

DIRECTORS' REPORT FOR 1899.

The Consolidated Cariboo Hydraulic Mining Company, Ltd.

THE company's property is located in the Quesnelle River mining region, famous for its rich shallow placers, its extensive system of ancient river channels, and its immense deposits of high grade auriferous gravels.

It is situated at Bullion, Cariboo District, British Columbia, on the southerly side of the South Fork of the Quesnelle River, four miles westerly from the outlet of the great Quesnelle Lake, about one hundred and ninety miles via the One Hundred and Fifty Mile House and Beaver lake, and about one hundred and seventy miles via the One Hundred and Eight-Mile House and Horsefly by waggon road from Ashcroft, on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The property comprises thirty-four placer mining leases aggregating two thousand five hundred and eighty-four acres of land, and a block of pasture land containing three hundred and twenty acres. The min-

of this great channel can be attacked and successfully exploited at two points, viz: First, at Blackjack Gulch, by the extension of the main sluice tunnel that will eventually be driven to work the bottom gravel of Pit No. 2; second, by opening and exploiting an hydraulic pit in the channel outlet at the confluence of Morehead Creek with the main Quesnelle River.

The deposits included in the company's property vary from four hundred to six hundred feet in depth from surface to bottom of channel. The quantity is estimated at five hundred millions of cubic yards of high grade auriferous gravel that is available for future washing by hydraulic process. The average gold tenure is moderately estimated at twenty cents per cubic yards and the total gold contents at one hundred millions of dollars.

The South Fork and main Quesnelle Rivers are torrential streams of great volume, and afford an ample dump for the debris from the entire working of the company's property.

The quantity of auriferous gravel under the com-



View showing Canal and recently installed Pipe Line.

ing leases cover, for a distance of about ten miles, the auriferous deposits of a system of ancient rivers.

The ancient river now being exploited lies parallel to the course of the South Fork of the Quesnelle River for a distance of about two miles, and has its outlet at Dancing Bill Gulch. This channel can also be opened and successfully exploited at Blackjack Gulch, about one mile east, and Drop Gulch about one and a half miles easterly from Dancing Bill Gulch.

The second ancient river covered by the company's leases is one of stupendous proportions. It apparently had its source east of the company's mines in the Quesnelle Lake region, passed westerly down the depression of the Little Lake Valley towards Morehead Creek, and has its outlet at the confluence of said Morehead Creek, with the main Quesnelle River, about seven miles below Quesnelle Forks (see map accompanying the first annual report). The deposits

pany's control represents about one-quarter of the whole of the auriferous gravel remaining and available for working by the hydraulic process in the hydraulic mining region of Central California. (See report of Secretary of War U. S. Engineers, 1891, Vol. II., Part V., page 3080).

	Cubic Yards.
"The total quantity of auriferous gravel remaining and available for working by hydraulic process on the Yuba and American Rivers, is	1,508,875,000
to which is added the quantity remaining available for washing by hydraulic process on the Feather River, Upper Sacramento and Southern Rivers tributary to the San Joaquin.	600,000,000
Total quantity	2,108,875,000"