

The general course of the Arm is parallel with that of Bennett lake—the two bodies of water being separated by a mountain ridge which attains an elevation of some 4,500 feet above the lakes, which are themselves 2,200 feet above sea level. The separating ridge is about six to seven miles across in a direct east and west line.

The first of the mineral discoveries, already referred to, were made on the Windy Arm slope of this mountain ridge about two to three miles north of the 60th parallel, and in this vicinity only has there been any extensive development of the surface prospects. Such development, however, as time has permitted to be made at this point, proved so eminently satisfactory as to stimulate prospecting over the entire district, with the result that, during the past summer and autumn, a large number of claims have been recorded along the range and on a parallel range lying to the east of Windy Arm. As most of these newer prospects were discovered only late in the season, no very definite information as to them is obtainable, further than that the samples from surface croppings brought in by the prospectors give very encouraging assays and seem to indicate that from the vicinity of the more developed claims there is a mineral belt perhaps three miles broad and extending southward into British Columbia for some distance.

As has already been noted, the older, and, in fact, the majority of the mineral locations, together with all the material development at present accomplished, is in the Yukon Territory, and, consequently, outside the jurisdiction of the Province of British Columbia. It was, therefore, by the courtesy of the owners—particularly of Mr. J. H. Conrad—that the Provincial Mineralogist was permitted to inspect the workings and see the results so far obtained.

From the shores of Windy Arm the hills rise rapidly, their lower levels being so covered with wash and slide as to have confined all prospecting to the upper levels—that is from 1,500 to 4,000 feet above lake level. Timber line in this part of the country is found to be at an altitude of from 4,500 to 5,000 feet above sea level, or about 2,500 feet above the lake.

When the Provincial Mineralogist visited the camp in the last week of October, snow completely covered the hills down to 1,500 feet above the lake, so that none of the surface workings were visible, and as work in winter could only be carried on underground, only those properties sufficiently far advanced to permit of this were found in operation.

The property upon which the most important development has been done is that held by the Conrad Consolidated Mines, an organisation of which Mr. J. H. Conrad is president. This company holds a group of 8 or 10 claims, situated at an elevation of from 3,000 to 4,000 feet above the lake, in a comparatively level basin among the higher peaks some four miles in a direct line back from the Arm. The surface here is covered with heavy wash or slide, in which rich float was found in such a well-defined line as to induce pits and cross-trenches to be dug until the vein was eventually struck in the solid formation upon the *Montana*, one of the central claims of the group. On this lead a drift had been driven for from 200 to 300 feet, attaining a depth estimated at about 100 feet. From this level stoping had been carried up in places for about 30 feet.

As seen in these workings, the vein was found to be a clearly-defined quartz fissure vein between two distinct walls. The hanging wall is the general country rock of the vicinity—a fine-grained, basic, volcanic rock, too much altered to admit of closer determination—while the foot-wall is a very much decomposed, rusty, coarsely crystalline, igneous rock, probably a diabase. The vein, as exposed, had a thickness of from 2 to 5 feet, averaging about 3 feet. The strike of the vein was found to be N.W. and S.E., with a dip to the S.W., into the hill, averaging about 25°. On the foot-wall was found a layer from 3 to 12 inches thick of