

from Quatsino sound. The deposit was found too shallow for profitable work.

Zinc ore mining was stationary. The Lucky Jim mine in the Slocan, shipped 1,120 tons of ore mined in 1906, but no fresh mining was done. Zinc blende concentrates from Slocan district were produced but neither sold nor treated. The Legislature advanced \$10,000 to aid in completing the Nelson plant of the



B.C. Bureau of Mines.

ROCK FORMATION—ENTRANCE IKEDA BAY, Q.C.I.

Canada Zinc Company. The power for this plant is obtained from Bonnington Falls.

The building stone and brick industries are increasing. Fire brick, fire clay, lime-silica brick, lime and cement are the bases of incidental activities.

The staff of the Bureau consists of the Provincial Mineralogist, the Provincial Assayer, a junior assistant in the Laboratory, and a clerk as temporary assistant during the publication of the Report.

The Provincial Mineralogist visited Ashcroft, Highland Valley, Nicola Valley, Quatsino Sound, Queen Charlotte Islands, Atlin and other districts during the summer.

In May and in December the examinations for assayers were held.

Assay Office.—During 1907 assays are quantitative determinations to the number of 905 were made. Total cash receipts were \$1,057. A large number of free qualitative determinations were performed. Only 4 candidates for assayers' certificates wrote on the examinations. Three were successful.

The "Coal Mines Regulation Act" provides that all the officers of a coal mining company having any direct charge of work underground, shall hold Government Certificates of Competency, obtainable only after passing an examination before the Managers' Board. These certificates are First, Second and Third, respectively Manager's, Overman's, and shiftboss, fireboss, or shotlighter's certificate. From three to five years' practical experience is called for before candidates are eligible for examination. Fifty-two out of 56 candidates were successful.

Cariboo District.

A slight increase in the hydraulic gold output was recorded for this district. Coal was discovered in Bear River, about 15 miles from the Fraser. In Quesnel mining division of this district the Consolidated Cariboo Hydraulic Mining Company's property at Bullin, taken over by the Guggenheims in 1906, was abandoned by them.

Cassiar District.

Atlin mining division had a good year. Although 100 fewer men were employed the gold output was not materially reduced. Scarcity of water and labor interfered with what should otherwise have been an unusually good season.

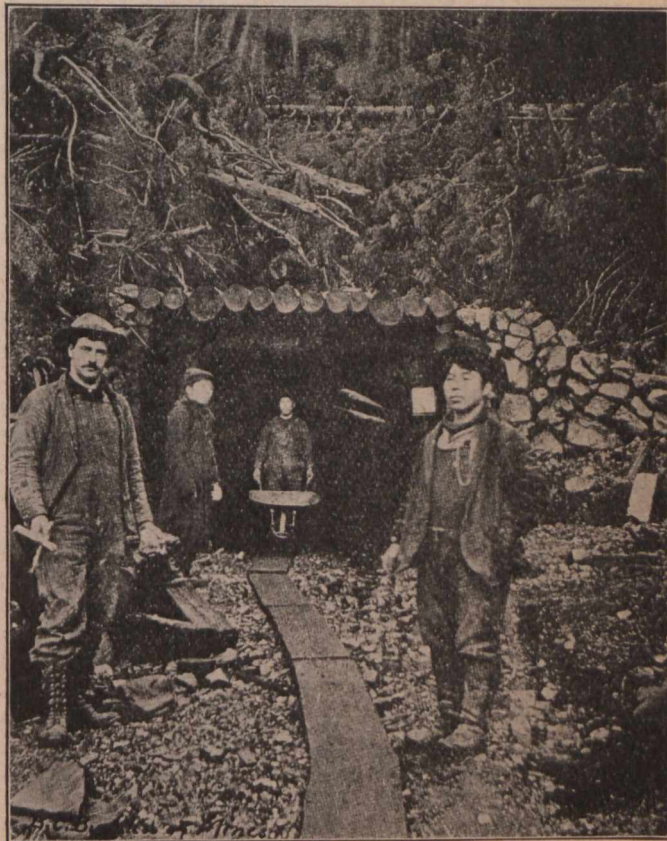
The Stikine and Liard mining divisions had an exceptionally light year.

In Skeena mining division are the Queen Charlotte Islands. The mining activities on Moresby Island have been described in the "Canadian Mining Journal" of recent date.

The other mining districts to the south are reported upon and their year's progress recorded. We need not go over these. They have had regular attention in our columns.

Accidents.

In the metalliferous mines of British Columbia there were 94 accidents in 1907. Out of this total 20 were fatal, 20 serious, and 54 slight. Of the fatal accidents, four were attributed to drilling into old holes containing powder. One serious and one slight accident are also set down to the same cause. The source of the largest number of underground accidents (most of which were slight) was falling rock in stopes, levels, etc. For each 100,000 tons of ore mined there was a total of 5.22 accidents (1.11 fatal, 1.11 serious, and 3.00



NO. 2 TUNNEL, LILY GROUP—IKEDA BAY, MORESBY ISLAND.

slight). For each 1,000 men employed there were 25.4 accidents (5.4 fatal, 5.4 serious, and 14.6 slight).

Looking up the corresponding tables for 1906 we find that there were in that year fewer accidents, only 60 altogether. For each 100,000 tons mined in 1906, only 3.06 accidents occurred, of which only 0.86 was fatal. For each 1,000 men employed there were 15.38 accidents of all classes, 4.61 of which were fatal.