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Oct 1947
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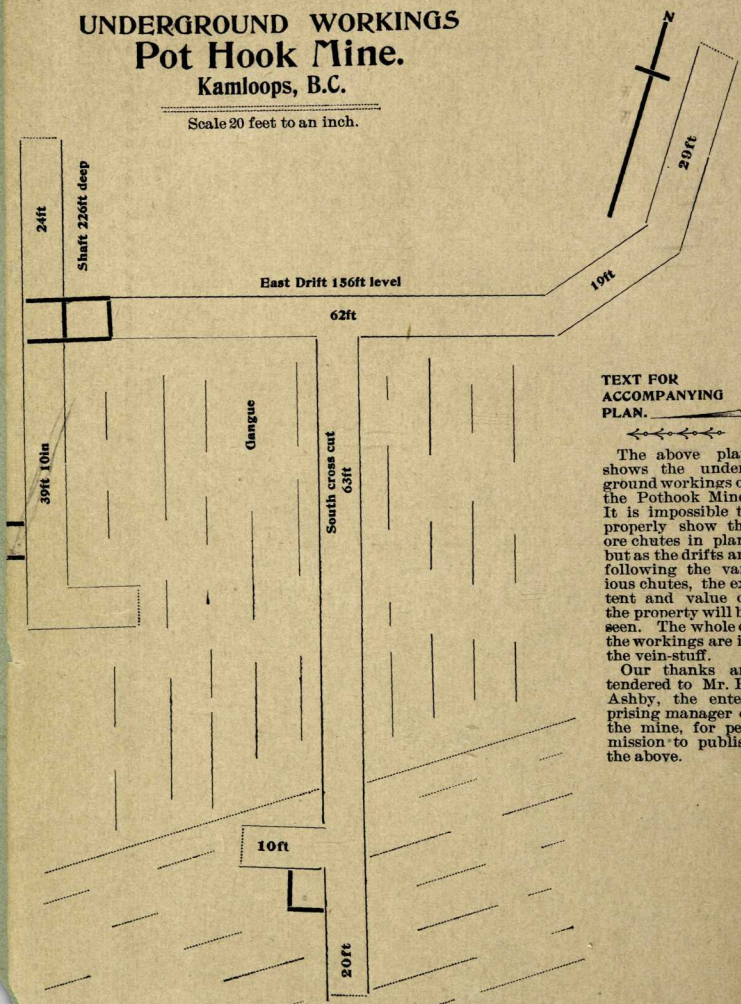
to AR

UNDERGROUND WORKINGS
Pot Hook Mine.
Kamloops, B.C.

Scale 20 feet to an inch.



TEXT FOR ACCOMPANYING PLAN.

The above plan shows the underground workings of the Pothook Mine. It is impossible to properly show the ore chutes in plan, but as the drifts are following the various chutes, the extent and value of the property will be seen. The whole of the workings are in the vein-stuff.

Our thanks are tendered to Mr. H. Ashby, the enterprising manager of the mine, for permission to publish the above.

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Kamloops Mining Gazette.

JANUARY, 1899. No. 1.

What We Think.

With this issue we once more make our debut, this time under a new name, trusting that we shall still be accorded the same patronage that was extended to us when we ran the first mining paper ever started in Kamloops. Up to the present we have not thought it worth while to copyright the title of this little production, as we think it would be a superfluous waste of cash, and besides, we do not think there are any more people left in Kamloops or its vicinity dishonest enough to try and steal the product of another man's brains without either asking permission or giving the usual credit. Shakespeare was evidently a man of wide experience, and when he wrote the time honored saying "What's in a name? A rose by any other name would smell as sweet," no doubt he had in his mind some fellow who had tried to steal one of his plays and pass it off as one of his own. Enough said. We believe push, energy and ability counts every time, and we are willing to stand or fall by the verdict of the public. The journal shall speak for itself.

