

machine does away with explosives, and in addition to being economical in operation, is said to produce the coal with the least possible breakage.

The Dominion Coal Co.'s production for the month of July aggregated 329,164 tons, an increase of 69,809 tons over the corresponding period last year. The shipments were 343,198 tons.

Output was divided among the respective collieries as follows:—

Dominion No. 1.....	49,563
" No. 2.....	45,545
" No. 3.....	37,357
" No. 4.....	50,668
" No. 5.....	69,501
" No. 6.....	6,193
" No. 7.....	16,193
" No. 8.....	20,985
" No. 9.....	32,730

The output (in tons) by months since the beginning of the year compares with previous years as follows:—

	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.
January	160,618	101,721	270,120	205,000
February	128,778	183,500	258,798	197,943
March	228,765	236,290	289,660	236,290
April	221,541	242,625	263,878	242,252
May	294,647	310,555	251,313	259,994
June	332,926	331,090	283,000	276,000
July	329,164	259,355	275,850	307,298

Totals 1,696,439 1,765,136 1,893,119 1,751,849

A dispatch from Glace Bay states that one of the biggest strikes in the history of the coal mining industry in Cape Breton was made in July, near Gardiner Mines, when the famous Mullins Seam, which for over fifty years has defied all efforts to trace out its course for any distance, or for any degree of accuracy. The existence of the seam, has, of course, been known for scores of years back. At Low Point the seam crops out on the sea shore, and coal has for a long time been taken from it for domestic use. It has always been held in high repute for household purposes. Some progress was made previous to this season in tracing out the seam. Mr. P. Neville, Deputy Inspector of Mines, in 1904, traced the seam from Low Point to the head of Langan Bay, and about a mile and a quarter west of the Sydney and Louisburg Railway and back of Gardiner mines. Early in July men were employed boring at the upper southwest side of Lynks Lake, at a depth of only about seventy feet. The seam at that point is as follows:—Drift, five feet, nineteen feet of strata and shale, one foot six inches of clear coal, forty-eight feet of sand, stone and shale, five feet six inches of good, clear coal. It is now established that the Tracey and the Mullins are two distinct seams as the Mullins turns eastward into the Glace Bay basin. The latter seam is seven feet thick at Low Point. The seam underlies the Phalen, Hub and all seams operated by the Dominion Coal Company. Its course and the area of the country under which it lies are now indicated at least in a general manner by the discovery. Its extent is said to be greater than any seam yet discovered and it is impossible to compute the quantity of coal in the seam. It underlies some of the Dominion Coal Company's areas, the areas owned by the Weatherbe Atlantic Coal Co., at Bridgeport. Boring operations will be continued at other points by the Dominion Coal Company, and development work will, it is expected, commence this autumn. The length in a straight line of country covered by the Mullins seam is about 16 miles. Its outcrop line is about 25 miles. The land area covered would be more than 150 square miles.

A rich coal strike was made recently near Langan, N.S., which shows six feet of clean coal land, area of about 100 square miles or 619,520,000 tons of coal.

In the last six months the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co., New Glasgow, N.S., have shipped 206,376 tons of coal, against 196,652 tons last year for the same period, an increase of 9,723 tons.

The Dominion Coal Company has purchased 150 new steel cars, each having a capacity of about 100,000 lbs.

A new trial pit is to be put down at the new Dominion No. 4 colliery. It is expected that this pit will be sunk on the Whalen property at Little Bras d'Or, and the company's railway will be extended from Dominion No. 3 colliery to the new mine.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Alberta.—In spite of the fact that the Granby Company has discontinued purchasing its coke from the International Coal & Coke Co., work at its collieries is being continued as usual, a daily output of some 700 tons being maintained, of which but 50 tons are used for the manufacture of coke. It is proposed to complete the building of the first battery of coke ovens, which will give 104 ovens in all.

