

ft. level of this mine there has been found considerably less oxide of iron ore than in either the quarries or the 300-ft. level. The iron oxides of this latter level are uniformly of higher grade than those of the quarries, carrying more copper and gold, and they do not appear to be directly connected with the upper deposits, although this is not absolutely proven. No exploratory work has yet been done beneath the 300-ft. level, (which is about 500 ft. under the highest outcropping of the ore). A large body of iron oxide ore occurs at the mouth of the main tunnel, but no work has yet been done on it owing to close proximity of the crusher plant, which would be damaged by flying rocks were the requisite blasting to be done.

The change in the basic character of the ore is illustrated by the following average slag analyses, taken over corresponding periods of 1901, 1902 and 1903. The small tonnage of foreign ores treated affect the assays somewhat, but not materially:

Year	Silica	Iron	Lime	Total
1901.....	33.2%	28.5%	20.6%	82.3%
1902.....	40.5	22.2	20.2	82.9
1903.....	42.7	20.4	20.2	83.3

With slags running in silica from 40 to 43 per cent. and with matte at 40 to 45 per cent. copper, it is found that the furnaces can be maintained in good running condition, and slag losses kept within proper limits. To guard against possible scarcity of iron fluxes it has, therefore, become the general practice to conserve the iron ores of the mines, using only sufficient to keep slags within bounds above indicated.

A PROMISING MINING CAMP IN THE SIMILKAMEEN.

(By David Black.)

IN the interior of British Columbia it is the frequent complaint of mining men that Coast people know so little of the resources of new districts, not at least until some unusual excitement is aroused, and that as a natural result possible investors at the Coast find that when any such section is opened up, every property of particular value has fallen into the hands of more enterprising and practical mining operators from across the international boundary. Under these circumstances, and as there is little doubt that the past history of the opening up and development of Southern British Columbia to a great extent justifies such statements, it may interest Coast readers of the MINING RECORD to have placed before them information relative to the resources of a camp in the Similkameen district of which little has been heard outside, but which is well known to the prospector and mining man of that region, and will undoubtedly come into prominence as soon as transportation facilities of any kind shall be assured. For all practical purposes it will be best known in the future as

CENTROMINO CAMP.

This camp is situated at the headwaters of Keremeos Creek, on the Nickle-Plate-Penticton wagon road, twenty miles south of Penticton and eight miles north of the Nickel Plate mine. The region consists of a

cluster of mountains, five in number, namely, Green, Dividend, Independence, Riordan and Northey Mountains, on all of which immense ore bodies have been discovered and opened up, these carrying good values in gold-copper, copper, and gold ores. Most of these claims were located in 1899, and the camp is being developed so far as the limited resources of prospectors will allow. It is remarkable for the unusually large size of the lodes already exposed and the generally good values they contain; also for their apparent great extent, for in every direction for a distance of at least three miles a network of lodes and lenses of ore has been exposed, running from small veins of arsenical ore to huge deposits of chalcopryite and pyrrhotite varying from thirty to three hundred feet in width, and practically all of commercial value. As regards mining facilities, they could scarcely be improved, there being an abundance of timber and good water power and tunnel sites, besides which the climate is exceptionally mild, the Keremeos district being noted as the garden spot of the interior.

On Green Mountain more than seventy claims have been located. One of the principal properties, the Green Mountain group, comprising nine claims, three of which have been crown-granted, owned by Black Bros. and the J. B. McArthur estate, has been developed by about four hundred feet of tunnelling, and considerable surface work in the way of stripping the lead and tracing it by open cuts to a distance of seven hundred feet, showing it to have an average width of seventy-five feet of solid pyrrhotite and chalcopryite, sampling from one to ten per cent. copper and from \$3.00 to \$7.50 in gold. In addition to this, other leads have been exposed, these running in a parallel direction and having the appearance of being similar in character.

The Golden Crown group lies north of and immediately adjoining the Green Mountain group. It is owned by J. A. Schubert, of Penticton, and J. Brent, of Okanagan Falls, and has been opened up by shafts, open cuts, and stripping exposing a solid body of pyrrhotite and chalcopryite more than one hundred feet in width and traceable for about a thousand feet. Average assays from this large lode run from one to six per cent. copper and from \$2.00 to \$6.00 gold per ton. East and north of this lies the Dunvegan group, which is owned by N. McLean and McKinnon Bros., of Okanagan Falls. A thirty-foot shaft is in solid ore similar to that of the properties already mentioned, besides which open cuts and stripping have exposed the lead about twelve hundred feet. Assays of this ore approximate \$14.00 in gold, copper and silver values.

Another promising group known as the Gold Crown lies north and east of the Dunvegan. The ore so far worked, being free-milling quartz, is of a distinctly different character to that above described. Two shafts, 12 and 16 feet deep, have been sunk on the vein which is three and one-half feet wide on the surface and increases with depth. Assays run from \$35 to \$75 per ton in gold. The group is owned by J. W. Wirth, of Hedley, and others.

On Dividend Mountain in the neighbourhood of one hundred and fifty claims have been located. The