Our subscription rates are $1 per year, and for the present we intend issuing monthly. We intend giving mining news from all over British Columbia, paying particular attention to Kamloops and its vicinity. Correspondence and any information relating to mining matters will always be welcome. In our next issue we hope to be able to reproduce photographs of some of the principal mining properties in the neighborhood, as we intend to thoroughly advertise the camp. If any one has a mining proposition that he wishes to place on the market, send us the information and we will publish it free of charge.

This journal will be circulated in England among the leading stockbrokers and others interested in British Columbia securities, and we intend making it a credit to the camp. Merchants and others who deal in miners' and prospectors' supplies will find it to their advantage to advertise in these columns. Our rates are cheap, and our circulation—well, before long it will be hard to find a miner or a prospector who does not carry around a copy of the *Gazette* in his pocket.

Mr. W. A. Carlyle, who is probably one of the most practical mining men in the Province, suggests that an amendment be introduced into the Mineral Act which would compel a locator of a claim to do his first year's assessment within sixty days of the location of the claim, the object being to prevent the re-locating of claims by men who had no intention of working themselves, whose methods only retard the progress of a camp. If the suggestion would remedy the evil without imposing unnecessary hardships on the bona fide prospector the suggestion would be good, but it would prove unworkable. In the warmer portions of the Province and in the more accessible it would be all right, but in the inaccessible portions to the north of us, and during the begin-

ning of winter, it could only cause the genuine mining man greater hardships than he has already, and after all, at the end of sixty days the claim could be re-located in the old way. It seems to us that any such regulations as will tend to stop the evil must be modified by locality. What is perfectly fair in one place is a hardship in another, and no hard and fast rule can yet be laid down for the entire Province until the means of transportation are nearer to an equality. If, however, the putting in force of any such clause was left to the discretion of Gold Commissioner it might work, but the Gold Commissioners have already a great deal of responsibility thrust upon them and cannot be expected to carry more. It is in such matters as these that the B. O. Chamber of Mines should come forward with some suggestion. The evil is apparent to anyone, and where there is an evil there should be a remedy.

Local Claims.

THE ETHEL JEAN.

Situated seven miles southwest of Kamloops. There is a lead over 100 feet wide of gold and copper bearing rock assaying high. The formation is diorite, with a heavy iron capping, well crystalized and showing abundance of copper carb onates. From the work done on this claim it has the appearance of being on the Pot-hook lead.

THE BROWNIE.

Situated 6 miles S. W. of Kamloops. This is a syenite formation with iron capping carrying gold and copper pyrites. There is a lot of work done on this property and at present is a very fine looking prospect and can be had at a prospect figure.

LAURIER.

This is a volcanic formation cut by a 4-foot vein of black lime rock, carrying grey copper and gold. There is some very nice ore to be seen on the dump at present and it is the general opinion that this property will yet prove a bonanza with a very little outlay.

HORSESHOE.

This claim is situated in close proximity to the Iron Mask (which is shipping ore) and is a diorite formation with a fissure vein of rose quartz carrying peacock copper and gold. The vein is 10 feet wide.

THE RED EAGLE.

Situated about 3½ miles south of Kamloops and joins the Kimberly Co.s' group on the west. This claim appears to have a large deposit of decomposed quartz matter carrying gold and silver. A 20-foot shaft was sunk with very encouraging results, as well as considerable surface cuts and stripping.

THE KIMBERLY GROUP.

Work is being steadily prosecuted on this well-known claim and the tunnel is now more than 90 feet in length, cutting through in its course several promising looking stringers, but is yet not tapping the main lead, which evidently dips considerably to the south.

THE DAKOTA GROUP.

