# THE MINING RECORD.

# Mgrms.<sup>1</sup> Gold..... 100 Platinum.. 71 Silver..... 4001 Too'2 mgrms.

TABLE IV.

Alloy.	Result.
Mg Gold Platinum . Silver	<ul> <li>Cupelled, and parted in 21° B. and 32° B</li> <li>HNO<sub>3</sub>: resulting cornet weighed 200'3 mgrms., showing 0'3 mgrm. of platinum retained; cornet broke up in parting. Duplicate was parted in 21° B., still more diluted and did not break, and weighed 200'3 mgrms.</li> </ul>
Gold Platinum. Silver Gold Platinum . Silver	Cupelled, and parted in 21° B. and 32° B 300 HNO <sub>3</sub> : resulting cornet weighed 300 14: good mgrms. This would show that as a larger 900 guantity of platinum has to be parted gold must be added in increasing ratio. 200 Cupelled, and parted in 21° B. and 32° B. 10 HNO <sub>3</sub> : resulting cornet weighed 200 mgrm. 600

### TABLE V.

Alloy.	Result.
Mg	us, '
Gold Platinum . Silver	Cupelled, and parted in strong $H_2 SO_4$ : re- sulting cornet weighed 2047 mgrms., showing 47 mgrms. of silver left behind Duplicate, same result.
Gold Platinum . Silver	Cupelled, and parted in strong H <sub>2</sub> SO <sub>4</sub> ; then in strong HNO <sub>3</sub> : resulting cornet weigh- ed 204 mgrms. Duplicate weighed 200 6 500' mgrms.
Gold Platinum. Silver	Cupelled, and parted in dilute $H_2 SO_4$ : re- sulting cornet weighed 105 5 mgrms. Du- plicate weighed 105 2 mgrms.
Gold Platinum	100 ( sulting cornet weighed 105'4 mgrms. Du- 5) plicate weighed 105'4 mgrms.
Silver	Soo Cupelled, and parted in dilute H. SO, washed and parted in strong BNO, : re-
Platinum Silver.	5; 5; sulting cornet weighed 55'3 mgrms. Du- plicate weighed 55'2 mgrms.
Gold Platinum Silver	<ul> <li>Cupelled and parted in dilute H<sub>2</sub> SO<sub>4</sub>, washed, and parted in strong HNO<sub>3</sub>: resulting</li> <li>cornet weighed 30'3 mgrms. Duplicate cornet weighed same.</li> </ul>

Note.—This last experiment showed 0.3 mgrm. of silver retained or 0.1 per cent., which was the best result obtainable, while it is not entirely satisfactory; a close assay could probably be made by running through a proof alloy under similar conditions and deducting the surcharge of silver found from the regular assay.

# POPLAR CREEK AND OTHER CAMPS IN THE LARDEAU DISTRICT\*

(By Prof. R. W. Brock, Kingston, Ont.)

THE term Lardeau District will be used to embrace the strip of country extending southeastwards from the northeast arm of Upper Arrow

Lake and Fish River to the head of Kootenay Lake. A low valley extends through the centre of the district from the northeast arm to the Duncan River and Kootenay Lake, occupied for the greater part of its length by Trout Lake and the Lardeau River.

The district lies in one of the most rugged and picturesque portions of the Selkirk Mountains. The altitude of the mountains gradually increases going northward and eastward from the head of Upper Ar-· w Lake, from about 8,000 feet to perhaps 11,000 north and east of the Duncan River.

## DEVELOPMENT OF THE DISTRICT.

The Lardeau district has been recognized as a mineral district for some time. Claims were located near Comaplix on the Northeast Arm as far back as 1888, and the Lardeau itself was prospected and staked ten years ago. From that time on prospecting has continued and the development and opening up of the district has gone slowly forward. But the district has not received as careful attention from either prospectors or mining men as its mineral indications would warrant. Several causes have contributed to this, the rugged nature of the country, its isolation and consequent distance from smelters have made it impossible to handle anything but the richest ores; prospectors decided that it was a silver-lead district only, and searched for nothing else. The depression in the silver-lead markets had a strong retarding influence on the young undeveloped district. Many claim owners in view of the high assays obtainable and regardless of the great cost of mining and transporting the ore, held their claims at prices that were prohibitive in an undeveloped district where so many natural difficulties had to be overcome. However, the district is now easily accessible and in many parts well opened up with roads and trails which greatly facilitate prospecting. A number of claims are now developed and provided with facilities for handling and in some cases treating, their ores on the spot. With the successful operation of these, and the recent discoveries of rich gold ores on Poplar Creek this summer, it is to be anticipated that the district will soon receive more attention from both prospectors and mining men.

### GEOLOGY OF THE DISTRICT.

In the nature of the rocks and the character of the ores, the Lardeau has many points of resemblance to the Slocan District. The statement sometimes made that there are none but sedimentary rocks in the Lardeau is far from being correct, although sedimentary rocks are probably more widespread.

<sup>\*</sup>Condensed from a paper contributed to the Canadian Mining Institute by permission of the Acting Director of the Genlogical Survey of Canada.