

only a considerable amount of systematic surface work, but also about 1,100 feet of underground crosscuts and drifts. The veins range in thickness, in most places, from a few inches to 3 feet, although for short distances, some may be more than 3 feet thick, but even 2 feet is somewhat exceptional. The vein material, in places, contains as much as 50 per cent antimony, but average samples across the veins rarely carry more than 20 to 25 per cent, and in most cases contain less than 20 per cent. The gold content is prevailingly small in amount, rarely exceeding \$2 per ton, and being generally less than \$1. The silver and lead values are, however, quite important. Average samples across the veins contain occasionally 50 ounces or more of silver to the ton, but from 15 to 30 ounces is more representative of the richer silver veins, and in most places the average silver content ranges from a trace to 5 ounces. The lead in average samples rarely occurs in greater amounts than from 7 to 15 per cent, and in most cases under 5 per cent, and often under 1 per cent. The combined values in gold, silver, and lead, amount in rare instances to \$50 or more per ton, but from \$10 to \$20 is rather exceptional, and by far the greater number of average samples that have been taken from most of the veins run less than \$5 per ton. The samples taken from one or two of the best veins such as the "big vein," however, average approximately \$10 per ton in gold, silver, and lead, *i.e.* without allowing for the antimony. These results are computed as the result of the assaying of upward of 300 samples by the Department of Mines, Ottawa, by the government assayer at Whitehorse, and by others.

Other Veins on the West Slope of Carbon Hill. The only other veins of any importance that are known to have been found on the west slope of Carbon hill, are the two parallel veins referred to in the writer's previous report as occurring on "Goddell's claims."¹ These veins occur about one mile to the north of the Fleming group, and are not more than 20 or 30 feet apart. They outcrop in a gulch and are distinctly exposed to view, extending up the mountain side for a distance of over 2,000 feet. They occur in the Coast Range granitic rocks, strike south 83 degrees west, and have an almost perpendicular attitude. The veins are 2 feet, and 2 feet 6 inches thick respectively, and consist chiefly of quartz which carries a certain amount of jamesonite and arsenopyrite, the antimony content being very low.

Becker-Cochran Property. A vein outcrop containing considerable stibnite is located on a claim owned by Theodore Becker and Howard Cochran, which is situated on the east side of Carbon hill, at an elevation of about 4,950 feet above the sea. This outcrop occurs near the head of a small northerly tributary of a creek locally known as Conglomerate creek which joins Becker creek from the west about 3 miles above its mouth. The vein is here possibly about 3 to 4 feet in thickness, but as it had not been stripped when visited and as the only work that had been performed had caved in, very little definite information was available. A number of large pieces of vein material from 1 foot to 2½ feet in thickness were scattered along the outcrop of the vein, some of which appeared to be composed almost entirely of stibnite, and all contained considerable of this mineral. Two samples were taken from these masses or vein fragments. No. 1 is intended as an average of all the vein material in sight. No. 2 is an average of all the better mineralized pieces. These samples were assayed and found to contain:

Sample No.	Gold	Silver	Antimony
1	Trace	Trace	21-20%
2	Trace	Trace	40-62%

¹ Ibid, pp. 123, 129.