

REPORT on SLOCAN-KILO MINE

Since my report of January 20th, 1900, tunnel No. 1 of the Kilo property has been extended about 140 feet. In the face of this tunnel, at this depth, there is three feet of ore, which assays \$26.00 in gold, and 2 & $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. in silver.

An upraise from the face of No. 1 tunnel to No. 2 tunnel, a distance of about 190 feet, has been completed, which shows about 21 inches of ore the entire length of the upraise; the average from 6 samples, taken every 25 feet, is \$33.40 in gold and 2 oz. in silver.

No. 2 tunnel, at a depth of 135 feet, has 34 inches of ore in the face of the tunnel, which assays \$16.40 in gold, and 3 oz. silver.

An upraise has been completed from No. 2 to No. 3 tunnel, a distance of about 92 feet. 3 samples taken from this upraise, about 25 feet apart, average \$17.20 in gold and 2 & $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. silver; the average width of the ore in this upraise is 23 inches.

But little work has been done in tunnel No. 3 since my last report. But since that time I have thoroughly sampled 180 feet of this tunnel, the sample being taken every 5 feet; the combined average of the assays being \$32.00 in gold, and 4 oz. in silver.

I am inclined to think that the face of No. 3 tunnel is in close proximity of the ore chute cut by No. 2 shaft.

No. 4 tunnel has been extended about 50 feet, and has about 12 inches of ore continuous to the face, which assays \$37.00 in gold, and 5 oz. in silver.

There is a large tonnage of ore between shaft No. 2 and tunnel No. 1. Shaft No. 2 has a depth of 166 feet, and shows about 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ feet of continuous ore which assays \$30.00 and tunnel No. 1 has a depth of 193 feet.

The distance between tunnel No. 1 and shaft No. 2 is about 600 feet. This ore-body has been cut by tunnels and upraises sufficient to demonstrate that it is, practically, a solid ore-body.

As depth is obtained the Kilo ledge has invariably gained in strength. (That is, the ore-body has increased in size as well as values.)

I have traced the Kilo ledges over and diagonally across the

following claims:

"Lou", "Violet", "Kilo", "Superior", "Chapleau", "Chapleau Fraction", "Skylark Fraction", "Gold Crown", "Sadle Rock", "Susan S", "Susan G", "Bassett", and "Cameronian, a distance of about 4 miles. Sufficient work has been done on all these claims to enable one to trace the ledges. During the four years in which I was connected with the property I found some very strong points and some very rich croppings along the line of the ledges, which have not been developed. Especially on the Saddle Rock where the ledge has been cut to a very great depth by the elements.

The returns from a sample of ore from this claim shipped to H. K. Wood of Denver, Col., for a milling test, would indicate that the Saddle Rock ore was low grade, which is not the case; the sample was taken in a very heavy snow storm when it was almost impossible to obtain a fair sample, and was really nothing but a mass of honey-combed quartz from the out-croppings, which had at some time been impregnated with mineral, but had oxydized and leached. The ore at this point, when not leached, is high grade. Surface showings indicate that there will be at least two feet of ore. That particular chute can be traced for a thousand feet.

The following elevations at the different workings prove that the ledges attain depth:

Kilo	3,200 feet
Chapleau	4,000 feet
Saddle Rock	3,700 feet
The Susans'	4,800 feet
Skylark & Ranger	4,800 feet
Cameronian	2,900 feet

(s) N. F. McNaught.

Silverton, B.C.,

November 16th, 1900.