

in value of \$74,000, and for lode gold \$235,287 (equivalent to the value of 11,383 oz. of refined gold), has been taken as fairly representing the production of this metal, so far as indicated by the advices received to date. Dealing with these classes of gold-mining separately, it may be observed:—

Placer Gold.—Practically all the placer gold recovered in the Province is obtained in the Cariboo and Cassiar Districts, less than one-twentieth of the total coming from the remaining districts. An approximate apportionment is: From Cariboo District, \$230,000; Atlin Division of Cassiar District, \$250,000; remaining parts of the Province, \$20,000. In Cariboo Division about \$160,000 is the estimate for 1912, as against \$136,000 in 1911; \$60,000 for Quesnel Division, as compared with \$34,000; and \$10,000 for Omineca. It may be that for Quesnel Division a larger yield will be shown, but this cannot be determined until after the results of the season's operations of the Quesnelle Hydraulic Gold Mining Company shall be known.

As in 1911, the gravel-washing season was short in both the Cariboo and Cassiar Districts, and, as a consequence, the total quantity of gold recovered was small as compared with that of a number of years prior to 1909. It is a remarkable fact that, while the summer and autumn rainfall in the parts of the Cariboo District to the north and south of the goldfields was abundant, in the parts affecting the water-supply for placer-mining purposes it was unusually light. From Atlin, too, have come advices of the unfavourable effect of water conditions, with a consequent diminished recovery of gold on two or three creeks. However, it is hoped that the season of 1913 will be a better one.

Renewed attention is being given to Omineca creeks, which in bygone years yielded much placer gold. Other parts of the Province in which placer-mining is done, though only on a small scale, are, on several creeks and rivers in the Fort Steele Division of East Kootenay; in Nelson, Trout Lake, and Revelstoke Divisions of West Kootenay; in Lillooet and Clinton Divisions, and several others.

Lode Gold.—The increase in lode gold appears to have come chiefly from the Boundary District, in which is included Osoyoos as well as Grand Forks and Greenwood Divisions, with a production of about 17,000 oz. more than in 1911. Returns from Nelson Division are incomplete, but an increase of between 1,000 and 2,000 oz. is estimated. For some reason not yet ascertained, there seems to have been a smaller total output of ore from the Rossland mines, with a resultant decrease in production of gold; possibly final returns will show differently, but from information so far received the estimate has had to be made of a reduction of several thousand ounces as compared with 1911. In the Coast District, too, there seems to have been a decreased production of lode gold, attributable in part to a temporary suspension of shipment of first-class ore from Texada Island, pending the completion of some necessary development-work in the chief producing mine.

In the Boundary District a comparatively large proportion of the gold is obtained by smelting ores of which the main valuable metal content is copper. The Granby and British Columbia Copper Companies together produced about 67,000 oz. of gold; the money value of the product of the Hedley Gold Mining Company was equal to approximately 37,000 oz. of refined gold. In the Rossland camp (Trall Creek Division) the largest producer by far is the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, which operates the *Centre Star-War Eagle* group of mines and the *Le Roi*. Next comes the *Le Roi No. 2, Ltd.*, which also produces gold-copper smelting ore. The Trall Creek Division, like the Greenwood, in 1912 had a new producer added to its list—the *Inland Empire*. That in Greenwood Division was the *Jewel*. Both