

Portland Canal Tunnels, Ltd.—Supplementary to the information relative to the recent important developments in the deep-level adit that this company has driven, included in the last mining news contributed to the Journal from British Columbia, is the following: On September 4 Mr. W. J. Elmendorf, the company's general manager, telegraphed to the secretary at Victoria that the adit was "twenty-five feet into the green vein and still looking very well. Two feet practically solid ore and four feet mixed ore passed through. All intervening ground well mineralized; probably more ore ahead." On September 5, he telegraphed: "Assays yesterday on galena ore 38 oz. silver. Still in vein with some ore in face." Under date September 8 he wrote that the adit was then in 3,642 ft. Part of his report follows: "The face of the tunnel has never been out of ore since my last letter. I do not mean to give the idea that we have been driving across a vein in a solid ore body, or even that it is all milling ore. Much of it is, however, and several streaks from two to ten inches wide are solid sulphides. The proportion of lead in the ore as we approach the footwall of the vein seems to increase, and I believe that the gold content is bettering also. Our last assays showed on September 6 as under.

	Gold.	Silver.
Average of 1 ft. of ore, half quartz. . . .	\$4.80	8.7 oz.
Picked galena	3.20	27.4 oz.
Average 6 in. streak, some waste	12.00	14.8 oz.
Average 1 in. streak, iron and zinc. . .	0.60	2.7 oz.
Muck on Sept. 5.	1.20	2.8 oz.

"As the face has been advanced far enough to allow us conveniently to get at the first of the ore we cut, I shall properly sample as much as possible before sending my next letter. I am sending down to you samples of ore from the face of yesterday and to-day. You will see that the samples assayed, as above, were not assayed for lead, but we can see the galena in the ore. Samples 1, 2, and 3 reported to-day would go 8, 75 and 15 per cent. lead, respectively. It is not necessary to actually determine the lead contents unless we are shipping ore. We are not yet across the vein, which is at least 43 ft. wide, but a little slate showing yesterday and to-day indicates that we may be nearing the footwall. Another good seam of ore is showing in the face of the adit as I write. I do not wish anyone to be unduly enthusiastic, but can say in all earnestness that the ore body we have opened, and are still opening, is one of great possibilities, and may make a mine for us here. (Note—Last month the depth was stated to be about 2,000 ft. That was incorrect—it may be only about 1,200 ft.)

COBALT AND GOWGANDA

Generally conditions have very much improved during the past two weeks. Satisfactory temporary arrangements have been made with the smelters, and the output from the mines and mills shipping ore and concentrates is normal. For a time the passage of the Atlantic was deemed too hazardous for such valuable contraband as silver, but latterly the Admiralty has notified that the passage of the high seas is clear, and the express companies have taken bullion again at slightly over normal risks.

Kerr Lake has resumed operations with a full crew of between 150 and 175 men. The Drummond Fraction is also working once more; the Beaver is running its mill, but not working underground. The report that the Casey would again put on full force appears to have been premature.

Cobalt Lake.—It is officially stated that the Cobalt Lake Mining Co. will proceed with the draining of the lake. The company had decided after the opening of the war that in view of the financial conditions this important development would have to be laid over until times were more propitious; but recently word has been received from London that the original plans would be adhered to and the draining would commence at once. The Cobalt Town Council notified the company that owing to the fact that there was not sufficient money in the treasury and that it was impossible to sell bonds, the town could not carry out the sewage disposal work rendered necessary by the draining of the lake. The company is understood to be willing to undertake this work and charge it up to the town for payment later.

Nipissing.—The production of \$112,905 at the Nipissing last month was made up almost equally of high and low grade ore, \$100,899 being credited to high grade and \$112,066 to low grade.

That no less than 540 ft. of ore has been developed on vein 98 of the Nipissing is shown in the last report. The vein has been completely developed by a drift and raises from that distance. Three raises have shown the ore shoot to have a height of 65 ft. above the level, and a fourth raise gives a height of 80 ft.

While the vein was being prepared for stope timbers a calcite vein which showed no values at the level has been found to contain ore above the level, and developments to date show one to two inches of ore assaying 1,500 oz. to the ton.

A fifth level is being developed at shaft 73. A winze is being sunk on the centre of the main ore shoot until the Keewatin formation is encountered.

At the 90 ft. level of 64 a drift is being run to the east in order to get under the good ore shoot at the 300 ft. level. The drift to the west has been pushed almost to the boundary.

The "Little Silver" development is proving more remunerative than at first anticipated. The vein assays 2,500 oz. over a width of two inches. Some stopping is being done on vein 122.

NOVA SCOTIA

Dominion Coal Outputs.

The output of the Dominion Coal Co.'s collieries in the Glace Bay district for the month of September will be in the neighborhood of 350,000 tons, compared with 407,000 tons in September, 1913. The Springhill mines will produce about 35,000 tons against 29,000 tons in September last.

The total production to the end of September compares approximately with last year's figures, as under:

	9 mos. ending Sept., 1913.	9 mos. ending Sept., 1914.
Springhill mines	286,000 tons	306,000 tons
Glace Bay mines	3,527,000 tons	3,350,000 tons
Total.	3,318,000 tons	3,656,000 tons
Decrease.		157,000 tons

Under all the circumstances the decrease in production is less than might reasonably have been anticipated.

The Springhill mines have done particularly well, having increased production by 20,000 tons in the year to date when compared with last year. The workmen at Springhill are to be congratulated on having such steady and continuous employment under the prevailing trade conditions. In this respect the