

methods of mining, the output will be greatly augmented and many more men will be required to work and handle this ore.

"As to the mining and treatment of the low grade ores of this camp, and the establishment of smelting and reduction works here, it is yet too early to speak, but such great factors will yet be solved and I hope most favourably for this camp. If I may make mention of two mines and I would like to feel at liberty to speak freely of what I have seen in others, I would like to state that in my humble judgment the famous Le Roi, whose dividends will soon reach half a million dollars is now a far greater mine to-day than a year ago as the ore bodies now exposed are far greater and more regular than they then seemed, while on the 500 foot level to-day is opened up a chute at least 450 feet long by 6 to 16 feet wide, and to what width the lower grade ore may extend is not yet known, and the shaft is going down continually in high grade ore to the 600 foot level, where in the bottom I saw, yesterday, seven feet of rich sulphides. Far to the east, where last year I could see nothing but excellent surface indications, to-day in the Columbia and Kootenay mines can now be seen bodies of good shipping ore that rank this property as one of the most promising in the camp.

"Seeing the different ore bodies in the different mines to-day, we cannot but be impressed, remembering how little has really been done, that the camp has an assured and bright future, and is destined to become one of the bright jewels in the inheritance British Columbia possesses in her great mineral resources." (Prolonged cheering.)

The Sentinel's Supplement.

The *Inland Sentinel* announces:—"We propose commencing next week to publish every Tuesday a four-page supplement, which will be delivered or mailed to our subscribers without extra charge. We shall publish as usual an eight page weekly on Fridays, which we shall endeavour to improve in such ways as we consider will prove most satisfactory to our numerous readers. Our object in the past has been to make the *Inland Sentinel* a clean, bright, up-to-date newspaper, independent in tone and fearless in utterance.

If a steadily increasing circulation and a liberal advertising patronage may be accepted as evidences of approval, then we have good reason to know that our efforts have not been in vain. In issuing a supplement every Tuesday our object is to meet, so far as circumstances justify, a growing demand for something more than a weekly publication. In the near future it may be that the growth of Kamloops will warrant the publication of a daily paper; in that event the *Inland Sentinel* will be found equal to the occasion. We are in a position to-day to produce a daily with as great facility as a weekly, but we are of opinion that the time is not yet ripe for such an undertaking. When that time does come, and it cannot come too soon for us, we shall endeavour to give the public as good a daily service as we are now trying to give weekly."

The Omineca Country.

IN 1871, a Chinaman came to J. Griffith at German- sen, and told him that he and some of his friends had found a new creek, and that if Griffith would go

with him he could stake claims for himself and friends, and then let the Chinaman and his friends have some. After considerable coaxing Griffith agreed, and they started, but when they came to Manson, it appeared to be nearer to German- sen than the Chinaman calculated, and they thought it could not be the right creek, so they kept on until they came to another, where there was not so much water as was represented, and they concluded that they were lost, so they called it "Lost Creek." They liked the appearance of this creek, so they tried and found a small prospect, but were tired and disappointed, so they turned back to the first creek. When they arrived there, there were several hundred miners camped on the banks, who somehow had got wind of Griffith's movements; he was somewhat disgusted and told the Chinaman to follow up stream and try the first creek he found coming in from the east; he did so and struck Black Jack, one of the richest spots in the Omineca. Here they met Patsy Callahan, and he told Griffith to go to sleep and he would cook a good meal for him. After eating and sleeping Griffith felt better, and Callahan coaxed him to go back to Lost Creek. They went and the first afternoon panned out \$13.00. Four men took \$4,000.00 out in one day. Griffith and three partners took \$105,000.00 out of this claim.

The Irwin Company of five men took 192 ounces out in a week in 1871; the same year five men on Black Jack made continuously \$200.00 per day. The Chinaman and his friends did well, but would not tell how much they made.

In 1871, Joe Cahill, Moses Summers and Ike Stevens followed up German- sen Creek on the ice, with toboggans, and determined that they would stop and try at the first open water they came to; they did so, and the first shovel full turned out \$3.00. They thought this was good enough, so they decided to camp, and called it the Toboggan Claim. The party divided the first week \$1,200.00 to the man.

J. J. May worked the Gold Hill claim on German- sen Creek in 1872 with four or five Indians, and took out between \$5,000.00 and \$6,000.00. As the bank was getting deep on him, and he had to wheel the gravel to the creek to wash, he got tired of it, and sold to Wm. Keynton, who has worked it ever since. Keynton dug a small ditch from a swamp above the claim, which furnished him with a small stream until about the 1st of July; his average clean up has been about \$2,000.00 per year ever since.

On the claim known as Plug Hat, good pay has been made by hydraulic, but insufficient water compelled the abandonment of this ground two years ago, the parties not having sufficient capital to bring water from the lake.

In 1870 Robert Howell, an ex-sapper and miner R. E. discovered gold on Manson Creek. He, with a party of miners, encamped at what is now called the Discovery Bar. Sitting around the camp fire, Howell was poking the ashes with a stick, when he saw something to open his eyes. He took \$5,000.00 out that season.

A New Book.

The Stamp Milling of Gold Ores. 260 pages, Illustrated. By T. A. Rickard. New York and London. The Scientific Publishing Company, 253 Broadway, New York. Price, \$2.50.

This book is based on a series of articles which appeared originally in *The Engineering and Mining*