

drill only has been used. This cut through a body of ore five feet wide, which assayed \$6.76 per ton. The fact that the ground is mineralized at depth is an encouraging circumstance, leads to the belief that 'pay ore' may eventually be met with on this level. The expenditure for the month on mine account was \$50,941.

"Northport Smelter.—The expenditure for the month was \$86,473. The public ores purchased during the month amounted to 3,226 dry tons, containing 2,059 ozs. of gold, 4,952 ozs. of silver, 209,840 lbs. copper. The tonnage treated during the month was 3,471, segregated as follows: Roasted ores, 2-152,500; public raw ores, 1,318,385. Smelting operations were not resumed until 23rd March, as until that date sufficient coke was not on hand to justify doing so. It is possible, now that the strike at the Crow's Nest collieries has been settled, that three furnaces can be kept in continuous operation, and this number can be added to immediately the new coke ovens are completed at Morrissey. The Crow's Nest Coal Company has taken advantage of the monopoly of production which it enjoys, to impose 50 cents additional per ton on the Michel coke, and 25 cents per ton additional upon the Fernie product. It is doing this on the pretext that the arrangement it has just made with its employees involves an increased cost of production. Smelting costs will be directly affected by this decision. The coal company is unable, by virtue of its agreement with the Provincial Government, to increase the price of its coal to British Columbia consumers, but no limitations have been placed upon it so far as the price of coke is concerned. The smelting costs for March, if based upon the *pro rata* of expenses for the nine days during which the furnaces were in operation, would amount to \$4.32 per ton. If the entire expenses of the month are embraced in the reckoning, the costs were, approximately, \$7.20 for each ton of ore treated. A new steam locomotive is being used for transporting the ore from the roast heaps to the furnace bins. It is doing very effective work. As to March profits, these cannot be properly estimated, for the reason that smelting operations do not keep pace with production at the mine. It is probable, however, that the enforced 'shut down' at the smelter during February and March will have served to wipe out the bulk of the profits, which would otherwise have accrued during the months in question."

GOLD FINCH (Camborne).—The Camborne *Miner* reports an extraordinary rich find of ore on the Gold Finch, the property of the Northwestern Development Syndicate on Mennick Creek in the Lardeau. The mine foreman states that: "He has 100 pounds of this rich stuff now in sight, the estimated value of which is close to \$7,000."

ARLINGTON (Slocan).—A splendid body of sulphide ore, one foot in width, was tapped in a A tunnel, about 2,600 feet from the mouth of the drift and at 370 feet depth. It was cut on May 1, just at the time when Messrs. Williamson, of San Francisco, and Burns, of Portland, were visiting the property, so coming at a most opportune time. Though smaller zones have been encountered in A, this strike is the first permanent shoot cut, and it proves beyond question that the immensely rich and important bodies of ore opened up in B tunnel are carrying well with depth.

TYEE.—The Secretary lately sent to London the following circular: "Smelter—A cable received to-day gives results of thirty days' smelting during the month of April, as follows: Ore smelted, 4,550 tons; matte produced, 418 tons; gross value of contents (copper, silver and gold), less costs of refining, \$60,313. (March, twenty-five days' smelting, \$52,336.) Mine.—The following figures are taken from the Mine Superintendent's monthly reports of work done from September last to end of March, inclusive: Main shaft, 35 feet; No. 4 shaft, 21 feet; cross-cut south from No. 4 shaft, 45 feet, widening cross-cut north No. 1 (100-foot level), 25 feet; east drift No. 1 (100-foot level), 30 feet; cross-cut north No. 5 (100-foot level), 59 feet; upraise No. 3 (100-foot level), 60 feet; upraise No. 4 (100-foot level), 12 feet; east drift No. 1 (165-foot level), 60 feet; upraise No. 2 (165-foot level), 40 feet; north and south stations (400-foot level) 10 feet; cross-cut north, No. 1 (400-foot level), 85 feet cross-cut south No. 1 (400-foot level), 42 feet—1,054 feet. Tons of ore shipped from stopes Nos. 1 and 2 (100-foot level),

