

which it has been divided. When we consider how many of the mines that are successful to-day were of no account until \$50,000 or \$100,000 had been expended on them, and note that the famous Witwaterstrand owes its sudden rise and its phenomenal success to the fact that scarcely a mine which was floated in England to operate there had a working capital of less than \$125,000 (many of them having \$300,000 or \$400,000), we realize that we must seek the aid of capital in order to transform the district into a great mining camp. The work already done has certainly shown up some large bodies of ore, nearly all of which appear to be low grade, and leads one to the conclusion that the ore deposits are for the most part concentrating propositions which carry 4 or 5 per cent. copper. Concentrating in 50 and 100 ton mills would cost only about 50 cents a ton, which at present prices is about what is paid for five pounds of copper, so that it will be easily seen that given a large body of ore which can be cheaply extracted there may be large dividends in ore carrying 2 per cent. copper. There are favorable localities for the erection of several concentrators between Kamloops and the lake which would only be some three miles from the centre of the mining district. The outcrops of coal in the neighborhood point to the possibility of obtaining the necessary fuel for the smelters on the spot. It seems remarkable that so little energy has been displayed in endeavoring to find coal in view of the indications, seeing how much the discovery of a workable coal seam would benefit the neighborhood. The search for the mineral would necessitate the putting down of several diamond drill holes at certain points. In the Cherry Creek and Copper Creek districts work is being steadily carried on with every prospect of success. In this latter locality the Cinnabar mines have been long closed down, but it is to be hoped that work will be recommenced and carried out in a more sensible manner; as the way in which tunnels have been driven and shafts sunk without any sign of ore is astounding, while

the outcrops of cinnabar were scarcely touched at all. It now appears that the copper mines of the district will be its mainstay, and will before long force it to the front. They resemble those of Coal Hill in that they are mostly large low grade ore bodies. It is greatly in favor of the whole of the locality to which this article refers that nearly all the ore bodies are situated along the edges of dikes which occupy deep-seated fissures and may therefore be expected to continue to a great depth. The whole region is like most successful mining districts, a region which has experienced great volcanic activity and in which hot springs have been at work at a very recent period. To the latter action may be attributed the deposition of the cinnabar over a large district of which Copper Creek is a part, and from which we may expect a large production of quicksilver in the near future.

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#### \$150,000 REFUSED FOR THE COPPER KING.

The owners of the Cooper King last week refused \$150,000 for their property. That this was a good offer there can be no doubt, as up to the present stage of development no very large sum of money has been expended and had the owners disposed of it at this figure would have reaped an ample return on the money invested. That they refused this offer is to be regretted, as it goes without saying that the intending purchaser before making the final payment must spend a large amount of money both in Kamloops and on the development of the property. The following from the Inland Sentinel gives one a fair idea of the work done:

"The development of the Copper King is being conducted in a workmanlike manner and the high value of the ore fully warrants the expense incurred by the owners in carrying on this work. The claim is situated near Cherry Creek, in close proximity to the Glen