Referring to the foregoing opinions by Dr. Dawson, the following explanation will give those who have no knowledge of mining matters an idea what quantity of gravel was worked by the miners of former days. One to two cubic yards of dirt washed is considered a good day's work, mining with a rocker. It will be seen from this that gravel not averaging at least \$1 a yard and upwards could not be profitably mined on the rocker. The flumes and ditches used by the old-time miner on the B. the Fraser were but very small affairs, and the water conveyed therein to the mine as a rule was barely sufficient to wash away the gravel shovelled in the boxes by the miners. Ten yards represented a good day's work per man. This would indicate that only the exceptionally rich pay-streaks exposed on the surface have been worked.

Gold Channels

An interesting feature of the Cariboo country is the tracing of gold channels by the miners, who become expert at it, says the B. C. Mining Journal. Of course, sometimes they miss it, but usually, when a man decides to run a tunnel or shaft to tap an old channel he is pretty apt to know from certain surface indications that he is sure to strike it as he started out to do. In the Horsefly region is a circumstance that would upset his calculations, considerably, however. Beaver river, which tows into the Quesnelle river about 30 miles above Quesnelle mouth, heads away up the country towards Horsefly and not more than a quarter of a mile from Mussel creek, from which the water for the Horsefly mine is drawn. In a little creek adjacent to the Mussel is a beaver dam over 10 feet high, constructed in the highest style of the beaver's art, which turned the waters that should go into Horsefly river into Beaver river. Along comes a man named Hobson, cuts the beaver dam and builds another to turn the water of the Beaver into Mussel creek, or rather into his water ditch. From indications to be seen all over Cariboo, it is very easy to deduce that the beavers have taken a prominent part, and much more so than commonly believed, in cutting off and making out the new channels. They will dam away at a narrow place in a creek, till accumulations will gather that finally will make firm ground and the beavers will keep raising their dams to secure the water which it secure the water which it seems necessary for them to have, till an overflow will take place away back up the stream, and a new channel will be opened up remote from where the beavers had worked and lived for hundreds or thousands of years. It is a well known fact that beavers have dammed streams over which it would have taxed the ingenuity of man to throw an obstruction, and the cunning little animals use all the ingenuity to gain strength for their structure that the educated engineer could devise. The dam is always built concave up stream so that the pressure will come upon the middle and upon both banks. On the lower side of the dam are piled sticks and light things so that the water, instead of going over in a body, thereby causing damaged in the debris and the force damage, is broken up by falling upon the debris and the force is allayed and it falls harmlessly.

Amendment to Mineral Act of British Columbia.

The Mineral Act of British Columbia was amended so as to Rive the owner of a mineral claim title to all minerals within the the owner of a mineral claim title to all minerals within the boundary lines of his claim continued vertically down-Wards. It stopped a fruitful source of litigation. In the United States, the law allows the owner of a mineral claim to follow his vein or lode beyond his side lines. The side lines of a claim are supposed to run parallel with the vein or lode, but often claims are staked before the direction of the vein or ledge is known. The direction is often not known until work on adjoining claims is done. Then comes the dispute as to the ownership of the ore in the vein ; one party contending that the side lines should be considered end lines, and vice versa. A case of this kind is now before the courts in California, and the judge, in hearing an application for an injunction, said : The Point raised is a new one and exceedingly fascinating." There is the whole question in a Lutshell. In the United States, the law is such that legal points causing serious disputes can be raised; in British Columbia, the law is so plain that all disputes can be settled by calling in the services of a survey or.

Mining Bureau.

TO SUPPLY RELIABLE INFORMATION AS TO MINING DEVELOP-MENT OF B. C.

Hon. Col. Baker, in his capacity of Minister of Minis, has caused to be sent out to the various mining recorders throughout the Province, circulars requesting them to gather every possible information as to mines and mining operations in their districts. This information will be forwarded through the Gold Commissioners of the districts to Victoria, with samples of ore from the mines, also samples of the rock from the hanging or foot walls. This is the first move towards establishing a Bureau of Mining for the province.

Extension of Nakusp and Slocan Railway.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company have decided to extend the Nakusp and Slocan Railway from Three Forks to Sandon. Mr. Abbot, the general superintendent of the Pacific division was recently in West Kootenay and the contracts were let for the construction of this extension, which will be about 41 miles in length. Work is already commenced, and it is hoped that the road will be completed before the winter sets in. By means of this extension, the railway will tap the district in which the Slocan Star and other important mines are situated, the ores from which can then be shipped without the expense of a haul of several miles by waggons.

Correspondence.

Editor MINING RECORD :---

East Kootenay does not appear to receive a fair share of attention, or notice, in any papers or publications that refer to the mining interests of British Columbia. And yet, it is altogether possible, that the time is not far distant when East Kootenay will employ more men, and carry on larger and more permanently profitable mining and reduction works, than any other

ently profitable mining and reduction works, than any other district in the Province. East Kootenay takes in the western slope of the Rocky Mountains, and the eastern slope of the Selkirk range, and ex-tends north and south from the U. S. boundary, to the Big Bend of the Columbia River, or the mouth of Canoe River. The main line of contact between the crystalline slates, schists and granitic rocks of the Selkirks, and the newer and unconformable limestones of the Rocky Mountains, may be pretty well traced on the map, by following the east side of the Kootenay Valley from Fort Steele to Canal Flat, at the head of Upper Columbia Lake, and then the east side of the Columbia Lakes, and the Columbia River to the Boat encampment, Canoe River. River.

Along and on either side of the contact are found extremely large mineralised lodes. On the east side, in the limestone forlarge mineralised lodes. On the cast side, in the limestone for-mation, the vein matter of these lodes is limespar and other sparry matter, carrying copper, zinc, iron, silver, etc. And they appear on the summit and flanks of the range between the Columbia and Kootenay River in great, red outcrops, which can be seen from a great distance.

which can be seen from a great distance. None of these have been even prospected, except one near Canal Flat, where a few hundred dollars worth of work has been done to keep up the owners title, not in any way sufficient to determine the prospective value of the claim; and some work near Windermere, where, I believe, a quantity of high work near winds make, where, i believe, a quantity of high grade carbonate of copper was taken out and shipped to Eng-land. The mine would probably have proved a success but for some disagreement amongst the owners, which stopped the work.

On the west side, in the s'ate, the lodes are chiefly quartz, and vary from 50 to 500 feet in width, carrying, more or less, iron pyrites and gold, and in some places argentiferous galena.

iron pyrites and goid, and in some piaces argentiferous gatena, lead carbonate and more rarely argentiferous grey copper. The largest of these are simply immense low grade gold quartz lodes, with silver-bearing galena in places, here and there, the galena being "spotted" through the quartz. They extend north and south for miles, cutting the stratifi-cation of the slates both in strike and dip, and forming great parallel ridges two or three miles west of the contact and from 600 to 3,000 feet above the valleys of the Columbia and Koote-