

good prospects inviting development, and possesses at least one developed mine, the premier free-milling gold property of the district.

Nearly the whole of the area under consideration is occupied by a broad belt of mica schists, much altered in structure, particularly in the vicinity of and within the zones of fracture, where it is frequently found to be heavily impregnated with iron pyrites



Fish Creek.

carrying low values in gold. This series is bounded on the east by a granitic formation and on the west by one of gneiss, extending from thence as far, at least, as the Columbia. To the south and east of Pool Creek, and within our territory, there is an apparent irregular intrusion of limestone and slate, bearing some very good silver-lead prospects. The known auriferous veins are thus far confined within the schists, which also contain galena bearing veins, and veins carrying copper sulphide, while zinc blende in small quantities is not infrequently encountered.

The fissuring was prolonged, extensive and apparently profound, resulting in a large number of intricate vein systems, the veins having varying dips and strikes, representing different formative periods, carrying different kinds of ore, and, as in the case of the Eva, showing some interesting vagaries in structure.

Here we have a well defined fissure, with a width so far as explored, varying from 90 feet to 175 feet, with nearly perpendicular walls, and a strike N. 55 W. The filling consists primarily and mainly of a mineralized schist intermingled with brecciated quartz stringers, and secondarily of a continuous vein of solid quartz, varying in width, on either wall, and a series of connecting cross-courses of quartz, which may fill regular fissures or may have been formed by replacement. These cross veins vary from 10° to 40° in width, are sometimes broken and mixed with schist, are irregular in outline and divergent in pitch, and are not known to extend beyond either wall of the large fissure. On the other hand, they are displaced at points of intersection with the veins on either wall, thus showing the latter to have been formed last. The whole of the matter contained in the fissure carries values in gold, the more valuable ore occurring in the form of shoots in the veins of

quartz, both in those following the walls and in the cross courses, the richest ore being found at intersecting points.

The fissure has been definitely traced on the Eva for a distance of 2,000 feet, but that it is of much greater extent is indicated by the developments on other properties located on the line of its strike.

The large croppings, which are a distinctive feature of this property, and of the belt in which it is located, were left in their present exposed condition by the erosion of the surrounding rocks, which are of a less durable nature.

The section of country with which this article has to do is one rectangular in shape, some 25 miles long by 20 miles wide, beginning some three or four miles up Fish River from its mouth, and from the head of navigation on Arrow Lake; being divided into two nearly equal parts by this river by which it is drained, extending latterly to the summit of the water shed on either side, and in its length slightly W. of N. The most important creeks dropping into Fish River within its area on the east side, beginning at the northern extremity, are as follows: Battle, Gacer, Kellie, Boyd, Ruby, Silver, Lexington and Pool; those on the west: McDougal, Bullar, McRae, Sable, Scott and Menhinick. The waters of the opposite slopes fall, those on the east into Duncan River and so into Kootenay Lake, and those on the west into the Columbia River.

In confirmation, the country is decidedly brusque and rugged. From the Fish River flats the mountains rise abruptly, sometimes precipitously; irregular in outline, furrowed and seamed with clefts and gorges, attaining to great heights, many of them bearing on their crests a perpetual burden of ice and snow, and chaotic in arrangement, they encompass the sublime in their massive proportions and startling features.

From the head of navigation on Upper Arrow



Fish River Bridge, at Goldfields.

Lake, the camp is easily reached by either of two packable wagon roads, the one beginning at Beaton on the east side of the N.E. arm of Arrow Lake and the other at Comaplix on the west side, following up opposite sides of Fish River they both end at Camboorne, about seven miles distant, where a quasi-sub-