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Mining Gazette.

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

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November - 1899.

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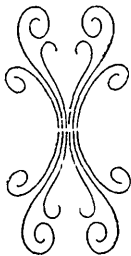
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Kamloops Mining Gazette.

NOVEMBER. 1899.

No. 11

What We Think.

The past month has not seen very much change in the prospects of the prospects of the camp. Although at the same time development work has been going on steadily on quite a number of prospects with most encouraging results. From the Python, Kimberly, and Copper King, all of which are working, we have received the very best reports, and there is no doubt but that these three mines will turn out well.

There are rumours to the effect that Miss Jousseye has bonded the Iron Mask but nothing definite can be ascertained at present. The Python management are enthusiastic over the showing in their workings and will have another shipment of ore ready shortly. Taking everything into consideration we think that the camp is to be congratulated on the progress made which though slow, owing to the want of outside capital, is none the less sure.

A step in the right direction is the appointment by the B. C. Inland Board of Trade of a mining committee and the placing of show cases for mineral specimens outside the Government offices. We would suggest that a case of specimens be prepared and placed in some prominent position in Vancouver. It is surprising how little people in Vancouver, know about our mines, and nearly every mining man that comes to this country visits the terminal city.

Local Claims.

Messrs. Colquhoun and Monkton have a force of men working on their property on Criss Creek.

J. P. Dillon has been working on the Mona claim and has uncovered a lead 34 inches wide of solid copper and magnetite.

L. W. Nestelle has been doing work on the Dewey group. A tunnel has been driven over 90 feet on a vein of chalcopyrite and chalcocite assaying high in copper and gold.

Assays from the Polestar on Noble's Creek show \$19 in gold and \$24 in silver. The ore from which the assay was made is from a ledge from 8 to 12 feet in width.

Mr. G. F. Monckton of Savonas writing to the Canadian Mining Gazette says; Mining is rather quiet in this locality at present. No considerable amount of outside capital has come in during the past year, and the residents have, therefore, had to develop the mines themselves. Notwithstanding this a fair amount of work is being accomplished.

The Pothook, the one mine which has had the advantage of outside capital, has closed down pending the erection of new hoisting plant, and the construction of a large concentrator, and tramway leading to it is talked of. The main shaft is now 350 feet deep, and some of the drifts 300 feet long. There is no doubt that a very large body of low grade copper ore has been opened up.

The Python is now being developed, and is proving in every way worthy of the anticipations entertained of it. The main shaft is 100 feet in depth, and at the end of a drift 90 feet long, 55 feet below the surface, a crosscut is being put in, which it is intended to carry on until the walls are found. The vein has been found on the surface west of the shaft to be over 30 feet in width, and is known to be at least 10 feet wide at the bottom, but as neither wall has yet been struck, it is likely to be much wider. The value of the property has been enormously sustained by the fact that, within the last few weeks, trenches cut through solid rock east of the shaft have exposed the vein. The first 2,000 feet from the shaft does not shew either wall, but the vein is in it over 60 feet wide. It carries some copper and gold, but is much oxidized. The second trench has exposed a vein cropping 1,000 feet east of this, but the rock is much altered. This vein has now been traced over 5,000 feet, which is good shewing for the amount of work done. It is intended to crosscut the vein from drift at the bottom of the shaft. A carload of ore has been shipped, valued at 8 per cent copper and $4\frac{1}{2}$ gold per ton, which should give the company nearly \$10 net per ton. So far as the work has proceeded it reflects great credit on Manager Wood, and everything points to the property becoming a great mine.

A. Noble, has just finished assessment work on the Mollie Gibson, a very promising gold property, adjoining the Homestake on Jamieson Creek.

Mr. Outhett has received a communication from the Provincial Board of Examiners of Assayers to the effect that in his case examination will be waved, as his credentials show an efficiency that is quite up to their high standard. Mr. Outhett has received a thorough training both at the Royal School of Mines, London, Eng., and at the Royal College of Science.

A large shipment of bullion arrived in Ashcroft last week from the Cairboo Hydraulic mine.

The first meeting of the Mining Committee appointed by the B. C. Inland Board of Trade was held in the Council Chamber on Tuesday November 21st. There were present J. Redman, F. J. Fulton, H. G. Ashby, Dr. M. S. Wade and E. T. W. Pearse, secretary. The following resolutions were passed:

That the secretary obtain information from other Boards of Trade in B. C. and Washington as to the scope of the work done by their Mining Committees.

