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# Kamloops Mining Record. 

THE KAMLOOPS MINING RECORD. KAMLOOPS, B. C.
I'ublishacd Monthly by T. I. Lecomingr.

All eommunications to be addressed to the Editor, The
 rates will be given on application to the publishere.
'IHE LATEST COMPANY.
The latest company to enter Coal Hill is called the Copper Nines Limited and the results of the initial few weeks of work are given below. This company purchased four claims in one group; now known as the Norma Group; and their operations so far have been in the direction of finding out if they had anything on these claims worthy of exploitation. The group consists of the Earnscliffe (a fractional claim), bounded on the west by the Norma, which adjoins the Victor, which again adjoins the Con Verdant. A shaft has been sunk on the Earnscliffe a depth of twenty-five feet, the last two feet having thirty inches of ore averaging about $\$ 22$ in gold and copper. A shaft is being sunk on the Norma; now down about fifteen teet; following a paystreak which began with a width of only a couple of inches and is already some eight inches: thick, lying on a perpendicular wall from which the ore breaks away by its own weight. This ore carries eight per cent. of copper and $\$ 32$ in gold, a total of $\$ 50$ per short ton, allowing 10 cents for the copper contents. On the Victor the ore lead has simply been shown to exist in carbonates and bornite forms. On the Con Verdant, about forty-five feet of open cross-cuts were made and some twenty feet of ore streaks exposed. At one point a shaft has been -tarted now down 20 feet and following a two foot streak of solid ore, carrying about 4 per cent. copper and $\$ 12.50$
in gold and rapidly showing more copper with corresponding increase in gold values. This prospect is very fine, and should the results be favorable as depth is sained, in anything like the same propertion as the present showi, $s$, the development shoukd provide considerable shipping ore for sacking from this time forward. Taking the whole into consideration it would be hard to find better prospects on Coal Hill, which has already shown as rood promise as any camp in the Province. The Copper Mines Limited is a company formed for tite single purpose of developing property and intending investors in copper or copper-gold property will assuredly find something to interest them very shortly in the Norma Group. These claims have the advantage of being situate directly in the centre of the camp and are surrounded by the most raluable prosperties and those from which shipments have already been made to the smelters with satisfactory returns. The Editor of the Reconn will be pleased to answer any queries in regard to any locations in the camp.

The fact that Kamloops is situated in the centre of an extensive mineral area is becoming more widely known, as is shewn by the number of mining men who have recently visited the camp to inspect some of the properties.

Althourh Coal Hill has received the lion's share of attention, wther points have been farorably considered. The large mineralized veins existing about Jamieson Creek have been visited recently by experts, and there is every reason to believe that some of the veins will be thoroughly tested in the immediate future.

Coal Hill holds its own, and doss more than
that. Deselopment is being continuously procecded with, and new finds made. The fact that a large body of ore has been found at the base of the hill wer which hundreds of prospectors have trampled every day fur nearly three years, goes to prove that even the limited Coal Hill area has not been thoroughly explored.

The outcome of the attempt to find placer gold in paying amount on Jamieson Creek will be awaited with interest. Placer mining was carried on formerly with fair success on the lower part of this Creck, but so far as we can learn no systematic effort was made to thoroughly work the ground, partly on account of the large cost of supplies and lumber. Present prices reduce the first cost to a minimum, and it is to be hoped that the enterprise of those who are making the venture now will be rewarded. Tranquille, Lewis and Barricre Creeks are also known to contain gold and may well repay the attention of those desiring to prosecute placer mining.

The changes in the Mining Act providing that all mining licenses shall expire on one and the same date is a beneficial one and will be found, in practice, to work out to the entire satisfaction of those holding licenses. Under the old system one was apt to let the date of renewal slip past, and thus give "ise to much inconvenience, worry and additional expense to get matters put straisht again. The new plan will obriate this. The day for renewal of mining licenses will be the miner's New Year's Day and easily remembered.

