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A Monthly Journal devoted to the Mining  
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PUBLISHED BY W. W. CLARKE & F. E. YOUNG.

March - - 1899.

No. 3. - - Issued Monthly.

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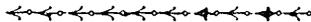
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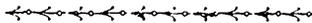
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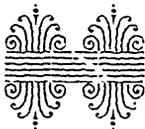
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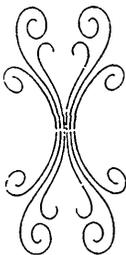
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**KAMLOOPS, - - - - B. C.**

**Kamloops Mining Gazette.**

MARCH, 1899.

No. 3.

**What We Think.**

We wish to call the attention of the merchants of this city to the fact that the publishers of the *Mining Gazette* and the *Mining Record* are doing their level best to push this camp to the front, into the place which it deserves. To be able to do this effectually they must have a fair amount of advertising postage, and every one who feels interested in the welfare of Kamloops should lend them their support. A newspaper is not a windmill (although it's a horrible grind), and cannot be ran on the same material.

A few weeks ago a well-known man in Victoria received a letter from a prominent London stockbroker, stating that at present there was very little demand for British Columbian mining securities owing to the large amount of money which had already been invested in various Klondike schemes. As several of these companies had already gone to the wall it had produced a very unpleasant impression of this country, as most people seemed to think that Klondike was the largest part of British Columbia, and consequently were getting very cautious in making any more investments out here.

It is unfortunate for us that British capitalists have not a better idea of the size, extent and possibilities of this country. They should know that the district called the

Klondike is not even in British Columbia but is really in the Northwest Territories. The mining laws, class of mining and climate are totally different. There it is principally placer propositions, here it is mostly copper, silver, and gold quartz. It is just as ridiculous to blame B.C. for failures in the Klondike as it would be to blame the tin mines of Cornwall for the failure of coal at Newcastle.

British Columbia will yet prove to be one of the richest mineral countries in the world, especially in copper and silver. All around Kamloops there are vast deposits, the extent of which can at present only be guessed at. What we need is capital and development. Given both these, the day is not far distant when Kamloops will become the greatest mining camp in Canada. We have better shipping facilities than any other town in the country. The Pot Hook, Iron Mask and Kimberley Group, where most development work has been done, are within a very few miles of town, to which they are connected by a splendid wagon road. The ore from each of these properties will compare with anything they have produced in Rossland or elsewhere. There are plenty of other claims which will undoubtedly turn out just as promising when there is more work done upon them. Meanwhile copper is steadily advancing in price.

There is one thing that must not be lost sight of and that is that while seeking to entice capital into this camp, no one should try to hold on to a claim in the hope of obtaining a fabulous price for it. Such people only retard the progress of

the country. They should remember that a prospect with a little "hen scratching" done on it is not by any means a mine. It is a peculiar thing, and shows what a sanguine class prospectors are as a rule, but lots of them as soon as they get hold of a likely looking claim, immediately think they have struck something that is going to make them rich for life, and that they have the richest proposition on earth. Perhaps one can hardly blame them when the hardships they often have to undergo is taken into account. Sleeping in the open air night after night, with no other roof but the canopy of Heaven and perhaps wet blankets to lie in, walking or climbing mountains all day, sometimes midst snow and ice, with a heavy pack on his back, living on the hardest and scantiest of fare, always hopeful and on the alert for "indications," ever with cool eye and ready nerve braving dangers that many a man would shrink from—such is the life of a prospector. But they are the men who make a mining country.

But to return to our former subject. There is but little doubt that one of the principal reasons why more mining property does not change hands is the unreasonableness of so many claim owners. Capital is constantly seeking opportunities for investment, but in the majority of instances runs up against the same old "snag" which overturns so many possible sales—i.e., the man who has millions in prospective, but only a few hundreds in sight. Why a capitalist should take any more chances in mining than in any other business

proposition is hard to discern. Hardly a claim, prospect or mine is on the market to-day that is not placed high above its actual value, a prominent buyer remarked recently. The difficulty arises from the owner's ignorance of a mine's value. The sooner it is understood that claims and prospects are not mines, and even when ore has been developed that investors will not generally pay for more than there is in sight, the sooner will more transfers be made. This leads up to what is termed "ore in sight," upon which point so many have but little idea. Ask some miners what they have in sight, and you will probably meet with the response that they have a shaft down 40 feet and, as close as they can estimate, about 40,000 tons of ore in sight. Now by what method of calculation this is arrived at is hard to determine. Another will claim to have, say, in figures, about \$50,000 worth. Ask him what he will sell for, and he will tell you there is no doubt as to the ore going clean through to China, and he thinks that \$100,000 would be about the right figure. He gives no consideration to the fact that values contained in the ore in a mine and bullion returns are matters to be considered, that it takes money to erect mills, develop water, build roads, etc. In other words, it takes money to mine. While legitimate mining, as a rule, pays a better interest on the money invested than any other business, it is neither just nor right to expect impossibilities. Oftentimes a mine, from which every available pound of ore has been stoped will be placed on the market at a high figure, and the bullion returns will be shown of