Situated about 5 miles S.W. of Kamloops and in the immediate vicinity of the Iron Cap and Pot Hook mines. This group comprises 4 claims—the Dakota, Truth, Hope and Jennie—all of which show strong copper indications on the surface. On the Dakota there are 4 distinct leads running the full length of the claim and parallel with each other, and averaging from 4 to 40 feet in width. The capping on these leads is a high quality of magnetic iron carrying silica, with iron and copper pyrites, which assayed near the surface about $10 in gold and silver and 5 per cent. copper. On one o

D. B. Hewett

the smaller veins an incline shaft some 30 feet in depth was sunk, which exposed a strong capping of magnetic and hematite ores, also a small shoot of rich looking copper quartz gangues. The contacts are of the usual kind to be found throughout this camp, an eruptive diorite and gabbro.

The Truth, which joins the Dakota on the west, has a very thin copper showing. Two apparently distinct leads are to be seen on this claim, both running in an easterly and westerly direction. Some shafting and a series of open cuts and surface strippings as assessment work has been done in the Truth. Much decomposed gold snd copper bearing vein matter is to be seen in a 15-foot shaft on one of the leads, which looks small, but true. In a 10-foot hole on the other vein some very rich looking quartz rock is to be found carrying about $6.50 in gold and silver and nearly $100 in copper. The other two claims, viz. the Hope and the Jennie, which complete one of the most promising groups in the Coal Hill district, have not been opened up as yet, but the surface indications are much similar to those found on the Truth. This property is owned by the Truth Mining Co.

THE WOODBINE,

Situated in the Cherry Creek district, is a strictly white quartz free milling proposition and apparently a very defined lead with good contacts of schists and diorite. The lead can be traced for several hundred feet along the face of a high bluff and measures about 11 feet between the walls.

THE TOUGH NUT GROUP.

Situated about 16 miles N.E. of Kamloops, on Saddle Mountain, between the Back Valley and the South Thompson, owned by W. L. Ogleby, is a very promising looking prospect. The surface croppings assayed high in silver and $1.50 in gold. A small amount of work has been done, exposing three well defined veins of about 2 feet each, all assaying well. This prospect is in the same belt as the Homestake and the ore is very similar. Mr. Ogleby is of the opinion that this country deserves to be more prospected.

THE HOUST,

Situated at Jacko Lake, near Mr. Flett's Ranche, is also owned by Mr. W. L. Ogleby. This is a free milling proposition and assayed from $12 in gold on the surface. Assessment work will be done on the claim next spring.

Float.

The order-in-council of last year providing relief against forfeiture owing to the lapse of a free miner's certificate has been rescinded. Free miners will therefor do well to bear this in mind, and avoid the often very serious consequences, of allowing their certificates to expire.

According to a report of Dr. Le Neve Foster the total output of gold from quartz in Great Britain last year was valued at £6,282.

The Millie Mack group on the Blue Grouse Mountain, Slocan district, is to be incorporated. The incorporators are: H. E. Forster, of Kamloops, and F. M. Wells and C. H. Woodhouse, of Rossland.

Four thousand dollars in gold, says the Stickine River *Journal*, has been taken from an eight-foot hole on Capt. C. P. Dyer's Gold Standard group of seventeen claims, located on Cleveland Peninsula, sixty miles south of Wrangel. Dyer has this gold in the form of a brick, worth $3,500, and some ore specimens filled with nuggets and wire gold. One piece has its flat side literally plated with gold an eighth of an inch thick. At the point where the shaft was sunk there is a great fault in the fissure, which is from eight to eighteen inches wide and filled with spar and quartz, parted from the walls by clay seams. A large quantity of quartz lying next

to this clay seam on the hanging wall was plated with gold in the manner described. The gold contained in his brick was pounded out in a mortar by Dyer in less than a month. An arrastra just erected at the mine is expected to grind out $5,000 worth every twenty-four hours from the rich ore now in sight.

A bond has been given on the Copper Jack and Copper King at Cherry Creek for $20,000. It is a working bond the payments extending over two years. The bonders will have the privilege of shipping the ore, retaining 75 per cent. of the profits. the owners taking the balance.