Coal Fill properties, and mining claims in other sections of the Kamloops camp, require capital for their development, and claim owners clamor for capitalists to invest their cash in their holdings. Assertions, based in many instances on the best of grounds, are made that with capital what are now promising prospects will soon be converted into paying mincs.

The great desideratum being capital, it is
only reawnalle to suppowe that the terms held out to incestors would be such as to induce them to supply the needed sinews of war. To cry out for "capital," and then heap up forbidding barriers of exacting terms would be foolish, and yet this has been done, and is being done at this day, by holders of claims in this camp. It is ridiculous to expect investors to pay cash down, or even any but a very small percentage of the price, for a claim, no matter how good it may be, in a new camp. Such conduct only succeeds in driving capital away and thus retards the development of the entire district. This is what is being done at the present time, and if claim owners are wise and alive to their best interests they will cease demanding sliyhigh prices with a large percentage cash on the nail, and be content with a fairly reasonable price on a working bond. Capital is needed here, and needed badly, but even capitalists want value for their money and if they are willing to go to the expense of finding out whether a certain claim is of value, and spend hundred or thousands of dollars in the process, before paying the price asked for it, Coal Hill claim holders should be content. The capitalist is like the shopper who before buying a supply of a given article prefers to first taste or otherwise test it, and is willing to pay for the taste. The merchant who would refuse to permit the tasting would in all likelihood lose a good customer. In demanding a high nayment down and refusing to make any kind of a deal until that is done that claim owner is like the shortsighted merchart; and he will likely lose his customer, i.e. the capitalist, who will soon find more amenable parties to deal with in some other of the many budding and blooming mining camps in B. C. This silly method is killing our own camp, and it is time to cry halt.

The Mining Record from now on will be issued monthly. The publishers when deciding to do this felt confident that the publication of all the latest up-to-date mining news in a neat and attractive form would be

of special interest to Kamloops people and to the advancement of the Coal Hill copper-gold camp. That their anticipation was correct has been verified by the largely increased demand made for the last two issues published. So great has this demand been that it will be necessary to almost double the number of copies previously published to meet the requirements.

## THE GLEN IRON MINE.

The Glen Iron Mine is situated along the line of the C.P.R. on the south shore of Kamloops Lake, thirteen miles west of the City of Kamloops and 237 miles east of Vancouver.

The property comprises about 320 acres of land, 170 of which are Crown granted, the balance, 150 acres, are held under the B. C. Provincial Mining Regulations; statutory work has been done each year and the company is taking measures to acquire the title to the same.

The northern portion of this property rises
stecply from the line of the C.P.R. track about 800 feet and slopes down gradually towards the south boundary. Near Cherry Creek, on the south side of the property, there are about 40 acres of flat land well adapted for building sites. The hill above mentioned is traversed by a number of powerful lodes of the best magnetite. The following is taken from the Geological Survey of Canada Annual Report, Vol. vii., 1894, page 342 B:
"In the autumn of 1892 the Glen Iron Mine was visited by Mr. McEvoy, who gives the following note on the deposits uncovered at that time:
"The ore is magnetite throughout, with a slight mixture of calcite and felspar in a few places, which, however, does not injure the ore for smelting. The following items are noted:
"1. An opening a few feet from the railway. filling an irregular angular fissure from two to six feet in width.
"2. Threc hundred feet south of last, a deposit of four feet of good ore, with five feet of mixed ore and country rock.
"3. Five hundred feet southward from last, a large deposit of 14 feet of grood ore, with 10 feet of mixed.


#### Abstract

"4. Thirty feet north-west of last, twelve feet of ore. " 5 . West of hast, a vein three feet thick. " 6 . South-west of last, numerous croppings of grood ore undeveloped. At a low estimate 10 per


 cent of the mass here is ore." 7 . North-cast of No. 3 a vein four to ten feet. This is the principal source of output at present, and is connected with the railway by an aerial tramway.
"All the veins run in easterly and westerly direction, and are nearly vertical or dipping northward at high angles."

