

NAME OF PROPERTY  
NOM DE LA PROPRIÉTÉ

RUTH-HOPE

OBJECT LOCATED  
OBJET LOCALISÉ

UNCERTAINTY  
FACTEUR D'INCERTITUDE

Mining Division <i>Division minière</i>	Slocan	District <i>District</i>	Kootenay
County <i>Comté</i>		Township or Parish <i>Canton ou paroisse</i>	
Lot		Concession or Range <i>Concession ou rang</i>	
Sec <i>Sect.</i>	Tp. <i>Ct.</i>	R. <i>R.</i>	

OWNER OR OPERATOR/PROPRIÉTAIRE OU EXPLOITANT

DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT/DESCRIPTION DU GISEMENT

The underlying rocks are chiefly massive argillaceous and quartzitic strata of the Triassic Slocan series. The general strike is northwesterly. These rocks are cut by dykes, chiefly of quartz or quartz feldspar porphyry but including some lamprophyre. Four westerly trending and southerly dipping mineralized veins have been explored. These are the Ruth, Ruth No. 2 (Stewart), Hope, and Silversmith Extension.

The Ruth vein, a fault fissure striking about S75°W and dipping steeply south, is about 4 feet wide and has been explored for some 700 feet. The west end of the lode is split and frayed where the fault ends in interbed slippage near the axis of a recumbent fold convex to the west. The vein carried galena, sphalerite, and siderite in lens-like masses.

The Stewart vein lies west of and almost on strike with the Ruth vein; they are similar lodes, but are not segments of a single lode. The Stewart, an irregular vein dipping south at 45°, is more like a zone of fissuring that was greatly influenced by bedding. It terminates to the east in a zone of interbed slippage much as the Ruth lode terminates to the west. On the west the Stewart vein is bounded by the Ruth-Silversmith

see Card 2 . . . .

Associated minerals or products - Lead, zinc, gold, cadmium,  
*Minéraux ou produits associés*

HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT  
HISTORIQUE DE L'EXPLORATION ET DE LA MISE EN VALEUR

The Ruth-Hope property is located about ¼ mile southwest of Sandon. The claims lie between elevations of 3,500 and 5,800 feet and adjoin and lie west and northwest of the Silversmith property.

The Ruth claim was located by F.P. O'Neill in 1892. Three adjacent claims, the Hope, Wyoming, and Ruth Fraction, were subsequently staked and combined to form the Ruth group, owned by the locators F.P. O'Neill, D.C. Clark, T.Y. Kesler, F.E. Starkey, D.E. McVey and W.H. McVey. Development work was begun in several adits on the Ruth vein. In October 1895 a 2/3 interest in the property was sold to H.M. Foster, of London, England; the McVey's retained their 1/3 interest. Mr. Foster and associates organized the Ruth Mines, Limited, and this company was registered in British Columbia in September 1897. Four claims, the Despair, Ruth, Hope, and Ruth Fraction (Lots 840-842, 1845, respectively) were Crown-granted to Mr. Foster in 1897. The Wyoming, Zuma, Aurora No. 2, Suburban Fraction, Aurora Fraction, and Zuma Fraction claims (Lots 754, 2029-2031, 2036, 2037 respectively) were Crown-granted to the company in 1898. A mill with a capacity of 4 tons per hour was built in 1899, and modified to recover zinc in 1904. The mine operated steadily until about 1916. The Ruth and Hope veins were largely worked out during this period. Lessees worked part time during the following years.

In the fall of 1922 the 14 Crown-granted claims were acquired by Messrs. Stewart, Lennie, and associates of Vancouver, who incorporated the Ruth-Hope Mining Company, Limited, in April 1923. The Ruth No. 2 or Stewart vein was discovered and worked at this time. The company rehabilitated the old mill and added a 50 tons per day flotation unit in 1928. Work by the company ceased in 1930. The underground workings to this date extended over a vertical range of 1,400 feet and comprised nearly 5 miles of drifts and crosscuts. The Ruth vein had been explored by 5 adits. At higher elevations, southwest of the Ruth, 5 adits explored the Hope vein. In 1923 the Ruth No. 2 or Stewart vein was discovered, to the west of a fault zone that marked the end of the Ruth lode, and developed from the surface down to the Ruth No. 5 level by the Ruth-Hope Mining Company. This company also drove a 2,700 foot long crosscut south from the Ruth No. 5 level into the Blue

See Card 2 . . . .

HISTORY OF PRODUCTION/HISTORIQUE DE LA PRODUCTION

Early production records are incomplete. From 1895 to 1962, inclusive, 65,866 tons of ore were milled or shipped from this property. From this ore 248 ounces of gold, 2,463,194 ounces of silver, 22,316,472 pounds of lead, 3,540,019 pounds of zinc, and 1,690 pounds of cadmium were recovered.

REFERENCES/BIBLIOGRAPHIE

Hedley, M.S.; Geology and Ore Deposits of the Sandon Area, Slocan Mining Camp, British Columbia; Bulletin No. 29, pp. 103-107, 113, 114, British Columbia Dept. of Mines, 1952.

Cairnes, C.E.; Descriptions of Properties, Slocan Mining Camp, British Columbia; Memoir 184, pp. 116-122, Geol. Surv. of Canada, 1935.

