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Kamloops and District
Mining Gazette.

*A Monthly Journal devoted to the Mining Interests
of the District of North Yale,
British Columbia.*

PUBLISHED BY W. W. CLARKE & F. E. YOUNG.

June - - 1899.

No. 6. - - Issued Monthly.

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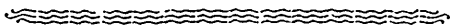
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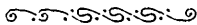
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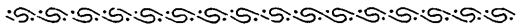




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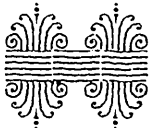
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METALLURGICAL CHEMISTS,
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Kamloops Mining Gazette.

JUNE, 1899.

No. 6.

What We Think.

We do not mean to meddle in any way with politics, as we think that in nine cases out of ten, it is a subject best left alone to those who make it their business; but in the natural course of events, the tenth time comes round, and we have to stand on our hind legs to make a remark. In this case we refer to two recent Acts of Legislation, the Alien Bill and the Eight Hour Law. In our last issue, we alluded to the fact that the Alien Bill would cause endless trouble at Atlin, although we do not take any credit to ourselves for prophesying what must have been apparent to anyone who knew anything about the conditions of the country. In several instances, claims have been "jumped" after the original owners had put in a considerable amount of work on them, and some have even been recorded as many as sixteen times with the Gold Commissioner. The land grabber, or "hog," as he is called by some people, has been very busy, and has succeeded in corraling most of the best ground to be obtained, one man alone possessing nearly forty claims, which he is holding to sell.

It does not seem quite the fair thing to turn Americans out of the country altogether, especially after they have spent their money, and suffered all the hardships incidental of prospectors in a new country. It

is all very well to say "Canada for the Canadians," but Canadians as a rule are not miners, and they are the class of men we want just now. Not but what there are plenty of good miners in Canada, but are there really enough of them to open up British Columbia as it should be opened? Miners that come from the United States, as a rule, thoroughly understand their business, and if we cannot open up the country ourselves, it seems ridiculous to act the "dog in the manger," and keep everyone else out.

The Eight Hour law is causing no end of trouble to mine owners, and many of the smaller ones have had to close down in consequence. To bring the matter closer home it is only necessary to refer to the Glen Iron mine, which is now shut down owing to the effect of the Eight Hour law on the Nelson smelter, with which it had a large contract. Anyone who knows anything about the matter at all knows that this is absolutely correct. Mine owners who are only employing half-a-dozen men, and who are probably getting little, if any, profit out of their outlay of capital, can hardly be expected to increase their expenses and receive even less for it. Some of the people who live in cities, or have never been in a mining country, have an idea that immense fortunes are always made out of mines, and that all the fortunate owner has to do is to receive his dividends and spend the money in some foreign clime. Of course there are cases where mines yield very large profits, but on the other hand there are plenty that do not at present yield a cent, although they

THE KAMLOOPS DRUG STORE. W. E. McCartney,
Manager.

may do so some day. To ask these owners to still further increase their liabilities, probably already strained to the utmost, seems somewhat unfair, and will have a tendency to drive capital out of the country altogether. Again, the average miner would far rather receive \$3.50 for 10 hours than \$3 for eight. Fifty cents a day makes a difference to him, whereas a couple of hours work is nothing, for when his day's labor is finished there is nowhere for him to go, except to bed, or perhaps to a saloon.

Mines & Mining

Mr. Leon Boillot and Mr. Finch, members of the French Exploration Company, are in town. They are here by the invitation of Mr. O. S. Batchelor, who will show them over the camp. They are on their way to the Klondyke.

Mr. W. F. Robertson, Provincial Mineralogist, was in town last week for the purpose of interviewing the Board of Trade with reference to the mineral exhibit for the Paris Exhibition of 1900. A meeting of the Board of Trade was convened on Wednesday at which Mr. Robertson attended. It was decided to request Messrs. Redman & Ourhett to submit a plan and estimate of cost for the preparing of a representative exhibit.

The Poihook has now a staff of 35 men, and the shaft is now down 310 feet. The south cross-cut at the 250 ft. level is just opened into the

regular mass of bornite which was cut through at the 150 ft. level last winter. Drifting still continues in ore of the same quality in the 250 ft. level.

