

with a capacity of delivery at the mine of 7,250 miner's inches. Since 1894, Boot-jack and Polley's lakes have formed two of these main reservoirs, and have supplied water to the hydraulic pits by means of twenty-one miles of canal, known as the South Fork ditch. In order to increase the supply, the Morehead dam and canal were completed in 1898, at a cost of \$118,000, and Morehead Lake thus converted into a third reservoir. In the following year the Morehead pooling reservoir was constructed at the head of Black Jack Gulch and above the South Fork pooling reservoir. Among the advantages of a pooling reservoir are (1) that it collects the early spring water required in the beginning of the season for washing in the pits; (2) gives increased supply when needed, at short intervals, for the removal of boulders or heavy material; (3) pools the water flowing down the canal after the gates have been ordered closed, or at such times as the giants are being lubricated and repairs made without



View of Morehead Lake Reservoir, Looking East from the Dam.

the gates being closed. In addition to the ten miles of Morehead canal and twenty-one miles of South Fork ditch, there are two miles of Dancing Bill ditch—the name given to that part of the system between the junction of the above mentioned canals and the pits.

Now, Boot-jack, Polley and Morehead lakes are not fed by large streams, so depend largely upon snowfall and spring rains. During the winters of 1902 and 1903 the snowfall was comparatively light; not only so, but the snow melted in spring under adverse circumstances, namely, warm days followed by frosty nights; consequently, instead of there being a freshet that would have filled up the lakes, the water ran slowly and much of it was lost by evaporation. Such a shortage of water in the future must be provided against by an extension of the system. Mr. Hobson stated that four times the amount of water already under control was procurable. To harness such, however, will require another large outlay. The pity is that Quesnelle Lake was not a few hundred feet higher in altitude. As has been pointed out, expenditure will also be required for the excavation of a sluice

tunnel through the eastern rim of No. 1 pit to the South Fork, because the present sluice is of insufficient grade for the washing of bed-rock as work advances towards the south.

To offset the need of future outlay of capital comes the cheering fact that there are about 500,000,000 cubic yards of auriferous gravels available for future washing, and that the 6,000,000 cubic yards already washed averaged twenty-five cents per yard. Nor have the operating expenses so very far exceeded the bullion recovered during these inaugural years, as will be seen by the accompanying figures received from the manager:—

Season.	Expenditures
1894 . . . . .	\$423,922.83
1895 . . . . .	43,860.79
1896 . . . . .	163,865.31
1897 . . . . .	108,544.24
1898 . . . . .	142,801.96
1899 . . . . .	334,639.03
1900 . . . . .	212,918.25
1901 . . . . .	154,454.60
1902 . . . . .	232,723.24
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	\$1,817,730.25
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Debit Balance . . . . .	\$711,774.57
Less stores on hand as per inventories . . . . .	86,403.29
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Net Balance . . . . .	\$625,371.28

Season.	Receipts.
1894 Bullion Recovered . . . . .	\$ 5,161.85
1895 " " . . . . .	58,571.19
1896 " " . . . . .	124,026.86
1897 " " . . . . .	138,520.00
1898 " " . . . . .	105,141.36
1899 " " . . . . .	92,678.93
1900 " " . . . . .	350,085.77
1901 " " . . . . .	142,273.51
1902 " " . . . . .	61,395.19
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Total . . . . .	\$1,077,854.66

Miscellaneous profits on stores, boarding house, etc., from 1894 to 1902, inclusive . . . . .	28,101.02
Balance . . . . .	711,774.57
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	\$1,817,730.25

In February, 1902, the new camp was completed at a cost of \$10,000. It consists of manager's house and office, boarding house, general office, melting house, store, four bunkhouses for men, one for foreman and shift bosses, hospital, carpenter and blacksmith shops, storehouses and stables. All are substantially built, painted red, and roofed with sheet iron, so present a very neat and uniform appearance. The bunkhouses are built with a common room in the centre from which a passage leads to right and left, and on to each pass-