

feet apart. They strike N. 60° E. with a dip of 80° to the S. E., and are each from seven to eight feet in width. On the upper lead a shaft, following a short ore-chute adjoining the hanging-wall, has been sunk to a depth of twenty-five feet. The ore consists of argentiferous galena, blende, iron- and copper-pyrites, and some native copper. Gold assays up to \$4.40 a ton have also been obtained.

The Ben Hur, situated north east from the Daisy, shows two leads each eight to ten feet in width, which are supposed to be a continuation of those on the latter claim.

In the Ainsworth district, the principal mines being worked are the Highland, No. 1 and Skyline. A short description of the Highland mine, which is situated on a well-defined fissure cutting the chists of the Shushap series, was given in last year's summary. The lower tunnel mentioned there, has since been driven in to a distance of 450 feet. Ore was met with 330 feet from the face of the tunnel, and has been followed continuously for 150 feet. An upraise to the surface, along the lead, was also nearly completed at the time of my visit. A large quantity of shipping and concentrating ore is now in sight in the mine.

The Skyline, and No. 1, occur in limestone bands associated with the Slocan slates, and are situated, the former about 200 yards and the latter about half a mile east of the granite area. The deposits worked in these mines are of a somewhat puzzling character, and would require extended study before conclusions of value could be arrived at concerning them. They appear to occupy fractured zones of considerable but unknown width, traversing the limestones and slates in a nearly north- and south direction, and dipping to the west. The zones have been silicified, and impregnated with ore in a selective manner, by ascending solutions.

The ore occurs in flattened ore-bodies, occasionally ten to twelve feet in thickness, which, in the case of the Skyline, according to Mr. Scott MacDonald, the manager, often cross nearly horizontally from the foot to the hanging-wall. The workings on the Skyline include an incline eighty-seven feet deep sunk on the lead, and a shaft farther to the west, 200 feet deep, from the bottom of which a drift 120 feet in length and an upraise of forty feet lead to the incline and the chambers of ore at present being worked. The Skyline ore consists of a porous siliceous rock, carrying a dark mineral, probably mostly argentite, native silver and galena, along with some gray copper and iron and copper-pyrites. It averages from forty-five to fifty ounces in silver per ton. The present output of from ten to fifteen tons per day, is shipped directly to the Pilot Bay smelter, its siliceous character rendering it valuable as a flux for the more basic ores of the district.

The workings on No. 1 are somewhat irregular, owing to the different managements under which they have been carried out. The ore consists of a siliceous matrix, holding argentiferous iron-pyrites, native silver, galena and several other minerals which have not yet been identified. The pyrite, when separated from the gangue is stated to assay 700 to 800 ounces in silver per ton, and the galena 200 to 300 ounces. A concentrator of seventy-five tons capacity has been built at this mine, and the output, amounting to about fifteen tons daily, is mostly concentrated before shipment.

Besides the mines mentioned above, some work is also being done in the district on the Highlander, the Lady of the Lake, the claims of the Canadian Pacific Mining and Milling Company at the mouth of Woodberry creek and at other places.

At Hendryx, the Bluebell is in active operation. This mine is situated on a band of crystalline limestone interbedded with the Shuswap schists, which has been fractured in various directions. The ore, consisting mostly of low-grade galena and pyrrhotite with some blende, iron and copper pyrites and their decomposition products, occurs either pure or disseminated through a calcareous and occasionally a siliceous matrix. It occupies irregular chambers in the limestone, some of which are of huge dimensions. The ore-body being worked at present, including some large horses of limestone, measures approximately 70 feet in width by 200 feet in length and 150 feet in height. Forty thousand tons of pure and concentrated ores have been shipped from the mine during the year, and prodigious quantities remain in sight.

### Boundary Creek.

Considerable excitement has been caused here by the opening on Feb. 20th, of the Colville Indian Reservation, Washington, for mineral locations. The boundary line here for about 60 miles (between the Columbia and Okanagan mines), is the northern limit of this reservation. There have been several rich veins known and watched for years, and the interested parties had messengers waiting at the nearest places of telegraph communication, and relays of horses established several days before the expected opening, in order to get the mines and stake their claims before all comers. Some of these are direct extensions of Boundary Creek ledges. Already, in the case of several of these claims, suit has been entered by counter claimants and litigation is sure to result.

There are unquestionably a few good properties over there, and the El Dorado reservation, will for some months, no doubt, take many prospectors in there who would otherwise be in our own hills. Considerable clandestine prospecting has been done there previous to the opening, and no ore bodies have ever been found to at all compare in size and value with our auriferous cupiferous pyrrhotite, in Wellington, Sky-lark and North Fork camps; our auriferous copper pyrites of Greenwood, or the deposits of cuprite native copper and copper glance in Copper camp.

It is quite right, however, and shows an undeniably hopeful spirit in the Americans to maintain that the imaginary boundary line makes no difference and that they will find just as good and better deposits over there than here.