Work is progressing on the Truth with remarkable increase in the quality of the ore. This property, judging by appearances, will make a name.

Mr. H. Stanley Atherton, a coal mining engineer of the firm of Atherton & Sons, colliery proprietors, of Bolton, Lancs., Eng., stopped off on Monday to visit Mr. J. Redman, the mining engineer. Mr. Atherton visited Coal Hill camp, seeing the Pothook, Iron Musk and Copper King. He did not stay longer than a day as he was going to visit the Dunsmuir and other coal properties on the coast, but he may return in the winter to inquire into metal mining.

A suitable building will be erected for the reception of a British Columbia exhibit at the Winnipeg exhibition. An effort has been made for several years past to secure a thoroughly representative exhibit of the resources of this Province for the annual Winnipeg exposition, but lack of space accommodation prevented success in this direction. Special assistance from the Department of the Interior has made such an exhibit possible this year.—*Nelson Economist.*

It is believed that the Provincial Administration is somewhat divided in opinion on the Eight-Hour legislation. The more cautious members,

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including certainly Messrs. Hume and Cotton, are not without fears on the fears on the subject, whilst Mr. McKechnie is enthusiastically in favor of the restriction of hours, which was, as he declares, largely brought about by the electors of the Nanaimo district, which he represents. Mr. Martin has not, we think, declared himself, but he is believed to endorse the legislation, as it follows the general policy, which is strongly approved by most of his special supporters among the electors of Vancouver. Mr. Semlin may probably, on the other hand, be reckoned among the ministers who "have their doots."—*B. C. Mining Record.*

In respect of water supply the cases of the various hydraulic mines in Cariboo differ considerably. Thus while the Cariboo Hydraulic and Horsefly mines desire a winter with much snow on the hills, in order to secure beyond doubt a good water supply, certain of those interested in Cottonwood Creek gold ventures of a like character are somewhat anxious, having a good water supply secured in any case, lest the unusual amount of snow which fell on the mountains this winter may cause some interruption of development work by flooding.—*B. C. Mining Record.*

Recent legislation precluding aliens from staking placer claims in British Columbia has caused a good deal of ill-feeling and contention. It was stated at the time the bill was under discussion in the local legislature that the prohibitory clause was inserted for the purpose

of reserving the rich grounds of the Atlin district for British subjects. It now appears that there is a probability that the object in view may be frustrated, inasmuch as there is a doubt as to whether the region in question is within the British Columbian or North West Territories. To settle the point the Topographical Survey Department of Canada has sent an engineer to investigate. This official's report is being anxiously looked for, as upon it a great deal will depend as to the settlement of existing differences.—*Kootenay Mining Standard.*

Our Camp.

By JOHN REDMAN.

(Queen's Prizeman in Geology, London, Eng.)

Assayer and Mining Engineer,
Kamloops, B.C.

The present season will undoubtedly see considerable attention paid to the eastern section of the Coal Hill camp. The lead exposed on the Python, is continuous to the southeast for a considerable distance, just east of the Python it is crossed, and broken up by a large dyke carrying a considerable amount of iron pyrites, to the east of this the lead is solid and undisturbed for a considerable distance, and is associated with a vast body of magnetite. On this portion of the lead are located two claims of the Hecla group, and four claims of the Kimberly group. It is on the Kimberly group that the most work is done. The open cuttings on the Last Chance, the Charlotte, the Keystone fraction, and the Morning Star, have exposed the lead for a distance of 2500 ft. On the Last Chance and the Char-

lotte, the open cuttings are several feet in good solid ore, several tons of which would average \$30 per ton in copper and gold are lying around these trenches. A tunnel which is driven on the Charlotte, for about 120 ft., is still some 40 to 50 ft. from the lead, but has tapped considerable bodies of low grade ore, one vein being 4 ft. in width, and another one being 7 ft. in width. With further development this property will undoubtedly make a large and profitable copper-gold mine. South of here, and particularly around Jacko Lake, some good veins of ore are being uncovered and worked on. The copper ore of this section of the camp, carries more gold and silver than the western section. The country is of a more solid nature, and many of the veins can be traced for a considerable distance by the well-defined contact of syenite and the diorite, the veinstuff or filling being olivene.

