copper-silver-gold property located on Eagle and Forty-nine creeks, west of Nelson.

If the deal is carried through, a tramway over two and a half miles in length will be constructed, ore bins with 200 tons capacity will be constructed at the upper and lower terminals, and shipments will be made at an estimated rate of 100 tons daily.

A large tonnage of positive ore is available, and the probable and possible ore reserves are estimated to be large.

The Babine group, in Northern British Columbia, which was staked by Gordon McClennan and E. C. Annes, has been bonded by McCoig, Reed & Heeler, of Edmonton. Some work was done on the property last fall, and arrangements have been made to continue it this summer. It is a silver-lead property located on the Babine Range on this side of Thone Basin. The prospects are very bright for an ore shoot being opened up at an early date. It is close to New Hazelton.

A published report from New York is to the effect that the Canada Copper Corporation, Limited, during the year 1916 made a profit of \$215,305, after writing off \$235,238 for depreciation, from operation of its smelting works at Greenwood, Boundary District, long known as the smelter of the British Columbia Copper Company. The amount compares with the sum of \$66,033.87 which was the profit from operations during the five months of 1915 the smelter was running. Against the latter amount, however, there were charges that totalled \$90,951.59 for the remaining nonoperating part of the year, so that the net result for 1915 Was a deficit of \$24,917.72.

Production of metals in 1916 was as follows: Copper, 5,196,239 lb.; silver, 49,929 oz.; gold, 12,366 oz. These figures compare favorably with those for 1915, which were: Copper, 1,734,385 lb.; silver, 23,003 oz.; gold, 5,417 oz. Costs in 1916 were high, profitable operations being possible only by reason of the high price of copper.

Examination of the company's group of mineral claims on Copper Mountain, near Princeton, Similkameen, by Allan Hastings Rogers, consulting mining engineer of Boston, Mass., led him to confirm the estimates of ore contained in this property previously made by the company's engineers, who placed it at 9,075,000 tons of reasonably assured ore, the average grade of the whole of the ore having been estimated at 1.75 per cent. copper and 20 cents a ton in gold and silver (recoverable value). Mr. Rogers' figures are 10,000,-000 tons of reasonably assured ore and 2,000,000 tons of Probable ore, together averaging 1.74 per cent. copper and 20 cents a ton gold and silver, recoverable value, and he considers that sufficient ore has been developed to warrant the company in going ahead with the carrying out of its plans to erect and equip a 2,000 tons a day concentrator near its property on Copper Mountain. The cost of producing copper is estimated at 9.57 cents a pound, this estimate being based on costs of treatment elsewhere in British Columbia where a like product to that of the company will turn out is being made.

The annual report of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company, Limited, shows the profits for the year 1916 to have been \$340,501.28, making, with the balance carried forward from previous year, a sum of \$772,000.79 carried to credit of profit and loss account. From this was paid a quarterly



dividend of  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., or 6 per cent. for the year, absorbing \$372,666. During the year \$64,548.70 was spent on improvements. The amount of coal mined for the year was 910,839 tons, an increase of 26,006 tons over the previous year. In addition 268,989 tons of coke were produced, being 282 tons less than the previous year.

The president, Mr. Elias Rogers, in his address to the shareholders, stated the shocks experienced at No. 1 East mine were due to seismic movements, and the Commission appointed by the Government to investigate the conditions was of opinion the methods of mining could not be improved upon. The cause of the accident on April 5, by which thirty-four men had been entombed, had not been determined, as nearly a mile of workings remained to be explored. It might have been due to an enemy agent; a sudden outburst of gas accompanied by flying coal; a broken safety lamp igniting gas, or by a miner lighting his pipe contrary to the regulations. The opinion was expressed that the rate under the Workmen's Compensation Act is very high, although the Government now assumed all liability for accidents. For the last five months semi-strike conditions existed. Wages had been increased from 5 per cent. to 121/2 per cent.; then the Minister of Labor requested the men be given \$1.75 extra war bonus per week, the Government to provide the amount from November 16 to February 3, and the operators to increase the price of their product to cover the cost thereafter.

The company is now in a strong financial position, having invested \$50,000 in Dominion war bonds, \$100,000 in Anglo-French bonds, \$50,000 in Great Britain and Ireland bonds, and \$9,700 in Greater Winnipeg stock, while the cash balance is \$100,490.97. The use of oil on the engines of the C. P. Railway cut down their market for coal by 1,500 tons a day.

Profits of the Standard Silver-Lead Mining Company, Silverton, amounted to \$55,582.73 in March, according to a statement recently issued from the office of Charles Hussey, secretary of the company.

From this, operating profit is deducted, \$7,778.57 expended in general development, \$959.50 for driving the Aylard tunnel and general expenses of \$926.44, leaving a net or actual profit of \$46,844.66.

This profit is not quite equal to the amount of the dividends paid each month last year, but is considerably greater than the disbursement rate this year.

On March 31 the net amount on hand was \$296,726.91.

At the close of last year the amount on hand was only \$125,307.07, according to the annual statement, also being sent out at this time.

Receipts in March this year were \$100,194.81, from which is taken \$8,824.79 deducted on the final settlement for January, leaving a balance of \$91,370.02 net receipts.

Mr. John D. Galloway, who has been for several years Assistant Provincial Mineralogist at Victoria, has been appointed Resident Engineer, District No. 2, known as the North-eastern Mineral Survey District, with headquarters at Hazelton. This is the first appointment to be made under the new Mineral Act, and has occasioned must favorable comment among those engaged in the mining industry, with whom Mr. Galloway is justly popular.

