the Boundary. The result is due to the foresight and business acumen of its president, S. H. C. Miner, of Granby, Que. and its general manager, Jay P. Graves of Spokane. They, more than any other individuals, are entitled to credit for the pre-eminence of the district now enjoys in the mining world. The assistant general manager is A. C. Flumerfelt. It is worthy of mention that the Boundary last year produced three per cent of the world's supply of copper; and the industry here is only in its infancy.

The Granby Mines at Phoenix practically constitute a mountain of ore, the deposits averaging from three to five hundred feet in width and have been traced a distance of over one mile. They have also been proven by means of diamond drills, to a depth of 1500 feet. The underground workings comprise over three miles in extent. About 450 miners are employed and the payroll exceeds \$60,000 per month. The ore in sight is variously estimated at from five to one hundred million tons, and a considerable portion of this reserve is blocked out in acre tracts. Porter Bros, railway contractors, are now engaging in executing a contract for the extraction of 100,000 tons of ore from the surface of the Knob Hill. The working is a vast open quarry. If the work is satisfactorily performed, the management has agreed to award the firm a supplementary contract for the quarrying of 5,000,000 tons of ore. Other Boundary camps are Central, Deadwood, Copper, Skylark, Summit and Wellington.

Lack of transportation facilities has retarded the development of the scores of mineral claims along the north fork of Kettle river, which extends northward, a distance of over eighty miles. This region is exclusively tributary to Grand Forks. Sufficient work has been done in various camps to demonstrate that the ore deposits carry higher values than any other section of the Boundary. Shipments of ore by wagon to the Granby smelter have netted values averaging from \$15 to \$25 per ton.

On Observation mountain, immediately overlooking Grand Forks, there are a number of claims, while others are situated within a short distance of the city. The nearest properties of any prominence are on Hardy mountain, three miles distant. Here the Yankee Girl group of three claims has been extensively developed by means of a series of tunnels.

Along the north fork there is a large number of claims located, for the main part on a mineral belt which runs northeasterly from a point west of the river and about seven miles north of Grand Forks, being found, apparently, on the other side of the river three or four miles further north.

Eleven miles north on the east bank of the river is the Volcanic and Fantantine group of claims, situated on Volcanic mountain, and justly famed because they possess the largest surface showing in the Boundary district. Acres of iron oxide on the sides of the hill make it a landmark for miles. Below the iron capping the pyritic ore crops out by dikes of limestone and apparently bounded by trap and porphyry walls. The width of the mineral zone averages 950 feet. This estimate in reality only covers the main cropings where millions of tons of low grade ore, but undoubtedly ore, are exposed on the surface; besides there are innumerable dykes leading out from the north and south side of the deposit, not included in this area. Picked specimens of ore from the surface gave values of \$82 gold, 9 per cent copper and 12 oz silver per ton. About \$30,000 has been spent intermittently in development work. A number of small open cuts not exceeding ten feet in depth were sunk on the iron cap, near the summit of the mountain. Development work has been concentrated on a tunnel which taps the hill at a depth of 1300 feet. The tunnel has a length of 845 feet and it is expected that the mineral zone will be reached shortly. These properties were critically examined and highly spoken of by Wm. Carlyle, ex-manager of the Le Roi mine and now manager of the Rio Tinto mine, Spain. W. F. Robertson, the provincial mineralogist visited the group on two occasions. In his annual report for 1899 he speaks of the Volcanic as "a remarkable showing." The owner is R. A. Brown, an intrepid frontiersman, who in the early days ranged the pathless wilds and mountains while following the occupation of hunter and trapper.

Across the gulch half a mile distant is the Golden Eagle mine. There are three claims in the group. The main workings consist of a 150 foot shaft on the vein, with 200 feet of drifting and cross-cutting. There is an ore body twelve feet wide at the 150 foot level, the returns from shipments to Grand Forks averaging \$23 per ton. This mine is equipped with a boiler, hoist and pump. Other well known properties are the Seattle, Humming Bird, Earthquake, Golden Eagle, Pathfinder, and Little Bertha. The Pathfinder has 600 tons of ore on the dump.

The ore bodies of Franklin and Gloucester camps, 40 miles from Grand Forks, are large and promise to be extensively developed with the advent of cheap transportation. The surface showings are described as phenomenal and at least one hundred locations have been made. The values are in gold, copper and silver. The surface showings can be traced for hundreds of feet. A cross-cut tunnel on the Banner disclosed 24 feet of \$20 ore. The mineral zone is twelve miles long and three miles wide.