past reductions. As well might a merchant pay a high figure for an empty store simply because in days gone by it had done a good business. Let the mine owner consider these matters. Let him be truthful of what he has to sell, for the investor will take accurate account of stock, and if his shelves are not empty and his price is in keeping with what he has to sell, he may dispose of his property.

### Float.

A good deal of guessing and disputing has always arisen between prospectors, over the percentage of metal contained in the ore of any new find, whether a galena or copper strike, until such time as assays have determined the facts. As all ores, whether galena, copper or iron, can contain only a certain percentage of metal, it is well for the prospector to know just what is the highest percentage of metal possible, and thus give him something to base his calculations upon. We submit the following figures taken from the *Miner and Electrician* of Spokane :

Magnetite (magnetic iron)	Iron	72.
Hematite (red oxide of iron)	"	70
Iron pyrites	"	46.6
Cuprite (red oxide of copper)	Copper	88.8
Malachite (green carbonate)	"	57.4
Azurite (blue carbonate)	"	55.2
Chalcopyrite (copper pyrites)	"	34.6
Galena (lead sulphide)	"	86.6
Zinc blend (zinc sulphide)	"	67.

An unusual method of discovering a goldfield is related by the Hon. E. H. Wittenson, Agent-General for Western Australia. In 1883 the

Mallinafield was discovered by a lad who, in picking up a stone to throw at a crow, observed a speck of gold in it, and reported it to the nearest resident magistrate. This gentleman was so excited at the news that he telegraphed to the then Governor, and stated that a lad picked up a stone to throw at a crow, but in his excitement omitted to say "and saw gold in it." So the Governor wired back these words: "What happened to the crow?"

Recent experiments with Canadian feldspar, by a prominent china manufacturer, have proved very satisfactory, and may result in a large export trade if cheap enough transportation can be obtained.

All of the Governments have fallen back upon copper, or compositions in which copper is the predominant metal, for sheathing their warships. Electroplating the bottoms of ships with copper has recently been experimented extensively with, and this does away with many of the old objections to copper sheathing. Where the copper plates were nailed on the ships, "pitting" nearly always started at the nail-holes. If the salt water was allowed to enter here, even in the smallest quantity, corrosion would begin at once, and in a short time do great damage to the steel hull. In electroplating, however, the copper sheathing is put on in one unbroken mass and there is no danger from "pitting". When the whole surface has been electroplated with copper a smooth and unbroken surface is presented, and it fits so closely that the sheathing cannot be removed without sometimes clipping off the iron.

It has been officially announced that the portfolio of mines is to be made an independent department in provincial management. This is as it should be. If the Minister of Mines will devote his attention to the duties of office he will have his hands full. Mining is now, admittedly, the most important branch of the country's resources, and as such it is entitled to a separate portfolio. It is earnestly to be hoped that the office will always be filled by a competent, energetic man, and if the proper selection be made the mining interests of the province will be materially advanced. *Kootenay Mining Standard.*

## Mines & Mining

### THE RISK OF MINING.

Gold is where you find it. Valuable mining properties have been walked over time and again by practical mining men, which are now paying mines. Experts have also too carefully turned down properties which, on development, have proved their judgment at fault. So much has been said as to the risk of mining, that a few words will not be out of place. When one puts money into a mine now-a-days, he knows there, or thereabouts, what ore there is in sight, and its approximate value per ton. The risk is not nearly so great as that connected with the mercantile business. Merchants ship their goods, on credit, thousands of miles distant. Comparing the returns of a paying mine, the risk is out of all proportions to the returns. It has been very just-

ly stated that: "In any well managed mine, the risk is out of all proportion to the returns, for where it may cost \$20,000 to open and develop a mine, so that it pays expenses and, finally dividends, the returns frequently run as high as \$100,000 in a single year. There is no other legitimate business that pays such profits."

The Hall Mines smelter is now in the market for lead and copper ores, and will compete with the outside smelters in the purchase of ores for custom smelting. By using custom ores the company expects, with the supply from the Silver King, to keep both furnaces running.

