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Strong saline springs were discovered in 1911 at Kwinitsa, a point on the Grand Trunk Pacific railway in the Skeena valley, 45 miles east of Prince Rupert. Drilling disclosed extensive beds of rock salt at depths varying from 50 to 250 feet. Tests proved it to be pure and of the best quality. The presence of salt in close proximity to the centre of the fish industry is most advantageous.

Mica is found in the vicinity of Tête Jaune Cache and a few claims have been worked to a limited degree. A very fine, clear grade is procured, but the deposits are located in mountainous regions difficult of access. Muscovite has also been found in the Clearwater mountains north of Canim lake. Generally speaking, the exploratory stage has not been passed and the mica industry is only in its infancy. Gypsum is found in the Fraser valley south of latitude 52 and may possibly occur to the north.

A promising prospect of molybdenite has been found in Timothy mountain, about 35 miles northeast of Lac la Hache. Near these molybdenite claims there is an occurrence of peridot, the precious form of olivine. When cut these stones make very fine gems. This is the only gem locality of commercial importance in Canada, but it is as yet undeveloped. Gold, silver and copper values have also been found in the same vicinity.

Outcrops of promising fireclay and infusorial earth are found in the vicinity of Quesnel. Building stones, sandstone, limestone, gravel, sand and brick clay are found in various places. Limestone for fluxing purposes at the Granby smelter is obtained from Swamp point or Portland canal. About 250 tons per day are produced. Hot mineral springs are found at the south end of Lakelse lake and in the Canoe River valley.

Platinum is found in various localities of Central British Columbia, especially in the Fraser and Peace drainage basins. It occurs in both solid rock and placers. In the early days its value was only a small fraction of what it is now and very few of the miners knew what the metal was or that it had any value at all. In fact thousands of ounces of this precious metal were actually thrown away by the placer miners of the early days.

The mineral occurrences of Central British Columbia are too numerous to mention. The few random references given serve only to illustrate the varied species and their wide distribution. The field is an attractive one for the prospector, miner and capitalist. The charming forests and lakes with their bountiful supply of game and fish lessen the hardships and privations of the prospector and make his lonely camp life more pleasant and prosperous. Miners' wages and housing conditions are very satisfactory, while the social and educational facilities, climate and living conditions in general are unsurpassed by any other mining district in the world. Investors and capitalists have a legitimate field here for active exploitation.

The mining laws of British Columbia are very liberal in their nature and compare favourably with those of any other part of the world. Individual free miner's certificates are issued good for one year upon payment of the sum of \$5. Provision in both the "Mineral" and "Placer-mining" Acts is made for the formation of mining partnerships, both of a general and limited liability character. A number of special Acts relating to mining have been passed by the provincial legislature during recent years.