AINSWORTH—A good showing of zinc is found in this camp. Among others the Highlander, Krao, Galligher, Glengarry, Ayesha, No. 1 and Dillie possess zinc ores that run low in silver and somewhat higher in iron than the ores of the Sandon District mines. These would not stand transportation, but would supply a very desirable product for local zinc reduction works.

ST. EUGENE (East Kootenay.)—More or less zine is stated to occur in this mine, but very closelv disseminated with the lead and iron, so that a marketable product under existing conditions has not been found profitable.

OTHER PROPERTIES .- There are extensive surface showings of zinc on the west side of Upper Arrow Lake, opposite Halcyon Hot Springs. Along the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s main line zinc has been found at a number of places in the Illecillewaet, Revelstoke and Golden Mining Divisions, but at all these places the ores are, as a rule, heavily mixed with iron or lead or both, with their silver values low. Some of them must be classed with complex ores. The Monarch mine, on Mount Stephen, near Field, some years ago produced some 2.000 tons of lead ore with which was mixed zinc blende. North of Vancouver City, on Lynn Creek, some interesting prospects have been located, and surface samples of zinc blende from these have assayed up to 50 per cent. zinc. On Vancouver Island and farther up the Pacific coast, as far north as Oueen Charlotte Islands, finds of zinc blende have been reported, but no particulars of these have been obtained. Few, if any, of these scattered properties, other than the Monarch, have shipped zinc. They are, for the most part, simply prospects, and under present conditions their ores would not stand the high freight rates to either Europe or the United States, so their development will probably be conditional upon zinc reduction works being established at convenient points in British Columbia.

THE TEN MILE CREEK CAMP OF THE NICOLA DISTRICT.

A PROMISING NEW SECTION OF COUNTRY ONLY RE-QUIRING ADEQUATE TRANSPORTATION ADVAN-

TAGES TO BECOME IN ALL LIKELIHOOD

IMPORTANTLY PRODUCTIVE.

(By J. West Collis.)

T HIS camp is situated on Ten Mile Creek, a tributary of Nicola River and in the Kamloops Mining Division of British Columbia. It is distant about 38 miles from Savona, on the main line of the C. P. R., from which a good wagon road runs to the camp. There is also an alternate route by which it may be reached, viz: Spence's Bridge, over the main Kamloops stage road to Lower Nicola and Coutlee, 41 miles, and thence 15 miles by wagon road.

In the neighborhood of the camp and throughout the watersheds of the Nicola River and its tributaries the country is of a low rolling character, moder-

ately well timbered and has a general elevation of between two and three thousand feet above the level of the sea. The climate is that of the Interior Platcau of British Columbia (generally spoken of as the Dry Belt), which extends from the International Boundary for several hundred miles in a north-westerly direction. The agricultural resources and stock raising possibilities of the Nicola Valley are too well known to require more than a passing mention in an article of this nature. They will, however, prove of great benefit to the development of this and surrounding mining camps, more especially as the ranchers in the vicinity all realize the benefits that will also accrue to themselves, and show the greatest sympathy and desire to help along the mining industry of British Columbia.

The Nicola Valley presents a very considerable diversity in its geological structure. At Coutlee and in the neighbourhood of Nicola Lake are sandstones, shales and other sedimentaries which enclose workable coal seams of apparently very considerable extent. This coal possesses good coking qualities. Farther north and along the valley of Ten Mile Creek, eruptive rocks of various types, mainly porphyrite, are encountered, and still farther north comes granite.

Beyond this again, and extending as far north as the Canadian Pacific Railway, comes another area of basic igneous rocks, porphyrites, basalts and tuffs of various types, with some smaller intrusions of granite. About two miles west of the camp a cone of rhyolite occurs, but has apparently no connection with the ore bodies. While there is thus exposed a great variety of rocks within a comparatively limited area, the district as a whole seems to form part of a very extensive mineral belt, which includes the Similkameen, Aspen Grove and Kamloops camps, and has a general north-westerly strike. This belt, though seriously handicapped in its development by the lack of adequate transportation facilities, has undoubtedly a future of great promise, and active development is now proceeding on a considerable number of the properties included within its limits.

The granite in which the ore bodies of this camp occur has been described by the late Dr. Dawson, of the Geological Survey of Canada, as a mediumgrained grey granite, probably intruded at about the close to the Triassic period. It has been extensively fissured in an east and west direction, and dykes of a greenish and more basic rock are occasionally seen. These dykes in several instances carry noticeable quantities of native copper and galena disseminated throughout their mass. While the above description will give a general idea of the structure of the country, it is impossible to make any detailed study of the geology, owing to the thick and widespread covering of glacial wash, which obscures the surface, and makes it difficult to find any actual rock exposures. This wash has also seriously hampered prospecting, and together with the absence of cheap means of transportation, has greatly hindered the camp's development.