

gradual oblivion into which the whole matter long since insensibly dropped. Since then, owing to the isolated position of Hope and the surrounding district and the concentration of attention till recently on the Kootenays, especially as regards silver mining and finally the general lack of knowledge of the matter on the part of the present mining generation, have militated against the revival of mining on this mountain:

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY OF CANADA.

Report of Progress for 1871-72 (page 57).

"I was not able to examine the site of the silver-bearing ledges at the Eureka silver mine, near Hope, but was informed that the proprietors of the claim valued it at \$300,000. Difficulty of transport, the high price of labour, and the want of requisite capi-

Report by Dr. T. Sterry Hunt.—page 66 *ibid.*

"Silver ore from the Eureka mine, near Fort Hope.

"These specimens show a veinstone of spathic iron, with some quartz through which is disseminated a massive steel grey ore giving a black powder and yielding by analysis: sulphur, antimony, copper and silver. I was not able to obtain sufficient in a pure state for a quantitative analysis, but from the comparatively large proportion of copper and antimony which the ore contains it would seem to be probably a highly argentiferous fahlerz or freibergite.**

An average sample of the veinstone, in a much decomposed condition gave 1.19 per cent. of silver, of which 0.11 per cent was present in the form of chloride and was dissolved from the raw ore



Hope Mountain and Silver Peak from Emory Bar.

tal have, however, hitherto prevented its development.

"The mine is situated nine miles south from Hope on the Fraser River, at an elevation of about 6,000 feet above tide water. Messrs. George Dunbar and Thomas Schooley are the proprietors. They state that the vein is from 3 to 12 feet wide, that a tunnel has been driven in it for 500 feet,* and that it can be seen for a thousand feet on a strike N.E. and S.W. dipping S.E. 80°-90°.

"The specimens for analysis (for which see Dr. Hunt's report) were taken from a heap of several tons, and were considered a fair average of the whole."

(From journal and report by Alfred R. C. Selwyn, Director of the Geological Survey of Canada.)

by a solution of hyposulphite or soda; other considerable masses of the ore would yield a much larger proportion of the precious metal."

Report of Progress for 1873-74.—page 7.

"A yellowish decomposed veinstone brought by Mr. Richardson from Hope in British Columbia, was assayed and gave at the rate of 271.48 ozs. of silver to the ton of 2,000 lbs. Besides the silver it contained lead, copper, iron, arsenic, antimony and sulphur.

"This specimen was given to Mr. Richardson by Mr. Nelson, M.P., and was taken from a heap of several tons of similar material from a claim on the same vein as the Eureka mine mentioned on page 66 Geological Survey, 1871-72, and where it is stated that sample of the ore from the mines was found by

*This is an obvious error—development had then only been initiated and the maximum length when work ceased was 220 feet.

**Elsewhere Dr. Dawson has stated that this ore may be freieslebenite.