

that the enterprise would not prove remunerative, desisted, and his signal failure no doubt had a tendency to retard future adventure. This is the more to be regretted, because while these operations were being prosecuted, the *Canada Mining Company* worked extensively during the summers of 1861 and 2, and washed alluvions at the mouth of the Du Loup. The operations were superintended by a Cornish miner, *Captain Otey*, who adopted the Cornish system for washing tin. In 1852, three-eighths of an acre were washed, and 2,880 dwts. of gold obtained, of the value of \$2,496. Mr. James Douglas says: "Nine of the nuggets weighed together 468 dwts.; the largest being 127, and the smallest 11 dwts. The sum expended for labour was \$1,888, leaving a profit of \$608."

Mr. Douglas justly adds: "Had the same amount of labour been as systematically and scientifically employed elsewhere, there is reason to think the result would have been more encouraging."

The *Canada Mining Company* was obliged to abandon its work, on account of some disagreement and threatened legal proceedings on the part of the adjoining proprietors.