NORTH FORKS COAL FIELDS.

Bituminous coal, of excellent coking quality, was discovered last summer along the banks of the north fork, 60 miles north of Grand Forks. Locations comprising 15,000 acres have been acquired by the British Columbia Coal Co. Ltd, of which Geo. A. Fraser is the local director. Besides several stringers, a three foot and a six foot seam have been exposed, the prospecting work done last fall having been of the most elementary character. An analysis gave an average of 73 per cent fixed carbon, equal in quality to the product of the Crow's Nest Coal fields. Corresponding assays were obtained from the Government assay office, Victoria. R. W. Brock, of the Dominion Geological survey visited the locations and in his official report described the coal as excellent. The coal company will install a diamond drill plant within a few weeks. It is proposed to bore to a depth of five hundred feet. Beyond the coal fields another mineral zone has been discovered but it is so far from transportation that no claims have been located.

Two companies own railway charters covering the north fork route, which presents no engineering difficulties. The construction of a railway north from Grand Forks will likely be undertaken at no distant date.

The entire valley of the north fork and its affluent, the east fork is densely wooded. From this region all the timber used in Grand Forks is floated down stream. On the upper reaches the timber is especially abundant and comprises thousands of acres of white pine, spruce, cedar, bull pine, fir and tamarac. The character and extent of the forest wealth alone would justify the construction of a railway. There are several water powers 30 miles north. The development of 3000 horse power on the Kettle river at Cascade, fifteen miles east of Grand Forks, will soon be an accomplished fact. The power will be transmitted to Phoenix for working the extensive plant of the Granby mines.

