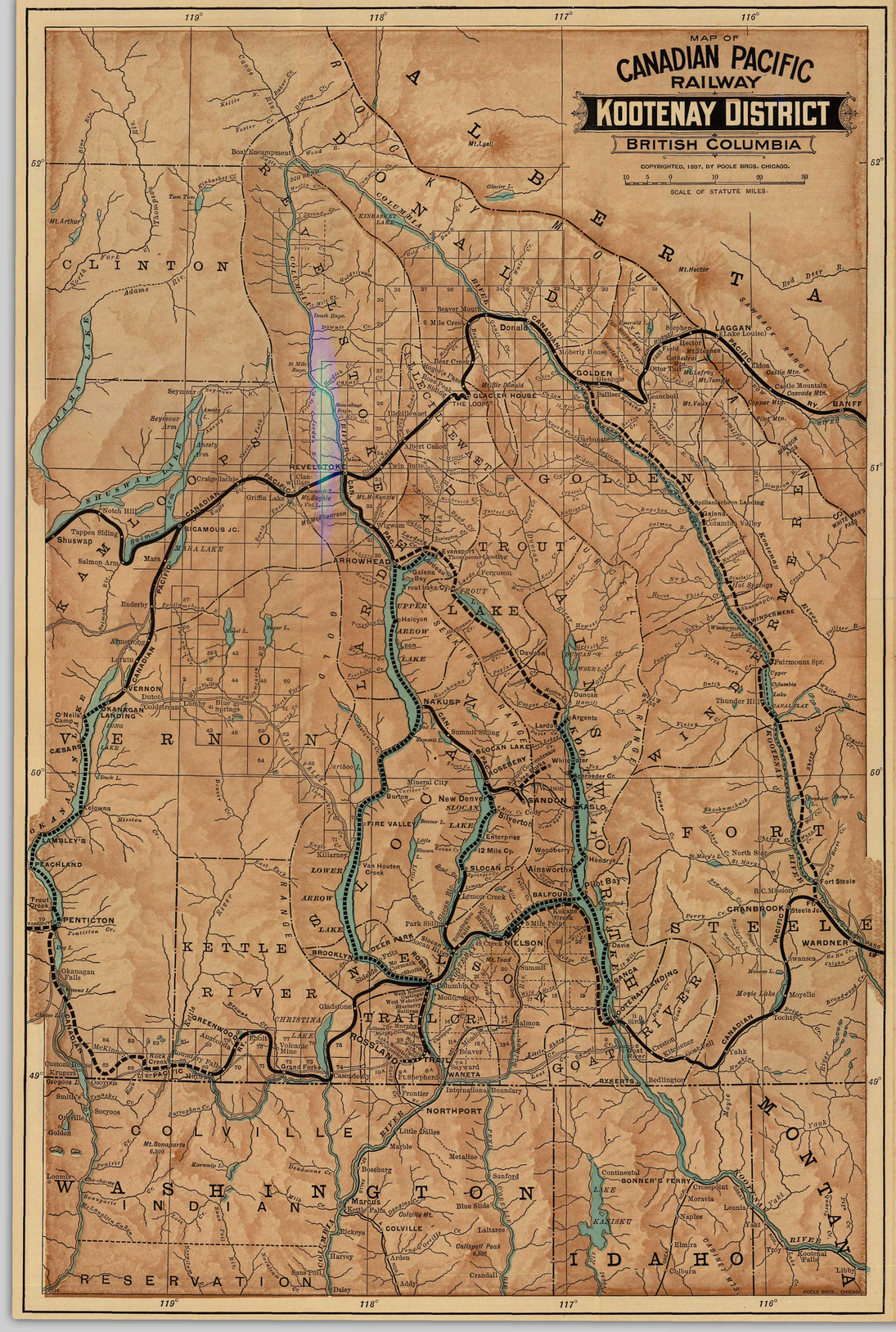
MAP OF
CANADIAN PACIFIC
RAILWAY
KOOTENAY DISTRICT
BRITISH COLUMBIA
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SCALE OF STATUTE MILES.
CLINTON
VERNON
KETTLE RIVER
STEELE
WASHINGTON
COLVILLE
INDIAN RESERVATION
IDAHO
MONTANA
GOLDEN
FORT
REVELSTOKE
SICAMOUS JC.
ARROWHEAD
NAKUSP
NELSON
KASLO
SLOCAN LAKE
ROSSLAND
TRAIL
NORTHPORT
CRANBROOK
FERNIE
FIRNIE
MICHEL
BANFF
LAGGAN (Lake Louise)
GLACIER HOUSE
THE LOOPS
Donald
Beaver Mouth
6 Mile Creek
Seymour
Seymour Arm
Shuswap
Salmon Arm
Tappen Siding
Notch Hill
Craigellachie
Griffin Lake
Clanwilliam
Albert Canon
Twin Bridges
Illecillewaet
Stoney Creek
Glacier
Rogers Pass
Beaver Creek
Ross Peak
Mt. Sir Donald
Mt. Lyell
Mt. Hector
Mt. Lefroy
Mt. Temple
Mt. Vaux
Mt. Stephen
Hector
Field
Stephen
Ottertail
Emerald
Yoho
Wapta
Leanchoil
Ballinee
Carbonate
Spillamacheen Landing
Galena
Columbia Valley
Windermere