An interesting and important discovery has been made and investigated during the last six weeks, on the low hills at the foot of Coal Hill, and only two miles from town. The discovery was of a large massive dyke of 'phorphyritic diorite, which composes these hills, and carries a considerable amount of native copper in granular form, and some copper glance. A large number of cuttings and two large openings were made, and in every case the apparently solid rock was overlying a loose shattered formation. A shaft is being sunk, and the more solid rock was reached at 15 ft., showing several stringers of the finest copper glance, which yielded in assay, gold 2 dwts, silver 5 ozs, copper 55.1 per cent., giving a total

value in all of \$126 per ton. A winze is being erected, and more work is to be done in this shaft, as well as surface work in other parts of the property. There are five claims located on this lead, the personnel of the company being J. Redman, C. Outhett, A. Fowler, E. Carter, J. Dillon, and P. Lyons. The Pothook is now the banner property of the camp. The method of development is of the most modern pattern, drifts and cross-cuts are steadily blocking out ore in the 150 ft. and 250 ft. levels, and the double compartment shaft is being pushed down still further, 30 men are now employed, and arrangements for the erection of concentrating works are under careful consideration.

Float.

ASSAYERS' EXAMS.

First Held Under Last Session's Amendment to Bureau of Mines Act.

The first examination of candidates to act as assayers, as provided for under the act to amend the Bureau of Mines act, passed at the last session of the legislature, was held last month at the Bureau of Mines. The examiners were Mr. Robertson, provincial mineralogist, chairman; Mr. Carmichael, provincial assayer, secretary-treasurer, and Mr. W. Pellet-Harvey. The examination covered the following subjects:

(a). Sampling—

Sampling of ores or furnace products and the reduction and preparation of sample for assay, including also the melting of gold dust and sampling of bar for assay.

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(b). Qualitative Determination—

In ores or furnace products of the following: Copper, iron, nickel, antimony, arsenic and sulphur.

(c). Quantitative Determination—

Assaying—

Bullion—Gold bullion, for gold and silver;

Copper bullion, for copper, gold and silver;

Lead-copper bullion, for lead, copper, gold and silver.

Coal—

Determination of moisture, volatile combustible matter, fixed carbon, ash and sulphur.

Ores and Furnace Products—

Fire assays—Gold, silver and lead, by crucible method;

Gold and silver, by scorification method.

Wet assays—Copper, by electrolytic, gravimetric, colorimetric and volumetric (cyanide or other improved) methods.

Iron, by volumetric and gravimetric methods.

Nickel, by electrolytic method

Lead, lime, zinc, sulphur and silica, by any approved methods.

Under the act, persons satisfying the examiners that they have passed a course in practical, analytical or assay work in any school of mines in Canada, Great Britain or Ireland, equivalent to the examination required here, will be exempt from the examination, but must pay a fee, which the government has placed at \$15 for a certificate. Other candidates are required to pay a fee of \$10 when entering their names for examination, and \$15 upon the issuance of the certificate.

After March 1, 1901, only those holding certificates will be allowed

to practice as assayers in the province.

Something About Asbestos.

Asbestos is a physical paradox, yet one of nature's most marvelous productions. It has been called a mineralogical vegetable; it is both fibrous and crystalline; elastic, yet brittle, a floating stone, which can be readily carded, spun and woven into tissue. In Germany it is known as steinflachs (stone flax), and the miners of Quebec give it quite an expressive name—pierre cotton (cotton stone). The asbestos mines of Quebec are the most famous in the world, yielding 85 per cent of the entire product, Italy being the only competing country; and there the industry is declining. Although Charlemagne is said to have had a tablecloth of asbestos, which he cleaned by throwing into the fire, it was practically unknown until 1850. The Italian mineral was then experimented with, and some years later put on the market. In 1878 the first Canadian mine was opened, and the product steadily increased until 1890, when 9,860 tons, worth \$1,257,000 were mined. There has since been a decline in value, the amount for 1896 being 12,200 tons worth \$430,000. Asbestos is flexible, non-combustible and a non-conductor of heat and electricity, and on these properties its increasing use depends. It is spun into yarn from which cloth is woven for drop curtains in theatres, clothing for firemen, acid-workers, etc. It is made into lamp wicks and gloves for stokers and ropes for fire escapes. It is felted into millboard, to be used as an insulator in dynamos and as a fireproof lining for floors. It is used to insulate electric wires and

as a covering to prevent loss of heat from steam pipes. Mixed with rubber, it is used to pack steam joints.

