

CAMP MCKINNEY AND ROCK CREEK.

THE Year Book of British Columbia thus describes Camp McKinney: The discovery of Camp McKinney was made in 1884 by two placer miners, who uncovered free gold-bearing quartz. The camp, however, takes its name from Al. McKinney, who located the first mineral claim, staking out the now well known Cariboo mine. Camp McKinney has ever since been a more or less active field for prospectors and miners. It is situated at an altitude of 4,600 feet, on round-topped hills, almost midway between Penticton and Greenwood, about 50 miles from the former and 40 miles from the latter. It is bounded on two sides by the forks of Rock creek, while Rice creek flows through the centre. The government wagon road affords communication between the points named. Rock Creek, a short distance in the direction of Greenwood, was in the sixties a very active placer mining camp, and gold to the value of several million dollars is said to have been taken therefrom. Of later years the deposits have been only worked at intervals.

The formation is in a northerly and southerly direction, and consists mainly of highly altered schistose, diabases banded with quartzites, crystalline limestones



ROCK CREEK PLACER.

and gneisses. West of the camp there is a large tract of granite, gneiss and porphyry. The veins for the most part are fissures, cutting across the formation in an easterly and westerly direction, in which they are frequently encountered. The ores in the central portion of the camp are carried in quartz or quartzites, and are free-milling or concentrating. About two miles away, however, there have been found dykes carrying good values in pyrrhotite, pyrites and chalcocypite.

At one time there was considerable activity in Camp McKinney (the result to some extent of speculation) and a number of properties were worked, but at the present time operations are confined to a few leading properties. In many respects it is a promising camp, with, however, the vicissitudes incident to a free-milling industry.

To the foregoing may be added the following: The Cariboo-McKinney Mining & Milling Co., Ltd. (formerly the Cariboo Mining, Milling & Smelting Co.) authorized capital \$1,250,000 in \$1.00 shares, was incorporated in 1898. The directors are Messrs. Robert Jaffray, president; H. M. Pellat, vice-president; Geo. B. McAulay, managing director; S. W. McMichael, treasurer; A. Ansley, Thos. Long and G. B. Smith.

The head office is in Toronto, Ontario. Mr. J. P. Keane is mine superintendent. The mining properties owned by the company are the following adjoining claims: Okanagan, Sawtooth fraction, Amelia, Cariboo, Alice, Emma and Maple Leaf. The deepest workings in the mine are down to nearly 600 feet depth. Much cross-cutting and drifting has been done on various levels and a large quantity of ore has been mined and milled during the years the Cariboo has been worked. During 1901 there were mined and milled 16,862 tons of ore, which yielded 9,439 ounces of gold bullion and 428 tons of concentrates. At the present time there are reserves of ore in sight sufficient to keep the stamp mill going for about two years. The plant includes two boilers, a 60-h. p. hoisting engine and a 10-drill Rand compressor in the shaft house, and four batteries of five stamps each (giving 20 stamps in all), a 60-h. p. Corliss engine, two Johnstone vanners, a Wilfley table, Blake crusher, Gates crusher and other appliances in the stamp and concentrating mill. The mill crushes on an average about 1,400 tons of ore per month, which results in a monthly clean-up of about \$15,000 besides the value contained in the concentrates, which are hauled to Midway and sent thence by rail to the Hall Mining & Smelting Co.'s smelter at Nelson, B. C. The mine and mill employ between 50 and 60 men, but it is probable that operations will ere long be on a larger scale. The Cariboo paid dividends aggregating \$478,087 up to October, 1900, but ceased paying from then up to March of the current year, when the aggregate was increased to \$496,837.

The most prominent among numerous other claims in the camp are the Waterloo and Fontenoy, located as extensions of the Cariboo vein, and the Sailor and Minnehaha near by. Of these the only one now doing any work is the Waterloo, operating on a small scale.

APPROXIMATE DISTANCES OF BOUNDARY POINTS.

THE railway distances from West Robson, on the Columbia river, westwards to Boundary towns are, approximately:—To Cascade, 55 miles; Grand Forks, 68 miles; Eholt, 82 miles; Phoenix (via branch line) 92 miles; Greenwood, 90 miles; Midway, 99 miles.

The distances by waggon road eastwards from Penticton, at the foot of Okanagan lake, are, approximately:—To Camp McKinney, 52 miles; Rock Creek, 70 miles; Midway, 82 miles; Greenwood, 90 miles; Phoenix, 95 miles; Grand Forks, 110 miles; Cascade, 123 miles; and Bossburg (in Washington, on the Spokane Falls & Northern railway), 150 miles.

ALTITUDES OF BOUNDARY POINTS.

MR. L. M. RICE, C.E., who had charge of the surveys, and was the resident official supervising construction of the Boundary portion of the Columbia & Western railway, published a map of the district upon which appeared the following elevations:—

	Feet.
Phoenix (on Old Ironsides and Banner mines)	4,625
Winnipeg mine	4,425
Hartford Junction	4,300
City of Lincoln mine—White's camp	4,150
B. C. mine—Summit camp	3,800
Long Lake	3,700
Mother Lode mine—Deadwood camp	3,450
Oro Denoro mine—Summit camp	3,400
Eholt	3,080
Greenwood	2,400
Midway	1,900
Grand Forks	1,710