

and masses of the intruded rock. This batholith is probably related to the great Coast Range batholith of grano-diorite and quartz monsonite that extends through British Columbia for several hundred miles and is believed to be the source of most of the numerous ore deposits of the coastal region and interior that border it.

The copper district is slightly elevated above the present valley of the Yukon. The Pueblo Group lies about 550 feet above the town of Whitehorse. It occupies what appears to be an ancient, flat-bottomed valley two or three miles wide, separated from the present river valley by a slight elevation, and cut by narrow gulches or canyons 100 feet or so deep, now occupied by small creeks. In or near the steep banks of these canyons many of the ore-bodies have been found where exposed by stream erosion.

#### PRODUCTION:

The Pueblo Group has been by far the largest producer of ore in the entire district. During the height of its activity regular shipments of around 300 tons per day were made and its total production was approximately 200,000 tons of ore that averaged about 4% copper, with \$3.00 in combined silver and gold values. Mining operations were carried on during the years 1913 to 1917 inclusive, by a lessee who mined with criminal disregard of anything but getting the ore. This resulted in caving in the mine on March 21st, 1917, with the loss of several lives and the abandonment of the mine.

The Pueblo ore is a heavy massive, specular hematite with disseminated bornite and a few scattered particles of chalcocite. The mine was opened up by shaft and on the lowest level, the fifth, notable quantities of cuprite, red copper oxide, were found, a most peculiar circumstance, for ordinarily only traces of oxidation are found in the way of films and small bunches of iron oxide, (Limonite), and copper carbonates, (Malachite and azurite) as a result of surface weathering. The ore-body was an enormous

mass of this hard hematite, 300 to 500 feet long and up to 100 feet wide, enclosed in crushed and shattered limestone walls with much gouge and clay. The limestone appears to strike about N. 55° E., and to dip about 45° N.W., but the ore body stands much steeper. A considerable quantity of ore remains in the mine, perhaps as much or more than has been extracted.

DEVELOPMENT:

During the years 1926 to 1929 inclusive, 15,203 feet of diamond drilling was done and has disclosed, outside of the mined area, additional ore deposits assaying 5½% copper, .03 oz. gold and 1.25 oz. silver to the ton. Unfortunately the records of the foregoing drilling were lost or destroyed through carelessness of an employee in 1935, but can be checked with the diamond drill belonging to the company, which is stored at Whitehorse, Yukon Territory. It is believed from the information obtained in the drilling that a large tonnage of ore may be developed in this area which lies to the Northwest of the old workings. The two parallel ore bodies discovered are about 35 feet apart, and were disclosed at an elevation slightly above the 300 foot level. These are probably the upward extension of the ore on the 500 foot level and if so, a large body of ore has been found containing, if it extends upward close to the surface, as the other ore bodies in the mine did, about 200,000 tons. Further drilling is advisable and should definitely establish a large tonnage of ore in the area to the northwest of the old workings.

EQUIPMENT:

The mine at present has no suitable buildings or machinery and this must be provided in order to carry on operations.

CONCLUSION:

Further diamond drilling will undoubtedly establish a vast tonnage of copper ore of good grade. With a fair price obtainable for copper the mine can be opened up with a new shaft