

ELKHORN.—The Elkhorn mineral claim adjoins the town of Greenwood on the north. To be literally correct it must be stated that its south-western corner is within the city limits. The claim was staked and the location recorded about ten years ago—two or three years before the enterprise of Mr. Robert Wood led him to start the town. Mr. Wm. Fowler located the Elkhorn, and later sold it to Mr. C. L. Thomet. The latter prospected the claim intermittently, but he was not fortunate enough to do his development work where it afterwards transpired there occurred the lead of high-grade silver-gold ore that has yielded the present owners of the property very profitable returns. Bunches of rich ore had previously been found occasionally in the course of prospecting, but no continuous lead that it would pay to work was discovered until after Messrs. Jas. Sutherland and Philip McDonald had secured the claim under a bond and had sunk deeper than had the several other parties who had successively taken the property under option and had



Elkhorn Mine, Greenwood, Boundary District.

given up work discouraged at the poor results they obtained.

The photograph of the Elkhorn reproduced herewith shows the dump at the mouth of the shaft well up the hill. The large building in the foreground is not a mine building, at least not in the sense that it is a part of the property yielding crude ore. It may be a mine, in another sense, to its owners, for there are thirsty people in a mining camp, and this establishment is the Elkhorn brewery. The Elkhorn shaft is down just 150 feet on the incline of the vein, the strike of which is about east and west and the dip to the south. Levels have been run at 82 feet and 150 feet depth, respectively.

When the mine was visited about the middle of February the east drift at the 82-ft. level was in 204 feet from the centre of the shaft and the west drift 80 feet to where a raise had been made to the surface to improve the ventilation. Owing to the rapid slope of the hill this raise had reached the surface at 35 feet from the level. Since it was made all the ore blocked out above this level between the shaft and raise has been stoped out and shipped to the smelter. As an offset

to the loss of depth going west a considerable gain has been made in the opposite direction, the face of the east drift being about 300 feet on the incline below the surface. As only about a third of the ore has been taken out east of the shaft and above this level there remains a comparatively large tonnage yet to be stoped.

At the 150-ft. level the east drift was in about 70 feet and that to the west about 75 feet. The latter was being extended by two shifts of men, with the object of coming out at the surface low down the hill side, so as to provide ventilation for this lower level and at the same time obviate the necessity of hoisting all the ore and waste from this level to the mouth of the shaft. The distance from the shaft to where the drift will emerge into daylight is about 270 feet. The bottom of the level will be eight to ten feet above the wagon road passing through the claim near the foot of the hill. After this connection shall have been made the ore sheds will be removed from their present position at the mouth of the shaft and be placed alongside the wagon road, and the man, horse and whim now required for hoisting purposes will no longer be needed. Conditionally that the vein lives through to the boundary line between the Elkhorn and Providence claims there is about 700 feet of drifting ground east of the shaft. With a similar number to the present force—14 men—employed and the monthly output of ore remaining at about 60 tons, there will be three years' work ahead to stope out this ground. About half the ore between the 150-ft. and 82-ft. levels has been stoped for the distance driven east of the shaft at the deeper level. It is not proposed to open up the mine below the 150-ft. level for the present, but it is planned to cut a station on this level, so that whenever the owners shall be prepared to resume sinking they may install here a steam hoist to facilitate the work of development at a lower level.

The Elkhorn ore is quartz mineralized with galena, zinc blende, iron and a little copper, values being principally in silver, of which there is an average of about 160 ozs. to the ton, and \$18 to \$20 in gold. Lead values are low and now that the ore is being treated at the Greenwood smelter these are not saved. At first the ore was sorted, the higher grade going to the Trail smelter and the second to Boundary Falls, but now all the ore taken out is sent to the local works without being sorted at all. The vein is variable in size, ranging from four inches to eighteen inches. A fault was met with early this year, the ore cutting out quite unexpectedly where the vein was at its widest. It was picked up again about 20 feet away from where thrown out of its course and its width was found to be maintained. Within a few feet of where this fault occurred some of the richest ore yet obtained from the mine was encountered. Some fine specimens of this rich ore, one of them between 100 and 200 lbs. in weight, were to be seen in Greenwood, this showing much native silver and gold.

Messrs. Sutherland and McDonald commenced work on this property in December, 1902. Up to March 1st, 1904, they had shipped about 460 tons of ore averaging in all values about \$100 per ton. They paid