

RAINY HOLLOW.

This district was reported on by the Provincial Mineralogist in the Minister of Mines' Reports for 1900 and 1907. Since the last date the transportation facilities have been very much improved between Haines Mission, Alaska, on Lynn canal, and the Rainy Hollow camp. Wagon-roads have been constructed by the United States Government up the Chilkat river from Haines to Klukwan, near the junction of the Chilkat and Klehini rivers, where a good bridge has been built across the Chilkat river; thence up the Klehini river to Pleasant camp. From Pleasant camp the British Columbia Government has built an excellent wagon-road to Rainy Hollow, in which camp the Klehini river has its source.

As all of the prospectors who had been in Rainy Hollow camp during the summer had left at the time of the writer's visit—September 3rd—Captain M. C. O'Connors, one of the pioneers of the district, was engaged as a guide to the several mineral claims, and a week was occupied in examining the development-work performed since 1907.

During the summer of 1911 a small stampede of placer-miners occurred to the Klehini river, where more than 100 creek and bench placer claims were located, but, as no one found gold in sufficient quantities to earn wages, these had all been abandoned.

As the geography of the Rainy Hollow camp was described in the Minister of Mines' Reports for 1900, page 765, and 1907, page 43, it is not necessary to repeat it.

During the examination it was found that few mineral claims had been located since 1907, and but comparatively little new development-work had been done in the camp; that practically all of the mineral claims located had been Crown-granted or Crown grants applied for, and the owners were waiting for purchasers to invest. On some of the properties there had been additional development-work performed since the visit of the Provincial Mineralogist in 1907, which is described in the following report.

The *Maid of Erin* mineral claim, owned by Martin Conway, William Buruhum, and Richard Kennedy, is situated on the west slope of Mineral peak at an elevation of 3,500 feet. Outcroppings of borate and chalcocite copper ores in a garnetite gangue are found over an area of about 200 feet in length by about 100 feet in width on the summit of a limestone butte. The strike of the ore in the main workings or No. 1 open-cut is north and dip to west at an angle of 20 degrees; in the No. 2 open-cut, 20 feet north-east from the No. 1, the strike is N. 52° E. and dip at an angle of 72 degrees towards S. 38° E.; in the No. 3 open-cut the strike is east and the dip at an angle of 56 degrees towards the south; in a shaft 15 feet deep situated 60 feet easterly from the face of No. 1 open-cut the strike is N. 72° E., with the dip vertical.

The No. 1 open-cut has been made 8 feet wide at the entrance by 36 feet long towards the south-east to the face, which is 6 feet deep, then turned to the left, or towards north-east, for about the same distance by 10 feet wide, with the face 6 feet wide by about 8 feet deep. These dimensions appear to be nearly the boundaries of this ore-body, which has an average thickness of 3 feet of high-grade ore, the genesis of which is from replacement of a portion of the limestone.

The high grade of the ore is shown by the following assay returns from a sample taken, which represented a fair average of the ore-body exposed in the open-cut: Gold, 0.03 oz.; silver, 33 oz.; copper, 22.5 per cent. In the Minister of Mines' Report for 1900 assay returns from a sample of outcropping ore: Gold, none; silver, 44.2 oz.; copper, 34 per cent. In the Report for 1907 the following assay returns from samples from the same ore-body are: Gold, trace; silver, 50.2 oz.; copper, 29.2 per cent.; and gold, trace; silver, 60.8 oz.; copper 37.9 per cent.