

The workings include four short adits driven into the north slope of Memphis Creek valley, about 200 feet above creek bottom and over a vertical range of less than 100 feet. The most easterly, at an elevation of about 3,400 feet, is driven for 60 feet on a quartz vein striking nearly north and dipping 25 to 30 degrees east. This vein is about 6 inches wide and is mineralized by pyrite, chalcopyrite, and a little galena. At 108 feet west from this adit and at about the same level, a second adit, 120 feet long, follows a quartz vein striking and dipping about parallel with the vein in the other adit and mineralized in much the same way. Whether these are entirely separate veins or are faulted sections of one vein was not determined. A small stope near the portal has been carried to the surface and from it some of the ore shipped in 1901 may have been extracted. At 30 feet from the face of this second adit the vein is offset to the left for 3 feet by a fault along which a small, basic dyke was subsequently intruded.

At 120 feet westerly, from the second adit, a third has explored a quartz vein having the same attitude as the others. Between the second and third adits two or three small quartz veins were observed. A fourth adit, about 200 feet westerly from the last and 90 feet long, investigates a parallel quartz vein varying up to 18 inches in width and carrying a little pyrite. This vein follows a fault fissure in the coarse-grained, porphyritic granite and the wall-rocks are traversed by several small quartz stringers which, in places, carry a little pyrite.

WESTMONT GROUP

References: Ann. Repts., Minister of Mines, B.C., 1919, p. 128; and other years.

The Westmont group, comprising Westmont, Eastmont, Eastmont fraction, Oddfellow, White Cloud, White Cloud fraction, Lily G., Yankee Girl fraction, and Clipper Crown-granted mineral claims, is owned by the Ellis Silver Mining Company, 302 Bay Street, Toronto. The property is on the north slope of Enterprise Creek valley opposite the Enterprise and Neepawa groups and is accessible by road up Enterprise creek from Enterprise landing on Slocan lake, a distance of about 8 miles.

Development work was commenced in the nineties, but no production is recorded until 1907, from which year until 1914 the property was worked continuously. Production during this period amounted to 1,816 tons of ore averaging 171 ounces silver to the ton and 9.2 per cent lead. The average value of fifty-two carloads ran: gold, 0.049 ounce; silver, 169.82 ounces; lead, 9.39 per cent; zinc, about 20 per cent. The property lay idle until 1918 in which year and again in 1919 further shipments amounting to 122 tons were made by lessees. In 1928, 44 tons were won by another lessee.

The underlying rock is chiefly coarse-grained, porphyritic, Nelson granite. The granite is intersected by basic dykes along which some faulting has occurred, the relation, in places, strongly suggesting that these dykes followed lines of weakness along which subsequent movement has taken place. Faulting follows two principal directions, one striking about northeast and standing nearly vertically and the other trending about west-northwest and dipping steeply northeast.

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PROPERTY FILE

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The mine workings consist of four or more adits which in 1928 were partly inaccessible. They range in elevation from about 500 to 1,300 feet above the main road along Enterprise creek.

The main lode, as exposed in the lower two drift adits, is a fault-fissure zone striking about northeast and standing vertically or with a steep dip to the northwest. At about 400 feet from the portal of the upper of these two adits the lode swings to more nearly east and dips 70 degrees north. It varies up to 8 feet in width and averages about 4 feet. The lode is composed of broken and crushed rock partly cemented with and replaced by vein quartz which also forms veins and lenses 2 feet or more thick. The quartz is partly banded and shows some comb structure. It carries disseminations, pockets, and streaks of galena, blende, pyrite, grey copper, ruby silver, and native silver intimately associated with one another in varying proportions. The richest ore is stated to have formed narrow streaks in small cross fissures near their intersection with the main lode and principally between the second and third levels. Some shipments of high-grade ore are reported to have carried as much as 438 ounces in silver to the ton. Very little ore mineralization could be seen in 1928. According to the Resident Engineer's report for 1919, it varies in different parts of the lode. In some places the high silver values were associated with galena in the form of grey copper and ruby silver; in other places the predominant minerals were grey copper associated with zinc blende and native silver. Except in the high-grade streaks the ore is an intimate mixture of pyrite, blende, and galena in a quartz gangue. The blende is fairly light coloured. Specimens seen on the dumps much resemble vein matter noted on the Neepawa property on the opposite side of Enterprise creek.

WHITEHOPE (PAYSTREAK) GROUP

Reference: Ann. Rept., Minister of Mines, B.C., 1928, pp. 296-297.

The Whitehope group, formerly known as the Paystreak, comprises six claims and one or two fractions held by location, and is owned by P. Strand and C. W. Tipping of Slocan. It is on the Slocan-Silverton highway on the east side of Slocan lake about 5 miles from Slocan.

In 1897 and 1902 an aggregate of 14 tons of ore was shipped carrying on an average over \$28 in gold and 44 ounces in silver to the ton.

The group is underlain by both the banded gneiss and foliated granite members of the Nelson batholith. The gneiss carries abundant partly to completely digested inclusions of older rocks whose attitudes conform closely with those of the foliated and banded structures of the intrusives.

The workings on this property are described by B. T. O'Grady, in the Minister of Mines report for 1928, from which the following is quoted:

"The workings near the cabin (800 feet above Slocan lake), consisting of short tunnels and open-cuts, develop showings in altered silicified limestone which strikes from north 65 degrees west to north 75 degrees west (magnetic) and dips from 26 degrees to 30 degrees to the northeast. The mineralization conforms to the bedding of the limestone. Back and easterly from the cabin there is a gulch, on the southern side of which some cuts have been made, in which are exposed attractive showings of ore in oxidized ledge matter. . . . Continuity of the vein on the (this)

southern side beyond the certain external gulch the vein about 3 feet mineralization; this working per cent; zinc is 28 ounces gold, trace; cent. The vein to the general

"A few elevation the places is contained containing gold, 0.24 ounces

"The vein tion and the further exploration

Large values, the contain much gangue mineral