earlier, and the company is earning comparatively large profits, as is manifest when it is seen that it has distributed already this year $120,000 in dividends paid to its stockholders, this being 10 per cent. on the issued capital.

Around Princeton, several of the coal mines that are being opened were visited; as also was the site of the British Columbia Cement Company's cement manufacturing works, the buildings for which are in course of erection. The Princeton Coal & Land Company, an auxiliary organization of the Vermilion Forks Mining & Development Company (owning the Princeton townsite and various mining properties in the vicinity), has made most progress towards development of coal mining, its mine in the immediate vicinity of the town having nearly a dozen working faces opened, with more that can be opened whenever there shall be a demand for the coal. The chief drawback to this company's material progress is the lack of plant and machinery for sizing and cleaning the coal. After these shall have been provided, a prosperous coal-mining industry will, no doubt, be established here. Among other properties worthy of mention are those of the Osoyoos Coal Company of Nelson, which has fully 60 feet in thickness of coal cut in a prospecting adit; the Princeton Collieries, Ltd., of Vancouver, and the Columbia Coal & Coke Company, of Winnipeg, which last is actively engaged in developing coal seams that have been opened from both Collins Gulch and Granite Creek sides of the basin in which they occur.

An important transaction now in course of negotiation is that for the purchase of the Voigt properties—copper claims, coal lands, timber lands, water rights, etc.—on Copper Mountain, situated a few miles from Princeton. Particulars of these properties will shortly be published; meanwhile Mr. Emil E. Voigt is in Spokane, continuing negotiations with representatives of the Boston and New York men who have made offers for the purchase of the property. The development of the mineral resources of Copper Mountain, with the necessary accompaniment of the establishment of a copper smeltery, would do much to advance the material interests of this part of the big Similkameen country.

Two days were occupied in visiting Tulameen, where Mr. Jacobs had the advantage of much conversation with Mr. Chas. Camsell, of the Canada Geological Survey. Mr. Camsell has spent five or six field-work seasons in the Similkameen, so is especially well informed concerning its geology and mineral resources. The Survey party was arranging to wash Tulameen gravels to try to find diamonds in the wash, it being thought probable that as diamonds are known to occur in the solid rock of the vicinity, there may be some found in the river gravels.

Mr. Jacobs returned to Princeton, and thence to Spokane, Seattle, and Vancouver, by rail. Among others seen in Spokane was the managing director of the Corbin Coal & Coke Company, which has during the last three years been working a coal mine in the Crow's Nest district, southeast Kootenay, and which has opened one of the most remarkable deposits of coal known to occur in the West. The proportions of this deposit are so large that the incredulity of those who are without opportunity to satisfy themselves of the statements concerning them is aroused; nevertheless it is a simple fact that there is on the Corbin Company's coal property a body of bituminous coal of phenomenal size, from which millions of tons can be easily extracted, and, too, of excellent average quality.

In Seattle, information was obtained relative to the work of the Geological Survey of the State of Washington, of the progress of the coal mining of that state, and concerning the work of the United States Geological Survey's mine-rescue training work, in connection with which about 20 men have already been trained and proved competent for rendering aid in case of emergency. Mr. Jacobs has returned to his headquarters in Victoria to there prepare for publication in detail much of the mass of information gathered by him during his trip.

# GENERAL MINING NEWS.

## NOVA SCOTIA.

Halifax.—Advices from Port Hood state that the water is still rising rapidly in the mine, and that only the choking of the fissure can save the mine from being flooded to the high water mark.

Yesterday the water had risen to within 262 feet of the low level in No. 3 lift, and was rising vertically at the rate of one inch in seven minutes. The water will continue to rise at this rate for some days, and will reach the low level in No. 2 lift within five and one-half days.

The only hope to save the mine is for the fissure to become choked, otherwise the water will rise to the high water sea level, which is about 500 feet above No. 3 low level.

Glace Bay.—The construction of the Dominion Coal Company's new line of railway from Morien Junction to Birch Grove, the company's new colliery, No. 20, was started to-day. The line, which will be about four miles long, will be constructed by the company's own men. The development of this new mine will be rapid after the new railway is completed, and already the company is preparing to sink a new slope which will be started this week, and will be about 2,000 feet south of the present one. The coal at this mine is of the best quality, and it is expected that operations will be far enough advanced to begin the shipment of coal before the close of navigation.

## ONTARIO.

Toronto.—After about a dozen postponements, the assets of the Standard Cobalt Mines, the old Cobalt Central, were sold by E. R. C. Clarkson to Philadelphia interests for $100,001.

There was a reserve bid of $100,000, which was exceeded by $1.

Ottawa.—His Excellency the Governor-General in Council has ordered that the regulations for the disposal of quartz mining claims established by order-in-council of the 13th August, 1908, with the restriction of a subsequent order-in-council of the 16th February, 1909 extending such regulations to the reserves set apart by the Dominion Forest Reserve Act, be extended, and made applicable to lands within forest reserves and parks established by the Dominion Forest Reserves and Parks Act, of 1911, with the exception of Elk Park, within the Cooking Lake forest reserve, and the Buffalo Park reserve in the Province of Alberta.

Whereas, under the provisions of the Forest Reserves and Parks Act, 1911, all regulations with respect to the Canadian national parks have been rescinded, his Excellency in-council has been pleased to order that the regulations provided for in the following orders-in-council shall be re-established and made to apply to all Dominion parks proclaimed under the Forest Reserves and Parks Act:

1. The regulations of the national parks of Canada, approved 21st June. 1909.

2. Amendments to the above regulations approved September 26, 1910.

3. Regulations for the use of motor vehicles in the Rocky Mountain park, approved April 8, 1911.

4. Regulations for the management and control of the Dominion Government water and sewer systems and of plumbing and sanitation at Banff, approved June 23rd, 1908.

5. Amendments for the above water, sewer, and plumbing regulations approved March 10, 1909.

6. Regulations for the administration of timber within the Rocky Mountains, Yoho, and Glacier Parks, approved May 21, 1906.