The workings referred to in paragraph 7 are between 400 and 500 feet above the C.P.R. track, an adit is here cut along the road on a dry level and the ore is being stoped out through the surface. from 80 to 100 feet above, the vein has been traced for several hundred feet on the surface, and an estimate made that there are 250,000 tons of ore in sight above this level, and $2,000,000$ tons would be a very moderate estimate of the quantity of ore which this property will produce above the level of the C.P.R. track.

According to assays made on the large shipments of the ore to the different smelters the yield ranges from 60 to 68 per cent. of metallic iron.

In connection with this large deposit of high grade iron ore, it may not be out of place to mention that good coking coal can be had 55 miles up the North Thompson river, which is navigable for three months in the year, and this period is expected to be greatly lengthened by building wing dams on some of the river bars, which the Dominion Government are at present looking into. Analysis of this coal made by Dr. J. B. Harrison, as per annual report of the Geological Survey of Canada, Vol. ii., 1894, page 231 B., gives slow coking the following:


This percentage of ash would be greatly reduced by washing and thus make a first-class coke of it.

The cost of delivering ore on the car at the mine is at present about $\$ 1.25$ per ton; if the work was done on a larger scale with more labor-saving devices, this might be considerably reduced.

The rate for freight charged by the C.P.R. between the mines and seaport of Vancouver is $\$ 2.40$ per ton. This however, may be rc luced if shipping in larger quantity by special arrangement.
From the report ot Superintendent J. Flectwood Wells, the following particulars concerning the property are taken:
Samples from different parts of the deposit have
been assayed and analysed with results as follows:
Analysis by Reynolds, Carter \& Reynolds, iron and steel merchants, 18 St Swithin's Lane, London, Eng. Three samples were submitted with the following results:

|  | No. 1 <br> Sample. | No. 2 <br> Sample. <br> trace | No. 3 <br> Sample. |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| trace |  |  |  |

Silver, copper, tungsten and titanium were absent.
Two samples were submitted to Mr. W. E. Crichton, Oregon Iron Works, Oswego, U.S.A., and gave the following results:

No. 1 Sainple No. 2 Sample

| Iron | 67.25 | 64.97 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Silica. | 2.04 | 4.81 |
| Phosphordus | . 258 | . 155 |
| Sulphur. | 232 | \% |

The following is the result of an assay made at the Trail smelter, Trail, B.C.:
Gold.................................. . . 02 oz. per ton
Silver . . . . . . . . . . .. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . .trace
Iron.................. . . . . . . . . . . . . . 62.10 per ton.
Silica................................. 400
Assay made by W. Pellew-Harvey, Vancouver, B.C.:

Iron.... . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 66.60 per ton.
Gold none
Silver................................. 6 oz. per ton.
Lead. none
The main outcroppings occur on the summit of the hill to the southward, at a height above the railway track of some 500 feet, and a considerable amount of ore has been obtained from an open cut, from which a vein running east and west, 16 to 18 feet wide of grood ore was worked. Some 5,000 tons were taken from this vein until the intrusion of a more or less large rock fault led to its being discontinued for the present, and the last shipment this year was taken from the floor of the same vein as being more economically obtained. These upper workings are connected with the railway by an areil gravity tramway some 1400 feet in length.

Another important deposit of ore from which some 2,000 tons of ore was taken, is on a level with the railway track, where the ore occurs in large and lenticular masses. The ore has been extract-
ed to the level of the adjoining lake, underneath which it appears to go. A tunnel on the same level as the railway track out 600 feet to the westward of the above described deposits, has been driven with the idea of ultimately striking the main deposits which outcrop so prominently on the top of the hill, assuming those veins to hold the samedip, northerly, which they show where opened on the top. The tunnel would require to be driven some 385 feet; at present it is only in 165 fect. Several small seams of ore were encountered, but nothing large enough to be economically worked was struck in that distance.

With regard to surface showings of ore on this property, it is probably unique, as the whole summit of the hill for a width of 400 feet or more, is a mass of outcroppings of ore of the finest quality. In one instance a huge bluff some 20 feet high of solid ore stands out. It is almost impossible to estimate the amount of ore in sight, but it is very considerable, and were proper facilities for handling the ore to hand, a very large daily output for years to come could be relied upon. Until more development work is done, the size and extent of the body of ore under the surface can only be conjectured.

