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but in the last three years mining activity has not progressed as rapidly as had been hoped.

The chief cause of this can be ascribed to conditions arising out of the war. While it is true that metal prices have been high, this has mainly stimulated mines actually producing and has not induced the development of new properties, except where quick returns were in sight. On the other hand, the scarcity, inefficiency and high cost of labor, the high cost of mining supplies, especially powder and machinery, and the scarcity of capital for speculation has had a retarding effect on the development of new mining properties. It may be expected, however, that the return to normal conditions will cause greater activity in this district during 1919.

The district has as yet few productive mines, although undeveloped prospects and partially developed properties are numerous.

Considerable interest was shown in the coalfields of the Telkwa Section during the year. The high cost of fuel oil and the steadily increasing price of coal on the Pacific coast are conditions which have aroused interest in undeveloped coalfields. During the year the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, on the division from Prince George east, changed from oil burners to coal burning locomotives, and it is quite possible that if a suitable local supply was available the division from Prince Rupert to Prince George would also be equipped with coal burners.

Production of coal in a small way was started late in the fall from the Telkwa Collieries, situated four miles from Telkwa. By the end of the year an output of about 40 tons a day was being shipped, mainly to Prince Rupert.

In the Northeastern Mineral Survey District many areas contiguous to the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway have been partially prospected and many claims staked, but careful examination, such as has been carried out in some of the older camps in British Columbia, has not yet been done. In addition, there is a great deal of country, both north and south of the railway, which is as yet quite unprospected, but in which the general geological conditions are favorable for the occurrence of economic minerals. It is to be expected that the return of many men to the country now that the war is ended will result in a general revival of prospecting. Undoubtedly many of the prospectors who enlisted will return to their old occupation, while the free, adventurous life of the prospector, with its promise of spectacular returns, will make a strong appeal to many returned soldiers who before the war led indoor lives. The Northeastern Mineral District should secure a considerable number of these returned men who are desirous of following such a life.

INVESTIGATION INTO LIFE HISTORY OF SCKEYE SALMON

(Continued From Page 17.)

clusions reached in 1916 with regard to the spawning beds below the canyon; we affirm without qualification that they are as distinctively populated as though located in separate streams independently entering the sea. Additional material only emphasizes the fact. Not only were the different colonies in 1918 marked by distinctive characters, but these characters were the same for each colony as those noted in 1916."

Dr. Gilbert shows that a very conspicuous instance of racial differentiation is furnished by the Harrison watershed. It is not known how many distinct spawning areas may have existed there. Several minor colonies, like that known to have existed at Silver Creek, are now practically exterminated, and there are doubtless distinct areas in Lillooet and Tenas Lakes, but no records have been obtained. A very limited number of late spawners still frequent the slack waters of the main river above Harrison Rapids, the vanishing remnant of a once fine run visits the lake at the head of Morris Creek, and a considerable run still goes up the Birkenhead River; both of these runs pass over the spawning beds at the Harrison Rapids, but not one of them