That the B. C. Inland Board of Trade be requested to secure a room for the exhibition of mineral specimens and mining literature.

That the secretary provide and open a register for the registration of local mining properties, and particulars thereof, such as location, price, amount of development work done, terms, names of owners or agents.

That the secretary write to F. J. Deane M. P. P. requesting that the Mining Committee shall be sent copies of proposed new mining legislation.

Mr. W. W. Clarke writes us from London, that the Kamloops mineral exhibit at Harris's, 418 Strand, is attracting a lot of attention. He regrets that there is no exhibit of this sort for the whole of British Columbia, in some prominent place. He finds that people are eager and willing to enquire into our resources, but other colonies and people are so busy spreading out the advantages of their localities and properties, as a field for investment, that we stand nowhere, in the race after capital. His little exhibit has attracted enquiries and letters innumerable from persons seeking further knowledge of the prospects of this locality, and if only this was attended to by an authorized Government Agent, British capital would slowly but surely find its way to this country, for investment.

O. Redpath is working on his Jamieson Creek property the Homestake. This is one of the properties which is going to make a mine, and is attracting considerable attention from mining men.

Mr. Chris Outhett of the firm of Redman & Outhett, Metallurgical Chemists and Mining Engineers, is now duly qualified as an Assayer according to the provisions of the Bureau of Mines, Act 1899.

Messrs. Redman & Outhett, report that notwithstanding the temporary closing down of the Pothook, considerable activity prevails throughout the camp. Work on many prospects will be continued through the winter, and there are several important deals on the tapis. While secrecy is being preserved,

it is generally known that one at least will materialize before the spring.

The Glen Iron mine has started to work again, shipping ore to the Nelson smelter.

Work will shortly re-commence on the Hecla Group. The shaft is down 30 feet. Assays from the bottom averaged $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. copper and \$2.00 in gold with some silver. The shaft will be put down 60 feet, when the vein will be cross-cut.

Boillot Bros. are pushing work on the Hill-top group. An extensive series of cross cuts are being made, shewing immense bodies of quartz.

James Wright has just completed his assessment work on the Bluebird group, situated on Shuswap lake, near Sicamous. Several massive veins of pyrrhotite have been opened carrying good copper-gold values. No. (1) sample carried \$14.50; No. (2) \$17.00 and No. (3) \$21.00 in copper and gold at the current smelter prices. These veins are very similar to the Rossland ores.

Mr. T. H. Mathews is going to create a boom in the Kamloops camp next spring. While prospecting in a creek near Kamloops the name and locality of which he has wisely withheld from publishing, he was lucky enough to find a nugget of gold, worth about \$5.00. Owing to the lateness of the season, he does not intend doing any further prospecting this fall, but next spring he will thoroughly prospect the creek, and is confident that he has got a young Klondike.

Work on the Kimberley is being pushed on rapidly. Capt. Garland of North Bend and Atlin, was in town last week inspecting the property, in which he is interested, and expressed himself as being very well pleased with the shewing. Active development work will be continued throughout the winter. Seventeen feet of clean ore has been gone through up to the present time, the face of the tunnel being still in the vein.

THE MINING RECORDS.

Cyclops--6 miles South of Kamloops, G. D. Harrison and P. Herod; November 1.

Noonday (fractional)--adj. Noonday, O. S. Batchelor; Nov. 4.

Null--1½ miles N. E. of Ducks, Geo. Wilson; Nov. 4.

Woodbine--9 miles W. of Kamloops, Theo. Brookfield; Nov. 4.

Nilson (fractional)--W. of Percival's ranche, Grand Prairie, John Stewart; Nov. 9.

Lucky Girl--5 miles S. W. of Kamloops, ½ mile N. of Jacko Lake, Mrs. Victor Guillaume; Nov. 9.

Trump (fractional)--adj. O. K., F. Harding; Nov. 9.

Dandy Fifth--S. side of Dandy, Jacko Lake, C. Outhett. Nov. 9.

Black Horse--8 miles S. of Kamloops, J. C. Donaldson; Nov. 9.

Glencoe--8 miles S. of Kamloops, R. Blair; Nov. 9.

Cassie Turner--Jamieson Creek, 20 miles from N. Thompson River. A. W. Haddock; Oct. 2.