"The mining of mica is the poetry of mining," says Godey's. "It is impossible to conceive of a more exciting and fascinating employment. The vein of mica bearing quartz, lying between rocks of different formation, has been found. The cap rock has been blasted away. Little 'nigger-heads'—small lumps of crumbling mica mixed with slate and ether rock —are growing plentiful. The rock is carefully examined by the experienced miner, and all indications are that mica will soon be found. A blast is made. The rock and debris are cleared away, and there in the bottom is a block of the precious stuff, a ragged corner showing itself black and glittering in the white quartz in which it is embedded. With the tips of the fingers the miner gently and affectionately brushes away the dirt and small stones which partly cover it. Its thickness is carefully noted, its position in the rock learnedly discussed, and many a speculation indulged in as to its size and quality. The hole is quickly drilled, the small blast is made, just loosening the rock, and all eagerly crowd around, as one of the men with his pick pulls away the broken stone. There it lies, a black glittering mass, 9 or 10 inches thick and irregular in shape, as all blocks of mica are. A good sized block, and if solid and of a perfect cleavage, will be worth many dollars. The excitement is not allayed, however, and will not be until the block is split open and we know how it looks on the inside. It is a very bad thing to split open a block at the mine, and contrary to all rules. for there is danger that the fine, polished faces will be scratched and a sheet —thin, indeed, but valuable—will have to be taken off and thrown away."—*Kootenay Mining Standard.*

The Beginning of an Assay.

Imagine a gold mine. You may select many climates — Siberia or Africa, Klondike or Australia, California or India. Situate your mine where you will, so long as it be a gold mine the procedure of assaying is the same all the wide world over. Select a mass of ore weighing perhaps fifty pounds and smash it up. Do not expect to see any gold in it, because the precious metal is probably so thinly and uniformly scattered through the quartz that it is impossible to spot a grain together. Continue grinding the ore until it is in the form of powder. This powder is heaped into a cone, which is divided into four parts, of which the sampler takes two whose angles are opposite to one another. Mix these two parts thoroughly and again divide into four; take two portions again, and so on till a sample of convenient bulk is obtained. By this logical method the sample yielded is, on any ordinary calculation of probability, certain to represent accurately the original mass taken.

A certain quantity of this sample is now weighed out, two equal amounts being taken as checks upon each other. The weighing may be done in denominational values of either grammes or assay tons. The assay ton is a most convenient invention and is very simply explained. The ordinary ton contains 32,666.6 ounces; if, then, we make a unit (an assay ton) weighing 326,667 grammes, each .001 of a gramme will equal one ounce per ton. Thus no calculation is needed at all to estimate the gold richness of an ore per ton.—*Chambers' Journal.*

Mines & Mining

Among the comparatively unknown mining regions of the province is the country around Shuswap lake, near Sicamous, on the main line of the C. P. R. Although so near to transportation, both by rail and by water, yet through a curious neglect the development of that district has been almost overlooked, while other parts of British Columbia have forged rapidly ahead. The formation of the country is almost identical with that of the Rossland camp. The ledges are immense deposits of sulphide ores, carrying on the surface gold and copper values, mixed with quartz. One point of dissimilarity is the presence of zinc blende, which is found in the Shuswap country. Surface values go as high as $20. The same New York people who are interested in the Mother Lode in Greenwood camp are now reported to be examining the Blue Bird and the Finance group, on Salmon Arm, about five miles north of Sicamous, on the east side of the lake. George Lynch of Rossland is one of the owners of the Finance. Isaac Barrass Atkinson, C. & M. E., of Rossland examined the group lately. He says that the country has a brilliant future, although it, like the Rossland camp, requires a liberal outlay for developement.—*Rossland Miner.*

