Some eight miles morth-east of the same place lie the Gold Hill and Copper Hill groups of claims whilst about ten miles south-east from the headquarters of the district at Illecillewaet lie the Fish River group among which are the Dunvegan, Elizabeth, Edinboro' and Fishburn's claims. These are reached by a trail of some fifteen miles in length passing over the divide between the waters tributary to the Illecillewaet River and those of the Fish River which runs southerly into the northwest arm of the Upper Arrow Lake.

All the above mentioned groups are staked out on fissure veins which, excepting those of Gold Hill and Copper Mountain, cut a formation consisting of shaly rocks generally dark in color and often quite black and carrying a large percentage of carbonaceous matter. These are accompanied by grey bands of a calcareous nature and often of considerable width. In many places throughout the district the presence of intrusive igenous rocks is evidenced by tongues and dykes of the same cutting the sedimentary rocks and a little east of the Fish River group the main body of one of these intrusive areas is reached.

The enclosing rocks of the Gold Hill and Copper Mountain groups are in general chloritic and talcose schists, with intercalated calcareous belts which, however, are distinctly different in appearance from those of the last mentioned, effecting rather a greenish grey hue with a somewhat rusty weathered surface. The schistose rocks of the series are generally greenish and yellowish grey, so that the general color of this formation contrasts plainly with the darker greys and blacks of the last mentioned.

In the first mentioned or black shale series, the ores are mostly galena, or galena and zincblende mixed, whilst in the schistose formation galena veins are found, but others have also been located carrying rich copper sulphurets assaying well in silver, and said also to carry some gold. At Copper Hill, for instance, is a vein cutting the schists and carrying copper glance and yellow sulphuret in a gangue which is sometimes white translucent quartz, and sometimes seems to be ferruginous dolomite. The ore is said to assay 61% copper, and \$20 gold and \$8 silver. All the rocks of the district, as might be expected in a mountain range, are folded and contorted and the detail of their distribution would take a long time to work out.

The veins cutting the black shale series, shew very similar characteristics to those described later as occurving in the Slocan district. They carry galena as the chief ore in ribs and masses, in a gangue which is generally ferruginous. At places much zinc blende is intermixed, especially where larger bodies of ore occur in connection with the *lime belts*.

Some few veins have been located in which the gangue is quartz with galena and pyrites disseminated.

The detailed description of the Slocan district following, serves equally well for this district.

Passing south we come to the well-known Slocan camps, the position and details of which are well shewn on the map. (Map shewn.)

Late in the Fall of 1891, a party of discouraged prospectors were making their way over the mountains towards Ainsworth, and being very short of provisions, were making the best time possible, when, in descending a gulley to the east fork of Carpenter Creek, which runs into Slocan Lake, they lighted upon an extensive outcropping of ore. Without loss of time, claims were staked out and specimens secured which, when assayed, gave such encouraging returns as to cause a rush to the district in the following spring, and the consequent discovery of a large number of rich veins, covering an area about ten miles by seventeen, along the valley of the Kaslo river and between its headwaters at Bear Lake and the east shore of Slocan Lake. The rocks of this district present the same general features as those in the vicinity of Illecillewaet.

The bulk of the claims of the district have been staked out on veins cutting rocks of the black, shale series with their associated calcareous bands. They show the same variations in character, being soft and highly graphitic at places, and harder and more compact at others, generally from the proximity of intrusive igneous rocks and are thus often highly altered, showing chirstolite, etc. These intrusive rocks are found throughout the district, showing as dykes of various thicknesses. They are light in color, with a preponderance of the acidic mineral constituents, orthoclase felspar and quartz constituting, as a rule, the bulk of their substance. This association of rocks in general, occupy the southern side of the valley of the Kaslo River, and extend some miles to the south, where they are said to abut on a large area of granite.

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