

of cubic yards of high-grade auriferous gravel, which with an average gold tenure of twenty cents per cubic yards, places the total gold contents at the enormous valuation of one hundred millions of dollars, may be considered as reasonably reliable. Even with the present working costs, which no doubt will in the future be somewhat reduced, production should hereafter show a profit over expenses of at least a hundred and fifty per cent. From these figures some idea will be gathered of the industrial potentialities of hydraulic mining in a district such as Cariboo where in most localities the existence of extensive deposits of auriferous gravels is known, and the economic conditions are not wanting. Now that Mr. Hobson has practically demonstrated the profitable nature of the great undertaking over which he has charge at Bullion, there is every reason to expect that capital will be forthcoming to engage in enterprises of a like character, though perhaps on not so large a scale, not only in the Quesnel River district, but in Barkerville, where the indications are promising, and also in new territory along the gold-belt to the north-west.

Our Boundary Creek correspondent includes in his news letter, published elsewhere in this issue of the RECORD, such information respecting the causes of failure of the Winnipeg Mining and Smelting Co.,

THE WINNIPEG RECONSTRUCTION June we referred to the misleading statements under which it will be possible to continue operations. Last statements that had previously been published in connection with the Winnipeg mine. We then quoted from a report of an interview with Mr. Duncan McIntosh, formerly president and mining superintendent of this company, published in the *Rosland Miner* of October 19th 1899, as follows: "There is 20,000 tons of ore in sight which will run from \$20 to \$30 per ton. There are now 2,000 tons of ore on the dump ready for shipment." In view of the fact that the company has been compelled to suspend operations, after having shipped only 1,200 tons of ore, it is perhaps now permissible to enquire whether Mr. McIntosh really did make the above-quoted statements to the *Rosland Miner*, and if he did so whether they were made in ignorance of the actual condition of the mine, or with the object of influencing the market price of the company's stock, of which he was at that time understood to possess a considerable holding. No reasonable objection can be offered to any promoter making money out of his mining ventures so long as no grossly misleading statements are published to help him to do so. Among the present holders of Winnipeg stock are many who have been so misled, possibly unintentionally, so it will be in the interests of mining in this province generally and in the Boundary district particularly, to have more light thrown on this Winnipeg fiasco, the causes of which appear to have existed prior to the present management assuming control and direction of the company's operations. The Boundary has not hitherto had its fair name greatly besmirched by the operations of money-getting mining schemers, but the glowing statements published some time since respecting the Morrison mine, followed as they were by collapse and re-construction, and now by the Winnipeg, with the probability of others to come, make it imperative in the best inter-

ests of that important section, which has at length entered upon the stage of extensive production, that the dishonest practice of exaggerated booming of mining prospects, especially those having stock on the market for sale, be exposed and unreservedly condemned.

The bonding of the Woodstock and Lorne groups of claims to an English syndicate for the considerable sum of \$225,000 should mean, provided the properties under consideration prove upon further development as valuable as would now appear, a great deal to the Bridge River district. An interesting paper was recently read before the Canadian Mining Institute by Mr. Fritz Cirkel, on the subject of the recently discovered leads in this camp, and in a letter to the last issue of the *Canadian Mining Review*, Mr. Leslie Hill supplements the general information contained in Mr. Cirkel's paper by a particular account of the Woodstock and Lorne group. To quote Mr. Hill: There appears to be two systems of parallel veins in this camp, one of which has a strike of N. 70° E. mag. and dips about 70° to the north, and the other having a strike of N 45° E. and a slight dip to the N. W. One of the former veins was discovered in 1897 and was developed by a shaft sunk to a depth of 70 feet and by some open cuts. The values and the width of the quartz in this vein appear to be irregular; some good ore was found, and when the bond under which this work was done was thrown up, the owners built an arrastra operated by an overshot water-wheel and took out \$800; this was in the fall of 1898. In the same year float from a richer vein was discovered, but the vein itself was not located. The whole hill is covered with wash to a great depth and the float has been carried a long way from the veins, entailing a large amount of surface work in tracing the veins. Two veins belonging to the second system were discovered in 1899, and the owners erected two more arrastras. In 1899-1900 two veins were discovered on the Woodchuck, a claim adjoining the Lorne; one of these veins belongs to the first group and one to the second, and they cross each other near the mouth of a tunnel driven on the second vein. The veins having a strike of N. 45° E. appear to be the main veins on this hill. They are very regular and well defined, averaging about four feet wide, and on the Lorne claim the ore chute on one vein is proved by tunnel for 300 feet in length and 130 feet in height and is traced further by open cuts. The quartz varies from white to bluish grey and very little gold is visible to the naked eye, though careful examination with a glass shows frequent fine free gold. The gold is associated with iron and is free milling, even where the iron is not decomposed by exposure. The quartz is well banded parallel to the dip of the vein and there is a strong heavy gouge between it and the country rock. The three faces on these properties which were being mined and milled in the arrastras at the time of my visit gave the following values in gold and silver from large and carefully taken samples, viz., \$40.46, \$42.83 and \$34.98. The formation is an eruptive granite rock and from all the indications one would expect permanent veins. Mr. Fritz Cirkel in his account of this camp speaks very strongly of the regularity and strength of these veins. But the really remarkable and interesting feature about these properties is the fact that the