

work of the provincial assay office, and that of the boards of examiners of assayers and coal mine officials, respectively, and of the inspectors of mines.

Several reports by members of either the Geological Survey of Canada or the United States Geological Survey are reprinted in the volume under review. The reports of Provincial gold commissioners and mining recorders give much information concerning mining in those districts in which it has been in active progress; in other instances the official statements have necessarily been brief and of comparatively little importance. It appears evident that there has been exercised a wise discrimination in the choice of matter in this connection, for there is little, if any, useless "padding" in the reports of individual districts or divisions.

A serviceable addition has been made to the tabulated information printed yearly at the end of the Annual Report. This is a three-page table showing the "Metalliferous Shipping Mines in 1906," with the names of shipping mines arranged under mining divisions, and showing in separate columns, (1) name of mine or group, (2) locality, (3) owner or agent, (4) address, and (5) character of ore.

The comprehensive nature and markedly advantageous arrangement of the large amount of information contained in the Annual Report reflect credit upon the provincial mineralogist, on whom devolved the work of preparing it for the printer and supervising its publication. The varied illustrations—graphic tables, diagrams, sketch maps, and half-tone reproductions of photographs (of which there are about 60)—add materially to the general excellence of this report, which has been well printed at the Provincial Government printing office, and this, too, at a time when handicapped by a rush of other official work. Too much praise can scarcely be accorded for the artistic finish of the half-tones, some of them most effective in tints, in printing which W. H. Clark, foreman of the press room, has well maintained his reputation for high-class work. Most of the photographs reproduced were taken either by W. F. Robertson or Harold Nation who accompanied him on his Peace River journey as an assistant, or, in the case of Vancouver Island and Portland Canal views, by Herbert Carmichael, provincial assayer. Many of the engravings were made by the British Columbia Engraving Company, Victoria; the others in Chicago.

Altogether this Annual Report of the Minister of Mines for British Columbia is a decidedly useful and creditable publication and it is distinctive in that it gives details of the largest mineral production in any one year in the history of mining in British Columbia.

Instructions have been received at Whitehorse to put men at work on the Bullion Creek Hydraulic Company's placer gold claims in southern Yukon.

It is reported from Dawson that the Guggenheim interests have acquired the Treadgold, Northwest Hydraulic, Yukon Consolidated and other properties for a large monetary consideration.

STATISTICS OF MINERAL PRODUCTION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA IN 1906.

STATISTICAL TABLES of the mineral production of British Columbia in 1906 given in the "Annual Report of the Minister of Mines," are of much value, exhibiting as they do the results attained in each of the years they cover as well as the total for all years. The official comments of the provincial mineralogist on these tables, together with such as of them as it is practicable to here reproduce, follow:

TABLE I.—TOTAL PRODUCTION FOR ALL YEARS UP TO AND INCLUDING 1906.

Gold, placer	\$ 68,721,103
Gold, lode	41,015,697
Silver	25,586,008
Lead	17,625,739
Copper	35,546,578
Coal and Coke	79,334,798
Building stone, bricks, etc.	5,543,700
Other metals	270,099
Total	\$273,643,722

Table I. shows the total gross value of each mineral product mined in the Province up to the end of 1906. From this it will be seen that coal mining has produced more than any separate class of mining—a total of \$79,334,798—followed next in importance by placer gold at \$68,721,103, and third by lode gold at \$41,015,697. The metal gold, derived from both placer and lode mining, amounts to \$109,736,800, the greatest amount derived from any one metal or mineral, the next most important being copper, of a total gross value of \$35,546,578, followed by silver at \$25,586,008, and lead at \$17,625,739.

TABLE II.—PRODUCTION FOR EACH YEAR FROM 1890 TO 1906 (INCLUSIVE).

1852 to 1889 (inclusive)	\$ 71,981,634
1890	2,608,803
1891	3,521,102
1892	2,978,530
1893	3,588,413
1894	4,225,717
1895	5,643,042
1896	7,507,956
1897	10,455,268
1898	10,906,861
1899	12,393,131
1900	16,344,751
1901	20,086,780
1902	17,486,550
1903	17,495,954
1904	18,977,359
1905	22,461,325
1906	24,980,546
Total	\$273,643,722