King Copper.

The *New York Herald* of the 7th inst., gives some interesting particulars of the great copper combine now in process of organization. This project is of such vast dimensions that the \$75,000,000 company, whose stock was put on the market a short time ago, is said to be only a small, preliminary step toward it. The capital talked of for the new concern is stated at anywhere between \$200,000,000 and \$400,000,000, and the object of the combine is to control the entire copper output of the world.

There is less available copper in the world today, and less in sight, than is needed for current consumption, and the demands of the market are increasing. All the navies of the world call for great quantities of this metal. It is needed by the cartridge factories. The demand for it in connection with electrical appliances is enormous, is growing rapidly, and may be expected to expand even more rapidly than heretofore. This will account for the rise in price from 12 cents a pound on May 1st, 1898, to 19½ cents on the same date, 1899.

Immense fortunes have been made in copper during the past year, or, rather, in shares in copper companies. Indeed, it is hardly possible to suggest a copper stock that was not a bonanza for its owners. For example: Anaconda went up from 25 to 67 in last year, Calumet and Hecla from 515 to 850, Centennial from 13 to 42, Boston

and Montana from 174 to 388, Bute and Boston from 24 to 102, and so on.

The latest return of the world's output of copper are for 1897, when it was 405,931 tons, divided as follows:

	Tons.
Europe	88,828
North America.....	239,679
South America	31,984
Australia	7,440
Asia	23,000
Africa	15,000

It thus appears that North America produces 239,679 tons of copper, against 166,252 tons produced by the rest of the world. Another notable fact is that while the North American output is increasing at a rate that more than doubled it during the last decade, the product of the rest of the world is practically at a standstill, the increase being only a little more than 1 per cent. a year. It is easy to see, therefore, that the control of the American output means, temporarily at least, that is, until new mines are opened up elsewhere, the control of the price throughout the world.

This is the second time that an attempt has been made to corner the copper market. About ten years ago, Mr. Secretan of the *Societe des Metaux* attempted the same thing, and for a time succeeded in doubling the price of the metal, but he could not keep it up, and when the crash came it ruined everyone connected with the combine. The people at the back of the present movement are the Standard Oil concern, but associated with them are W. A. Clark and Marcus Daly. Thomas

Assayers' and Prospectors' Supplies at

W. Lawson, A. S. Bigelow and the other great Boston copper capitalists are also in it. Indeed, the scheme had its origin in Boston, which has for some time past been the centre of the copper business of America. It is intimated that the Rothschilds are also interested in the deal to the extent of furnishing a part of the money. Ultimately the intention is to put the stock in the hands of the public, and if a crash ever comes it will not be the rich promoters who will drop their money, but the general body of investors who buy in at an advanced price. When one thinks of the enormous power upon the fortunes of others wielded by a company having \$400,000,000 stock afloat, the value of which can be depressed or raised at will, one shrinks from contemplation of what may occur as the result of this great project. It seems, indeed, as if it should be made illegal for any combination to acquire the power to manipulate such a vast enterprise.

Simple Gold Tests.

The following simple tests for gold may prove of value to prospectors:

For gold in oxidized ores, pulverize and place in a porcelain lined vessel or tea cup, and cover with iodine and allow it to stand for two or three hours. Then dip into it a piece of white filter paper, dry and burn it, and if it gives a purple color gold is present, and the deeper the purple the richer the ore. For other ores with this test, such as pyrites, the ore must be roasted; where lime is present, the ore must be roasted twice, the second time adding carbonate of ammonia.

