

NEWFOUNDLAND.

During the years 1870 and 1871 Newfoundland exported mineral products as follows:

1870	4,000 tons copper ore	value about	£31,000
270	" lead	" " "	9,000
80	" nickel	" " "	6,480
			49,480
1871	3,000 " copper	" " "	£25,500
235	" lead	" " "	7,875
9	" nickel	" " "	720
			34,095

The shipments for 1872 will be much larger, as the high price of copper causes a demand for lower grade of which a very large quantity has been held over at the Tilt Cove Mine from previous years. The Burton's Pond Mine has also commenced to ship copper ore this year, the ore being good yellow sulphuret similar to that of Tilt Cove. The latter mine has been sold to an English company for £150,000 stg. The Lamanche Lead Mine is also about to change hands, and the success which will doubtless attend the vigorous working of these well-proved mines may induce further enterprise, for which there is a vast field in the island.

The coal field in the St. George's Bay region is estimated at thirty-eight square miles, and the quantity of coal at about a million and a half of tons per square mile.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Gold.—We read in the Report on British Columbia, of the Hon. Hector L. Langevin, (March, 1872) that—"The auriferous lands of British Columbia do not appear to be confined to any single district of that great province. They extend all along the Fraser and Thompson Rivers, and are particularly rich in the district of Cariboo. Then again there are the new gold mines of the district of Omineca, in the north of Columbia, which would appear to extend over a very large tract of country.... Gold has also been found in Vancouver Island.... It is established that from the United States frontier to the 53rd degree of north latitude, and to a width of from one to two hundred miles, gold is found nearly everywhere."

The mines visited by Mr. Langevin produced at the following rates during the summer of 1871. The "South Wales," during the last three weeks of the month of August, produced 799 ounces. The "Forest Rose" on William's Creek, produced in one week 203 ounces, and in another 245 ounces. The "Ballarat" yielded 167 ounces in two weeks.

"The yield of gold for the year 1870 was:

Cariboo.....	\$1,047,245
Lillooet.....	15,000
Columbia, &c.....	161,500
Yale and Lytton.....	110,000

\$1,333,745

This, however, is only approximate, as it is impossible to arrive at the quantity of gold carried out of the country by private hands."

The gold mines of the Omineca District

were not worked until the year 1871. The yield of some of them was at the following rate: One mine on Lost Creek yielded 192 ounces to be divided among five miners in return for one week's labor, and another, that belonging to Ward, Dunleavy & Co., yielded as much as \$500 per man during one week. On Black Jack Gulch the yield of the mine from its first working was \$10 a man per day. On Manson Creek there were about 200 miners who were making from \$5 to \$50 a day each. On State Creek 50 men were making from \$5 to \$20 a day each. On Germansen Creek the amount of gold collected during the last week of August was \$10,000. Since that period fresh reports have reached me, and everything tends to the belief that the season has been a productive one; the district is really rich in gold and promises much.... Judging from the reports which flow in from all quarters, and from the numerous miners I myself met on the road, who came from Montana, in the United States, and who consider this district to be another promised land, it is evident that this spring there will be a large influx of mining population." (Mr. Langevin's Report.)

From the report of the Gold Commissioner for 1871 upon the Omineca Mines, it appears that their yield for that year may be estimated at about \$400,000. The confidence of miners in the district is shown by extensive preparations for systematic development in the construction of conduits for water and in surface and underground prospecting.

The gold shipped by British Columbia by banks from 1862 to 1871 inclusive was of the value of \$16,650,036, and about one-third more was supposed to be carried out of the country by miners.

Silver.—"The silver mines of British Columbia have not yet been largely worked. Nevertheless, in the month of September last I saw very rich specimens from a silver mine near Hope, on the Fraser River, and I was told that it was proposed to work that mine on a large scale. On the spot works of a very considerable extent were being carried on, among others a road leading from Hope to the mine itself. I am further aware that this silver mine is not the only one which exists in the Fraser Valley; and as soon as the Hope mine shall have been worked and shall have yielded, as it is expected, good results, there is no doubt but that other mines situated in the same range of mountains will likewise be worked." (Mr. Langevin's Report.)

Coal.—From the Blue Book of 1869 it appears that 200 men were employed in the coal mines of Nanaimo, the yield being 40,000 tons, of which 19,700 were shipped to foreign parts. The price of coal at the pits' mouth is 24 shillings sterling per ton. The area of the mine is 900,000 square yards. Three pits are worked. The seam is generally four feet thick.

The Blue Book for 1870 adds: These mines are progressing favorably, and have been worked to advantage during the year, the yield of coal for exportation having been about 30,000 tons.

In 1871 the mine produced 44,000 tons. From 1867 to 1870 inclusive the exports of coal amounted to 77,831 tons, value \$487,865. From 1861 to 1870 inclusive the yield was 282,131 tons.