

Following the lead given by the placer mines of the Cariboo, prospectors, miners, geologists and mining engineers have spread over the entire central belt and in nearly every nook and corner minerals or traces of minerals to a greater or lesser degree have been found. The primitive methods of the early miners have been augmented by the most modern power, mechanical and chemical processes known. The coast districts have had the advantage of water transportation which has enabled them to forge ahead while the interior has been retarded through inability to get in heavy machinery or ship out quantities of ore. With the building of railroads and good wagon roads this handicap is being gradually removed.

On the coast the principal operations north of latitude 52 are at Anyox, where the Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Company, Limited, operates a smelter and work the "Hidden Creek" group of copper claims. The company employs here from 1,200 to 1,500 men and smelted an average of about 250 tons of ore daily for the year 1918, exclusive of limestone and quartz used for fluxing purposes. The production for the year was approximately 29,692,376 pounds of copper, 6,000 ounces of gold and 382,000 ounces of silver. Power is derived from a 5,000 horse-power water plant augmented by steam plants during the winter when water is low. The town is "company" owned and consists of a very neat and substantial class of houses equipped with modern conveniences and reached by plank roads. The mines are about two miles distant from the smelter and connected by a narrow gauge railway.

Other important coast properties include the claims on Princess Royal island of the Belmont Surf Inlet Mines, Limited, from which 97,830 tons were mined in 1918, yielding 41,618 ounces of gold, 27,326 ounces of silver and 432,313 pounds of copper; the "Dolly Varden" mine, located 18 miles from the head of Alice Arm and connected by a newly constructed railway to tide-water, now shipping a rich grade of silver ore to the Granby smelter at Anyox; the Bush and Big Missouri gold mines, on Salmon river, at the head of Portland canal; the Drum-Lummen copper mine, on Douglas channel, the Eestall river claims of the Skeena valley, now being developed by the Granby Company, and many others with more or less development accomplished and exhibiting splendid prospects.

In the interior two mines are worthy of special mention, namely, the Rocher Déboulé and the Silver Standard, both located in the Hudson Bay mountain near Hazelton. The Rocher Déboulé is at present closed down pending more normal conditions. It shipped from April, 1915, to the end of 1918, and in this time produced 39,833 tons of ore containing 4,214 ounces of gold, 62,865 ounces of silver, and 5,746,306 pounds of copper.

The Silver Standard mine is situated about six miles from New Hazelton. It is a silver-lead-zinc property and during the year 1918 produced 3,500 tons of ore containing 142 ounces of gold, 62,121 ounces of silver, 110,868 pounds of lead and 297,372 pounds of zinc. A 50-ton concentrator was recently put into operation.

Actual lode mining in the interior is confined, almost entirely, to the Omineca mining division, though prospecting and development work on quartz claims are being carried on throughout all parts. Many promising gold, silver and copper claims are likely to prove good producers when normal conditions and better transportation facilities are available. It is believed the Cariboo district will not only increase its placer output but will also produce several quartz mills. Good showings are found