

TAMARAC MEETING.

Superintendent's Report Shows Good Condition of Mine.

20,000 Tons of Ore in Sight.

Rosslund, Nov. 29.

A special meeting of the shareholders of the Kenneth Mining & Development company was held at the offices of the company in this city yesterday afternoon. The meeting was well attended. Mr. Renzi W. MacFarlane, superintendent of the company's property, presented a main and supplementary report to the meeting, showing the excellent condition of the property. The first was intended for a meeting which was to have been held on Nov. 7th, but which was adjourned till yesterday. The supplementary report relates to important developments that have been made in the Tamarac since the first was made. The main report is as follows:

Tamarac mine annual report of Superintendent. About the 10th of November 1898, at the time when the writer became the company's servant in the capacity of superintendent, the engine house was almost completed and the hoisting engine partly erected. This work was finished under the writer's supervision. Foundations were excavated and the head-gear erected. A No. 8 Northey-Cameron pump was then installed to unwater the mine, when it became necessary to grade the shaft throughout to enable the cars to be hauled with safety.

From a careful examination of the shaft it was considered advisable to do some exploratory work in the shape of crosscuts upon the west side. These were four in number, varying from 10 to 27 feet in length and in every case encountered fine bodies of mineral. Two average samples across a section of five feet of the vein in crosscut No. 4 yielded \$15 and \$16 in gold to the ton respectively.

A crosscut 26 feet long to win the vein was then completed from the bottom of the shaft (185 feet deep, measured on the incline). Drifting was then commenced in a northerly and southerly direction to explore the vein. The north drift has been driven a total distance of 340 feet to date and some fine chutes of ore have been encountered, particularly one extending for 140 feet, and varying from one to six feet in width. Average samples across the full width of the vein ran from \$8 to \$14, while the clean ore returned from \$13 to \$16 per ton.

The south drift was driven 50 feet, when it was deemed advisable to discontinue work until a survey was completed, to ascertain the most advantageous position for an adit level to connect the underground workings and the adit has recently been completed with the surface. This survey was made a total length of 248 feet and eight inches. It is perhaps hardly necessary to enlarge upon the advantages gained by this work, but it may be pointed out that it will effect a great saving, as it will obviate the necessity for pumping and hoisting, and further, will considerably improve the ventilation of the workings.

In driving this adit, lead matter and ore was twice encountered, which it is proposed to immediately explore by means of crosscuts. A sample from the portion of the vein exposed near the dyke intersected by the adit, returned \$24 in gold per ton.

A prospecting tunnel has been driven for 100 feet, under what is known as the north shaft. Two small veins have been crosscut and a number of stringers have been traversed, but for the present this work has been discontinued.

It has been roughly estimated that the quantity of ore at present in back above the drifts amounts to about 11,000 tons, while over 1,000 tons of ore are now on the dump.

In suggesting work for the future, the writer would advocate a winze to be sunk in the north drift, to prove the vein to further depths, and a raise to be put

through to the surface to open up stoping ground and increase ventilation. Upon the completion of this work it would probably be advisable to drive a 600-foot adit to tap the vein 200 feet below the level of the present workings.

And lastly, to choose a mill site, build a tramway and erect suitable works for the treatment of ore.

RIENZI W. MACFARLANE,

October 31st, 1899.

Following is the supplementary report to shareholders's report:

Since the annual meeting has been postponed to the 28th inst, the writer takes the opportunity to add a few words to the annual report to draw attention to the most recent developments which are of the utmost importance. It will be noticed by reference to the foregoing report that an allusion is made to lead matter, and ore which was encountered in driving the adit lately completed. The exploratory work which has been conducted since on the lines suggested in the report consists of the following crosscuts:

At a point 110 feet from the mouth of the adit, a crosscut 14 feet 6 inches in length was driven traversing the vein, showing the dip of the lead to be somewhat flat with a width of 4 feet 6 inches. Average samples taken from both sides of the crosscut returned \$12 in gold.

At 230 feet from the mouth of the adit a second crosscut has been driven of 10 feet six inches and a body of fine looking ore was encountered 4 feet 6 inches wide. An average sample yielded \$11.50 gold.

