

commenced milling gold-ore late in the year, so that their respective yields of gold were small.

In the Nelson Division, the *Queen* and *Mother Lode*, in Sheep Creek camp; the *Arlington*, at Erle; and the *Granite-Poorman*, near the town of Nelson, contributed most of the lode gold—approximately 20,000 oz., comprising the total for the year of this division. The *Yankee Girl*, at Ymir, and the *Second Relief*, at Erle, were both producers, but to what extent has not yet been learned.

Silver.

The production of silver appears to have been the largest in any of six or seven recent years. It was more than 1,000,000 oz. larger than in 1911, and 450,000 oz. greater than in 1910. To the total of about 2,900,000 oz., the Boundary District copper-mines contributed something like 390,000 oz., and the Coast mines 102,000 oz., the *Britannia* mine having been the chief producer on the Coast. The remaining 2,408,000 oz. came from the Kootenay District mines, the largest part being from Slocan mines, the chief producers among which were the *Standard* and *Van-Roi*, both in Silverton camp, near Slocan lake, with the *Rambler-Cariboo* adding a fair share. In the Alnsworth Division there were more than half a dozen shippers of silver-bearing ore—namely, the *No. 1*, *Silver Hoard*, *Bluebell*, *Utica*, Retailack & Co.'s *Whitewater*, and two or three smaller mines. The *Sullivan*, in East Kootenay, added between them 250,000 and 300,000 oz. to the total.

More than two-thirds of the output of silver was recovered at the Trill smelter, and nearly 500,000 oz. from smelting ores in the Boundary and Coast Districts, while practically all the remainder was contained in silver-zinc concentrates sent to the United States for reduction.

The New York price of silver was higher all through the year than the average of the highest month in 1911. Commencing with 56.260 cents for January, it rose to nearly 64 cents toward the close of the year, giving an average for 1912 of nearly 61 cents, as against 53.304 cents for 1911; so that production in 1912 had the benefit of fully 7 cents increase in price, as well as the larger quantity already mentioned.

Lead.

In placing the production of metallic lead at 38,000,000 lb., it is thought an ample margin has been allowed for loss in smelting. The quantity of lead contained in ores sent to reduction-works in 1912 is stated to have been between 44,000,000 and 45,000,000 lb. A rough apportionment of the sources of this lead is as follows: East Kootenay, mainly from the *Sullivan* mine, 16,000,000 lb.; Alnsworth Division, 7,000,000 lb.; Slocan, in largest part from the *Standard* and *Van-Roi* mines, 19,500,000 lb.; Nelson Division, largely from the *Emerald* and *Molly Gibson* mines, 2,500,000 lb. These figures indicate in a general way the lead-producing districts and the lead-content of the ores shipped, not the metallic lead recovered.

Lead-ore receipts at the Trill smelter from the *St. Eugene* mine in 1912 were small as compared with those of earlier years. Others than those already mentioned that shipped lead-ore in considerable quantity were: The *Monarch*, at Field; *Utica* and Retailack & Co.'s *Whitewater* mine, in Alnsworth Division; *Rambler-Cariboo*, *Richmond-Eureka*, and *Ruth-Hope* groups, in Slocan.

Lead-bounty matters are receiving the attention of mine-owners in the lead-producing districts, for under the existing Dowlinton Act the payment of bounty "shall cease and determine on June 30th, 1913." Efforts are being made to obtain continued assistance in some effective form. The amount of