The newly discovered ledges which have been located by J. W. Pearson, J. G. Mitchell, and Hugh Murray, are situated some ten miles west of Clinton. The trail leading to the mines is excellent, and with very little repairs a wagon could be taken over it. The ledge is from seven to eight feet wide and can be traced for miles. A sample rock which was shown to our correspondent looked remarkably rich, the gold being visible to the naked eye. Where the mines are located an abundance of fine timber and water supply can be had, so in the event of the establishment of a milling plant all the required facilities could be easily obtained. T. Derby, of Crow's Bar, has also a location in this vicinity and values it very highly. J. Hollingsworth, W. Walker and Mrs. Walker, have locations south of the town. The ledge is some 14 feet wide and assays as high as $34.44 in gold to the ton; more than that, this group is only about five miles from town.—*Ashcroft Mining Journal.*

The first boom in Omineca occurred during 1870-1873 and during that time exciting scenes where witnessed and fortunes quickly made. Towns at once sprung up on Germanson and Manson Creeks, and the following amounts were taken out: Germanson creek, one million dollars; Manson creek, $750,000; Black Jack Gulch, $600,000. The population then was about 800 and properties could only be worked which yielded immense amounts per day as all food had to be packed in on the back a distance of some 600 miles; the Cariboo road not being in existence then. All articles of food such as bacon, flour, sugar, etc., sold at the uniform rate of 50 cents per pound. Then came word of the Cassiar discoveries and the Omineca country with all its wealth was left in the hands of three old-timers who were quite content with their surroundings. Germanson creek proved to be the richest in the district, and can generally be said to be shallow although very deep towards the mouth. High gravel benches and and banks extend almost all along its course and carry gold almost from the grass roots to bedrock. The creek bed is secured by the St. Anthony Exploration company, while a syndicate consisting of Sir Charles H. Tupper, Hon, W. McInnes, Sir G. Robertson and others have claims which will be worked this year.

Slate creek was discovered about the same time as Manson creek, but owing to having such a slight fall the miners were unable to get to bedrock and only skimmed off the rims. C. McKinnon says that a shaft was sunk by seven men, one working

and two hoisting, the others were washing and cutting logging, the result giving $40 to each man per day. In 1895 Col. Wright, representing the 43rd Mining and Milling company of Ottawa, secured this property and have spent $100,000 up to date in getting ready to work. Everything is now complete with the most modern machinery and all parties concerned are confident of a good share in Omineca gold next year.

Several charters have been obtained by influential companies for the building of a railroad from Ashcroft or Kamloops to Manson creek and another from Vancouver to Hazleton. Either of these would be of great help and there is little doubt but that one of these prospects will go through.—*The Province.*

Mr. Uren, of Clinton, together with his partners, is at present engaged in working what may turn out one of the bonanzas of the country. He has located an immense bed of natural soda, and intends to get it on the market right away.

A Description of the Magnetic Iron Ore Deposits on Coal Hill.

(By John Redman.)

SITUATION.

These deposits extend from Cherry Creek Station, 12 miles west of Kamloops, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, in an easterly direction, over a portion of Coal Hill to Sugar Loaf Hill, a small mountain 5 miles southwest of Kamloops.

EXTENT.

The outcroppings extend about 6 miles with a width of from ½ a mile to 1½ miles. They form a series of low bluffs, showing ore of uniform quality over the whole area. In the depressions and in many places on Coal Hill the outcroppings of the veins are covered with a deposit of boulder clay from 6 inches to 20 feet in thickness. A series of open cuttings show the iron ore to be uniform and continuous, and large quantities of ore can be obtained in many places by quarries and open cuttings, at a cost of not more than 50 cents a ton at the present rate of wages.

DEVELOPMENT.

