

Journal and The Mineral Industry, and are now elaborated into a comprehensive treatise of 260 pages. It describes the best gold-milling practice in the principal districts of the world where a well-defined practice has been evolved, including Gilpin County, Colo., the Black Hills, S. Dak., and the camps of the Northern Lode, in California; Clunes, Ballarat and Bendigo, in Australia, the Thames and Otago districts in New Zealand. The Witwatersrand of South Africa is not considered, probably because the practice there is still too new to have acquired well-marked characteristics.

In these districts the author has worked, and the others he has studied on the ground with leisure to observe the minutiae of their practice. With this ample preparation he was equipped for a critical consideration of the variation in practice in different parts of the world in a manner that would be impossible to any one who had not enjoyed the advantage of personal observation, and even with that an unusually keen eye for all that was going on, from the obtruding features to the minor details. With this explanation we shall be appreciated in the statement that Mr. Rickard's treatise is entirely different in method from all others on the same subject.

It differs from most others also in avoiding discussion of the well-known chemical reactions involved in gold amalgamation. In what Mr. Rickard gives us, however, there is no trace of a serving up of old data; it is throughout fresh and distinctive.

In his preface Mr. Rickard explains that his book "is rather a pains-taking description of practice than a discussion of the chemistry and mechanics of the stamp-milling process. . . . The ordinary operations of the stamp-mill do not involve a knowledge of nice chemical formulæ nor intricate mechanics." He has adhered closely to this idea throughout the book. There is no discussion in its pages that would not be as intelligible to the mill-man as to the educated metallurgist. The subjects of mill design, machinery operation, feeding, batteries, screens, care of amalgamating plates, etc., are treated uniformly in a clear, concise and practical manner. Especially valuable are the data of costs of milling, life of machinery, and percentage of salvage, which are analyzed and compared, one district with another, with lucid discussions of the reasons for differences. Most of these figures are nowhere else to be found, and we think that Mr. Rickard's book would be indispensable to everyone who is engaged in stamp milling.

The design of stamp mills and the machinery employed therein, are well illustrated by sketches, detailed drawings and reproductions from photographs. These in many cases are dimensioned, and consequently are available as bases of working drawings. The book is printed and bound uniformly with the other publications of the Scientific Publishing Company.—*The Engineering & Mining Journal*.

Boundary Creek.

THE past month has been a very quiet one in the Boundary Creek towns, but prospecting and mining have continued active in the hills. The news that another year's delay in the construction of a railway into the district can now scarcely be avoided, has put a damper upon the enthusiasm of many, but it has not shaken their faith in the ultimate prosperity of this part of the country. Not a single company with men at work when the disappointing news came in has since reduced its working force; on the other hand,

there will be more development work in progress during the ensuing month on claims owned by or under bond to companies than at any previous time in the history of the several mining camps of Boundary Creek. Visits from men prominent in mining circles are becoming more frequent and enquiries for good properties continue to be made. The simple fact is, capitalists now realize that the transportation question will be definitely settled next year, if not earlier, and that now is the time to secure Boundary Creek claims. When railway construction commences holders of claims will ask higher prices than whilst the present uncertainty as to date of commencement exists. This to some extent accounts for the numerous enquiries now being made for promising claims and for the visits of a majority of those who come in intent on making a deal.

Several new finds have been reported lately. Two iron-capped leads have recently been discovered on the Golden Treasure claim, situate about three miles west of Copper Camp, in which camp are some of the earliest locations made in the district. Work had already been done on one lead on the Golden Treasure, with encouraging results when Messrs. D. Bryant and J. Gillan directed their attention to the new find. One open cut into the iron disclosed the presence of a good body of well mineralized quartz in one of the newly found leads, and an assay gave returns of gold to the value of \$12.44, with good copper and silver values as well. An adjoining claim, the Aberdeen, has a fine showing of solid ore carrying a lot of copper and iron pyrite and giving assay returns that show it to be a payable grade.

A belief in the existence of the north and south vein on the D. A. claim in Providence Camp, has long been entertained and it seems that it has been well grounded. The D. A. is one of a group of twelve adjoining claims lying close to Greenwood and owned by the Boundary Creek Mining and Milling Company, of Greenwood. About a fortnight ago a small calcareous vein was sunk upon, with the result that at ten feet down four inches of nice ore appeared and at fifteen feet there was a thickness of about ten inches. The ore is not yet continuous, occurring only in small shoots in disturbed country, but the indications are that it will very shortly make into a solid body. The vein is in what has the appearance of being a mixture of ledge matter and country rock over three feet in thickness and as yet having only one well-defined wall. As four tons of ore which gave a return per ton of gold, \$103.15; silver, 74 7-10 ounces and lead, two per cent.—a very satisfactory bulk test—were taken from a cross vein within half a dozen yards of the new find, the latter is regarded as of importance especially as the ore is similar in character to that which gave the returns quoted.

The Boundary Mines Co. of New York, has again cut the ledge in the upper part of its No. 7 claim, Central Camp. Although opened at a depth of sixty-six feet, it is still very much decomposed, its silver values having been nearly all leached out by the action of water. It still carries a good gold value throughout its width of over three feet. The water poured into the shaft from the lead in such volume that nothing more could be done for the time than secure some ore for assay purposes.

At the Golden Crown, in Wellington Camp, the Jewel in Long Lake Camp, the Golconda and Last Chance in Smith's Camp, and other well known