Anaconda--on Scotch Creek, M. McIntyre; Nov. 11.

Monarch--on Scotch Creek, J. McIntyre; Nov. 11.

Canada--on Scotch Creek, D. McIntyre; Nov. 11.

Eureka--on Scotch Creek, A. McRae November 11,

Golconda--on Scotch Creek, D. McIntyre; Nov. 11.

C. B.--on Scotch Creek, C. D. Algar; Novemder 11.

Wheal Tamar (fractional)--Jacko Lake, adj. Wheal Tamaa, O. S. Batchelor; Nov. 11.

Lilly--7 miles N. of Shuswap, P. K. Behusen; Nov. 13.

Sunny North--Adams Lake Valley Dan Campbell; Nov. 17.

Eliza Jane--as above, J. R. Hull; Great Iron Cap--as above, H. W. Lees; November 17.

Tontine--Sugar Loaf, adj. Chieftain, J. M. Harper; Nov. 13.

Barney--on Coal Hill 4 miles from Kamloops, W. W. Wood; Nov. 22.

Hilltop (fractional)--on Coal Hill, adj. Python, W. W. Wood; Nov. 21.

ASSESSMENT WORK.

Baryta--J. A. Mara.

Truth, Dakota, Hope and Jennie, Truth Mining Coy.

Cowboy--R. H. Winney.

Goodenough--J. H. Hill.

Bessie--J. H. Morrison.

Hill Top--Hill Top Mining Coy-

Little Jem- Messrs. Stephenson, Costley and Vaer.

Blue Bird--J. Wright and John McLeod.

Molly Gibson--A. Noble.

Bill Nye--J. A. Lavery.

Last Rose of Summer--Hecla Mining Coy.

Finance--W. G. Merryweather.

Dispatcher--A. M. Graves and J. H. Woodside.

Transvaal--J. C. Arnell.

Ray--L. Blair.

*Mining Districts near Kamloops
Lake, British Columbia.*
By G. F. Donckton.

(Continued from last issue.)

Due north of this mine lie the Trent and some other claims in which copper occurs in the same kind of rocks, which at one period were evidently united to those of Cherry Bluff. Cinnabar and copper also occur there in dolomite. The granite wherever it carries copper is considerably altered and traversed by veins of dolomite and lime. On the Trent claim, the principal deposits of copper seem to run irregularly through zones of decomposed granite, which are heavily charged with iron pyrites. The strike is north and south, the dip being nearly vertical, and their character is somewhat altered where they are crossed by the calcareous veins, which lie nearly flat.

Before leaving this area of gabbros and diorites, the writer may say that it would seem as if all the ore deposits in them are veins of replacement, the vein filling of which has been deposited by thermal waters rising along the line of fissures in the gabbro and kindred rocks. These waters would replace the calcareous components of the country rock by oxides of iron, which were probably derived from the pyroxene of the same rocks. The copper would be obtained from volcanic rocks in the district. Hornblende and labradorite would provide a large quantity of lime, and would thus be largely the source of the lime veins. Magnetite occurs in grains disseminated through the rocks of Cherry Bluff. The veins usually have one well defined wall,

which is the line of the original fissure through which the heated vapours ascended, one wall being indistinct, and the scanty evidence which we have before us at present gives reason to believe that the ore will be found to cross over to the other side of the wall, as the solutions found it easier to decompose the rock on that side of the fissure. One such well marked instance may be seen at the Glen iron-mine. The writer way say, however, that there are other theories. One old miner has informed him that the mountains are hollow, and that the metalliferous solutions are boiling and "sizzling" inside still. We have not as yet sunk or drifted far enough to prove the truth of this opinion, but perhaps some "bloated capitalist" in the old country will undertake this somewhat dangerous operation. If these subterranean furnaces could be safely tapped, we should have another source of heat for industrial purposes.

