

strated in connection with the cyaniding of ore of the character found so extensively in the May and Jennie workings. The only disappointing feature brought out in connection with these experiments is that the 50-ton plant which the Reliance Gold M. and M. Co. installed during the year is of insufficient capacity for the profitable working of the property, but with this defect remedied, and the enlarged plant operating on a successful basis, there is every reason to believe that considerable quantities of this character of low-grade ore will be profitably treated.

In February the MINING RECORD drew attention to a wide discrepancy between the quantity (6,847 tons) of ore produced from the Iron Mask mine, as shown in the annual report of the Kamloops Board of Trade, and that (12,000 tons) given in the Kamloops *Inland Sentinel*. A correspondent writes explaining the discrepancy between the two reports, and adds: "These discrepancies would not occur if the management of the mine would give authoritative figures for publication at the end of the year. Perhaps in future these may be available." From the report for 1905 of the local gold commissioner we learn that: "The Iron Mask has been actively worked during the year, with good results. An average of over 73 men has been employed, and the quantity of ore treated at the smelter and shipped was 14,629 tons. The company has bonded the Erin and adjoining claims, on which a large amount of development work has been prosecuted, as well as on the Iron Mask. The outlook is promising, and the year 1906 will see operations conducted on a much larger scale."

More than 20,000 tons of ore were treated at the Dominion Copper Company's smelter at Boundary Falls during April, which was the largest quantity yet reduced in one month at these works. Shipments of ore from the company's Brooklyn, Stenwinder and Rawhide mines, in Phoenix camp, in April totalled 15,671 tons and from its Sunset mine in Deadwood camp 4,331 tons, together 20,002 tons. Some custom ore was also received at its smelter. An extraordinary meeting of shareholders of the company has been called to consider, and if deemed advisable pass, a resolution of the directors approving the issuance and sale of \$300,000 par value of the company's first mortgage bonds (being the balance of an unauthorized issue of \$1,000,000), and 228,000 shares of its stock of the par value of \$10 each. In a circular issued by the directors it is stated that the proceeds of sale of bonds and stock as above, will be devoted to purchase of additional mining property, new equipment, development work, enlargement of smelting plant, making railroad connections, and possibly to construction of a new smelter.

Outside of Texada Island, which is included in this division, but little development other than the annual assessment work was done in 1905 on mineral claims in Nanaimo mining division. There were 463 mineral

claims in good standing on December 31, 1905, and while fewer locations were recorded than in previous years, the outlook for 1906 was reported as very promising. The returns for the year's work at the Tye Copper Co's smelter at Ladysmith, which is in this division, although not as large as in 1904, made a very good showing for the 164 days of 24 hours each the furnace was in blast, as follows: Tye ore smelted, 32,400 tons; custom ore (exclusive of flux ore), 3,860 tons; ore from United States, 2,700 tons; total, 38,960 tons. The value of the ore smelted, less refining charges, was \$506,600. On Texada Island, the Marble Bay mines, belonging to the Tacoma Steel Co., shipped 12,006 tons of ore to the smelter at Tacoma, Puget Sound, Washington; the Van Anda properties were unworked most of the year; at the Cordillero group about 100 tons of ore taken out in doing development work were got ready for shipment; a fine body of ore was opened on the Loyal group; the Puget Sound Iron Co., which did very little development work, made preparations for shipping large quantities of iron ore to Tacoma in 1906; while prospecting on other properties uncovered some fine showings of copper ore.

No doubt the omission was inadvertent, but no mention was made in the report on the Lardeau mining division sent to the Bureau of Mines for inclusion in the Annual Report of the Minister of Mines for 1905 of the fact that in the course of its development the Eva mine, near Camborne, last year produced an appreciably large quantity of ore from which gold to the value of between \$40,000 and \$50,000 was recovered. It is but fair to the Eva Gold Mines, Ltd., to call attention to its successful operation of the Eva mine last year, more particularly under the circumstances, that it was the only gold mine in that camp profitably operated in 1905. In this connection we have pleasure in quoting from the annual report of the Imperial Development Syndicate, Ltd. (which holds a large stock interest in the Eva Gold Mines, Ltd.), as follows: "At the Eva mine during 1905 and up to the end of January of 1906, development to the extent of 1,200 ft. has been added to previous work. During the same period of thirteen months 12,300 tons of ore were mined and milled, the largest portion of which was ore produced from development work. The following summary will show the results:

Bullion produced.	\$45,084.66	Per ton \$3.661½
Concentrates (estimated)..	7,150.00	Per ton 0.581½
Total.....	\$52,234.66	\$4.25

The gross value of the ore has averaged about \$5 per ton. The costs, including development, mining, aerial tramming, milling, maintenance, management and general expense at Camborne, exclusive of the 2% mineral tax, were \$3.94 per ton." Unfortunately this information was not available at the time the mining recorder sent in his official report for the year; had it been it would doubtless have been made use of by him.