stope No. 3 (165-foot level), stope No. 4, (100-foot level), and dump, equal to 17,499 tons. Water—A pumping station to be placed at Chemainus River on Muriel claim will supply sufficient water for all purposes. Aerial tramway—This continues to run with satisfaction, transporting during March 127 tons average per day. New ore bodies—The general manager reports a new ore body struck in north cross-cut No. 5, (100-foot level), which has a width of 20 feet of solid ore where struck, and assaying copper 4.93 per cent., silver 3.9 ozs. and gold 0.13 oz. Another ore body has also been struck near the end of the east drift (100-foot level), but is not yet sufficiently developed to give size or assays."

YMER.—Returns for March:—"Battery—Number of tons crushed, 4,550; 60 heads of stamps running 20 days yielded 1,235 ozs. bullion; gross estimated value, \$13,900 (£2,866). Have shipped 218 tons of concentrates, gross estimated value, \$5,750 (£1,185). Cyanide—3,050 tons tailings treated; gross estimated value, \$2,750 (£507). Total working expenses, \$18,685 (£3,852). Expenditure on capital account, including development, \$3,200 (£650). Sundry receipts, \$945 (£194). Net profit, \$1,460 (£301). (Office note.—The manager advises that a further considerable reduction will be made in the total cost per ton by the use of water power, commencing this month.)

A recent cablegram to London from the manager at the mine says: "Level No. 10—Have discontinued drive owing to a breakdown in the air compressor. Level No. 6—The east drift has been advanced 27 feet; assays average \$11 per ton gold and silver in width eight feet."

BOSYEN.—A telegram to London from the manager reports: "Twenty tons galena and 80 tons zinc shipped during April."

RECENT PUBLICATIONS.

REPORTS of mining cases. Decided by the Courts of British Columbia and the Courts of Appeal therefrom to the 1st of October, 1902; with an Appendix of Mining Statistics, from 1853 to 1902; and a Glossary of Mining Terms, by the Honourable Mr. Justice Martin: The Carswell Company, Limited, Toronto: 1903.

We desire to express our appreciation of this very important and valuable work, and to extend to the learned author very hearty and respectful congratulations. The mere labour of compiling a work of such magnitude, comprising as it does upwards of nine hundred pages must have been necessarily enormous, but the work is much more than a compilation, for it gives evidence throughout of the author's eminent legal knowledge and scholarly attainments. After a preface, briefly outlining the history of the mining industry in British Columbia, Mr. Justice Martin refers to the fact that a short treatise on the Mining Laws was published so long ago as 1864 by Mr. Joseph Park, a barrister-at-law. In 1897, the author of the present volume, compiled for the "Directory of Mines," published by the MINING RECORD, an "Annotated Synopsis of the Mining Law"—"the first attempt to collect and classify all the legal decisions on the Mineral Act to then as far as known." The volume before us, meanwhile, is the beginning of a series and contains all the mining cases of permanent interest, with notes by the author decided by the Courts of the Province from 1867 to February, 1903. There is in addition much useful special information and data, contained in the appendix, such, for example, as a table of proclamations, regulations, etc., relating to mining, the Mining Statistics from 1853 to 1902, and an exceedingly full and concise glossary of mining terms mainly in use in British Columbia. The volume is dedicated to the memory of Richard Martin, Esq., M.P., of Ballinahinch Castle, Galway, Ireland, author of the "Act to Prevent the Cruel and Improper Treatment of Cattle." Before concluding this brief notice it is proper that reference should be made to typographical excellencies, for which the publishers are deserving of the greatest possible credit. The volume is approximately bound in flexible leather, and, in short, the production is most tasteful.

The Copper Handbook.—A Manual of the Copper Industry of the World, Vol. III, for the year 1902. Compiled and published by Horace J. Stevens, Houghton, Michigan, 1903. \$5.