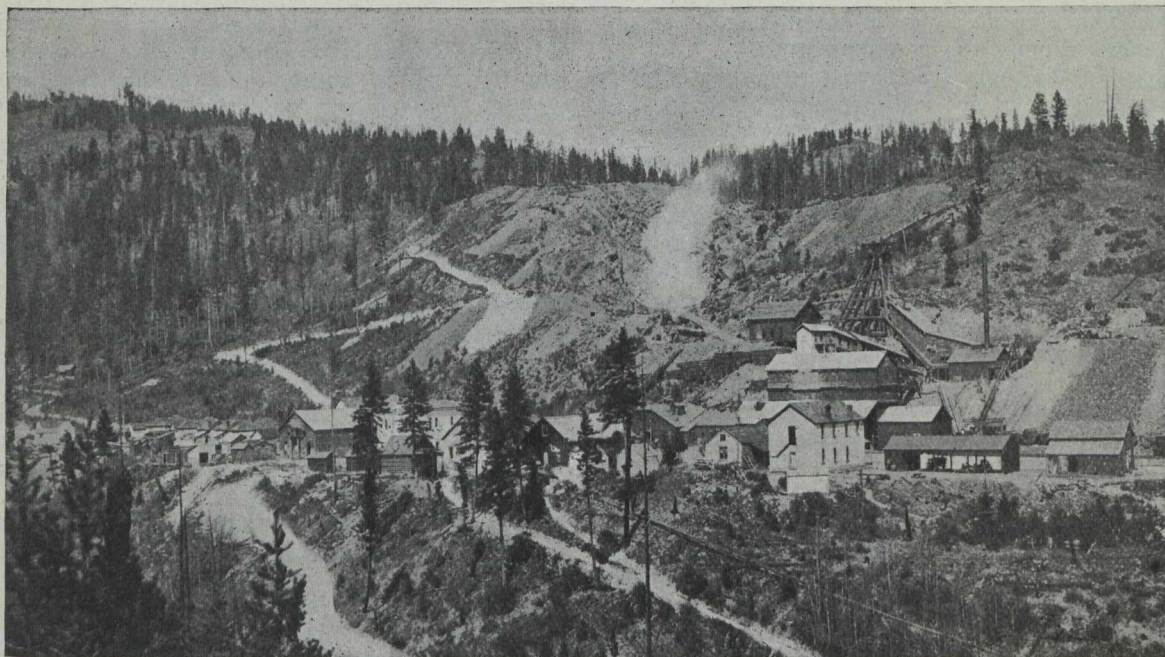




GENERAL VIEW OF MOTHER LODE MINE IN 1907.

"With slags runnings in silica from 40 to 43 per cent. and 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."

The Geology and Ore Deposits of Franklin Camp, B.C.

By R. W. BROCK, Ottawa, Ont.

(Toronto Meeting, 1907.)

The steady increase in the mineral production of British Columbia, which, last year, is estimated to have exceeded \$26,000,000, the dividends now being paid, not by one concern, but by a considerable percentage of the operating mines, the continued increase in the demand for copper and the corresponding great advance in its price, the opening up of new territory by railway construction, the general prosperity throughout the commercial world, have all contributed to a revival of outside interest in mining in this Province, and to restore that confidence which, since the collapse of the '97 boom had been withdrawn. This renewal of interest will find expression in the reopening of properties now lying dormant in the older districts and in the birth of new camps. Portents of this are not lacking. One of the first districts to benefit by this improvement in conditions is what may be termed the hinterland of Grand Forks.

The Town of Grand Forks is situated in Yale district, at the Forks of the Kettle River, the eastern entrance into the Boundary Creek District. Its chief industry is the large smelting works of the Granby Company, which treats all the ores from their Phoenix mines, located on the mountains a few miles to the west of the town.

A short distance up the north fork of Kettle are several small mineralized areas that were partially developed some years ago, but which have been neglected the last few years. Farther up stream, on the east branch of the north fork, forty-three miles from Grand Forks, is Franklin Camp. It was located by Franklin MacFarlane, for many years a trapper on this stream.

His discoveries and those of some friends attracted prospectors, and in 1900 a little colony of them were busy in this camp. During the same summer a reconnaissance survey, which included Franklin Camp, was made on behalf of the Geological Survey by the writer and Mr. W. W. Leach. The results of this survey were embodied in the West Kootenay map sheets, published by the Department.

But the camp had come into notice too late to be benefited by the boom. Moreover, it was three days' journey by pack train from Grand Forks; there was no immediate prospect of transportation facilities, and none was prepared under these conditions to buy surface showings at boom prices. During the last two seasons, however, some attention has been paid to the district north of Grand Forks. Last summer a wagon road was constructed to the camp, bringing it within eight hours' stage journey from the railway, and work was begun on a branch railway from Grand Forks up the North Fork to Franklin. Several townsites had been platted, and hotel and store accommodation provided.

Some of the salient points in the geology and topography are shown on the map, taken from the West Kootenay sheet of the Geological Survey. Many of the geological boundaries represented are only approximate, as when the reconnaissance was made the country was to a large extent timbered. Since that time the district has been burnt over and the rocks and ledges are now much better exposed; but as my visit last summer was restricted to one day, nothing could be done toward revising the