## THE COMING CAMP OF B.C.

The mining districts around Kamloops Lalee have not yet received the attention which they merit from the outside world. Ur'ike many of the localities of British Colunibia in which mines are situated they do not require the expenditure of large sums of money on lines of transportation before the ores can be handled with facility. The copper and cinnabar propositions of Copper Creek are close to the Lake of Kamloops, on the south side of which runs the C.P.R. The gold ores and the coal deposits of the North Thompson can be reached by steamer and also by the wagon road. The copper and lead ores of Shuswap Lake can be tapped by steamboat lines running from them to the C.P.R. at Sicamous, and the copper propositions immediately tributary to Kamloops are few of them more than eight miles from the railroad. It is in this last district, usually known as the Coal Hill district, that most of the money interests expended has been laid out. This, however, is a mere trifle in view of the large number of claims over

which it has been divided. When we consider how many of the mines that are successful to-day were of no account until $550,-$ 000 or $\$ 100,000$ had been expended on them, and note that the famous Witwaterstrand owes its sudden rise and its phenomenal success to the fact that scarcely a mine which was floated in England to operate there had a working capital of less than $\$ 125,000$ (many of them having $\$ 300,000$ or $\$+00,000$ ), we realize that we must seek the aid of capital in order to transform the district into a great mining camp. The work already done has certainly shown up some large bodies of ore, nearly all of which appear to be low grade, and leads one to the conclusion that the ore deposits are for the most part concentrating propositions which carry 4 or 5 per cent. copper. Concentrating in 50 and 100 ton mills would cost only about 50 cents a ton, which at present prices is about what is paid for five pounds of copper, so that it will be easily seen that given a large body of ore which can be cheaply extracted there may be large dividends in ore carrying 2 per cent. copper. There are favorable localities for the erection of several concentrators between Kamloops and the lake which would only be some three miles from the centre of the mining district. The outcrops of coal in the neighborhood point to the possibility of obtaining the necessary fuel for the smelters on the spot. It seems remarkable that so little energy has been displayed in endeavoring to find coal in view of the indications, sceing how much the discovery of a workable coal seam would benefit the neighborhood. The search for the mineral would necessitate the putting down of several diamond drill holes at certain points. In the Cherry Creek and Copper Creek districts work is being steadily carried on with every prospect of success. In this latter locality the Cinnabar mines have been long closed down, but it is to be hoped that work will be recommenced and carried out in a more sensible manner; as the way in which tunnels have been driven and shafts sunk without any sign of ore is astounding, while
the outcrops of cinnabar were scarcely touched at all. It now appears that the copper mines of the district will be its mainstay, and will before long force it to the front. They resemble those of Coal Hill in that they are mostly large low grade ore bodies. It is greatly in favor of the whole of the locality to which this article refers that nearly all the ore bodies are situated along the edges of dikes which occupy deep-seated fissures and may therefore be expected to continue to a great depth. The whole region is like most successful mining districts, a region which has experienced great volcanic activity and in which hot springs have been at work at a very recent period. To the latter action lay be attributed the deposition of the cinnabar over a large district of which Copper Creek is a part, and from which we may expect a large production of quicksilver in the near future.

G. F. Monceton.

## S150,000 REFUSED FOR THE COPPER KING.

The owners of the Cooper King last week refused $\$ 150,000$ for their property. That this was a good offer there can be no doubt, as up to the present stage of development no very large sum of money has been expended and had the owners disposed of it at this figure would have reaped an ample return on the money invested. That they refused this offer is to be regretted, as it goes without saying that the intending purchaser before making the final payment must spend a large amount of money both in Kamloops and on the development of the property. The following from the Inland Sentinel gives one a fair idea of the work done:
"The development of the Copper King is being conducted in a workmanlike manner and the high value of the ore fully warrants the expense incurred by the owners in carrying on this work. The claim is situated near Cherry Creek, in close proximity to the Glen

## W. THOS. NEWMAN, M. F. M. I.

Rejoorts. :-: :-: Managemant.

