

THE SO-CALLED "SAND CARBONATES" AT THE PARADISE MINE, WINDERMERE DISTRICT.

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THE Paradise mine in the Windermere district of East Kootenay, was located in August, 1899, and bonded in June, 1900, to Messrs. H. C. Hammond, Toronto, and R. Randolph Bruce. What is now No. 4 tunnel had been driven some seventy feet during the winter of 1899-1900, but development work proper was not commenced until June 11, 1900. By the follow-

verse grade against them is two per cent. but it is for a short distance only. The road is an excellent one in every respect. From Toby creek to the basin in which the Paradise is situated a good rawhide trail was constructed. The grade of this trail for a great part of the distance is 110 to the mile. It is well constructed and answers all purposes for taking in supplies and bringing out ore.

The development work on the property consists of three tunnels. No. 1 tunnel is in the ore shoot from which the shipment was made. The ore consists of a friable substance which reacts for lime with acid, and is readily distinguished as pay dirt by its specific gravity. The pay dirt has been given the name "Sand Carbon-



PARADISE MINE —(1). Boarding House. (2). Bunk House. (3). No. 4 Tunnel. (4). No. 2 Tunnel.

ing March nearly 1000 tons of ore had been conveyed, for the first five miles from the mine, by rawhide, thence eleven miles by sleigh to the Columbia river at Peterboro. In the spring, upon the opening of navigation, the steamer Duchess conveyed the ore to Golden, whence it was shipped to the Trail smelter via the Canadian Pacific Railway. A remarkable feature of this achievement is that the product was taken from the mine by pick and shovel. Not a stick of powder was used.

The mine is reached from Peterboro, on the Columbia river, by a wagon road constructed by the government in the summer of 1900, and follows the valley formed by Toby creek. This wagon road was one of the first constructed under the direction of the newly created inspector of trails and roads. The heaviest ad-

ates" and carries as a usual thing about 50 per cent. lead and 60 oz. silver. In this district the dip of the strata is to the west, and the strike north 20 west, magnetic. On the summit of the mountain on which the Paradise is located and about 1,000 feet from the workings, the dip and strike of the upturned strata is as stated. But in the different workings on the Paradise the dip is shown to be northward and the strike east and west. The ore body is between a contact of slate and lime, and has a dip of 35 degrees. A tunnel was driven in for 30 feet in the ore which at that point was encountered in considerable body. About 500 tons of ore was sacked from this deposit. The pay dirt was found to lead from the north side of this deposit and has been followed by an inclined shaft for 180 feet, at an angle