It was then thought advisable to further exploit the vein and to take advantage of the soft ground afforded by the dyke intersected by the adit, firstly to ascertain the relationship between this dyke and the vein, and secondly with a view in the immediate future of exploiting further the vein at greater depths by sinking a winze in this easy ground. Drifting in the dyke has been maintained for a distance of 35 feet, which demonstrated the fact that the dyke actually cuts clean through the vein which is visible on either side. A sample taken from the northeast side of this drift yielded a return of \$20 gold, while a similar sample from the southwest side returned \$18 gold values, which the writer considers satisfactory.

The recent and important developments, together with the work done in the north drift indicate the continuity of a chute of ore varying in width from 1 to 6 feet, extending over a total distance of about 500 feet.

After weighing the above considerations, the writer has come to the conclusion that a slight modification in the plan of development already suggested for the ensuing year might with advantage be made, and that instead of sinking at the site suggested, sinking should be prosecuted on the dyke, drifting and crosscutting being resorted to from time to time to prove the vein at greater depths, when arrangements could be made to develop the vein at the 100-foot and 200-foot levels respectively.

RIENZI W. MACFARLANE,

Ymir, Nov. 25th, 1899.

Statements made by the directors show that up to the present there are 20,000 tons of ore on the dump and in backs above the drift, averaging \$13 per ton. When the work contemplated during the coming winter has been carried out it is confidently expected that the amount of ore in sight will be double the above quantity. A statement of the financial position of the company was also submitted showing that ample funds were in hand for necessary development.

SIDING FOR THE VIRGINIA.

The Virginia will soon be provided with a siding, so that there will be no necessity

for hauling the ore from the new shaft to the railway. The Canadian Pacific has graded the siding to the new shaft, and as soon as the rails come to hand they will be laid. The drift on the 11-foot level is being steadily driven to the west, and is now in for a distance of 75 feet. There is considerable ore on the dump, and the intention from now on is to send about 20 tons of ore per week to the smelter at Northport.

THE WATERLOO.

The Mill Is Running and Attaining Good Results.

News has reached here from Camp McKamey to the effect that the Waterloo mill there has been running steadily for the past three weeks on ore from the lower workings of the mine. The plates are thickly coated with coarse amalgam and a cleanup will soon be necessary. It is expected by the management that the result of the first mill run will yield a very substantial amount of gold. Work in the mine continues with very gratifying results. At a depth of 125 feet a drift is being run to reach what is considered to be the richest portion of the pay chute yet known. The value and extent of the vein, however, where work has been done for the past two months, is sufficient to prove that the Waterloo is a mine of more than ordinary richness, the ore giving an average assay all through of a little more than two ounces in gold and some silver. There are several streaks that went as high as 150 to the ton in gold. The average width of the vein is six feet. Up to the present time there has not been the slightest irregularity shown in the formation of the vein, with the exception that the ore body continues to widen. The mill plant has been erected so as to accommodate an additional battery of five stamps, and these will be installed and in operation before the end of the year. It has been discovered that the concentrates at the Waterloo yield high values and the management has therefore decided to forthwith install Wherry tables so that this valuable product may not be allowed to go to waste. About 75 per cent of the values in the Waterloo ore is free and is saved in the plates and in the batteries. The balance, in the form of conchipped to the smelter for treatment there. It is said that the treasury shares remaining unsold will not be offered to the public, as those owning the control have decided to continue their policy of buying them at the market price, as money is required for the development of the mine and the increase of the milling plant. There are enough unsold treasury shares to admit of the product of the mine being reserved for dividends. It will probably be the end of the year before a dividend will be declared.

MIKADO

((Rat Portage Miner, Dec. 1.)

Mr. T. R. Deacon, Canadian director of the Mikado, returned to town last night from a visit to the mine and also to Mill, where he has the supervision of the development being done there. On the latter property Mr. Deacon says two shafts being sunk on two different veins, and the work is proceeding very satisfactorily so far. At the Mikado everything is highly satisfactory, except the delay in getting in the sorting plant and the managers are very deeply annoyed at the disappointments and delays in the shipment of the machinery and the consequent loss thereby, as the stopes and drifts are choked full of ore to such an extent that Mr. Pengilly is unable to carry on the development of the mine satisfactorily until some means are found of disposing of the surplus ore. Mr. Deacon expressed great surprise and appreciation of the work done by the manager and men in saving the office buildings from destruction during the late fire, and as a director of the company, ask-