The appeal, in the case of the Attorney General of British Columbia vs. The Wellington Colliery Company, was heard by the Privy Council last month. This involved the legality of the Wellington Colliery Company in employing Chinese underground in the mines in contravention of the provincial act. The company assumed the position that the provincial government had no jurisdiction to prevent the

company from ordering its servants to any part of its own property. The Privy Council upheld the decision of the lower court by dismissing the appeal of the Attorney General.

The coal and coke output of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co. for the six months ending June 30th, are as follows:—

Coal.	Tons.
Coal Creek,	207,764.03
Michel	162,523.12
Carbonado	47,080.09

Total 417,368.04

Coal Manufactured Into Coke.

Coal Creek	97,853.07
Michel	95,072.02
Carbonado	8,473.13

Total 201,399.02

Nelson.—The Hunter V. mine at Ymir has been leased to the Hall Mining & Smelting Co., and operations have been resumed at the mine.

Mr. A. W. McVittie, P. L. S., of Cranbrook, has located five square miles of coal lands near Okanagan Lake, where there are said to be several promising seams of bituminous coal outcropping on the side of the mountain north of the valley on Short's Creek. The openings made for examination are 1,700 feet above the creek and 2,800 feet above Okanagan Lake.

Lardeau.—Development work is in active progress at the Silver Cup mine, where a level about three hundred feet below the previous workings of the property is now being run and connections made by means of an upraise. Some weeks ago a large body of concentrating ore was encountered, and recently a crosscut from this body opened by a lead of between one and two feet in width, and giving values of between 200 and 300 oz. in silver.

Arrangements have been made for the operation of the McMinnville group of claims on Lexington Mountain, the owners having in contemplation the installation of a stamp mill on the property. The ore is said to average about \$8.50 in gold per ton.

Rossland.—A promising strike is reported to have been made on the Lord group of claims at Sheep Lake, the lead seven feet wide having been opened up at a depth of 30 feet, the ore carrying fair gold and high silver values.

It is reported that negotiations are now in progress for the consolidation of the White Bear, California, Giant, Cariboo, and possibly one or two other properties in the same neighborhood.

The White Bear mine, which has been closed down for the last two months resumed operations on August 1st. The White Bear is said to have an excellent shoot of ore of smelting grade.

COMPANY MEETINGS.

Tyee Copper Company.—The sixth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of this company was held in London on July 18th last, the chairman, in referring to the report of the auditor, said:—

"The first two items in the revenue account refer to dividends paid, the one of 5 per cent. being on account of the year ended April, 1904, and the other the interim dividend paid in December, 1904. The amount of £11,062 has been placed to reserve, as agreed in 1903. £6,700 is placed on deposit at our bankers, and may be used for the requirements of the mine, but not for dividends. The amount written off plant, mine, and smelter is £9,937. This is the amount spent upon new buildings, machinery, etc.; but as we have no spare capital your directors felt that the best way to deal with it was to write it off. On the credit side there is one item of £836—interest received from the reserve fund investments, and is credited to that fund. Sundry creditors have been all paid, with the exception of income-tax. Although much development work has been done, success has not up to the present time crowned our efforts; but it is fully believed by those capable of judging that in a short time our hopes will be realised. Your board feels that the shareholders will be greatly disappointed at their decision not to recommend the payment of further dividends until a fresh ore body is cut and proved—but they hope that they will soon be able to resume and pay periodically that which we all desire.

A shareholder asked why, with £22,000 on the balance sheet, the statement that 2,000 tons would pay all expenses and give them ten per cent. on the nominal capital. The directors wished to hold back the money in hand?

Another shareholder remarked that at present the company had about £73,000, and he thought the shareholders ought to have a little bit of that to go on with.

Mr. Ludwig Loeffler said some gentlemen appeared to take a very sanguine view of the future of the property, and he hoped their anticipations might be correct, for the sake of all the shareholders. He, however, was not sanguine, and he would give his reason for saying so. Quite in the early history of the company, in 1901, a note of warning was sounded as to the character of the mine depth by Mr.