

General Work.

Burling, L. D.—Collection of fossils, with the assistance of W. D. Matthews, from Matthews type localities in the Cambrian near St. John, N.B. Study sections which may be expected to afford data for the proper correlation of the constituent parts of the lower portions of the Quebec group. Stratigraphical palaeontology of section north of Yukon River, along 141st meridian.

Daly, R. A.—Field work between Golden and Vancouver.

Dowling, D. B.—Review coal development in Western Canada.

Kindle, E. M.—Examination of sections of the Devonian and Silurian in Quebec, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. Supervision of certain stratigraphical palaeontological field parties.

LeRoy, O. E.—General supervision of field parties. General Congress work. Act as guide on C-2 Excursion (I.G.C.).

Young, G. A.—Supervision of certain eastern field parties.

Lambe, L.—Examinations of beds containing vertebrate remains in Western Canada.

Ingall, E. D.—Examination of bore holes, Ottawa and vicinity.

Topographical Division.

W. E. Lawson, White River District, Yukon; S. C. McLean, Similkameen District, B.C.; A. C. T. Shepard, Crow's Nest Map-area, B.C.; A. G. Haultain, Windermere Map-area, B.C.; E. E. Freeland, Lillooet Map-area, B.C.; F. S. Falconer, Flathead and Sooke Map-areas, B.C.; D. A. Nichols, Thetford Map-area, Que.; B. R. MacKay, Pictou Map-area, N.S.

The Anthropological and Biological Divisions of the Geological Survey will also have parties in the field.

THE HARRIS MINES, NEAR HAZELTON, B.C.

By E. Jacobs.

Now that the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway has been constructed through the Hazelton district of Omineca mining division, more mining development work is being done in that part of the Skeena River country than was practicable at reasonable cost when the district was entirely without railway transportation facilities. In a recent number of the Omineca Herald, published at New Hazelton, there was printed some information designed to show what progress had been made in the development of the American Boy group, now known as the Harris Mines.

The Hazelton district was visited in the summer of 1911 by Mr. Wm. Fleet Robertson, Provincial Mineralogist for British Columbia, who, as he stated in his published report, "proceeded to examine the various mineral claims in the district within possible reach of the approaching railway transportation." The report on the numerous claims examined is contained in the "Annual Report of the Minister of Mines, 1911," which may be obtained on application to the Department of Mines, Victoria, B.C. (until out of print). The two sketch maps prepared to illustrate the report on parts of the Omineca and Skeena country are useful, for they give an excellent outline of the districts concerned. So that the impressions of the Government official of what he saw may be placed at disposal of readers, extracts have been made below from his report, and these are followed by the first above-mentioned particulars from the Omineca Herald. It should be kept in mind that the information quoted from the Provincial Mineralogist's report relates to what he saw two years ago, while the newspaper account gives particulars of the conditions after much development work has been done.

Two-Mile Camp.

Under this heading the Provincial Mineralogist reported, in part: "The American Boy group, consisting of eight claims, owned by Harris Bros. and Mullen, of Hazelton, is situated on the eastern slope of Two-mile creek at an elevation of about 3,200 ft., and distant from Hazelton, by the trail, some seven miles.

"The camp and the various workings are on an easily sloping bench on the eastern side of, and several hundred feet higher than, the valley of Two-mile creek, in a dense

growth of large hemlock, spruce, and balsam timber. The camp consists of a very good log-cabin with tents.

"The development of the property has been done by the owners, with little outside assistance, and is made up chiefly of stripping trenches in surface soil, uncovering the veins, and two small shafts.

"There are at least three parallel veins shown by the work done, and these are all of about the same general character, having a general north-and-south strike and a steep dip.

"No. 3 vein is probably the most promising and has received the most development; it occurs on a very easily-sloping hillside at an elevation of 3,200 ft., having been developed by an inclined shaft sunk 25 ft. in an argillite country-rock, and shows a very well-defined quartz vein, averaging about 24 in. wide, containing a heavy percentage of galena, with some zinc-blende, iron-pyrites, and arseno-pyrite. The vein has a strike approximately north and south and dips about 75 degrees; it is very regular and continues, as has been proved, for some distance.

"An open-cut about 20 ft. to the north of the shaft exposes the vein for a length of 10 ft., in which the vein shows clearly about 27 in. of white quartz with, disseminated through it, bunches and stringers of galena, etc.

"In the shaft, a few feet underground, there appears on the hanging-wall a light-coloured dike which did not show in the surface workings. The vein, as exposed in shaft, continues quite as strong to the bottom, varying somewhat in its width, but maintaining an average of 24 in. The mineralization in the vein also remains strong to the depth shown.

"As indicating the proportion of ore in the vein, it was noted that there was a pile of ore on the dump, amounting to about 30 tons, taken from the shaft in sinking the 25 ft. A sample taken by the writer, as roughly representing this ore-pile, assayed: Lead, 11.5 per cent.; silver, 138 oz., and gold, 0.2 oz. to the ton. A second sample taken of the ore in another vein on the property assayed: Lead, 48 per cent.; silver, 125 oz., and gold, 0.02 oz. to the ton.

"No. 2 vein is a couple of hundred yards down the hill from No. 3, and has been exposed by stripping and open-cuts for several hundred feet, which show it to be