

THE NEW QUARTERS OF THE CANADIAN MINING INSTITUTE.

Reference was made in our issue of last month to the removal of the Canadian Mining Institute's Library to the building of the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers, No. 877 Dorchester Street, Montreal. In order to give those members of the Institute who are also readers of the REVIEW the opportunity of forming an idea of the new quarters, a set of photographs has been specially taken for reproduction in this issue, showing views of the reading and smoking rooms, the lecture hall and the secretary's office.

All of these conditions are necessary to success, though the importance of any one condition diminishes in proportion to the excellence of the other conditions. The point might be similarly illustrated regarding both individual placer mining and dredging. Locations are supposedly made only when there is at least a present prospect of their being commercially workable, not only as to the sufficient presence of gold, but as to the surrounding conditions. Since "conditions" change as the country opens up, as labor and supplies can be had cheaper, and as cost-saving devices are introduced and improved, we may look in the future to possible further extension of the goldfield than the locations at present recorded would seem to indicate.



THE NEW QUARTERS OF THE CANADIAN MINING INSTITUTE—THE SECRETARY'S OFFICE AND LIBRARY.

HYDRAULIC MINING CONDITIONS IN THE ATLIN DISTRICT OF B.C.

(Extract from a report by the Provincial Mineralogist.)

Before a deposit can be said to be gold-bearing commercially, the conditions surrounding such deposit must be taken into account. In hydraulic mining, for example, the conditions are:—

- 1st. The quantity of gold per cubic yard in the dirt required to be moved, and the form in which it occurs.
- 2nd. The quantity and availability of water, etc.
- 3rd. The character of the deposit and its amenability to the hydraulic stream, the grade of the bedrock, the quantity of boulders, etc.
- 4th. The possibility of a dump for tailings.

sion of the goldfield than the locations at present recorded would seem to indicate.

The lapse of four years which had taken place since the writer's previous visit to the camp rendered to him noticeable the changes which had taken place in that time, possibly more so than they would be to residents, to whom such things have been a gradual transition. Probably the most encouraging fact noted of the camp is the maintenance during these years of the output, which still continues to be made from the same creeks and from within the same area as in 1900. Then, the gold was taken almost entirely from the beds of the modern creeks, and as their extent was limited, their exhaustion seemed to be within a measurable limit of time. Now, these creek beds have ceased to be an important factor in the pro-