

concentrates will cost \$30 per ton. Freight and Smelter treatment costs at present \$12.50 per ton, leaving a balance of \$27.50 profit per ton of concentrates.

No stoping has been done on the richer bands, and no allowance has been made for the irregular tentacular bodies of high-grade ore which are evidently distributed through the mass of the vein. When ore is being taken out in quantity from richer bands and the high-grade ore accounted for, the value of the run of mine ore will be at least doubled.

The low-grade ore bodies are now shown to have sufficient size to warrant the erection of a larger plant and the establishment of concentration works on a large scale. As soon as this is accomplished the Pothook should take rank among the mines working large bodies of low-grade ore which not infrequently pay very handsome dividends.

A complete new plant for the mine is now ordered and is expected to be in position by October. This plant will consist of a 50 horse-power hoisting engine, a 60 horse-power air compressor and five machine drills. When this plant is in place, the staff of men will be largely increased and sinking and cross-cutting at lower levels will proceed more rapidly. A tramway route to the selected concentrator site adjoining the railway track and the Thompson River has been surveyed, and the grade is easy and regular. The distance is two and one-half miles, and the tramway will be of the gravity type—inexpensive to construct. It is expected to complete the concentration works by next spring, and by that time there should be a large supply of ore at

the mine, and a large amount blocked out below ground.

A remarkable resemblance of the Pothook vein to some of the native copper deposits of Lake Superior will be noticed, but I think this is the first deposit of its kind to be developed in British Columbia.

In conclusion I desire to add a word of praise in respect to the sound business-like policy pursued by the management of the Pothook mine. All the money spent has been spent as far as possible in the underground development, on buildings and other accessories to development, these being added only as required. Now that the future of the property is more or less proved, the question of tramways and treatment can be advantageously considered. The system of developing a property before equipping it is not so general as it should be, unfortunately for Kamloops camp and possibly others. Some engineers are so full of schemes for building roads, tramways and locating impossible smelter sites, that mine development is often neglected, and a good property with facilities for treating and handling ore is closed down for lack of funds before the ore is even blocked out. In the Pothook we have a good example of "how to do it properly," and the manner in which the mine has been systematically developed reflects great credit on the business capacity of Mr. Ashby, the superintendent of the mine, and of Mr. Croft, the company's resident director. Meanwhile an earnest effort is being made in Kamloops at the present time to conduct mining enterprise in this camp on a more business-like basis—a consummation devoutly to be wished. *B. C. Mining Record.*

THE KAMLOOPS DRUG STORE. W. E. McCartney,
Manager.