

Going S.E. from Barkerville *via* Saw-Mill Flat—

To Grouse Creek.....	4	miles.
" Antler Creek Bridge.....	8	"
" Porter's (old Antler Town).....	10.5	"
" Littler's cabin, Saw-Mill Flat.....	13	"
" Veith's store, Little Snow-shoe.....	24.4	"
" Junction Little Snow-shoe and Keithley.....	27	"
" Veith & Borland's, mouth of Keithley.....	32.1	"
" Quesnelle Forks.....	49	"

Going S.E. from Barkerville *via* Cunningham Creek over Snow-shoe Plateau—

To Sharp's cabin, Cunningham Creek.....	16.9	miles.
" Harvey Creek Forks.....	25.3	"
" Veith & Borland's, mouth of Keithley.....	35.4	"

Going north from Barkerville—

To Mosquito Creek.....	6.2	"
" Cornish Creek.....	8.4	"
" Hardscrabble Creek.....	10.5	"
" Walker's mine, Sugar Creek.....	15.7	"

Branching aside from these measured lines at many points, and for various Track Surveys. purposes, are nearly twice as many miles of track surveys, with estimated distances, subject to correction by fitting the ends between fixed points. They were plotted in the field, mostly $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches to one mile. Some of them lead to outlying mines; others connect with topographical stations. In view of the importance of obtaining increased facility of communication for the proper development of the mining resources of the district, long lines of traverse were made in this way at the close of the season, to get the information required for a connection by railway of the Cariboo mining district with the Canadian Pacific Railway, by the valleys of the Bonaparte, Green Lake, and Beaver and Quesnelle Rivers.

The time occupied in the field was from July to October. The cost, Time employed, and cost. including outfit of waggon and horses chargeable to capital account, was \$4,801.57.

Of the scope and character of the season's work, and the work remaining to be accomplished, I may say, while the investigation was designed primarily Object and method of attainment. for the development of the mineral resources of Cariboo, the necessity of procuring first the geographical data above mentioned, and of superintending this work myself—assisted though I was by competent surveyors, the latter being inexperienced in the special work required—unavoidably determined that only a part of my own time, during this season, should be available for the investigation of the auriferous deposits. Questions of economical and stratigraphical geology which occurred were necessarily relegated to a secondary position on the programme at this time. In any event these would have to remain in the background until the principal features of the country had been mapped, and the line of scientific work worth doing defined and limited.

Apart from the details of the placers observed in the order visited, and noted on the plotted sheets of Lightning, Williams, Grouse, Antler, Snow-shoe, Keithley, Harvey, Cunningham, and Sugar Creeks, by this method of procedure it followed in natural order—in virtue of our need of transit stations upon the commanding summits—that the Round Top, the Sisters, Snow-shoe Peak, Cariboo Mountain, and Mount Agnes, themselves, in good time told us the interesting truth about the distribution of the gold. Geological features.

In the Cariboo District the cordilleran plateau is built up of slates associated with limestones, forming a gently swelling parallel elevation to that of the Rocky Mountains. The mining country is found to be about forty miles distant from the north-western continuation of the Selkirk parallel range, and about eighty miles distant from the continental watershed. As in the Waxatch and Bitter Root Mountains, the mineral-bearing rocks are seen