Reports of Minister of Mines, British Columbia: 1896, p. 52; 1910, p. 99; 1923, p. 222; 1924, p. 195; 1925, p. 240; 1926, pp. 248, 249; 1927, p. 272; 1928, p. 284; 1929, p. 303; 1930, p. 247; 1946, p. 161; 1947, p. 170; 1948, p. 144; 1951, p. 166; 1952, p. 174; 1954, p. 139; 1956, p. 94; 1957, p. 52; 1958, p. 46; 1959, p. 68; 1962, p. 80; 1963, pp. 76, 77; 1964, p. 124; 1965, p. 191.

Mineral Policy Sector; Corporation Files: "Ruth-Hope Mining Company, Limited"; "Carnegie Mining Corporation Limited"; "Silmonac Mines Limited".

Ingalls, W.R.; Report of the Commission on the Investigation of the Zinc Resources of British Columbia; pp. 190-193, Mines Branch, Ottawa, 1906.

MAP REFERENCES/RÉFÉRENCES CARTOGRAPHIQUES

Areal Geology of the Sandon Area, Sc. 1":800 feet, Fig. 2, Bulletin No. 29, British Columbia Dept. of Mines, 1952.

Map 273 A, Sandon, (Geol.), Sc. 1":4,000 feet - accomp. Memoir 173, Geol. Surv. of Canada, 1934.

Map 82 F/14, Slocan, (Topo.), Sc. 1:50,000.

REMARKS/REMARQUES

Comp./Rev. By Comp./rév. par							
Date Date	01-63						

PRODUCT PRODUIT	SILVER	PROVINCE OR TERRITORY	PROVINCE OU TERRITOIRE	British Columbia	N.T.S. AREA 82 F/14 RÉGION DU S.N.R.C.	REF. AG 15 RÉF.
NAME OF PROPERTY NOM DE LA PROPRIÉTÉ	RUTH-HOPE		HISTORY OF EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT (continued) HISTORIQUE DE L'EXPLORATION ET DE LA MISE EN VALEUR			
DESCRIPTION OF DEPOSIT/DESCRIPTION DU GISEMENT (continued)						
<p>fault. Lode lengths between these limits is from 250 feet on the upper levels to about 800 feet on the Ruth No. 5 level.</p>		<p>Grouse claim (Lot 1846). The crosscut was driven about parallel to and some 260 feet west of the Silversmith property boundary in search of the possible westerly extension of the Silversmith lode; the lode was found to occur in two branches about 90 feet apart. Ore was mined up to No. 4 level and down to No. 6 level, a vertical distance of 220 feet.</p>				
<p>The Hope lode outcrops some 800 feet south of the Stewart lode. It is an irregular vein zone dipping south at angles between 25 and 40 degrees. Its productive part varies in width from less than a foot to about 40 feet and has a maximum length of about 550 feet. The ore shoots consisted of galena, sphalerite, tetrahedrite, chalcopryrite, and pyrite, in a gangue of quartz, calcite, and siderite. The Hope lode is considered to be the westerly continuation of the Silversmith lode beyond the Ruth-Silversmith fault, and possibly beyond a second fault subparallel to it.</p>		<p>Lessees carried on small scale intermittent work from 1930 to 1944. Kelowna Exploration Company, Limited, optioned 7 of the Ruth-Hope claims and adjacent ground in 1946. Crosscutting and diamond drilling was done from the Ruth No. 5 level to explore for extensions of the Silversmith vein. The option was given up in 1948. Kootenay Belle Gold Mines, Limited, optioned the property in 1951 and shipped some ore from the mine dumps.</p>				
<p>The Silversmith Extension, on Ruth-Hope ground near the Ruth-Hope Silversmith boundary, is a broad complex structure dipping to the south. Mineralization was found in two subparallel veins some 90 feet apart; the footwall vein was the larger and more persistent. The lode swung to the north to meet the Ruth-Silversmith fault zone tangentially. The footwall vein, where drifted on, averaged about 2 feet in width. One of these veins, probably the hangingwall, was located west of the Ruth-Silversmith fault zone and ore was stoped in this section from No. 6 level to some distance above No. 5.</p>		<p>Carnegie Mines Limited, which was controlled by Viola Mac Mines Limited, purchased the Ruth-Hope group and adjacent ground, totalling 46 Crown-granted claims, in 1952. Intermittent exploration work was done in various levels of the mine and lessees continued to work part time. The company name was changed in 1958 to Carnegie Mining Corporation Limited. The Silmonac Syndicate, jointly financed by Viola Mac Mines Limited, Moneta Porcupine Mines Limited, and Silver Standard Mines Limited, was organized in 1963 to further explore the ground west of the Silversmith property, where the extension of the Silversmith lode was thought to be offset to the north by one or more northwest trending faults. The lode was found to the west of the Ruth-Silversmith fault zone and drifted on westward for about 600 feet; the mineralization encountered was below ore grade. Silmonac Mines Limited was incorporated in November 1963 to continue the exploration work. During 1964 the Ruth No. 5 level was extended 1,040 feet and 321 feet of raising and 5,015 feet of diamond drilling was done. Subsequent to the cessations of operations by Silmonac Mines, Carnegie Mining explored below the old Ruth workings by crosscutting from No. 5 level and diamond drilling; this work failed to disclose the downward extension of the Ruth lode. Surface stripping was done on the Ruth Fraction claim in 1965.</p>				