

in extensive quartz bodies at Mt. Selwyn, near Finlay (Forks), and on Manson creek. In fact the localities that are already known to contain mineral deposits of promise and value are too numerous to mention.

Coal is found in several localities throughout Central British Columbia. Telkwa, Groundhog and Carbon creek fields are the principal areas. Coal of a good quality is being mined and shipped from a point only $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the station at Telkwa, on the Grand Trunk Pacific railway. On Goat creek, a small tributary of the Telkwa river, a seam 8 feet in thickness is exposed for several hundred feet. An average sample was found to have the following analysis: Moisture 0.06 per cent, volatile matter 33.9 per cent, fixed carbon 56 per cent and ash 9.5 per cent. As the field extends from $4\frac{1}{2}$ to 12 miles from the railway it is favourably situated as regards means of transportation and will likely develop quickly.

The Groundhog coal areas are not as accessible but may be tapped by a line extending north from Hazelton or easterly from the head of Portland canal. They are believed to be very extensive and the coal of a splendid quality.

The Carbon creek coal-fields are known to be quite extensive. The Carbon creek is a tributary of Peace river, on its south side and a few miles above the head of Rocky Mountain canyon on the eastern slope of the Rockies. Coal outcrops occur on several tributaries of Carbon creek itself, and on Gethings creek which enters the Peace near the canyon, and in the canyon itself. A sample from Gethings creek shows the following analysis: moisture 1.6 per cent, ash 2.9 per cent, volatile matter 25.1 per cent, fixed carbon 70.4 per cent. It forms fair coke. These fields are at present without means of transportation but should the Pacific Great Eastern or some other railway be built by the Hudson Hope route they will become very valuable.

Various outcrops of coal of more or less value have been found in many sections. On the prairies such outcrops would immediately be investigated and the coal used locally as fuel if of sufficient value. Throughout Central British Columbia, however, the wood supply is still sufficient for local uses and only those coal fields which appear of considerable commercial value have been seriously considered. It is altogether likely that as the demand for this fuel increases and transportation facilities are extended the recovery of it will be greatly stimulated.

Mining is well established as a permanent industry and the presence of minerals in vast quantities is well known. Placer mining, the oldest of all branches of the industry, is reviving, and with the introduction of hydraulic, drilling and dredging machinery will develop on large scales. The future of the Cariboo district depends on such works. Geologists who have investigated this field intimate that both placer and lode mining for gold may assume most important phases when railroad facilities are provided.

Work is being renewed on the Peace and in the Omineca districts. A gold deposit has recently been placed on Peace river at Fort St. John. Another may be placed on the same river above the canyon where gold washing was carried on by a small crew of men during the summer of 1919. The Ingenika river is being drilled by a company of Edmonton business men, who contemplate putting in a dredge if warranted. As water-power is available almost everywhere throughout the placer districts, power for the operation of machinery or the pumping of water can be depended upon.