Portions of these deposits have been opened and worked for some years in the neighborhood of Cherry Creek, and a reference thereto occurs in the report of the Geological Survey for 1896, page 341B.: "IRON.—"The occurrence of considerable "quantities of magnetic iron ore "and the general conditions under "which it is found in the rocks com-"posing Cherry and Battle Bluffs, "on Kamloops Lake, are elsewhere "mentioned (p. 157B.) The largest "of these deposits which have been "discovered lie near the west end of "Cherry Bluff. These were noted "in my report of 1877, and an assay "by Dr. B. J. Harrington is there "quoted which shows the ore to "contain 66.83 per cent. of metal-"lic iron, with very little phospho-"rous or sulphur. A property cov-"ering the principal known de-"posits near the west end of "Cherry Bluff, with an area of 200 "acres, was secured and named the "Glen Iron mine. The ore deposits "have since been developed and "worked intermittently, producing, "according to the reports of the "Minister of Mines, an aggregate "quantity of 4,700 tons up to the "close of 1894. The ore has been "shipped to the coast and most of "it to the State of Washington." Since 1894 about 3,000 tons have been shipped and the veins have been proved over the area mentioned. The veins run in an easterly and westerly direction, and are nearly vertical or dipping northward at very high angles.

ASSAY VALUE.

Specimens from different portions of the deposits have been assayed and analysed by competent authorities. Copies of some of the results are herewith appended. 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 Samp.	*No. 2 Samp.*	*No. 3 Samp.*
Moisture	trace	trace	trace
Silica	4.21%	3.85%	4.05%
Peroxide of Iron	63.56 "	62.29 "	65.71 "
Protoxide of Iron	26.13 "	24.98 "	22.17 "
Manganese	trace	trace	trace
Alumina	3.78 "	3.08 "	3.05 "
Lime	1.00 "	3.85 "	3.46 "
Magnesia	.39 "	.24 "	
Sulphuric Acid	1.58 "	1.70 "	.17 "
Phosphoric Acid	trace	trace	trace
Carbonic Acid	none	1.03 "	.82 "
Comb. Moisture	.66 "	.55 "	.48 "

Silver, copper, tungsten and titanium were absent.

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

	No. 1 Sample.	*No. 2 Sample.*
Iron	67.25 per cent.	64.97 per cent.
Silica	2.04 "	4.81 "
Phosphorous	.258 "	.155 "
Sulphur	.232 "	.187 "

The following is the result of an assay made at the Trail Smelter, Trail, B.C.:

Gold	.02 per cent.
Silver	trace
Iron	62.10 "
Silica	4.00 "

The following is a copy of an assay made by Mr. Mr. W. Pellew-Harvey, Vancouver, B.C.:

Iron	66.50 per cent.
Gold	none
Silver	6 oz. per ton.
Lead	none

These results, obtained from samples from various parts of the deposits, show that they are unique in their uniform richness and purity. For the manufacture of crucible steel they are probably not surpassed by any of the known deposits of the whole world. Their known extent at the present time will guarantee a high daily production for a period of at least thirty years. The amount of ore in sight is estimated at 1,000,000 tons.

SMELTING FACILITIES.

The deposits are adjacent to the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Thompson River. The production of coke on the line of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway will enable coke to be brought to the works at a minimum of cost. On the banks of the Thompson River, a few miles distant, are large deposits of limestone, capable of being quarried and floated down the river right to the works at very small cost. The deposits are also most favourably situated for direct and cheap shipping of the ore to Vancouver for treatment on the coast, if that should be thought more desirable or economical.

FACILITIES FOR WORKING AND SHIPPING

Well-made and graded roads traverse the district, connecting the different portions with the river, the railway and the City of Kamloops. There are no engineering difficulties to contend with in the mining or transport of ore or material.

TIMBER AND WATER.

The country is of the nature of an undulating elevated tableland, open, with a moderate amount of timber. Large rafts of the finest timber are also brought down both the north and south branches of the Thompson River, on the banks of which are several large sawmills. The climate is mild, and work is carried on throughout the year. Water can be obtained in any part of the district, and there are several water-courses from which in the future considerable power can be obtained.