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Iron Mine, the rich copper deposit lying to the south of the big iron dyke.
"A shaft is down some 45 feet and is substantially timbered. Ore was struck a few feet below the grass roots and has been followed by an incline with ever increasing satisfaction, the high class of the ore being maintained throughout. The full width of the ledge has not been demonstrated, but it has been proved to extend to nine feet, two of these being high grade ore, mainly erubiscite and chalcopyrite with some chalcocite. Between the copper ore and the footwall is a narrow seam of pyrites carrying high gold values.
"Water caused a good deal of inconvenience in sinking, and as the claim is located on a high hill, the shaft being almost at the summit, the owners determined to drift a tunnel and this is already in some 70 feet. It is expected that the ledge will be reached before going much over 150 feet, and this will give a vertical depth of 200 feet. The tunnel will serve the double purpose of draining off the water and for the extraction of ore. Several tons of ore, carefully sorted into first and second grades, are on the dump and being sacked for shipment."

## NOTES.

Assessment work was recorded on fortyfive claims during April last.

A body of magnetic iron has been exposed on the Brownic carrying coppe; pyrites.

A large body of quartz nearly 50 feet wide has been discovered between Kamloops and Tranquille assaying from 52 to 540 in gold besides carrying some silver.

The Copper King, Copper Jack and Tacoma have formed into a company a.d became incorporated last April. The capital of the company is 5200,000 divided into 100,000 shares of SI each.

Worl has again been started on the Delaney Fraction. It is the intention of the owners to put down the shaft to a depth of 100 feet and then crosscut in order to find the hanging wall.

The Chieftain Group, situate on Sugar Loaf, consists of four full claims. Considerable work has been done on two of the claims, two 50 feet shafts having been sunk. Ore has been followed all the way from the surface, assays from which go $\$ 21$ in gold and 6 to 12 per cent. in copper.
E. C. Wood, Civil and Mining Engineer and Mineral Surveyor, came here in company with W. T. Newman last month. Mr. Wood is at present engaged making a survey map of the claims on Coal Hill and immediate vicinity and when completed will be first-class in every particular. The camp has long been in need of an accurate map.
H. R. Bellamy, M.E., of Nelson, is at work up the North Thompson River testing the alluvial gravels with the intention of building a dredge. He reports the richness of the dirt fully up to his expectations and expects that his company wili put on a dredger at an early date. The company have a lease of two miles of the Thompson River and one and a half miles of Jamieson Creek.

The drift from the 63 -foot level on the Nooday is in 41 feet on the vein, running west. The ore body continues rery even at three feet in width. It is the intention of the owners to crosscut here to the footwall, as on the surface two ore shoots are showing, with a horse eight feet wide separating them. It is expected that the ore body will be about six feet wide when the two shoots join. On completing this crosscut sinking will be continued to the 100 foot level, when a drift will be run east on the vein. The quartz still pans high in free gold.


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Tenderfoot-Redpath \& Fulton.
Adin-K. Coughinit.
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Hope--Iruth Mining Co.
Jemite-Truth Mining Co.
Iron Cnp-T. Stewart.
Quern of Map-M. Delaney.
Pearl-C. Schwnib.
Tiberatos-J. Delaney.
Butte-G. A. Sharpe.
Cycle (Eraction)-W. Buxton and A. Fenton.
Peacock-Morrell. Hill, Hall \& Brett.
Norma-Lopper Mining Co.
The work that has so far been done on the Delaney Fraction, situate between the Iron Mask and Pothook properties, has shown up a ledge 20 fect in width, which can be traced for a considerable distance on the surface. The gangue appears to be a gabbro, containing silica and heavy spar. The ledge is well mineralized, containing copper pyrites and Peacock copper and assays from 56.50 to tos in gold and copper. The shaft is down 30 feet.


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