

mediately determined. The Cariboo and Amelia claims were located side by side, the law then in force restricting the size of mineral claims to 600 feet by 1,500 feet. When the snow was gone, however, it was found that the vein cut across the formation and that the locations had been made crosswise. Hearing of McKinney's discovery, C. B. Bash came up from Osoyoos to try to get a claim on the new strike, and at a place afterwards known as Hoosier's, met Henry Nicholson, John East and — Talleyard, who had come up from Rock Creek on a similar mission. Arrived at McKinney's camp they found that others had got there before them, Chas. Hotter and — Winkler having already located the Okanagan claim, and John Moran and Geo. Young the Kamloops. The newcomers tossed up with a half dollar coin for choice of ground. Bash and East first won against Nicholson and Talleyard and then East won from Bash, securing first choice and taking ground now the Minnehaha claim, situate southwest of the discoverer's claims. Bash took ground to the south, and Nicholson and Talleyard, ill-pleased with their supposed bad luck, had to locate to the west. When the snow disappeared, though, it was found that the last locations, the Alice and the Emma, were in line for the ledge to cross them. Numerous locations were made later, including the Teazer, Vernon, Fontenoy, Maple Leaf, Eureka and many others. For several years there was little work done outside of the assessment work necessary to hold the claims, the district being without roads or other transportation facilities, but in 1889 a beginning was made to interest capital in it. In the fall of 1893 McKinney sold his interests, and the active development of the property was entered upon, with the result that during the winter a fine body of ore was opened up. Among the new owners were Messrs. Jas. Monaghan and Geo. B. McAulay, of Spokane, who with their associates, are stated to have bought the Cariboo and Amelia for \$3,000. A ten-stamp mill, obtained from the abandoned Rainbow mine, at Golden in the American Okanagan, was, in February, 1894, hauled 35 miles over the snow to Camp McKinney, and on April 26th following it commenced running.

CARIBOO-MCKINNEY—In 1898 the Cariboo Mining, Milling & Smelting Co., Ltd., was organized, and in 1898 this company was re-organized, the present company, the Cariboo-McKinney Mining & Milling Co., Ltd., of Toronto, acquiring all its property. The company now owns a group of seven adjoining mineral claims, known as the Cariboo-McKinney mine. These are the Cariboo, Amelia, Okanagan, Alice, Emma, Maple Leaf and Saw Tooth fraction. But little work other than open cuts and test pits has been done on the Alice, Emma and Maple Leaf, the main workings being on the four other claims. These workings extend for nearly 2,000 feet along the main lead, which has been traced on the surface each way beyond this company's claims. This vein varies in width up to 14 feet, but four feet is stated to be about its average width. The quartz is mineralized with iron sulphides, galena, and zinc blende, with free gold scattered throughout

and frequently visible. A series of faultings of the vein, which is evidently continuous with depth, have to a considerable extent increased the cost of working the mine. The company's accounts show the total bullion receipts to the end of 1902 to have been \$1,105,861.58 and the total dividends paid, \$509,337.52. The average value of the ore mined and milled last year was \$9.65 per ton, but of this \$1.27 per ton was lost in the tailings. The mine is in an excellent condition, with ore reserves opened up well in advance of the stopes. It is developed to a depth of 563 feet and its yearly output of ore is 15,000 to 16,000 tons. Its plant includes two boilers together 110-h.p., a 60-h.p. double geared friction hoist, a 10-drill Rand air compressor, etc., whilst its mill is equipped with four 5-stamp batteries, two boilers, 60-h.p. Corliss engine, two Johnstone vanners, a Wilfley concentrating table, one Blake and one Gates rock crusher, etc. Superintendent J. P. Keane has had many difficulties to contend against, especially during the two years last past, but he has succeeded in restoring the mine to a dividend-paying basis after a prudent suspension of dividends during 1901.

WATERLOO.—Next in present importance is the Waterloo, owned by the Waterloo Consolidated Mining & Milling Co., Ltd., of Spokane. This is a property full of promise of productiveness in the near future. The vein has been drifted on at the 60-foot and 150-foot levels, and some rich ore has been mined from it. A compact though small plant was installed in 1899. This included a 30-h.p. boiler, hoist, sinking pump, etc., and a 5-stamp mill with a Johnstone vanner, Blake crusher, 50-h.p. boiler and 40-h.p. engine. The company seems to have lacked good management in the past, but a change for the better has been made in its directorate, and the prospects of the mine are now bright. Soon after the recent change of management was made a larger hoist was installed and sinking to the 260-foot level was pushed on, with the object of getting deeper before the melting snow in the spring shall make the water troublesome. A cross-cut is now being run at 250 feet depth, to cut the ledge.

SAILOR AND MINNEHAHA.—The Sailor Consolidated Mining & Milling Co., Ltd., of Toronto, Ontario, is an amalgamation of the Sailor and Minnehaha mining companies, which together owned a group of eleven claims. The Minnehaha company put in a power plant and stamp mill, the machinery including 80-h.p. boiler, 5-drill Ingersoll-Sergeant air compressor, 7x12 double cylinder hoist, two sinking pumps, etc., and at the mill, two batteries each of five stamps, Frue vanner, Wilfley concentrating table, Blake crusher and 35-h.p. boiler and engine. The Sailor company had a 35-h.p. boiler, double cylinder hoist, sinking pump, etc. The Minnehaha put down a shaft about 190 feet and drifted at 40, 90 and 150-foot levels, and the Sailor sank a shaft 173 feet and ran cross-cuts and drifts at 75 and 150 feet depth, respectively. Both properties have been closed down for some time.

FONTENOY.—The Fontenoy, owned by the Fontenoy