

The mines are equipped with a portable hydraulic plant consisting of three lines of 22 in. steel pipes aggregating 3,000 feet, 2,000 feet of 18 in. steel branch pipes, six No. eight 18 in. hydraulic Giants with nozzels ranging from five to eight inches. The gold saving appliances are 800 feet of 3 x 6 ft. sluices paved with improved iron riffles.

Since the completion of the water supply the work of breaking cuts through the rim of deposits, opening up the pits and installing the gold saving and hydraulic plant therein has kept the company's employees actively employed. In the course of these operations a hard body of cemented blue gravel was encountered which gave a great deal of trouble. Blasting had to be resorted to and at last the hard material decreased to a thin stratum and very little trouble is expected from it during the present season. During 1894-5 water was used only 104 days altogether and in that time 450,000 cubic yards of rock cement and gravel were removed and gold to the value of \$59,640 recovered. This averaged thirteen cents per cubic yard of material removed, and the mine being now on a basis for profitable production a large output is expected this season.

At the headquarters of the mine a small village has been built consisting of manager's house and offices, cook and bunk houses, retorting works, assay house, saw and planing mill, blacksmith and carpenter shops, etc., etc. Two acres have been laid out in gardens, and cows, horses, and mules are kept for the use of the employees. The capital of the company operating this mine is \$250,000.00, in shares of \$10 each.



YALE, B. C.

Golden Cariboo.

As the richness of the deep deposits of this section of British Columbia are now attracting the attention of capitalists, not only in Canada and the States, but also in Europe, in the same way that the shallow deposits appealed to the prospectors 30 odd years ago, it would perhaps be as well to give directions as to the route to be followed in reaching this modern Eldorado. Ashcroft is the point where one leaves the C. P. R. system, but for through passengers, whether coming from the East or the West, it is cheaper, I think, to take a ticket to Vancouver and there purchase another for Ashcroft. On arriving at Ashcroft arrangements must be made for transport to the goldfields, either by coach or horse, the former, perhaps, being more suitable for business men who may be pressed for time. After leaving Ashcroft at about 4 a. m. our first stopping place is Hat Creek,

where we change horses and have breakfast. Thence we go to Clinton where we have another meal and another change of horses. Soon after leaving Clinton we ascend about 1,000 feet to a level plateau and finally reach the 62 Mile House, where we have another change of horses but no food. While fresh horses are being put to, it will repay one to visit the canyon which is within a few yards of the stable. This canyon is cut out by some agency (what this agency may be I do not know) to a depth of nearly 1,000 feet through pure lava. The sides being perpendicular, one can trace the different flows which have come from volcanoes, no traces of which now, so far as I know, exist. From the 62 we make our way to the 83, all of the journey being over this lava bed. Here we have supper and a bed, only to be called up again at from three to five in the morning to continue our journey. At about the 90 mile point we begin our descent of about 1,000 feet, from the lava bed to the level of the ordinary country. Our next change is at the 108, owned by my friend Mr. S. Tingley, who is also at the same time, I believe, chief owner of the Express Company. Here a road branches off to the far famed Horsefly Country, of which I shall make mention hereafter. From

the 108 we proceed to the 134, and thence to the 150, another point of departure for the Horsefly Country, and also for the Quesnelle Forks district. Leaving the 150 we proceed, with various changes of horses, to Barkerville, some two days journey from the 150.

Harking back to the 108 or 150 Mile House we proceed by either route to the Horsefly Country. On the Horsefly River, perhaps the largest concern operating

there, is the Horsefly Hydraulic Mining Company, Limited, which has ten or twelve locations. This company has enormous capital behind it, derived mainly from the chief officials of the C. P. R. The magnitude of these operations, which have been conducted under the supervision of Mr. J. B. Hobson, can be conceived from the fact that at one blast 40,000 lbs. of powder were fired to disintegrate a certain amount of conglomerate, which was found to exist between the monitors and the pay gravel. From late reports this conglomerate has almost disappeared, and, if such is the case, the company seems in a fair way to make not only a good dividend for the shareholders but almost a fortune for each of them. From the 150, besides the road leading to the Horsefly, is also one leading to the Quesnelle Forks district. Here the largest mine, and at present the most profitable, is that belonging to the Cariboo Hydraulic Mining Company, Limited, which is chiefly owned by the same shareholders as those in the Horsefly. Last