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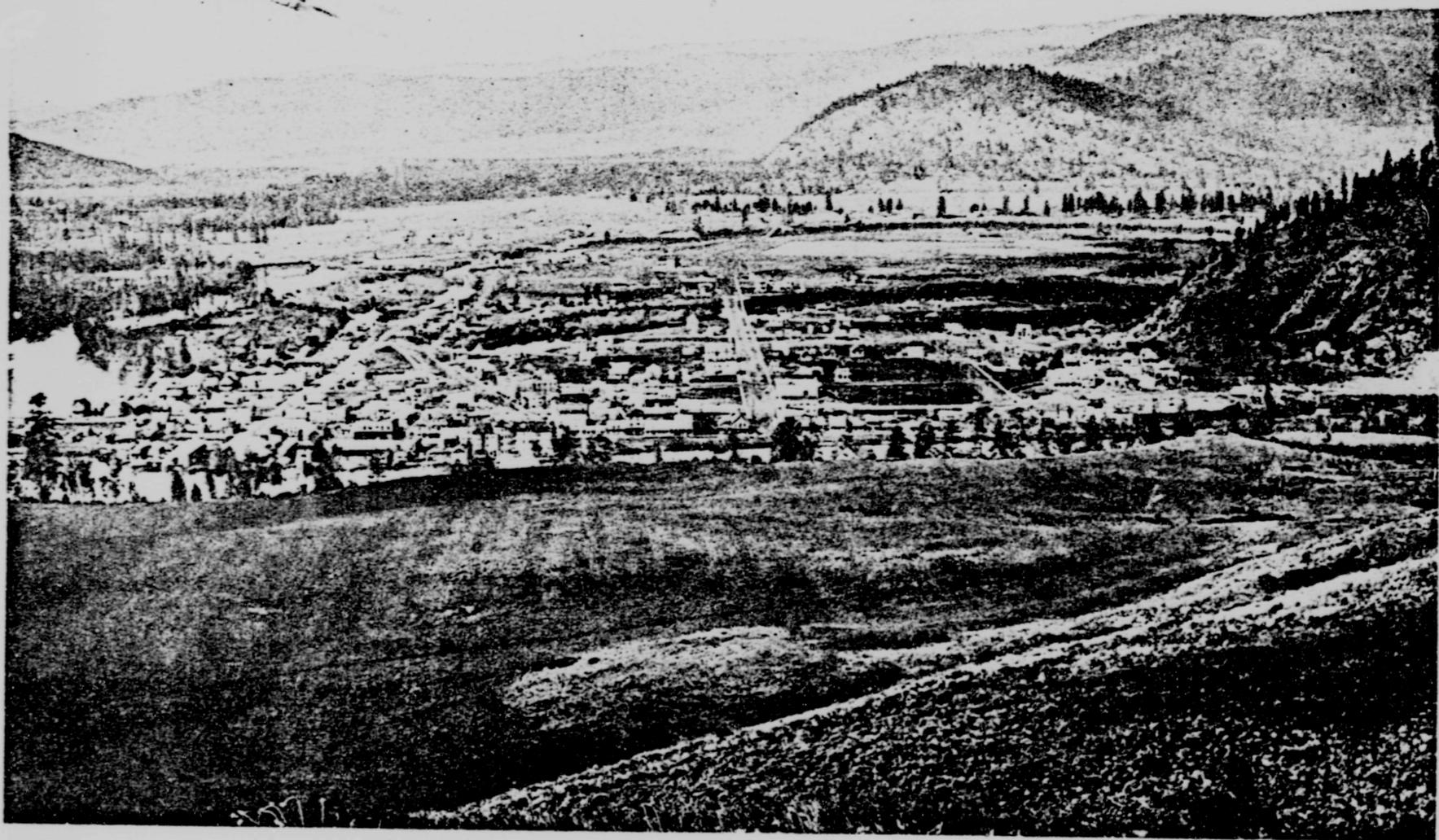
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