

THE GREATER SLOCAN.

R. C. Campbell Johnston describes the granite belt in the Slocan as follows:

"In describing this part as a granite belt, I use the term in its widest sense, including all varieties of rocks that carry two or more of the four constituents, mica, felspar, hornblende and quartz, without going into the details of slicing and putting them under the microscope, then traversing the four names of the above in various rotation. Granite is sufficient for us, as we are after mineral and must leave the discussion of eruptive and primary and other minute examinations to those with more leisure. What are the minerals and combinations of minerals that occur in this belt? Of course the veins are fissure and carry, broadly speaking, dry ores, requiring lead or wet ores to flux them, if smelting is decided upon as the cheapest treatment.

"Well, silver, as native in threads and nuggets and leaf, as argentite, as ruby silver, as alloyed with galena, antimony, copper and zinc, and in one place metallic arsenic, is in all the ores. Next gold occurs as traces in all, but predominates over the other values in many cases. It occurs native and sometimes, a rather unusual occurrence, in crystalline form. Most frequently the gold goes with iron pyrites and also with lead. On Ten Mile creek zinc carries the highest value in silver, running up to 400 ounces of silver per ton, while solid bunches of galena, unless carrying antimony, are very low grade. Grey copper and copper pyrites are good indications of richness.

"Now, as to the conditions of the relations between the country rock and the variety of ore. So far proved from the development, where the country rock is composed mostly of hornblende, with large crystals of felspar, there zinc high in silver is most frequent. Where quartz and mica predominate with that familiar iridescent gloss to the quartz, gold is the value. Where hornblende and quartz are about equally mixed, gold and silver exist more or less in equal values. As examples of this, in the first case of the hornblende predominating, take the Bondholder, Enterprise and Nepawa mines. In the micaceous quartz, take the Crusader, Alpine, Black Prince and all those on the eastern forks of Lemon creek. Lastly, in the case where the proportions are equal in quartz and hornblende, take the Exchange, Evening Star No. 2, Old Glory and many more. As to the character of the veins: To class all the veins as small is wrong; and to say that we have phenomenal ores, like those the newspapers tell us of in other localities, is also wrong. As proved in the district, the veins are sufficient to pay handsomely to mine them; not as rich per ton as the Sandon mines in the slate, but ton per ton five times as rich as many of the copper ores along the southern boundary.

"Now, as to the treatment of ore. Wet concentration in most cases is impossible on account of the sulphurated silver. Milling is not adaptable from the baseness of the ores and the great loss in slimes. The most feasible method, though in many cases it has been found difficult, seems dry concentration with a Clarkon-Stansfield centrifugal machine. Although it sounds peculiar, practice has shown it is best to use one of the machines to classify the ore and the identical machine again to concentrate. The cost of mining, covering management and all expenses, is \$10 a foot throughout in running a tunnel any distance, and \$15 a foot in sinking down to 150 feet. This is just half the cost of mining in the diorite belt and one-fifth more in the slate and compares very favorably with general mining. Machine drills are an advantage but not necessary."

A GOOD THING OUT OF PROVIDENCE.

One does not often look for the Boundary Creek Times, for humor in the advertisements of mining brokers—though some of them (the advertisements, not the brokers) are funny enough in all conscience. But the following, which appears in a Vancouver paper, is well worth preserving: "The Providence mine on Harrison Lake (Trewthelway's mine) will, D.V., be shipping ore to the Everett smelter about the end of May." Now, gentlemen, here's your chance! you've only to take the "D.V." for granted and buy shares to make a good thing out of Providence.

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There are three distinct ledges on the property, including the main ledge of the Silver Bell.

Development work is now in active progress. Five men are employed.

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Tunnel now in 140 feet.

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Ten or more samples from same party in any one month, 30 per cent off list prices. Five or more brought in at one time same discount. Special attention given to samples by mail.

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DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY.

Leave.	ROSSLAND	Arrive,
10:30 a.m.	3:25 p.m.
9:00 a.m. NELSON	5:20 p.m.
7:30 a.m.	..... SPOKANE	6:30 p.m.

Passengers for Kettle River and Boundary Creek connect at Marcus with stage daily.

COLUMBIA & WESTERN RAILWAY

Time Table in Effect February 4, 1897.

No. 2. PASSENGER, Daily except Sunday—		
Leaves Rossland	.....	7:00 a.m.
Arrives at Trail	.....	8:00 a.m.
No. 4. PASSENGER, Daily, except Sunday—		
Leaves Rossland	.....	4:00 p.m.
Arrives at Trail	.....	5:00 p.m.
No. 3. PASSENGER, Daily except Sunday—		
Leaves Trail	.....	8:45 a.m.
Arrives at Rossland	.....	10:00 a.m.
No. 1. PASSENGER, Daily—		
Leaves Trail	.....	5:45 p.m.
Arrive at Rossland	.....	7:00 p.m.

Connection made at Trail with ALL STEAMERS, both up and down the Columbia river.

For freight rates and further particulars, write to

F. P. GUTELIUS, Gen'l Sup't.
Rossland, B. C.

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