### QUESNELLE NOTES.

Mr. Leavitt, who represents an eastern company, has purchased the river leases on the Fraser between Quesnelle and the Cottonwood canyon, off Clark & Co. He is expecting his machinery shortly from the east for placing a dredge on the river. The prices paid for the river rights are said to be in the neighborhood of \$3,000 and some reservation of stock.

It is expected that the Oleson company will launch its dredge, already nearly completed on the Quesnelle, in the spring. The dredge built by Mr. Oleson for the company operating directly below Quesnelle last fall gave good satisfaction, and is generally credited with being a success.

Mr. Mack, at present of Quesnelle, recently discovered quartz of good grade in the vicinity of Quesnelle, the immediate neighborhood not being as yet made public. Quartz miners pronounce his specimens good.—*Province.*

The *Hamilton Herald* says that last year Canada imported from the United States steel rails to the value of about \$2,000,000. The year before our total imports of steel rails from the States amounted to about \$1,200,000. The value of our imports of "railroad iron and steel of all sorts" from Great Britain last year was \$67,834, as against \$124,115 the year before. In the the matter of steel rails. It is clear, the Canadian preferential tariff does not do Great Britain any good.

But the proper policy for Canada is a policy that will give the Canadian market neither to British nor American manufacturers. There is going to be an enormous quantity of steel rails used in Canada this year, next year, and in the years following. The demand will steadily increase. As the northwest fills up new railways will be needed, and all over Canada electric lines are being projected. The Canadian market for steel rails is now an important one, and is sure to grow in importance. Why should not the steel rails used in Canada be made in Canada? There is not in the world better iron ore for the manufacture of steel than we have in Ontario, and there is an unlimited supply of it. All that is needed is for the steel industry to get a fair start: and the legislative encouragement necessary to give it a fair start is the best policy for Canada.

What about the vast deposits of iron ore of Kamloops and district?

There is nobility about the occupation of a miner which attaches to few if any other callings. In other businesses a dollar made is a dollar won or snatched from the pocket of

a fellow competitor in the same line of business; but a dollar made by the miner makes the whole world that much richer, as it is taken from no man's pocket, but it comes in its native state from mother earth. It is a dollar which has no associations of crime, want, or misery to be ashamed of, and, unlike other productions, is not consumed or destroyed, but is a permanent contribution to the wealth of the community.

The Provincial Government has at last consented to make an appropriation for a mineral exhibit from British Columbia at the Paris exposition of 1900. When originally approached on the subject the government seemed to think that there was nothing to be gained by having the mineral wealth of the province represented at Paris, but wiser counsel happily prevailed and with the desired effect. The boards of trade of Rossland, Nelson and Vancouver, assisted by other influential public bodies brought their power to bear, and it is now an assured fact that British Columbia will have a fitting place at the exposition.—*Nelson Miner*.

#### The North Thompson River District.

By John F. Smith

I enumerated in your last issue the different class of minerals, both precious and base, which have been found to exist in the mountain ranges on both sides of the valley of the North Thompson river, among which I outlined briefly the surface limit of the coal beds as far as investigations have gone, and the extent of prospecting directed in their development, the results obtained from such efforts, which have been of a highly satisfactory nature,

giving it as my firm conviction, which is based on actual knowledge of the surface extent of those seams of coal, and the impetus this particular class of mining has given to labor, its encouragement for the introduction of other important branches, both mechanical and mercantile, in and about the locality of its operations, that through the natural course of events arising from the universal interests which are now being directed to nearly every class of mining in most remote parts, that the day is in the near approach when those valuable coal beds will receive the attention they deserve. We of course look for the realisation of this much desired end in the rapid development of deposits containing the more precious metal, such as that which was recently discovered on the south side of Dixon Creek, from which specimens have been taken containing high percentage of gold and silver. This is significant from the fact that Dixon Creek, which is situated about three miles distant, due north of Louis Creek, has produced, one time with another, considerable gold. Placer mining has been conducted off and on along the bed of the creek west of the point at which the vein in question has been discovered with indifferent success, extending over a number of years. While its production of the yellow metal was not of a nature to create any great stir, yet at one time considerable was shown in the creek, particularly during the operation of George Dixon, whose name the creek bears.

Mr. Dixon's courage was kept up in his prospecting by his frequent finding of nuggets, one of which I

exchanged weighing three and a half ounces, and afterward got \$54 in currency from the Bank of B.C. in this city for it. There was a piece of white quartz embedded in this nugget. All the gold taken from the creek was coarse, and very much scattered through what little gravel there was along the narrow bench of the creek. There being an abundance of boulders it became difficult and expensive to mine. The significant fact is that although repeated trials have been made not the smallest particle of gold was ever found east of the point where this vein has been unearthed, and although floats were frequently met with, with the exception of a few stringers cutting across the stratas, no sign of any vein of importance was ever seen, although frequently prospected for, the face being entirely covered with from four to five feet of dirt which had evidently washed over it since the break took place.