After roasting test as with oxidized ores.

To find gold in telluride, heat a lump of ore on wood or coals until it comes slowly to a cherry red, then drop it quickly into salt water. The gold will appear in globules on the surface of the ore. It is best to test several pieces at once as one of them will be liable to have the right temperature. If no gold appears, pulverize and use pan. Any free milling ore containing as much as \$12 per ton in gold will show colors when roasted, pulverized and washed down in the gold pan. If a piece of ore that is two inches square shows a color or two, it is generally rich enough to work.

A test for tellurium is to pulverize the sample to a fine powder and mix well with half its weight of sal soda and pulverized charcoal; put into an iron spoon and heat until all the charcoal is burned away; dissolve in very hot water, but not boiling. If there be the least trace of tellurium the water will be colored a dark amethyst or purple, according to the percentage in the ore.

Unoxidized telluride minerals are of metallic lustre, varying in color from silver white to steel gray; quite brittle and soft, that is easily scratched with a knife. A rich specimen of gold telluride ore will, when heated in an open fire, show globules of gold.

A very simple test for this character of ore is to place a minute fragment of the mineral in a white porcelain dish, and add a drop of concentrated sulphuric acid; heat the acid gently over the flame of a spirit lamp, and a beautiful carmine color is at once developed. Should the tellurium be associated

with other minerals, however, this test is of little or no value, as they would interfere with or conceal the reaction.—*Miner and Electrician.*

Local Claims.

Assessment work has been done on the Tough-nut by W. Ogleby. This claim shewed up very well.

Work is being continued on the Anglo-Hibernian group, the shaft is being timbered up, and a windless has been erected. Sinking will continue in the course of a day or two. The copper glance from the bottom of the shaft this week, assayed 85 ozs. silver and 55.12 of copper, total value of \$125. Some fine samples of ore from this shaft are to be seen in the office of Messrs Redman and Outhett.

C. Wentworth Wood paid \$100 In lieu of work on the Eureka.

The O. K. group has been bonded to some eastern capitalists.

The B. C. Express Co. brought down a shipment of gold dust last week worth \$10,000 from the Horse Fly mine Cariboo.

Two miles of the North Thompson river at Jameson Creek, have been leased by a company for gold dredging purposes.

Messrs. Redman, Howie, and Outhett have just completed the

assessment work on the Laura H. at Jacko Lake, with very promising results.

Mr. Cotton has issued a circular to the effect, that the owner of a mineral claim whether crown granted or not, has the right to the timber on the said claim, but such owner will have to pay the royalty. This seems fair as it protects the claim owners from the depredations of others.

Mr. de Keyser of Ashcroft has invented a gold saving machine that will help along the hydraulic properties in Cariboo. It is fixed on to the end of the gold dredgers, and handles only the tailings, guaranteeing to save 100 per cent of the gold. It is called the electric cyanide amalgamator, and plants with a capacity of from 10 to 10,000 cubic yards per diem can be constructed on the ground. It is the best machine that has ever been invented, Mr. de Keyser having spent about 14 years in bringing it to perfection. When once in general use it will probably revolutionise the placer industry of the country.

Things look a little quiet in Lytton at present, owing to the fact that most of the men are out in the hills prospecting or doing development work.

A quantity of mining machinery for dredges on the Fraser River between Lytton and Lillooet is on the way from England.

Messrs Clark and Rogers' mine at Gladwin is proving very satisfactory to the owners, who are now sinking

For Pure Drugs, Chemicals and Medicines go to

on the ledge to connect with their tunnel, which has been driven in about 265 feet. They get occasionally very encouraging samples with visible gold.

The placer mining was not prosecuted as extensively as last year, the bulk of the gold having been taken out by Chinamen.

Drifting continues on the Pothook, about 45 ft. has been made in the drift on the 18 ft. vein, at the 150 ft. level. This vein fully maintains its average value at 50 ft., it will be again cross cut and drifting will still continue. In the course of a few months, there will be quite a large block of ore got out on this level. Sinking is being continued in the shaft, and the south cross cut, at the 250 ft. level is being pushed on, but is still some distance from reaching the 18 ft. vein.