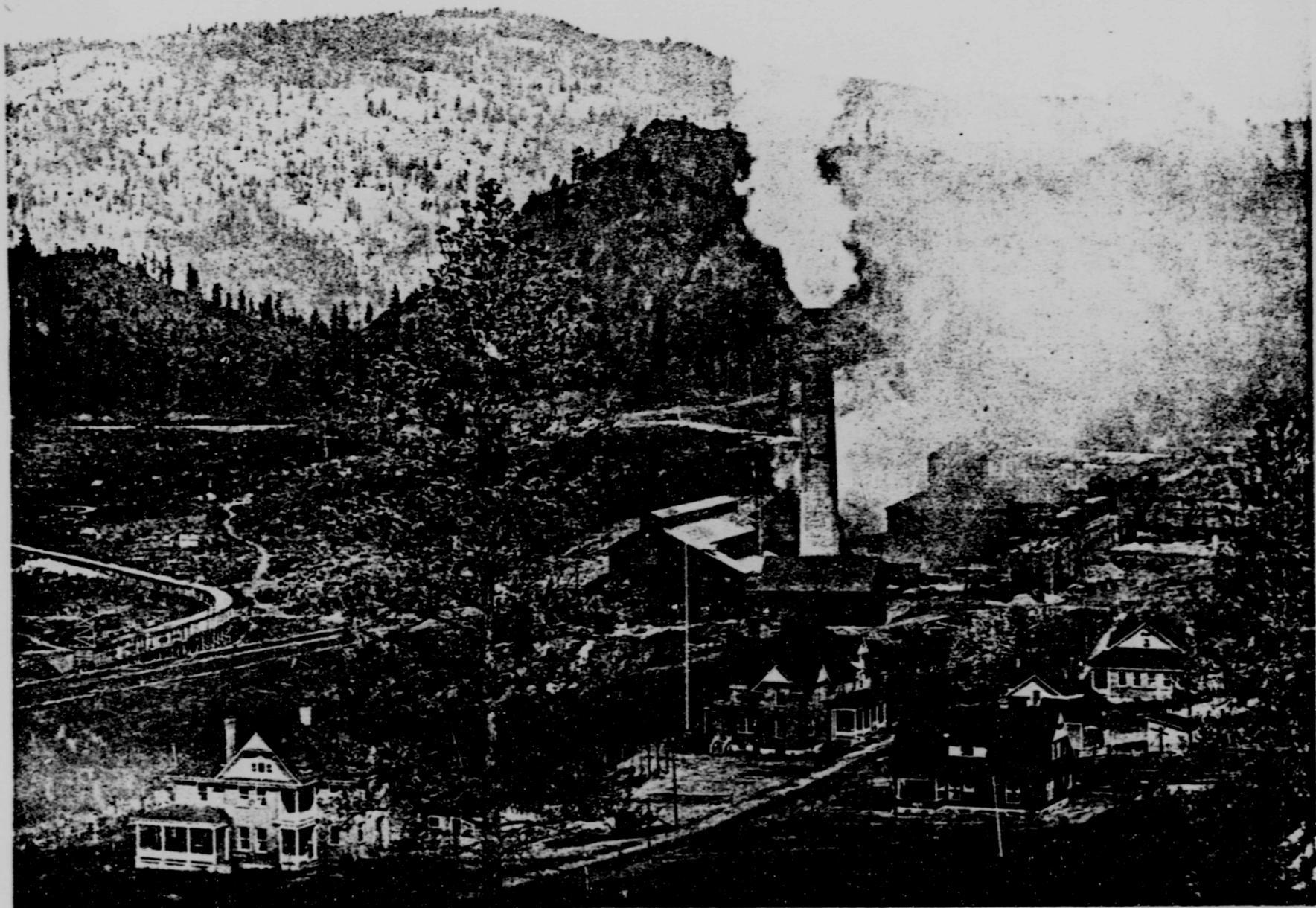
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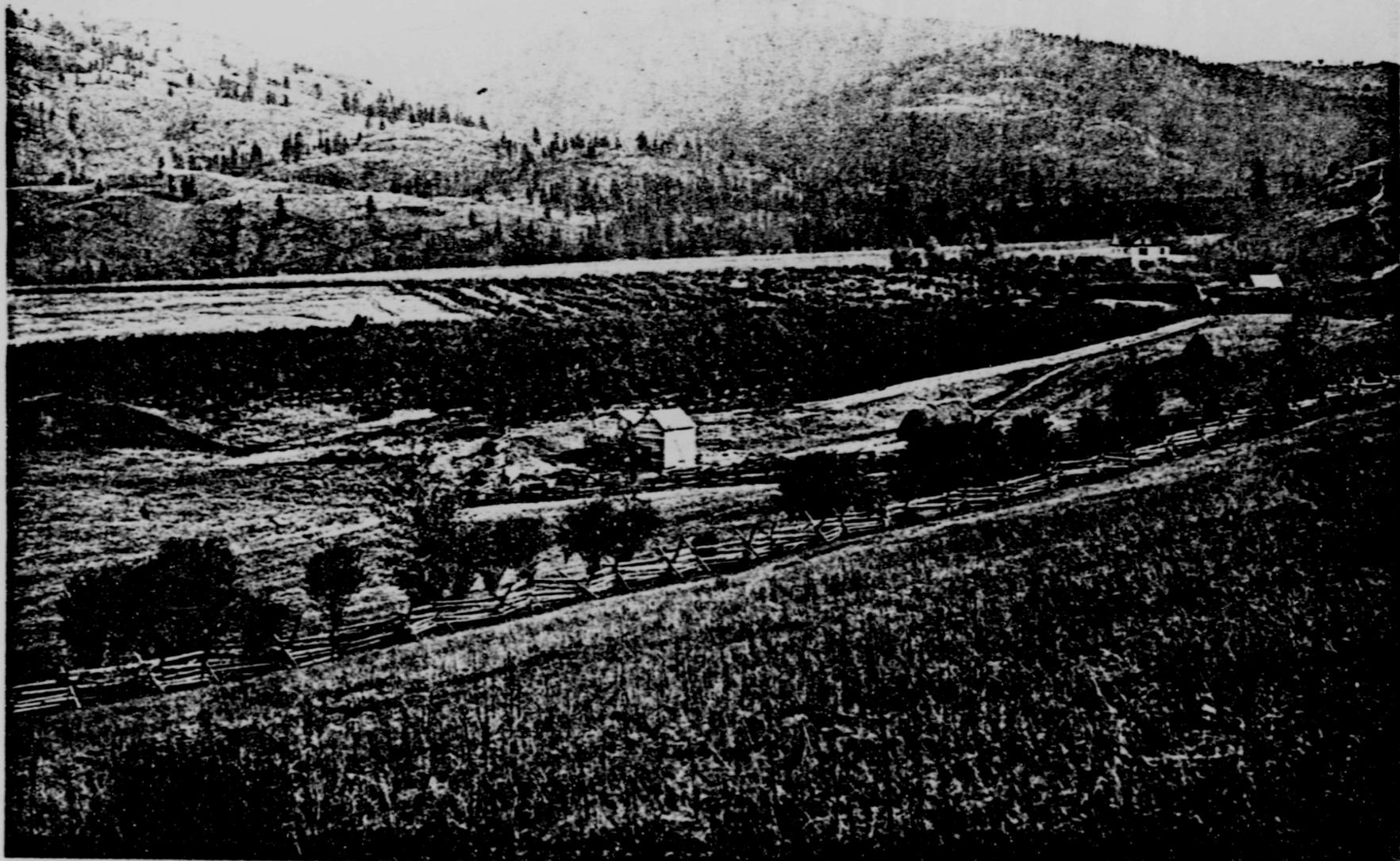
