

north-west to south-east, and it is evident that this will make one of the most valuable properties in B. C., in fact it is so at the present time, there being thousands of tons of ore in sight. One drift, for a distance of 140 feet in length, and seven feet in height, shows a solid mass of galena, and when we add that the width of the vein is some fifty feet, the reader can form an idea of the amount of ore in sight. The present output of 30 tons of ore per day could be easily increased to 100 tons. There are thirty men working at the mine, and in the near future, when the other properties in the vicinity are opened, there will be at least several hundred men working on Huckleberry Hill. Then, with the Sullivan Group in active operation, this district will rapidly advance to a prominent position in the mining industries of the Province.—*Fort Steele Prospector.*

### A Canadian Mint.

Senator McInnis, in the course of the debate on the address to the Governor-General, made the following remarks regarding the establishing of a mint in Canada.

"In regard to the paragraph which relates to the development going on in British Columbia, more particularly in the mining regions, I may say that I am very much pleased to find that what I stated on the floor of the house some years ago, is receiving attention. At that time I urged upon the Government the necessity of establishing mints to enable us to coin our own money, pointing out that Canada has produced in the last 25 or 30 years over \$65,000,000 in gold, which has all been shipped out of the country or coined either in the United States or Great Britain. On that occasion I predicted that British Columbia would become one of the greatest silver producing countries in the world. A great many thought at the time that I was drawing on my imagination but I am happy to say that during the past year \$750,000 in gold and nearly \$2,500,000 of silver have been taken out of the Province.

In all probability the annual output of silver alone will shortly amount to from \$7,000,000 to \$10,000,000, because most of these mines are just now beginning to be developed. Many of them are only beginning to ship ore, but that ore yields from 100 to 600 ounces to the ton. It is too bad that a country producing the precious metals in such large quantities should have to depend on the United States for its gold coin. The gold coins of that country are legal tender in Canada and occasionally we get a few coins from the mother country, but they are shipped back again as quickly as possible. Our silver, even, is minted in England, and the deputy minister of finance boasts that nearly every year, enough is made on the silver coinage to pay the running expenses of his department. Even our copper coin is manufactured by a firm in Manchester.

### A Sight Worth Seeing.

One of the most beautiful pictures of mineral wealth ever presented to the human eye may now be seen in one of the stopes of the No. 12 level of the O. K. It is about 400 feet from the mouth of the tunnel and is therefore well in the mountain which is quite steep. The ledge has been widened out to 7 or 8 feet with solid ore between the two well defined walls. Quite a large chamber has been opened out by the stopers and the entire roof and one side are be-decked with quartz carrying many beautiful colors. The metals in this quartz are native gold, native silver, copper, galena, pyrrhotite, arsenic pyrite, with the alternate productions of malachite or green copper carbonate, azurite or blue copper carbonate, black copper oxide, with here and

there bunches of crystalized azurite. Mineralogists can easily understand what a dazzling array this makes. Nothing like it can be seen in any other Trail Creek mine. No one needs to be told that this is a rich and high grade ore. It runs about \$50 per ton in value and just now there is plenty of it in sight.

### It Pays to Mine in Kootenay.

Colonel W. W. D. Turner, the president of the Le Roi Company, is the authority for the statement that that famous mine will pay another dividend of \$50,000 on the 1st of March. He further says that this will be a monthly performance in the future. A larger dividend could be paid if transportation facilities were in keeping with the output of the mine.

The ore body struck in the east drift of the Nickel Plate, at a depth of 100 feet, is holding its own, while a two-foot streak of ore is the showing in the raise that has just been started on the cross-cut, about 85 feet to the north of the main shaft.

Work on the Union, in the north belt, four miles north of Rossland, still continues, and a shaft, which follows the hanging wall, is down 40 odd feet, and shows ore at the bottom. The owners, McGlynn and Morris, think that they are not on the main ore body, and say that at a depth of 50 feet they intend crosscutting to the footwall.

### Cariboo Prospects.

Cariboo will apparently show more activity during the coming summer. Around Quesnelle Forks the Cariboo Company will be working, while at Keithly Point the Victoria Company is ready to begin piping as soon as the season permits. Twenty miles further down, the Montreal Company will be working before the season is over, and twelve miles below them, what is known as the French syndicate will be prospecting their ground. The Fishback Company is also about ready to work, while the dredging companies will soon begin operations. At Barkerville Mr. Laird's Company will resume work on its tunnel in March, and the tunnel at the mouth of Nelson Creek will be continued. The tunnel on the Cariboo Gold Fields property is in 1,800 feet, and will have to go from 800 to 1,000 feet further, while much of its pipes are still to be hauled. Six cars of additional pipe have arrived at Ashcroft for the Horsefly Company. Lillooet mines will also be developed. These enterprises will make a great deal of work, and will no doubt return good results.

### Examination For Assayer's Certificate.

The above examination will be held during the last week of April, at the Government Assay Office, Bureau of Mines Victoria, B. C. This examination will be a practical one, the candidates to be asked to make such determinations by dry and wet methods as considered necessary, and such determinations to be made on accurately checked smelter pulps or samples from lots of ore bought and treated by smelters. A paper will also be given.

Subjoined is a list of substances the candidate must be prepared to be examined upon:—

Fire Assays:—Gold and lead, by crucible; silver, by scorification. Battery Assays:—Copper and nickel. Wet Assays:—Copper (1) Volumetric, (2) Gravimetric, Iron, Volumetric (1) Bi-chromate method, (2) Permanganate method. Zinc. Silica. Lime.

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