Work is progressing on the Copper King, the tunnel is now in about 130 ft., and the same quality of ore is being obtained.

Work is being pushed on the Truth Mining Company's property, adjoining the Pothook. Mr. H. Ashby, the well-known manager of the Pothook, purchased a quarter interest in the group. A staff of men have been put at work, and the property is showing up in a promising manner.

A horse whim is now being erected on the Noonday, the great free milling gold ore prospect. The shaft is now down over 60 ft., when

the whim gets to work, sinking will be continued down about 100 ft.

A remarkably fine vein of copper pyrites has been uncovered on Louis Creek, on the Princess claim, belonging to Messrs Graham, Husband and Fennell. This assays high in both gold, silver and copper, and runs about 16 inches wide between well defined walls, it has been traced about 100 ft. up the mountain. A very large sample of ore is to be seen at the Inland Laboratory.

There is a considerable amount of development work around Jacko Lake. J. Blair and Coughlin are continuing work on the Ada group.

Messrs Batchelor, Rogers and Harrison have gone out to do development work on the Coal Hill Copper mines in the Jacko Lake section.

Mr E. C. Wood E. and M. E. is busy surveying the camp for his map. The map will fill a long felt want, and will prove very both to claim owners and investors.

The Hall Mines smelter at Nelson has closed down in consequence of the 8 hours law. The local result of this is that the Glen Iron mine at Cherry Creek has had to follow suit. The latter had received a contract to supply a very large quantity of their ore for fluxing to the smelter, and the company were looking forward to a busy year.

The Pothook management has called for tenders for the laying of a steel tramway.

Work on the Copper King is progressing fast, seven men are now employed. Two shifts are being worked in the tunnel which is being driven to tap the main lead.

The Minister of Mines gives notice that an extension of time has been granted to the 1st September, 1899, during which all claims legally held on Swift Current Creek and tributaries in the Tete Jaune Cache district are declared laid over.

THE MINING RECORDS.

Shannon—opposite Cherry Creek, N. side of Kam Lake, S. Macartney; May 1.

Trent—opposite Cherry Creek, N. side of Kam Lake, G. F. Monckton; May 1.

Little (fraction)—8 miles S.W. of Kamloops, H. G. Ashby; May 4.
Lom Swede—N. side of Nicola River, opposite Petite Creek, Peter Larson; May 5.

Robin Hood—N. side of Shuswap, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile inland, W. Meadow Creek, John McIntyre; May 6.

Stragout—N. side of Shuswap, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile inland, W. Meadow Creek, C. D. Alger; May 6.

Copper King—N. side of Shuswap, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile inland, W. Meadow Creek, Donald McIntyre; May 6.

Kohinoor—N. side of Shuswap, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile inland, W. Meadow Creek, Malcolm McIntyre, May 6.

Maryland—10 S. of Kamloops, Mr. Carden's Ranch, Joe McGee; May 6.

Delaware—10 miles S. of Kamloops, Mr. Carden's Ranch, Jos. Donelson; May 6.

Red Chief—7 miles S.W. of Kamloops, adjoining Goodenough, Laura Hardy; May 8.

Cedar—2 miles N.E. of Harper's Camp, Andy Derby; May 8.

Champion Copper—4 miles S. of Kamloops, on Peterson's Creek, M. Snee; May 9.

Hickery— $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.E. of Harper's Comp, J. A. Donaldson; May 9.

Hillside (fraction)—6 miles S.W. of Kamloops, adjoining Montgomery, Hugh Murphy, M. Delaney; Calumet (fraction)—adjoining E. boundary of Noonday, J. F. Wells; May 9.

Manchester—Ten Mile Creek, Nicola, John Clapperton; May 10.

Aberdeen—Ten Mile Creek, Nicola, J. W. Bloomhead; May 10.

London—Ten Mile Creek, Nicola, C. J. Winney; May 10.

Seymour—on Shuswap Lake, 9 miles W. of Secamous, L. McQuarrie; May 10.

Irene (fraction)—8 miles S.W. of Kamloops, Jas McQuarrie; May 10.