Fairmount Spr.
Upper Columbia
Thunder Hill
Duncan
Argenta
Hot Springs
Kootenay Lake
Nelson
Ferguson
Kootenay Landing
Davis
Moyie Lake
Moyie
Yahk
Kitchener
Bonner's Ferry
Kootenay Falls
Libby
Troy
Moravia
Naples
Elmira
Leonia
Kaslo
Ainsworth
Balfour
Kootenay Bay
Nelson
Slocan
Silverton
New Denver
Sandon
Rosebery
Kootenay Lake
Trout Lake
Galena Bay
Thompson
Sanford
Blue Slide
Colville
Chewelah
Addy
Arden
Deer Park
Spokane
Marcus
Kettle Falls
Northport
Rossland
Trail
Grand Forks
Cascade
Greenwood
Midway
Phoenix
Anarchist
Osoyoos
Oroville
Okanagan Falls
Penticton
Summerland
Peachland
Kelowna
Okanagan Landing
Vernon
Lumby
Armstrong
Enderby
Sicamous
Mara
Mara Lake
Revelstoke
Illecillewaet
Cranbrook
Wardner
Moyie
Yahk
Fernie
Michel
Banff
Lake Louise
Golden
Donald
Revelstoke
Sicamous
Nakusp
Kaslo
Nelson
Trail
Rossland
Grand Forks
Greenwood
Midway
Penticton
Vernon
Kootenay Landing
Cranbrook
Fort Steele

