

As far as disclosed in the cuts, the 4 or 6 feet of the . . . . . next the surface contain very little mineral, but when this depth is reached the rock is found to become impregnated with copper pyrites and occasionally bornite, and this impregnation in the deeper cuts appears to be growing greater with depth as far as the work had proceeded; this is, at the greatest, a depth of some 15 feet. Sometimes the chalcopyrite occurs in little granules, peppered all through the rock, and again it occurs in little veinlets, constituting an ore difficult to estimate the copper contents of by the . . . . .

Samples were taken from the most extensive of the open cuts, viz., the one at an elevation of about 75 feet above the sea level; of these a general sample gadded off the face over a distance of 75 feet horizontally, and for the height of the cut, except the upper "barren" six feet, gave upon assay better than 2% copper, with traces of gold and silver.

Another sample, taken by the writer, and which was intended to represent ore as it would be roughly hand-picked, gave copper 5.7%, silver 0.2 oz. to ton and trace of gold.

A third sample, taken on the south slope of the peninsula from an open cut on the *anaconda* claim, gave 2.9% copper, with traces of gold and silver.

The occurrence of the mineral is such as to render hopeless any form of water concentration, and the ore would have to be smelted direct, but for such treatment it is admirably suited, as the gangue matter is self-fluxing and very easily melted.

To summarise the situation, the claims have not as yet been developed sufficiently to absolutely prove their ultimate value. They are still only prospects, but the success attending the development done commands attention and gives promise of an exceedingly large, but low grade, deposit of copper ore. The location of the properties is ideal for the cheapest kind of mining, and the facilities for cheap transportation by vessel could . . . . . be improved upon.

The grade of the ore, as already noted, is low, probably not higher than 2 or 3% copper, with little or no gold and silver values, but the fact is that the values have increased with depth, so far as development has proceeded. The . . . . . own factors . . . . . how deep will this improvement in values continue and how deep will the ore . . . . . be determined by development work.

The *Last Chance* group of six claims, the *Last Chance*, *Goodenough*, **Last Chance Group.** *Jumbo*, *All Right*, *No Doubt* and *Star*, owned by Messrs. Wintermute, McEachern and Jones, lies to the S.W. of and adjoining the *Suede* group near the shore of the next bay to the south. These claims are more recently located than the *Suede* group and have not had the same amount of development work done, but such as has been done, a couple of large open cuts, disclose conditions almost identical with those found in the *Suede* group, and, as the ore found is also in direct line with the mineralised zone on the *Suede* group, it is fair to suppose it to be a direct continuation of the *Suede* group deposit. The most important development work has been done on the *Last Chance* claim, at a distance of 1,600 feet from the bay, at an elevation of about 200 feet, and consists of an open cut in rock 45 feet long in a N. & S. direction, across the ore body, and has a face of six feet in depth. A general sample, made up of small pieces broken off the ore already mined, gave, upon assay, copper 2.7%, silver 0.4 oz. to ton, and trace of gold.

The country rock has been classed, after microscopic examination, as a "Porphyritic diabase." †

As far as the development has gone, these claims give promise similar to the *Suede* group, and the camp as a whole indicates the presence of very large quantities of low-grade copper ore. The deposits are so admirably situated for cheap mining and transportation, the character

†As result of microscopic examination, Dr. Dresser, of McGill University, reports:—"The rock is fine grained and of a uniform green colour. The slide is found to be much decomposed. Feldspar is present in a few phenocrysts and in more numerous small lathe-shaped crystals of plagioclase. There are numerous grains of angite and epidote with much chlorite, the latter being in larger irregular masses. It is a Porphyritic diabase.