Hope—N. of Salmon River, Mr. W. Bell's place, Jas. Stewart; May 11.

Olive— $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E. of Harper's Ranch, John C. Arnell, Ric. Biggar, May 12.

Rose— $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles E. of Harper's Ranch, T. J. Bloomer; May 12.

Rustler—on Cherry Creek, N. of Roper Ranch, M. Delaney; May 12.

Minerva— $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. of Mammette Lake, S. J. Woodward; May 13.

Mountain View— $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles S. of Mammette Lake, Thomas Woodward; May 13.

Dandy Jack—6 miles N. of Nicola Lake, John Clarke; May 13.

Warp—on Coal Hill, adjoining, Copper Queen, J. R. Hull; May 13.

Montgomery (fraction)—on Coal

- Hill, adjoining Copper Queen, E. H. Jones, May 13.
- Green Mountain—8 miles S.W. of Kamloops, Jas. Donaldson; May 15.
- Deer Park—8 miles S.W. of Kamloops, R. H. Lyon; May 15.
- Treadwell—2 miles N. of Kamloops, Treadwell McCoy; May 15.
- Balla—6 miles from Sicamous, E. side of Shuswap Lake, in Dufferin Group, A. Emond, A. McKenzie; May 15.
- Anaconda (fraction)—near Jacko Lake, adjoining Omega, O. S. Bachelor; May 15.
- Ashby (fraction)—7½ miles S.W. of Kamloops, adjoining Pothook, J. J. Carment, May 15.
- Atlin (fraction)—7½ miles S.W. of Kamloops, adjoining Piper, W. W. Berridge; May 15.
- Eureka—about 100 yards S. of Pennys Station, H. W. Crawford; May 16.
- King George (fraction)—Coal Hill, adjoining Liberatus, J. R. Hull; May 16.
- Patsy Doolin—16 miles S.W. of Kamloops, S. of Rogers Ranch, Jos. McGee; May 17.
- Red Jacket—2½ miles N. of Harper's Camp, 1 mile west of Gordon, Go. K. Woods; May 20.
- Copper Bell—Ten Mile Creek, North Nicola, W. Smith; May 20.
- Blue Bell—Oregon Jack Creek, Cariboo Road, Stewart Henderson; May 20.
- Mother Lode—Oregon Jack Creek, Cariboo Road, Jas Shield; May 20.
- Owen Sound—Oregon Jack Creek, Cariboo Road, Rod. McDonald; May 20.
- Iron King (fraction)—7 miles S.W. of Kamloops, adjoining Cliff, Henry Croft; May 20.
- Hawk—7 miles S.W. of Kamloops, adjoining Bonanza; E. H. Norne; May 20.
- Sportsman—7 miles S.W. of Kamloops, adjoining Bonnie Hue, M. Delaney, H. Murphy; May 20.
- Towser—7 miles S.W. of Kamloops, adjoining Delaney, M. Delaney; May 20.
- St. John—4½ miles S.W. of Kamloops, S. Bennet; May 22.
- Lake View—Jacko Lake, Thos. Howell; May 22.
- Dandy—Jacko Lake, John Redman; May 22.
- Plymouth Queen—near Ten Mile Creek, Nicola, Rose Clapperton; May 23.
- Bengal—about 4 miles W. of Lower Nicola, H. Wells; May 23.
- Waterloo—1½ miles S.W. of McLeods, Nicola Road, A. Derby, C. Erickson; May 23.
- Blossom—½ mile from Quilchena, J. Nash; May 26.
- Red Chief—S. side of Nicola Lake, 1 mile from village, G. W. Aldons; May 26.
- Washington—S. side of Nicola Lake, 1 mile from village, H. G. Neelands; May 26.
- Hamilton—S. side of Nicola Lake, 1 mile from village, Allan Whittet; May 26.
- Shamrock—E. side of Shuswap Lake, A. Petoche; May 26.
- Mary Maud—1 mile W. of King Solomon, on Ten Mile Creek, Nicola River, E. J. Sirett; May 26.
- Laura Stanley—Coal Hill, N. of Monitor, H. C. Matthews; May 26.
- Intercolonial—Coal Hill, adjoining Sam, Hugh Murphy; May 26.
- Copper Reef—8 miles N. of Nicola Lake, Mill Creek Copper Coy.; May 26.
- No. 1 Empire—8 miles N. of

Nicola Lake, Mill Creek Copper Co.; May 26.