The marked superiority of our mining laws too, in the prompt suppression of claim jumping; the system of square claims, 1,500 ft. x 1,500 ft., thereby avoiding all extra lateral rights troubles; and in other points offers much greater inducements to capital.

In view of these facts, so far from the reservation opening retarding the flow of capital here, we look, in the coming summer, for not only what we would otherwise have had, but also a considerable diverted supply.

Numerous small sales have taken place in camp during the last fortnight, but the only transfer of importance is that of the Snowshoe Greenwood camp to Mr. Turner, for the Montreal and British Columbia Prospecting and Promoting Co. Ltd. The

bond is for \$21,000, 10% down, the remainder in equal instalments at end of six, nine and twelve months.

At present this property promises as well as any in Greenwood camp. Considerable work has been done on it, confined chiefly to long cross-cuts, with occasional small shafts. From the work done there would seem to be three distinct veins on the property. Cross-cuts are, some of them, in ore for 75 to 100 ft., but what width the veins will be with depth, remains to be seen.

The ore throughout is copper pyrites in calcareous gangue with considerable coarse micaceous hematite. No special pay chute has been found as yet, but the present average value from cross-cuts and shafts may be taken as about 5% copper and \$6 gold.

A road from Greenwood city to Copper camp is being rapidly put through, thus connecting both Copper and Deadwood camps with the main stage road.

## MINING IN NOVA SCOTIA.

(From our own Correspondent.)

We regret to have to announce the death of Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Touquoy's foreman, who has been associated with gold mining for many years.

Mr. Yeadon and others have been exploiting the old Mugrave property during the winter and report that a lead of good quartz has been discovered. A trial test in the Mooseland Mining Company's mill is said to have yielded 2 oz. per ton.

February's crushing at the New Egerton mine, 15-Mile Stream, produced a brick of 423 oz.

We recently had a call from Mr. C. F. Andrews, who reports the Richardson mine to be doing well. The cost of mining and milling the ore has been still further reduced, while Mr. Andrews expects with the additional 20 stamps which have recently been erected to be enabled to mine and mill the ore at a cost of not very much over a dollar and a-half per ton.

We understand that circulars are being distributed in various cities in the States with a view to soliciting capital for certain gold mines in Nova Scotia. We are prepared to admit that the gold mines of Nova Scotia are not pushed to anything like their full capacity, but we would remind investors that the yearly output varies from 20,000 to 25,000 ounces, and it is extremely unlikely that one mine in by no means the best district of Nova Scotia is going to suddenly start producing 20,000 ounces a year. It is such wild-cat statements as this that has given Nova Scotia the bad name which it has for a long time held in the eyes of capitalists, but from which we are happy to state it is slowly recovering, thanks mainly to such staple producing mines as Brookfield, New Egerton, the Golden Lode, the Richardson and a few others. We would strongly urge investors to thoroughly investigate any proposition before putting money into it, and consult local experts who have the relative values of each district at their finger ends. There is undoubtedly in Nova Scotia opportunity for legitimate investment in gold mining, but we would say to the capitalist, look with suspicion on any property which is going to produce 20,000 ounces a year, and have the matter thoroughly investigated before investing.

Mr. George W. Maynard, M.E., of New York, is in Halifax. Mr. Maynard was here last fall, when he made examinations of gold and iron properties in Nova Scotia and a chromic iron ore property in Newfoundland, owned by a Halifax syndicate.

We notice that sealed tenders are invited for the plant and property of the Symon Kay Gold Mines, Ltd., at Montague.

Things have been fairly lively at Joggins. The strikers have barricaded themselves in a hall, where they are supplied with food and liquor by sympathetic friends. Some of them are said to be armed with fire-arms. The demands of the strikers that those men who have been faithful to the company through the strike should be dismissed, are hardly likely to be conceded to, and it is likely that the more unreasonable of the strikers will never enter the pit at Joggins again.

The result of the February crushing at Brookfield shows 424 ounces from 424 tons of quartz.

Considering how few mines have made returns for the month up to going to press, the February yield, which appears elsewhere, is very satisfactory.

The sale of the Mooseland property and plant takes place on the 19th inst. The mill is one of the best in the Province, recently built by I. Matheson & Co., of New Glasgow.

The question of the collection and treatment of concentrates (in which our Province has in the past been lamentably behind every other gold producing country in the world) is likely to occupy the attention of several of our leading and more enterprising miners during the coming year, and that it will be brought to a successful issue we have little doubt. We have always advocated the use of concentrating machinery for the majority of our mines, although we know there are a few cases where the tailings are almost valueless.

While on the subject of the treatment of concentrates, it is interesting to note that the Mount Morgan mine, which was one of the first mines to put up an extensive barrel chlorination plant (the Newbury-Vautin process being employed), have removed the whole of their plant and replaced it with vats, in which the roasted ore is leached with chlorine water. It is claimed by this method 96 per cent. of the gold is recovered at a cost of from 12 to 13 shillings per ton. It will thus be seen that while the American