BRITISH COLUMBIA

British Columbia's Mineral Wealth

THE MINERAL WEALTH of British Columbia—the most westerly Province of the Dominion of Canada—is unsurpassed in value and extent by that of any other country on the habitable globe. Almost every kind of valuable mineral has been found within its limits, some under unusually favorable conditions of quality and quantity, although systematic exploration has extended over only a comparatively small section of the Province when its vast area is considered. Gold, silver, copper, lead, cinnabar, platinum, coal and iron have already given rich returns for the money and labor spent on their extraction, and there are satisfying indications that some of the more precious ores exist in even richer and larger deposits in regions still awaiting thorough exploration than they do in the great wealth producing propositions now being developed. British Columbia's output, since the early discoveries forty years ago, aggregates in value nearly $125,000,000—a magnificent total which is being largely augmented year by year as the work of discovery and development continually progresses under increasingly advantageous conditions.

A VAST MINERAL REGION

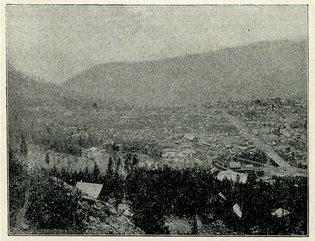
The mineral region of British Columbia covers a huge tract, forming a great belt whose western limit leaves the United States boundary about 150 miles east of the Pacific Coast and runs north-westerly beyond unknown Cassiar, 500 miles away, to the wonderfully rich Yukon Valley in Canadian and Alaskan territory. This immense area is best described as resembling an animal whose head and shoulders are in the Yukon, the tail in Montana, but whose main body lies in British Columbia. Exploration has demonstrated that there is no very extensive section of the Province from the Rockies to the Coast and from the international boundary line to its most northerly limits that is not more or less mineralized, leading to the oft-expressed belief that almost the entire country is underlaid with precious metals. The name of British Columbia has in fact become the synonym of mineral richness, and its **TREASURE CHESTS ARE NOW OPEN TO THE WORLD.** The recognized and one of greatest authorities on mineralogy in Canada, Dr. G. M. Dawson, F. R. G. S., who for fifteen years was engaged in exploring British Columbia, says: "The explorations of the Geological Survey of Canada have already resulted in placing on record the occurrence of rich ores of gold and silver in various places scattered along the entire length of the Cordilleran (Rocky Mountain) region in Canada. * * * Because a mountainous country, and till of late a very remote one, the development of the resources of British Columbia has heretofore been slow, but the

BRITISH COLUMBIA

preliminary difficulties having been overcome, it is now, there is every reason to believe, on the verge of an era of prosperity and expansion of which it is yet difficult to foresee the amount or the end."

IMPROVED MINING METHODS

As the most primitive methods only were employed in mining the more precious ores up to a few years ago, the full value of the country's mineral resources could scarcely be approximately estimated, but with the recent commencement of the era of scientific mining in a systematic manner, made possible by the development of the Province through the inflow of foreign capital and the increased facilities for transportation, rendering prospecting easier and actual mining operations profitable, it is assured that the coming great development will show **an enormous richness** hitherto past comprehension.



ROSSLAND, B.C.

These rich fields are now attracting experienced miners and mining men from all over the world, and capital is pouring in from all directions to continue in a more concerted and organized way that marvellous developing which has characterized the Kootenays and Cariboo and other sections during the past three years. A number of companies have been incorporated within the past few years in London, England, with a capital of over $50,000,000, to operate in British Columbia, besides the large sums of American, Canadian and Australian money which are being invested here.

MINING DEVELOPMENT

The official returns published by the British Columbia Bureau of Mines furnish interesting statistics as to the mineral development of the Province. The total mineral production of British Columbia to January 1st, 1899, amounts to the enormous sum of $123,417,326, of which nearly $59,000,000 has been from placer gold—the result chiefly of rich workings in Cariboo, the Wild Horse in East Kootenay, and other famous locations. Between 1890 and 1898 (inclusive) the total value of the annual mineral production increased from $2,608,803 to $10,906,861, due largely

BRITISH COLUMBIA

to the marked increase in the production of gold, silver, lead and copper. There has been a steady rate of increase during that period. In 1890, the output was $2,608,803; in 1891, $3,521,102; in 1892, $2,978,530; in 1893, $3,588,413—an increase of 21 per cent.; in 1894, $4,225,717—an 18 per cent. increase; in 1895, $5,643,042—an increase of 33 per cent.; in 1896, $7,597,946—an increase of 40 per cent.; in 1897, $10,455,268; and in 1898, as stated, to $10,906,861, which, however, does not fully represent the amount of work done, the results of which will be obtained later. According to the report of the Minister of Mines: "The certainty of the completion this year (1898) of the Canadian Pacific Railway's branch through the Crow's Nest Pass, bringing with it cheaper fuel and transportation, and so enabling our native smelters to compete for ores, has induced many large producers to confine their attention to development and blocking out of their ore bodies, holding back shipments until such time as the new conditions should have taken effect, and higher net values might be obtained for the products of the mines. Decrease, from this cause is a healthy sign, and next year (1899) should show a very materially increased output of this class of ore." There is every indication, however, that from the rapid strides forward which are constantly being made, the gradually expanding work will shortly reach immense proportions, that stage in the mineral development of the country having been reached which ensures a certain and prosperous future.