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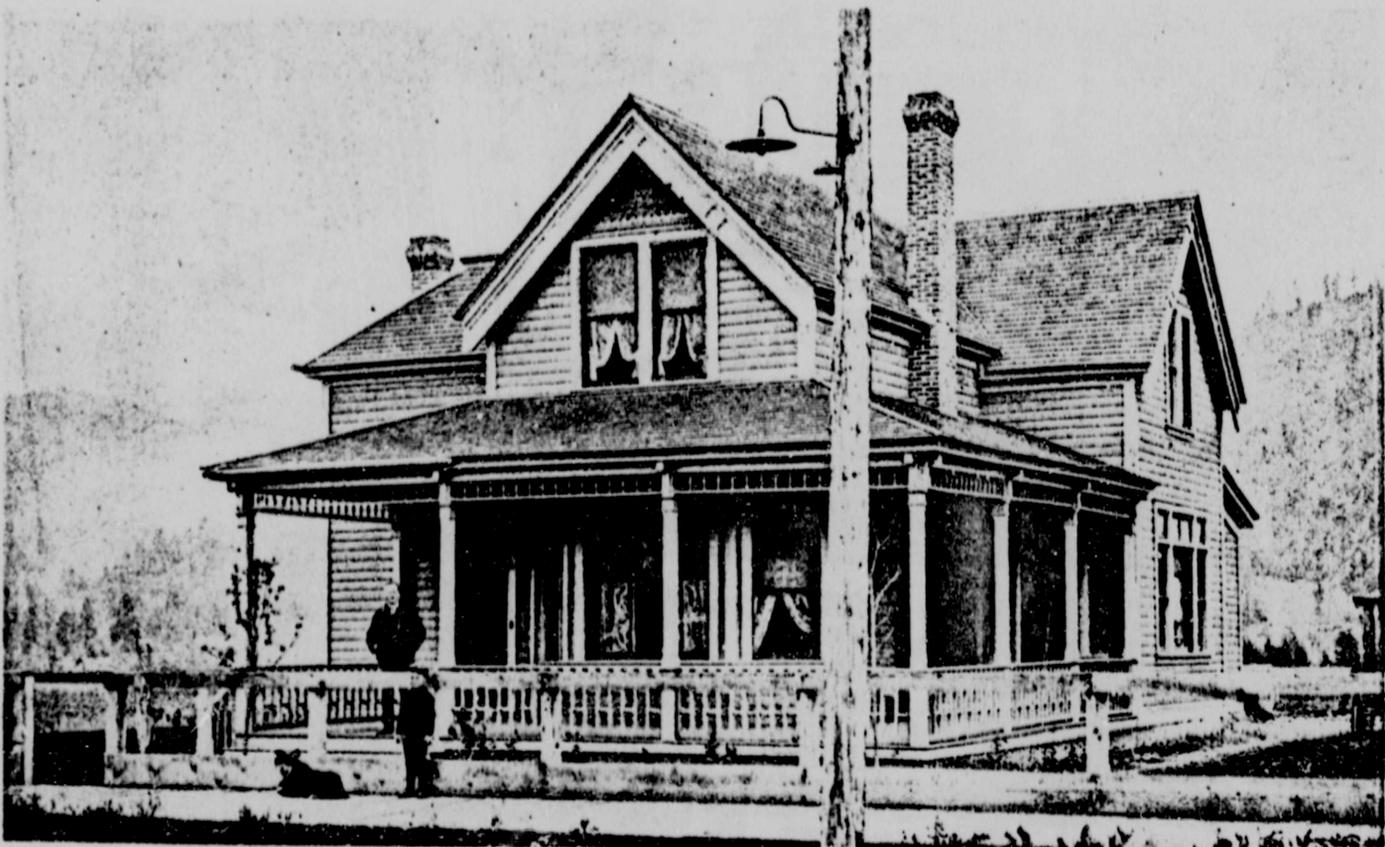
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