No. II Empire—8 miles N. of Nicola Lake, Mill Creek Copper Co.;

Neptune—2 miles S. of Kamloops, Anglo Hibernian Mining Co.; May 26.

Copper Prince—9 miles S.W. of Kamloops, Jas Ross, J. Morley, J. R. Hull; May 27.

Cowboy—N. of Mountain View, R. H. Winney; May 27.

Colleen Bawn—1 mile S.W. of Golden Star, J. J. Carment; May 27.

Odmahoun—S.W. of Coleen Bawn, H. G. Ashby; May 27.

Cruiksheen Lawn—1 mile S. of Lucky Strike F. P. Giddings; May 27.

Shawn Rhu— $\frac{1}{2}$ mile S. of Lucky Strike. J. J. Carment; May 27.

Kerry Gow—S. of Shawn Rhu, H. G. Ashby; May 27.

Minnie—Cherry Creek, 1 mile W. of Lyons Ranch, T. D. Costley; May 29.

Fog Horn (fraction)—7 miles S. of Kamloops, adjoining Iron Vault, Geo. Fennell; May 29.

Gold Standard—4 miles N.E. of Harper's Camp, J. A. Donaldson; May 30.

Silver Blossom— $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles N.E. of Harper's Camp, J. A. Donaldson, Robt. Graham; May 30.

Victoria—12 miles S. of Kamloops, on Nicola Road; J. H. Morrison; May 30.

Kino— $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.W. of Kamloops, M. Delaney; June 1.

Regulator—9 miles S.W. of Kamloops, M. Delaney; June 1.

Swanhilda—4 miles below Mammette Lake, near Ten Mile Creek, Thos. H. Murphy; June 1.

Leeming (fraction)—about 5 miles S.W. of Kamloops, adjoining Mid-

night Star, E. J. Leeming; June 1.

Golden Chart—3 miles S.W. of Kamloops, Golden Chart Mining Co.; June 3.

Keystone—3 miles S.W. of Kamloops, Golden Chart Mining Co.; June 3.

Amador—3 miles S.W. of Kamloops, Golden Chart Mining Co.; June 3.

Ground for A—5 miles S.W. of Kamloops, Alf Fenton; June 3.

Big Sioux—1 mile E. of Nicola, Princeton Road, 10 miles from Nicola, H. H. Schundt; June 3.

Wabash—2 miles E. of Harper's Camp, Robt. Graham, J. A. Donaldson; June 3.

Panhandle— $\frac{1}{2}$ mile N. of Harper's Camp, Robt. Graham; June 3.

Woodwin— $6\frac{1}{2}$ miles S.W. of Kamloops, W. J. Harvey; June 6.

Constance—4 miles S. of Kamloops, Jas P. Dillon; June 6.

Keystone (fraction)—4 miles S. of Kamloops, Ed. Bradley; June 6.

Ophir—3 miles S. of Marquart's Ranch, John Marquart; June 8.

Noonday—5 miles west of Nicola Lake, adjoining Nimper, Chas. T. Revely; June 8.

Alma—4 miles S. of Mamette Lake, W. W. Stumbles; June 8.

Eclipse (fraction)—8 miles S.W. of Kamloops, N.E. slope of Sugar Leaf, M. Delaney; June 10.

Dandy Joe—5 miles N. of Nicola Lake, J. H. Munsell; June 10.

Copper Queen—5 miles N. of Nicola Lake, adjoining Dandy Jack, S. R. Richards; June 10.

The Peach—5 miles N. of Nicola Lake, adjoining Copper Queen, F. Lambert; June 10.


Hopeless— $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles N. of the head of Nicola Lake, J. N. Moore; June 12.

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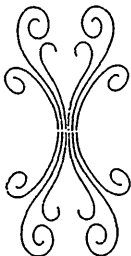
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