

nings of a new stage in the mineral development of this province, and we may expect to find numerous other similar camps started in the region to the north as the opening up of the country leads to new discoveries and renders vein mining possible.

In the United States, the mining districts which are the largest producers of the precious metals, lie along the extension southward of the mountain ranges which are found in British Columbia, and although this does not necessarily assure the existence of equal mineral wealth in our portion of these ranges, the fact has very important bearings.

The views of Dr. G. M. Dawson, the director of the Geological Survey, carry especial weight in this connection, he having spent so many years in studying the geology, etc., of this province. His conclusions will be found in the following quotation from his report on the "Mineral Wealth of British Columbia," published by the Geological Survey in 1887. The ten years that have lapsed have served but to prove their correctness.

"In preceding paragraphs particular attention has been drawn to certain notable differences between the better known and more fully developed regions of the southern part of the Pacific slope and those of the Province of British Columbia, chiefly as a note of caution against the rash assumption of complete uniformity in conditions too often made without due investigation. The salient fact of the general identity of the structural features of the Cordillera region south and north, however, remain, and is such that from this alone, even without taking into consideration the numerous and important discoveries already made, we should be justified in predicting an eventual great development of metalliferous mining in the province. It has already been stated that British Columbia includes a length of over 800 miles of the most important metalliferous belt of the continent, and adding to this the northern extension of the same belt, beyond the 60th parallel, we find that within the boundaries of Canada its entire length is between 1,200 and 1,300 miles. This, as I have elsewhere noted, is almost precisely equal to the whole length of the same region included by the United States from our southern line to the northern boundary of Mexico, and after having