Knowing the situation as I do, it is to my mind beyond any question of a doubt that the gold hitherto found in the creek bed below came from the vein which is now being opened. If this opinion proves correct, the property will undoubtedly prove a valuable one. This circumstance however is another verification of my contentions with regards to the future of the North Thompson as a mineral producer, viz., this particular spot on Dixon Creek has been frequented for years, in fact a cabin had been erected at the very mouth of the present tunnel, in which to my knowledge at least six different parties have camped to work the creek and prospect for mineral lodes. Yet one

was right at their cabin door. My contention is the country is too large, the mineral extends and covers too extensive an area for the number who attempt prospecting in that section. The inclination being to find something better or the next man might, and so on until the system of prospecting has practically been regulated to what may be characteristically termed skirmishing.

This system I am confident will be changed as the situation becomes better understood, and the North Thompson will take her proper place among the mineral wealth producers of this province.

## Local Claims.

### THE COPPER MINES (LTD.), OF B.C.,

Has been formed with a capital of \$125,000, in 125,000 shares of \$1 each. Mr. F. J. Deane, of Kamloops, is the President of the Board of Directors, which is formed of Vancouver gentlemen, with W. Thos. Newman as superintendent of mines. The company has been formed to purchase and develop six claims, four of which are situated on Coal Hill, Kamloops, and two on Harrison Lake.

The Kamloops claims are the Earnscliffe and Norma, which adjoin the Iron Mask, the Con Verdant and the Gold Filled. Assays of ore from the Earnscliffe gave \$3.50 in gold and 17 per cent. copper. Total values \$33.80 per ton.

Several claims surrounding this group have made shipments, and

following are the returns from the smelter:

Iron Mask-Copper Queen gave on 70 tons, in separate lots, \$2.50 to \$4 in gold, and from 12 to 17 per cent. copper. Total average \$44 per ton of 2,500 lbs.

Iron Cap, adjoining the Con Verdant, on five tons trial shipment, \$58 in gold and several per cent. in copper.

The company has given three-fifths of the capital stock in payment of the purchase price, 50,000 shares having been set aside for working capital.

### THE O. K. GROUP.

The O. K. group, consisting of the O. K., Iron Chancellor, and Prince Charlie, owned by Messrs. Freeman Harding, Lane, and Williams, is one of the most promising properties on Coal Hill. The Group is situated S. E. of the Iron Mask about 5 miles S. of Kamloops. On the O. K. a shaft 60 feet has been sunk on a stringer about 8 inches thick of carbonates and iron oxides which gradually increases in width. At the 60 foot level a cross cut 25 feet west, and 24 feet east has been made, exposing in the west cutting a seam of silicates of copper running over 18 per cent copper. Six feet of this seam has been cut through, already and evidently there are several feet more.

Assays from the surface of the O. K. showed \$46 gold, and 18 per cent copper. On the Iron Chancellor, a quartz lead over 25 feet wide carrying gray copper and bornite, has been cross-cut.

On the Prince Charlie a tunnel has been driven 24 feet in on an iron dyke, cutting seven stringers of

copper pyrites, but as yet no body of ore has been struck.

Mr J. L. Brown claims that he has struck the Python lead on his claim the Isabel, and maintains that this lead runs through the Kimberly, Hecla, Jubilee, Shark, Isabel, and Python claims.

Mr Thomas Hornby is running a stage three times a week to Coal Hill and Jackolake, carrying passengers, freight, and mail, to all camps in that district.

There are rumours of a big deal with English capitalists, in connection with the Python Group.

As an instance of the wide circulation, and the good work which the *Kamloops Mining Gazette* is doing in the interests of the camp, the *British Columbia Review*, a journal published in London, England, and which circulates amongst the principal mining investors capitalists and financiers in Great Britain, contains three articles concerning the Kamloops camp. One entitled "A description of the Magnetic Iron Ore Deposits on Coal Hill" (by John Redman), was published in the *Kamloops Mining Gazette* of January last.

Work is proceeding on the Copper King, which claim looks more promising every day.

An offer was recently made to bond the Kimberly Group for \$75,000 but owing to the terms not being quite satisfactory to the owners, it was refused,

Assessment work has just been done on the Josie claim, which adjoins the Lucky Strike.

The Le Roi, La Reine, Anaconda, and War Eagle, a group of claims situated about one mile East of Mr R. H. Lyons' ranch on Cherry Creek, and owned by Messrs Lambert, Lyons, and Yuengling, have been bonded for \$10,000 to an English syndicate.