LAW AND ORDER

No known mining country enjoys a happier or more complete immunity from disturbing questions—water, timber or labor difficulties—than British Columbia. The laws of the country—the result of wise legislation—are honestly and impartially enforced, and authority is admirably maintained. Life is as safe here as it is in all Canada and there is a wholesome regard for the rights of property. There is a noticeable absence of rowdyism and crime in all the camps and the tougher element have discovered that there is no room for them in the country outside the jails and prisons. All the towns of any pretensions have schools and churches, and some or them possess water works, electric lights and the other adjuncts of modern towns in the east.

CAPITALISTS AND WORKING MEN

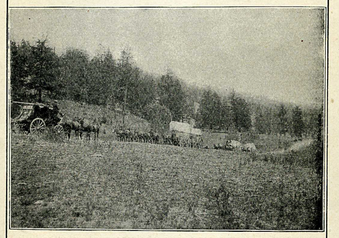
A person with capital can find in any section of the Province excellent opportunities for investment, either in mining or in commercial pursuits. In some instances, not a great amount is required, and with the exercise of ordinary prudence and business caution should yield large returns. The following is the present average schedule paid for experienced help at the mines, although rates may vary slightly in different camps:—

Common labor, $2.50; men in outdoor work and tunnelling, $3.00 a day; machine drill men, $3.50 a day; helpers, $3.00 a day; blacksmiths, $3.50 to $4.50 a day; engineers, $3.50 to $4.50 a day; foremen, $4.00 a day. Living expenses are not excessive in these towns. Regular board can be had at $5.00 and upwards. Rooms cost from $8.00 and upwards a month. Servant girls get good wages. It is desirable that wage-earners should have some money beyond their travelling expenses to tide them over until a situation is secured.

GOLDEN CARIBOO

CARIBOO

The richest of these marvellous auriferous alluvial deposits are in the Cariboo district, a region which, with the neighboring mines of Omineca and Cassiar, has yielded fully $60,000,000 in gold since their discovery in 1858, the most of it being taken out with the primitive appliances of the earlier days. In the eighteen years up to 1876, the yield was above $40,000,000, nearly all of which came from the shallower placer deposits and gravels in the beds of the present streams, and principally from Williams and Lightning Creeks. The wealth of these placers was naturally exhausted after years of incessant working, but practical miners and scientists agreed that there were other rich deposits in the district, and expressed no doubts whatever of the existence of gold, far beyond comparison with the opulence of the shallow placers from which millions had been extracted, on the bottoms of old water courses and in some places in old river channels which have been elevated above the old level and beyond the reach of water without a costly outlay for hydraulic plant. Dr.



EN ROUTE TO CARIBOO

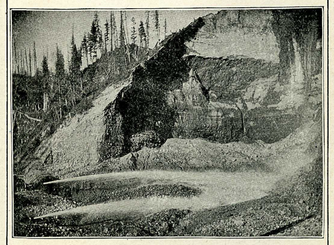
Dawson, of the Geological Survey, after a personal inspection of Cariboo some years ago, asserted that there was an immense quantity of gold yet available, that the country had not been thoroughly prospected, that over the whole region where surface diggings had been carried on the deeper ground would prove very rich on proper exploiting, and that the only obstacles to its immediate development were lack of exact engineering knowledge on the part of the miners, the prohibitory cost of transportation charges on heavy machinery and the great cost of labor and supplies. These obstacles have been largely overcome by the construction of the Canadian Pacific, and the improvement of the great highway from that railway to northern British Columbia, with the result that the work of development has since been vigorously and extensively prosecuted and greatly extended areas profitably worked. During the past three years

GOLDEN CARIBOO

several costly hydraulic plants have been introduced by different wealthy mining companies, with capital ranging from $200,000 to $500,000, which are now operating well-known claims with most gratifying results, and there is every prospect of a second **golden harvest** which in its immensity and value will completely overshadow that which made Cariboo famous over thirty years ago.

