

Development at the Dome Lake mine continues to be very satisfactory. On the No. 1 vein the shaft is now down 48 feet and at this depth there is quartz all across the working. This does not appear to be of such high average value as in the main vein, but it should be all good pay ore. A complete compressor plant is being installed and a site has been chosen for the erection of the ten stamp mill.

It is understood that the Lucy Cross at Swastika will erect a five stamp mill. It will cost about \$7,500 to erect. The vein was lost at the 100-foot level, but has recently been opened up again in a raise where it is rich as it was on the surface.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

A statement published recently in Nelson was that a visitor from Chicago "remarked upon the large sums of United States capital which are being spent upon the development of such mines as the Payne, the Rambler-Cariboo, the Rio, the Standard and numerous other properties in various parts of Kootenay, in addition to the Mother Lode at Sheep Creek, where the big mill is about to produce gold." This is misleading, at any rate so far as the Standard and Mother Lode are concerned, while it is also incorrect to suggest that a "large sum" has been spent in developing the Rio, which as yet is a comparatively unimportant property and has never had any considerable number of men employed on it. As to the Payne, it is true a long cross-cut tunnel is being driven, but it will be some time before it can be correctly stated that a "large sum" of money has been spent on its development by United States capitalists. Now, in calling attention to this instance, which is only one of many, of incorrect "mining news" being published in Nelson, there is no intention to attempt to disparage mining men resident in the United States in relation to their enterprise in developing mining properties in British Columbia. In a general way it may be stated that they are doing, and have done, more to develop the mineral resources of this province than Canadians and Old Country people combined. But inaccuracy is characteristic of other newspapers as well as that published at Nelson, when printing information—or, frequently, mis-information—relative to mining in the province. Take, for instance, the reference in the above quoted newspaper statement to the "big mill" of the Mother Lode at Sheep Creek—how can it be truthfully maintained that a 10-stamp mill is a "big" mill? This is not suggesting that that mill is not a good one, for its equipment is modern and it is quite likely it will be found one of the most effective gold-saving mills in the province. Then as to United States capital taking a prominent part in the development of the Mother Lode mine, Ontario readers of the Canadian Mining Journal will smile at the suggestion that Mr. John McMartin, of Cobalt and Poreupine fame, is one of the United States capitalists the Nelson newspaper includes in its generalities when it publishes statements like that here challenged. Yet Mr. John McMartin is president of (and chief shareholder in) the Mother Lode Sheep Creek Mining Company, Mr. Duncan McMartin is vice-president, and Mr. L. H. Timmins is also a director. Then as to the Standard, for years the development work of this mine has been paid for out of proceeds of ore extracted in the course of that development. During 1911 the Spokane men largely interested in it doubtless found money for an aerial tramway, concentrating mill, compressor

plant and water system for power and mill purposes, but notwithstanding that the mill was not completed and ready for operation until November last. In April the Standard Silver-Lead Mining Company paid a dividend totalling \$25,000, and in May and June \$50,000 each, with the expectation that it will be found practicable to regularly divide \$50,000 a month among the shareholders. As regards other properties, it is true that United States men are largely interested in mining in Kootenay and Boundary districts, but only in a comparatively few instances have they supplied "large sums" of money for the development and equipment of mines in those districts, much of the cost of these having been obtained from the proceeds of ore taken out of the mines acquired by those men.

South Belt of Rossland Camp.

The development of several mining properties in the south belt of Rossland Camp, although not yet on a large scale, appears to be giving encouraging results. Those of which the Rossland Miner has published most information during the last few months are the Bluebird, Phoenix and Richmond group. On June 5, some particulars were printed of progress on two of these.

The lessees of the Phoenix were stated to have had—at the beginning of June—some 300 sacks of ore ready to be sent to the smeltery at Trail as a trial shipment. The lode from which the ore was taken was described as being three feet wide, with paystreaks of high-grade ore, about a foot in width, on both hanging and footwalls. The ore is described as being fine-grained pyrrhotite, containing little copper, but averaging about \$30 per ton in gold.

A second find of ore on the Hattie claim of the Richmond group was reported, this being about 200 feet from where ore was found three weeks earlier. The lode was stated to be 15 feet in width, and to have been found to run parallel with a dike for several hundred feet.

The Miner urged local residents to show the utmost faith in the mining properties in the south belt by putting money—or its equivalent, labour—into the further development of claims in that part of Rossland Camp. It commended the energy of local miners who have to some extent shown the possibilities of this part of the camp, and expressed the opinion that if this home effort be kept up and several regular shipping mines be established as a result, there will not long be a lack of capital for further development of the resources of the camp, and the maintenance of its prosperity.

Windfall Group, Hedley Camp.

The Windfall group of mineral claims, adjoining the Nickel Plate on the northwest, in Camp Hedley, Similkameen, has been taken under bond and option of purchase by the Hedley Gold Mining Company, owners of the Nickel Plate group.

Mr. Charles Camsell, in his Memoir No. 2, "The Geology and Ore Deposits of Hedley Mining District, B.C.," stated that "the first record of a mineral claim in Camp Hedley was in 1894, when C. Allison and J. Reardon staked three claims for the Hon. E. Dewdney and others, on ground that is now covered by the Climax, Windfall, Winchester, Lookout, and part of the Nickel Plate mineral claims. Mr. Coulthard also had a claim on what is now the Kingston mineral claim. These four claims were recorded at Granite Creek, but they were not considered worth the annual assessment duty, and were allowed to lapse."