

the manager. The ore of the Golden Eagle is a calcite, carrying copper and gold. Over 200 ft. of shafting has been done, and on the 60-ft. level a drift of 75 ft., and a further drift of 120 ft. on the 150-ft. level. One shipment to the Trail smelter returned \$40 to the ton. It is only a question of a short time when this valuable property will be exploited on a large scale.

The Earthquake, adjoining the Golden Eagle, is another property which has been much talked of, and which may yet prove a winner. The Sears estate still holds a considerable interest in the property, on which 500 ft. of tunnel and shafting have been accomplished. The ore varies in value, different samples going from \$3 to \$32 per ton. About 350 tons of ore are on the dump, the values being in gold and copper.

Volcanic.—Of the well known Volcanic property, owned by R. A. Brown, little need be said. Anyone who has heard of the Boundary country has heard of "Volcanic" Brown. This great hill of iron, a pyrrhotite carrying some values in copper and gold near the surface, and promising all sorts of good things lower down, has become historic. Brown's famous tunnel is 800 ft. into the bowels of the mountain, though he has not struck the "real thing" yet.

Seattle and Others.—On the west side of the river, from 10 to 12 miles up, there are three claims worthy of notice, viz., the Strawberry, the Humming Bird and the Seattle. The two former are meritorious properties with considerable development work done and good values, the lack of transportation being the cause of cessation of work. The Seattle is another mineral claim which has merits. The proposition is a copper-gold one with large bodies of magnetic iron. As far back as 1896 a 30-ft. tunnel was driven. Later a bond was taken by the Canadian Smelting Co., at Trail, which did 270 ft. of drifting and raising, and then threw up the bond. In 1905, W. T. Hunter and H. T. Pemberton, of Greenwood, took a bond on the Seattle at a high figure, but after doing 130 ft. of tunnelling ceased work.

Pathfinder.—Crossing again to the east side of the river, we have a mine which has had more development work than any property in the north fork country. Located by Parkinson & Pfeifer in 1895, this property lies on Pathfinder Mountain, 14 miles from the city of Grand Forks, and at an elevation of 3,100 ft. There are four distinct veins, running parallel, and from 8 to 21 ft. in width. The ore is the typical sulphide, viz., pyrrhotite and chalcopryrite and a small amount of quartz gangue. The analysis of shipping ore shows, iron, 25 to 47 per cent.; sulphur, 20 to 40 per cent; silica, 5 to 24 per cent; lime, 1 to 8 per cent; copper, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 per cent; and gold ranging from \$2 to \$40 per ton.

Previous to the organisation of the Pathfinder Mine Co. in 1901, of which John Rogers is still the president, about \$45,000 had been spent on the property. There are now from 500 to 600 tons of ore on the dump, though work has been suspended until transportation comes. The railway survey goes just below

the mine, and shipping facilities will be of the very best.

The buildings include bunk-houses, storehouses, blacksmith shop, powder magazine, etc., and the machinery consists of 50-h.p. boiler, 20-h.p. hoist, 7-drill Rand compressor, Snow duplex pump and feed pump.

Some 337 ft. of shaft work and 800 ft. of tunnelling have been done, there being three shafts with cross-cutting and drifts at various levels.

Little Bertha.—The only claim which need be noticed between the Pathfinder and Franklin camp district is the Little Bertha, owned by A. T. Kendrick & C. S. Slawson. This is a gold and silver proposition, and in 1901, when the last shipments were made to the Granby smelter, results showing from \$45 to \$77 to the ton were obtained. A 40-ft. shaft is sunk on the claim and something like 250 ft. of tunnelling done. Two hundred tons of ore have been shipped.

FRANKLIN CAMP.

The district known as Franklin camp is situated about 45 miles up the north fork and may be locally subdivided into McKinley camp, then Franklin to the north and, a little farther north on Gloucester Creek, Gloucester camp. Located about 12 miles due west of Arrow Lakes, the camp covers the area of older rocks in the basin of the east branch of the north fork. The past year has witnessed the staking of nearly all the ground in the mineral belt which extends for a width of some three or four miles, and a length of six or eight, and more development work has been done than in any time in the history of the camp. Prof. Brock dealt with the general geological features of the district in his report of 1900 in a most favourable way, though at this time, with the exception of the Banner, nothing had been shown up. This year matters have assumed a different phase. Broadly speaking the claims so far developed show ore carrying copper, gold and silver values, and the immense showings of iron, particularly in Gloucester camp, lend additional interest and value to the whole section.

McKinley.—This valuable property on which a large amount of development work has been done this year has been described before, and space will not permit a detailed description new. The ore consists of chalcopryrite and iron pyrite in a line gangue mixed with some quartzite, and covered with an iron cap of no great depth. The work carried on energetically by the former managing director, Geo. McLeod, and under the able superintendence of A. D. McPhee, was first in the shape of a number of large open cuts, all in splendid ore carrying good values, and demonstrating surface showings of tremendous extent. Later a tunnel was driven in 216 ft. to tap the ore-body at depth, and its latter workings are all in ore. One hundred feet in the tunnel the ore-body was cross-cut for 112 ft., all in vein matter of the same character as that on the surface, and verifying the most sanguine hopes of the management, and justifying the class of work done by Superintendent McPhee.

The company has lately taken a bond on behalf of eastern capital for \$200,000 for two years, and it is