In addition to the properties of these Companies, there are numerous other large gravel deposits, many of which are now being prepared for working by companies with ample capital, and which only require properly directed efforts to ensure large returns. Both placer and quartz mining received more than usual attention during the past year, and it has been ascertained that large bodies of ore will yield satisfactorily to cyanide treatment. Hundreds of men have found employment, and none who really desired work at fair wages have failed to secure it.

At the bottom of the Fraser and in its tributaries along a great part of its whole length **gold lies in unknown quantities,** but, for want of proper facilities for working these deposits and



HYDRAULIC MINING IN CARIBOO

separating the gold from the sand, that ample reward hoped for was not attained. In recent years, however, the attention of experienced scientific mining men has been attracted to these fields, and, well backed by capital, they are making an important movement in river dredging, and by other means are procuring gold from the river beds and bars. Several plants are already in active operation.

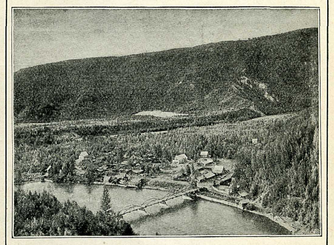
Several very promising quartz-bearing locations are also being developed in the Lillooet district, and as machinery capable of treating the refractory ore on the most improved methods has been imported, the excellent results already attained are proving a great impetus to the further development of this rich region, which will be still further augmented on the completion of additional roads, some of which are under course of construction.

Omineca and the Peace River countries, beyond Cariboo, the former of which is best reached from Ashcroft, and the latter by way of Calgary and Edmonton, east of the Rocky Mountains,

GOLDEN CARIBOO

are attracting much attention, as there is a large and practically unexplored region that is known to be rich in gold and silver. In Omineca, three hydraulicing companies are operating successfully, and it is anticipated that during 1899, Tom, Manson, Vital, and Slate Creeks and Nation River will be the scene of active exploration and development.

Considerable development is also anticipated in the Cassiar district, as improved means of communication are established with that rich region, and at Atlin Lake in the northern part of the Province, reached from Vancouver and Victoria by way of Skagway, newly discovered gold fields promise to rival the Klondike in their richness. These new gold fields, are easily reached by steamer from Vancouver and Victoria to Skagway, and thence by railway over the White Pass to Bennett and steamer.



QUESNELLE FORKS

GOLD ABOUNDS

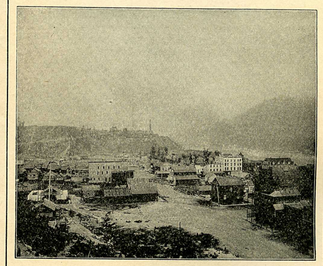
in every valley, and every stream that empties into it, and there is no estimating the unusual activity in the Cariboo mining circles, some of the richest places merely awaiting the advent of capital for that development which the new condition of affairs has rendered easily possible. When such marvellous results as from $50 to $1,000 have been obtained from a square foot of ground by the pioneering miner who had limited means and primitive methods of working, how much more satisfactory are the returns likely to be by capably organized companies, with the most modern appliances to extract the gold, and having unlimited capital behind them? Already this new era in mining in British Columbia is attracting the world's attention to what has been proven one of the most remarkable deposits of gold ever discovered.

HOW TO REACH CARIBOO

The Cariboo region and the northern interior of British Columbia can only be reached from the east and west by the Canadian Pacific Railway to Ashcroft, and thence by stage three times a week, to Clinton, and semi-weekly thence to Barkerville and