On every hand, in a confidential way, we hear of deals about to go through in connection with properties on Coal Hill. So far we are only at liberty to announce that Miss M. Jousaye has secured a 60 days' option on the Iron Mask.

According to the *Province* Mr. Wehrfritz has bonded the Golden Star for \$30,000, 10 per cent. of which was paid for in cash. The bonder was Major C. C. Bennett, of Vancouver, who left on Sunday last for England in the interests of his syndicate. It is intended to open up the property at once.

Assessment work is being done on the Iron Cap.

The valuable quartz and mica mines in the vicinity of Canim lake are receiving some attention. Mr W. Pearson of Clinton is now in that district on a tour of inspection.

The Pothook is starting up again full blast. The new hoisting machinery having arrived from California. It consists of a 6 H. P. hoist driven by a gasoline engine, and when this is in place, which, Mr Ashby expects will be by next Mon-

day, a force of about 25 men will be put to work. It is the intention of the manager to continue sinking on the main shaft, which is now 226 feet down, and to cross-cut both ways to find the walls.

Mr. Robert H. Lyons, one of the pioneer miners of Kamloops, B.C., was in the city yesterday on business connected with the Green Mountain group of mines which is about to be floated in London by a company of English capitalists. In conversation with a *Free Press* reporter Mr. Lyons said that assays from ore taken from the different prospects in this group had shown an average of about \$105 to the ton. The mines are principally gold yielding, with a fair percentage of copper and silver in the ore. Kamloops is at present, said Mr. Lyons, the centre of much active development work and the Iron Mask, of which he was the original discoverer, bids fair to become one of the richest mines in the west. The Pot Hook group are also being actively developed and there is every indication that some of the mines in the group will prove profitable investments to those interested in them — *Manitoba Free Press*.

The mining men continue to rush up into Cariboo. Mr J. B. Hobson manager of the Consolidated Cariboo Hydraulic Company of Forks of Quesnelle with his summer supplies being the last one to pass up, operations will soon commence.

#### THE MINING RECORDS.

Blizzard—6 miles S. of Kamloops, Ed. Bradley ; Feb. 2.

Golden Cash—on Dixon creek, 45 miles N. of Kamloops, W. W. Purdey ; Feb. 3.

White Cap—6 miles S. of Kamloops, 1 mile E. of Jacko Lake, Geo. D. Harrison ; Feb. 6.

Hope—7 miles S. of Kamloops, near Jacko lake, James Blair ; Feb 10.

Fatty—near Jacko Lake, L. Roderick ; Feb. 11.

Hecla (fraction)—4 miles S. of Kamloops, J. P. Dillon ; Feb. 16.

Last Chance—Adams Lake valley, 51 miles N. of Kamloops ; W. W. Purdey, Feb 16.

Cripple (fractional)—opp. Roper's ranch, Cherry Creek, J. Boulanger ; Feb. 24.

Damon—5 miles S. W. of Kamloops, J. Ladner ; Feb. 27.

Stirling—E. side of Coppor Creek, A. J. Colquhoun ; Feb. 28.

#### ASSESSMENT WORK.

Kamloops View—Thos. Hornby.  
Lillian of the Valley— do.

Homeward Bound—Jas. Delaney.  
Prince of Wales—J. H. Hill.

Earncliffe—T. A. Spink.  
Legal Tender—J. McCabe, Donaldsan and W. H. Ford.

Homestake—A. G. McDonald and O. Redpath.

Forest Queen—F. C. Jones Mining Coy.

Key— do.  
Alice Hey— do.

Henrietta— do.  
Maggie J.—C. Stotz.

Rothschild—A. Granger and A. McMorine.

Silver Nuggett—Geo. Tuch.

Eureka—Geo. Laurence.

#### TRANSFERS.

Lillian of the Valley—G. Laurence to Thos. Hornby.

Pilot—John Smith to W. Fitzpatrick and John Hardy.

Silver Nuggett—G. H. Inch, to G. H. Maurer.

North Star—John Graham to J. L. Brown.

Isabel—J. L. Brown,  $\frac{3}{4}$  to W. L. Crawford.

Silver Nuggett—G. H. Maurer to Dominion Consolidated Mines Coy. Limited.

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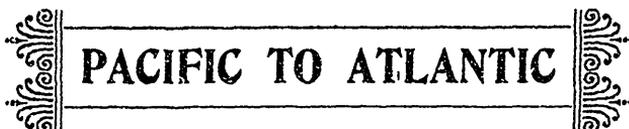
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