Copper Creek.—The developments on Coal Hill and Cherry Bluff have not so far afforded us sufficient data for forming theories as to the influence exerted on the formation of ore-bodies by different rocks and contacts, which to some degree detracts from the influence that scientific men would take in those areas. This is not, however, the case with the Copper creek district. Here it is well seen what are the rocks affecting the deposition of ores, and it seems as if any work done along certain contacts which are barren when first attacked will show up ore, although not necessarily paying quantities. The writer will deal first with the copper ores of the district, as the consideration of the

phenomena attendant on the occurrence of cinnabar will lead us further afield. The portion of the district carrying copper ores is a small one, lying immediately east of Copper creek and forming Lookout Point, 850 feet above the lake. The extent of it is about 1 square mile. Copper is known outside of this, but no deposits of note have been found. The formation is of Tertiary age, and originally consisted of stratified tuffs and arkose, the greater part of which belongs to the Tranquille beds. These are intersected by dykes and sheets of basalt and porphyry. The tuffs have been so contorted that their dips and strikes vary every few feet. Through them a dyke of augite porphyry has been thrust. Its direction is nearly north, its dip almost vertical and to the east. It throws out some smaller dykes running nearly at right angles. Its thickness will average 800 feet. This dyke, as well as the beds of ash, is intersected by a sheet of basalt, dipping 45 degrees east and throwing out numerous vertical or nearly vertical dykes. This basalt is the ore-bearer of the camp. The ore-bodies of importance, so far as known, are all actually upon or close to the contact of the basalt and porphyry. The basalt itself carries some copper at almost every point. Both of these rocks carry the metal at the contact, distinct veins of quartz in them being of very secondary importance. The porphyry is traversed by numerous such small veins, usually carrying grey copper.

The principal work has been done on the El Progreso and Tenderfoot claims. In both these areas, ore is

being followed which lies along the contact of the basalt and porphyry. That in the porphyry is bornite, while much of that in the basalt is copper pyrites. One of the principal paystreaks is a narrow dike of basalt which has been shattered and re-cemented with veinlets of lime. The El Progreso carries a good proportion of gold, while 4 tons shipped from a 6 inches vein of dolomite in the Tenderfoot claim yielded copper 21.97 per cent and some gold and silver. In the El Ultimo, a dike carries bornite where it is traversed by quartz veins. In the Caledonia a decomposed dike holds some native copper. The composition of this is probably peridotite, but it is so rotten that this is not easily ascertained. In the gulch below, much native copper occurs from the denudation of this. No doubt this is where the Indians obtained their copper, on account of which they called the stream hard by Copper creek. The dike does not seem to contain any appreciable quantity of the metal now.

Near this, on the Last Chance, is a quartz vein containing molybdenite associated with copper pyrites. The copper of this area is no doubt derived from the underlying nicola rocks as they are traversed by numerous small veins of copper pyrites of high grade, the metal in which was gathered up by the heated waters attending the intrusion of the basalt and porphyry, deposited in the fissures opened in them during the period of their cooling. It is very likely that the granite eastward of the creek had partially concentrated the copper previous to the intrusion of these volcanic rocks. There is reason to suppose that this granite belongs to the end of the nicola period. This would explain why the metal is only found in appreciable quantities over such a limited area. Nearly all the later Tertiary dikes in this area contain some copper.

Copper occurs west of Mamit lake in black basaltic rock at its contact with porphyry. Shipments have

yielded 9 per cent., and it seems to be irregularly distributed through the rock. The surface soil is very heavy in that localis. It also occurs on Criss creek and Deadman river, and Jacko lake on the South side of the granitic area of Coal Hill seems to be destined to take a prominent place. Intrusive volcanic rocks of later date are there in contact with the gabbros. It is note-worthy that nearly all the deposits of copper are near outcrops of the Tranquille ash beds.

*Copper Creek.**—On the west side of Copper Creek is a zone of

* Trans. Inst. M. E., vol. xiii., page 3, H. Merritt.

dolomites and porphyries which overlies the cold water conglomerates. In irregular quartz and calcite veins through these cinnabar is found. The general direction of the veins is north and south. Cinnabar is found in the country rock as well as in the veins. A considerable sum has been spent at the mouth of the creek in mining in these rocks without success. A furnace was built to treat the low-grade ore with the result that one may now wash quicksilver in the creek below it. Parallel levels were driven into the mountain side, and the works now resemble a huge rabbit warren. Under the earlier management they produced 7,865 lbs. of quicksilver from high-grade ore. This quicksilver zone extends for a great distance, crossing Copper creek higher up, where it is again found to contain cinnabar at Hardie mountain. In that locality it occurs disseminated in dolomite and in an altered rock which appears to be volcanic ash, also in rich little veins traversing these, and in the channels of extinct hot springs. The best ore is a brecciated quartz cemented with lime on this same zone, cinnabar was discovered by Mr. A. J. Colquhoun at Toonkwa lake last year. This place is 12 miles south of Savonas. There is but little rock showing, but the zone appears to be of considerable width. Between these two, near Kamloops lake, dolomite and dolo-