THE KOOTENAYS

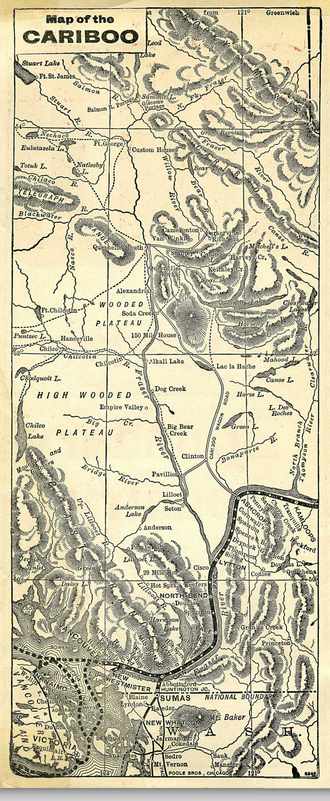
intervening points, but on application in advance, arrangements can be made at Ashcroft for the transportation of large or small parties at any time. Quesnelle Forks is reached from 150-Mile House, on the great highway (135 miles from Ashcroft), and Horsefly from 108-Mile House, by weekly stages. Alexis Creek, in the North Chilcoten country, is reached from 150-Mile House weekly, by a 90-mile stage drive, and South Chilcoten is reached by Clinton to Alkali Lake (50 miles) weekly in summer and semi-monthly in winter. There is a stage twice-a-week from Ashcroft to Lillooet, via Hat Creek, 64 miles. The roads are excellent, the stopping places convenient and with good accommodation, and the trip is not an uncomfortable one. Travelling by day only, Quesnelle Mouth and other points are reached in three days, and Barkerville, the terminus of the main stage route, in four. During the season of navigation (May 1st to November 15th) the steamer Charlotte will run regularly between Soda Creek and Quesnelle, connecting with the stages. Meals and lodgings en route are 50 cents each. There is telegraphic connection between Ashcroft, Barkerville and intervening points.



TRAIL, B.C.

KOOTENAY

THE extraordinary growth of the mining industry in the Kootenay and the consequent rush to invest money in a country almost unheard of five years ago, has made its name as familiar as the best known fields of South Africa, Australia or the United States, and forms one of the century's most important epochs in the history of mining. California in '49, Australia in '51, and Colorado when Virginia City, Leadville and Cripple Creek were the centres of attraction, had no greater rush of miners and mining men; and while there have doubtless been greater "booms" than the Kootenays have produced, nowhere has there been that steady substantial progress which indicates solidity and permanency. That the enterprise of


Map of the
CARIBOO
Quesnelle Lake
Soda Creek
150 Mile House
Alkali Lake
Lac la Hache
Canoe L.
Horse L.
Dog Creek
Empire Valley
Big Bear Creek
Clinton
Lillooet
Seton
Anderson Lake
Anderson
Lake
Cayoosh
Pavilion
Bridge R.
Fraser R.
Thompson R.
Nicola R.
Nicola L.
Kamloops L.
Shuswap L.
Okanagan L.
Okanagan R.
Kettle R.
Similkameen R.
Okanogan R.
Okanogan L.
Columbia R.
Kootenay L.
Kootenay R.
Arrow L.
Slocan L.
Slocan City
Nelson
Ainsworth
Kaslo
Lardeau
Trout L.
Duncan R.
Lardeau R.
Illecillewaet R.
Revelstoke
Shuswap
Salmon
Salmon R.
Eagle R.
Gold R.
Adams R.
Thompson R.
Nicola
Spences Bridge
Lytton
Lillooet
Pemberton
Harrison L.
Lillooet R.
Stuart L.
Ft. St. James
Francois L.
Fraser R.
Quesnel
Quesnel L.
Cariboo R.
Williams Creek
Richfield
Barkerville
Van Winkle
Grand Forks
Greenwood
Midway
Osoyoos L.
Osoyoos
Oroville
Molson
Chesaw
Republic
Curlew
Bridesville
Penticton
Summerland
Peachland
Westbank
Okanagan Mission
Okanagan Landing
Okanagan Falls
Okanagan Centre
Okanagan Lake
Kelowna
Vernon
Lumby
Cherryville
Enderby
Armstrong
Spallumcheen
Salmon Arm
Sicamous
Shuswap
Chase
Kamloops
Ashcroft
Cache Creek
Clinton
Spences Bridge
Merritt
Nicola
Quilchena
Coldwater
Kingsvale
Brookmere
Princeton
Hedley
Keremeos
Cawston
Okanogan Falls
Okanogan Landing
Okanogan Mission
Okanogan Centre
Okanog