

vince at Cassiar, we hear of the rich quartz discoveries which proclaim the new field for rich and

COMPETITIVE EXPLORATION.

The same indomitable will possesses men now as when in 1860 they pushed their way up to Cariboo. Perhaps some of those same pioneers, wearing the identical snowshoes, are retracing their steps over the mountains and through the gulches, creeks and ravines, which latter shall again be made to yield their hidden treasures in shape more tangible, in extent more certainly defined, and in exhaustable depth more prolific and almost everlasting.

In prospecting for quartz if there is granite, slate, porphyry or limestone, metalliferous veins may be found, but if the rocks are volcanic it is useless to look for anything valuable where it prevails exclusively. The color of the earth is also an important consideration, as over a metalliferous vein there is usually a strip of earth, about the width of the vein, different in color from the surrounding earth. In California nearly all of the gold-bearing veins are quartz, but gold is often found in slate. In Colorado it is found in feldspar and sandstone, and in Idaho in porphyry.

QUARTZ PROSPECTORS

follow the foot of the mountain range and examine the sand and gravel in the beds of streams. These beds are generally dry in summer. If the gravel consists of granite or slate with quartz pebbles, they follow up the stream, breaking open every piece of quartz to see if it contains anything valuable. As they ascend the quartz is more abundant and the pieces become larger, until reaching a certain point, where no more is found in the bed of the stream. This shows that