All the conditions for the mining and handling of large quantities of ore in the most economical manner are here found, and there is every advantage for its cheap conversion into crucible steel and the placing of it on the market. The consumption of rolled iron and crucible steel in this Province alone is over $500,000 worth per annum, the duty collected on it amounting to an additional $128,285 per annum. The railway extension and development in this Province and west and northwest of Canada will cause a great demand in the immediate future. The best market for steel produced on the Pacific coast will undoubtedly be in China and Japan, and the products of works established here would obviously have a great advantage over any of the present steel producing works of the world, and will certainly rank amongst the most profitable of them.

North Thompson River Coal Lands.

Writing of these coal beds, Sir G. W. Dawson, Chief of the Canadian Geological Survey Department, says there is no evidence of a tumultuous deposit—that the coal seams show considerable regularity. The coal-bearing character of the formation appears to persist throughout the section, and a further examination by boring may at any time become desirable.

In 1892 Mr. McEvoy, his assistant, revisited the locality and reported that a tunnel running northward from Coal Creek had showed the following section:

Coal	6 inches.
Sandstone	2 feet.
Coal	9 inches.
Sandstone	6 inches.
Coal	18 inches.

Besides these an underlying seam of coal is reported. An analysis made by Dr. B. J. Harrington showed the following results:

	Fast Coking.	*Slow Coking.*
Hygroscopic water	2.22	2.22
Volatile combustible matter	38.10	32.05
Fixed carbon	46.76	52.81
Ash	12.92	12.92
	100.00	100.00
Coke	59.68	65.73
Ratio of volatile to fixed combustion	1.23	1.65

Fast coking gave a bright and firm coke, which, on burning away, left a reddish, white ash. By slow coking the powder was agglutinated only in the bottom of the crucible.

In 1892 a report was made on the property by interested parties, as follows:

"The property is situated on the east bank of the North Thompson River, 51 miles from Kamloops by tee C.P.R. survey. An opening to which a wagon road has been constructed has been made on the property, about one mile distant from the banks of the North Thompson River, which is navigable throughout the greater part of the year. The coal croppings are shown by a cut through the mountains to the south of the property. The seams measure on the outcrop 7 feet 6 inches and 8 feet respectively. The lower seam bears close resemblance to cannel coal. The upper seam, on which development is bein prosecuted, from which samples have been taken, showed at the opening of the tunnel three veins of coal 11 inches, 7 inches and 4 inches with fire-clay partings, the roof and pavement being sandstone. A tunnel has been driven on a level on a strike of the coal east by east a distance of 45 feet. At this point the two lower veins had thickened to 22 inches, the partings between them being reduced, whilst that between the 4-inch vein had increased. A curve was made here to the true pitch of the vein E. 30 deg. S., dipping 23 deg., leaving the 4-inch vein on top, and fellowing the roof of the 22-inch vein by taking up two feet of the pavement. At a distance of 45 feet the 22-inch vein increased to 42 inches, the natural roof not yet appearing, the increase having come in from the bottom.

The height of the tunnel is 5 feet 5 inches, and there is about 2 feet of fire clay between it and the sandstone roof.

At a distance 35 feet from the first set of timbers the vein measures 3 feet 6 inches, not, however, including the small vein lying immediately beneath the sandstone roof.

The coal is bituminous in character and carries 53 per cent of fixed carbon, and makes 65 per cent of good strong coke in an excellent steam and blacksmiths' coal.

The difficulties of transportation, which so often in this country militate against the successful developments of rich properties, are practically non-existant. There is a Government road of 50 miles' length from Kamloops. The river, which is nearly a mile from the mine, can be reached by tramway inexpensively' there being a gentle slope from the property to the steamboat landing. At present the river is navigable for more than half the year by shallow draft vessels, but when the improvements have been made by the Dominion Government in accordance with suggestions of their engineer the river will only be closed by ice in winter.

Our Camp

By JOHN REDMAN.
(Queen's Prizeman in Geology, London, Eng.)
Assayer and Mining Engineer, Kamloops, B.C.

