

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 26

Conclusions. At present exceptionally high prices are being paid for antimony minerals, also the White Pass and Yukon Railway Company is now offering very low rates on ore shipments to Skagway to encourage the lode mining industry of Yukon. The antimony-silver ore would of necessity have to be sorted or concentrated before shipping, but in places limited amounts of shipping ore could be obtained by merely hand sorting. For any considerable tonnage, however, the ores would require to be concentrated. On Carbon hill very favourable natural facilities are provided for the erection of a concentrating mill, and a government wagon road has been constructed from Robinson to Carbon hill a distance of 30 miles, with a down grade all the way to the railway. It would thus seem practically certain that some of these veins could now be worked at a profit, particularly if a concentrator were erected in the near vicinity; and it is hoped these deposits will become producers in the near future.

Silver-Lead Veins.

Veins of the silver-lead type are limited in their occurrence in Wheaton district, so far as is known, to one small area situated on the east slope of Idaho hill, facing Annie lake. These veins were formerly all located and covered by two groups of claims known as the "Union Mines" and "Nevada Mines." Practically no work has been performed on these deposits since they were last examined so the reader is referred to the writer's former report¹ for descriptions of these deposits. There is undoubtedly a certain amount of fairly good ore contained in these veins, but it is doubtful if any of it is sufficiently high grade to pay for mining, shipping, and treatment, without concentration before shipment, and the veins do not appear to be sufficiently extensive or persistent to warrant the erection of a concentrating mill in their vicinity.

Coal.

The only locality in Wheaton district in which coal has been found is on Mt. Bush. There, several seams of semi-anthracite have been discovered, ranging from 18 inches to 6 feet or more in thickness. These seams have been very slightly explored or investigated, and little is known concerning them. They are, however, known to be considerably disturbed by basaltic dykes, several of which intersect them; this might nevertheless not seriously interfere with the economic working of these deposits which should be of value for local consumption, when the demand arises. For further details concerning these coal measures, the reader is referred to the writer's previous report.²

¹ Ibid. pp. 129-139.

² Ibid. pp. 145-147.