

number of other deposits have been made in anticipation of the opening of the market here.

Mr. Oscar Lachmund, for the past eight years manager of the British Columbia Copper Company, and also of the company as reorganized under the name of the Canada Copper Corporation, will be succeeded by Mr. H. R. van Wagener, of Denver, Col. Mr. Lachmund will go into business in Spokane.

Eight calendar months of 1918 shows that the total of ore received at the Trail smelter amounts to 223,610 tons—which, of course, includes both ore and concentrates. For the same period of time in the year 1917 the total received was 238,371 tons, the current year thus falling behind 1917 just 14,761 tons.

August of this year, with its 23,465 tons, shows an increase over either May, June or July—those three months in both years exhibiting a rather small tonnage of receipts at the Consolidated works in Trail. The average monthly receipts of ore so far this year are 27,950 tons, due to the fact that during the first four months of this year the shipments to Consolidated smelter from the many mines sending to Trail, were heavier than they have been during the second four months.

Herewith are figures, by months, for each month of 1917 and 1918, being of interest for comparative purposes:

	1917	1918
January	36,570	27,404
February	40,967	33,989
March	42,949	41,725
April	25,909	37,029
May	15,969	21,162
June	17,129	17,956
July	20,744	20,871
August	38,134	23,465
Totals	238,371	223,610

Mr. Fred A. Starkey, of Nelson, president of the Associated Boards of Trade of the Interior, has recently completed a tour of the mining districts of the Interior and is reported in the press, in part, as follows:

"Since the outbreak of war the silver-lead properties of the Slocan district have been reopened and without exception they are doing splendidly," he says. "Properties which had been closed down and which it was not expected would operate for a long while, if ever, are producing more

metal than ever before. Clarence Cunningham, who has been mining in the Slocan a comparatively short time, is now building a concentrator at Three Forks to serve the properties on the Sandon side of the range. He first obtained the Queen Bess which with little work was made a consistent producer and he also now controls the Sovereign, Wonderful, Van Roi, Alamo-Idaho and Wakefield, all of which are producing silver and lead. The Van Roi and Hewitt have their own mills and the new one will serve the other properties. The plant is to cost about \$150,000.

"The Rosebury-Surprise Company at Sandon has just taken over the Ivanhoe and Canadian, which are old mines. The Slocan Star is another fine property and work is being continued on a nine-foot vein in the old workings under the management of R. H. Stewart. Some fine ore is being taken out.

"C. F. Caldwell is working the old Utica, which is shipping again. I understand the Cork-Provence mill is working full blast and development in this section is greater than ever before.

"Coming into East Kootenay, the Sullivan mine, owned by the Consolidated, is the biggest shipper. Another big producer is the Paradise at Wilmer. The old North Star and other properties were recently acquired by the Federal Mining Company of the United States.

"A most encouraging feature of this year's operations is the fact that many leases have been taken throughout the district, and this means much valuable development. Some 1,500 miners are employed in the district."

With further reference to the gold mining situation, Mr. Starkey says one gold property, the Yankee Girl at Ymir, is working steadily with good results and has more ore in sight than ever. The ore contains silver and gold chiefly and shipments are made regularly to the Trail smelter.

Mr. Starkey believes more gold properties would be working were it not for the standard price of gold, and if the Government should offer inducements the district would produce a great deal of the yellow metal. Other metals, Mr. Starkey points out, have gone up in price with the demand, and therefore the increased cost of machinery, wages and taxes can be met. But with gold the price is stationary at \$20.65 an ounce. It costs much more to produce an ounce of gold now than it did a few years ago, and owners of gold-bearing properties will not work them without profit in sight.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

The Mineral Province of Western Canada

TO END OF DECEMBER, 1917

Has produced Minerals valued as follows: Placer Gold, \$75,116,103; Lode Gold, \$93,717,974; Silver, \$43,623,761; Lead, \$39,366,144; Copper, \$130,597,620; Other Metals (Zinc, Iron, etc.), \$10,933,466; Coal and Coke, \$174,313,658; Building Stone, Brick, Cement, etc., \$27,902,381; making its Mineral Production to the end of 1917 show an

Aggregate Value of \$595,571,107

Production for Year Ending December, 1917, \$37,010,392

The Mining Laws of this Province are more liberal and the fees lower than those of any other Province in the Dominion, or any colony in the British Empire.

Mineral locations are granted to discoverers for nominal fees.

Absolute Titles are obtained by developing such properties, the security of which is guaranteed by Crown Grants.

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VICTORIA, British Columbia.