There is now no doubt in the minds of those who are engaged in the development of the Kamloops mining camp that we have not merely a showing worth staying with, but a camp that is doing its best at the present moment to fulfil the most optimistic prophesies that have ever been made in respect to its future. No one knows better than the experienced mining man the hard work under depressing conditions, the unlimited patience and unfailing confidence and perseverance that is required to bring a camp from the discovery to the actual mining stage. To the uninitiated mind it often appears that in the early rush following the first discovery of ore, that nothing more is needed than to just go on getting out ore, and every showing ought to make a mine. The miner, however, knows there is a long period of hard work, often under harder conditions before him, shafts to sink and tunnels to drive, only to find later on that his energy would have been better directed in some other place or direction. He has to trace his stringers and indications until he strikes a lead which, for all he knows, may play him false at the finish; but it is all in the game and our miners, who are grit right through, lay all they have on the game, no matter what the odds against them. Nature seems at first to resent the hardy prospector poking his pick and drills into her secrets, and has anticipated him by carrying away the valuable parts of the lode in a quiet way for ages before the miner came, but he is on to that little game also. He knows that these agencies, while they may extend to a freat depth, have their limits, and that he will reach shipping ore as depth increases. That attained, he counts past experiments and failnres as nothing, and Nature as it were in admiration of his perseverance, turns round and discloses still richer secrets to his view. Then the man of hardship has his reward. Men with capital to invest seek him out, and the best the world has may lie at his feet for a time at least. The miner's calling surely deserves to be well rewarded. All he produces adds entirely to the world's wealth. His production is not at the expense of other people. He wins it in hard battle from mother earth, takes a part himself and the world is richer for it.

It gives us great pleasure to be able to point out the great success that has attended the first few years of development of our own camp. In no other mining camp is there to be seen the rapid transition into the actual mining and shipping stage that is going on here at the present time. There can be no doubt that the unexampled means of transport that our camp possesses has helped in the past and will help much more in the future. At the present time all the best showings are being transferred into the hands of English capitalists. During the past year large sums have been paid to the original owners, and other bonds are not only being sought for, but are promptly taken up. The recent activity on the extensions of Coal Hill in the direction of Jacko Lake on the one side and Cherry Creek on the other, and the excellent discoveries made in all cases, promises us a New Year of activity and prosperity. In future articles I propose to continue the study of the occurrence of minerals in the Kamloops camp, from a mining and geological point of view, which I hope to have illustrated by drawings and photographs. The plan of the workings of the Pot-hook mine in this number will, no doubt, be of great interest to the readers of the MINING GAZETTE.

—The mining receipts in Kamloops from January 1st to December 15th, 1898, were: Free Miners Certificates, $1,927; Mining Receipts, general, $2,726.65; total, $4,653.65.

TRANSFERS.

Finance—E. side of Shuswap Lake, 5 miles from Sicamous, G. Lynch to W. G. Merryweather; Dec.

RECORDS.

Red Eagle—3 miles S. of Kamloops, adj. to Charlotte, Joe McGee; Dec. 14.

Douro Belle (fraction)—5 miles S.W. of Kamloops, adj. Bennett Group, E. McCormick; Dec. 16.

Tubal Cain—6 miles N. of Sicamous, E. side of Shuswap Lake, Geo. K. Stocker; Dec. 19.

Mono—6 miles N. of Sicamous, E. side of Shuswap Lake, Thos. McArdle; Dec. 19.

Cardwell—6 miles N. of Sicamous, E. side of Shuswap Lake, Geo. C. Rose; Dec. 19.

Last Rose of Summer—1 mile E. of Jacko Lake, Hecla Mining Co.; Dec. 20.

Midas—E. side of Labiston Creek, E. B. Drummond; Dec. 21.

Salvator—N. of Kamloops Lake, W. of Copper Creek, R. Waite, Jr.; Dec. 21.

Domino—N. of Kamloops Lake, W. of Copper Creek, E. T. W. Pearse; Dec. 21.

Blair Athol—First gulch E. of Labiston Creek, E. B. Drummond; Dec. 21.

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