mitized rocks about 1,000 feet wide are seen at several points to carry cinnabar. Throughout the upper part of the Nicola series, especially near the west end of Kamloops lake, a little cinnabar may be found. North of Copper creek, on Criss creek and Deadman river it occurs in the Tertiaries, and there seems to be a most promising district about 3 miles up Criss creek, where the zone of cinnabar bearing dolomites run nearly north and lie near granite. This zone lies west of the other, but may be the same one faulted. It is noteworthy that the Copper creek zone has at one end two small areas of granite and in the immediate neighborhood of Hardie mountain mines another granitic area. In the granite of Copper creek some cinnabar occurs. Near the Trent mine cinnabar is found in dolomite close to another granite area.

The dolomites containing cinnabar have been traced by Mr. Colquhoun 10 miles north of their occurrence on Criss creek. These dolomites may be in part the result of alteration of other rocks, but would seem from their permanence and the fact that they coincide with the line of strike and dip of the bedded rocks of the district, to be in part at least a sedimentary formation. The strata of the district are throughout so heavily faulted that it is extremely difficult to classify them. The work of the Geological Survey in this district is very rough, (probably on account of the great area to be traversed by a very small party), especially in the outlying districts, Criss creek, for instance, but affords a good groundwork on which to base observations.

In conclusion, the writer may say that while this district is new and but little work has been done it should come into prominence rapidly as development is pushed, transportation being so easily available. The cost of mining will, of course, vary with the rock, but sinking a 9 feet by 5 feet shaft costs £3 in dolomite, £4 in porphyries and gabbros, and £7 in basalts and the harder granites. Drifting costs per foot in dolomite, 16s.; in porphyries and gabbros, £1; in basalts and granites, £2. Treatment calls for an expenditure of £2 10s. per ton, including freight, in the case of copper ores which have to be shipped 400 miles, and the copper is paid for at three-fifths the market price. Cinnabar ore should be treated for 4s. per ton so that one-tenth of 1 per cent. should pay for treatment at present prices.

CONGLOMERATES AND PLACERS.

In addition to deposits of metallic minerals in veins, gold is found within this area in conglomerates of Tertiary age, and also in gravel which in part dates from the glacial epoch, but is for the most part more modern and caps the river terraces. The conglomerates have been but little tested, but would probably be well worth investigating as they have been found to carry gold at several points and could be quarried for milling at a very slight expenditure. The gold would be free, so that the ore should not cost more than 2s. per ton to mill. It must, however, be pointed out that much prospecting and testing would be necessary before proceeding to deal with them. Some of the conglomerates have been much altered by the heat of the volcanic in-

trusions which have broken into them, and the writer would suppose that would be the best to test, as the gold might be collected into pay-streaks. The conglomerates attain an enormous width at certain points. Placer gold has been found on the Tranquille river, which is believed to have yielded a very considerable sum on Criss creek, where the conglomerates are supposed to have been its source (as to this the writer has great doubts), on Jamieson creek, and on the Thompson river below Kamloops lake. In all these cases it is confined to their pay-streaks, rarely exceeding 6 inches in thickness, and is not likely to furnish a large output in the future. Many other streams will yield a prospect, but not sufficient to pay interest on the capital expended in purchasing a pan, and man does well if he can make 6s. a day in the season of low water.

When the mines are more developed, which will be in about a year's time, the writer will endeavour to show the results of the work in a paper supplementary to this. Work is the only thing that will make mines. Accompanying the paper are a tracing of the Geological Survey Map, an enlargement by the author of the district immediately contiguous to Kamloops lake, and other plans and sections.

The writer's best thanks are due to several gentlemen for assistance given him when he was inspecting properties for the purpose of this paper, more especially to Mr. Wentworth F. Wood, assayer, Kamloops, and Mr. A. J. Colquhoun, mining engineer, who has made a special study of the cinnabar occurrences.

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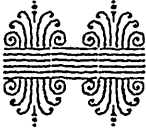
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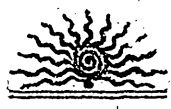
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