

Grand Forks and Greenwood respectively, but no particulars of quantities of ore smelted are obtainable. Both receive custom ores, but their main supply comes from mines operated by themselves.

Shipments of copper-gold ore from the Consolidated Co.'s Emma Mine, near Eholt, have this year reached Trail to a total of 5,613 tons to February 21.

Yale.

The output of coal from mines in Nicola Valley was 16,151 long tons for the month of January, which total is a little smaller than for the corresponding month of 1917.

Little productive metal mining is being done in this district at present. The only mine known to be making shipments of ore is the Iron Mask, near Kamloops, from which 540 tons of copper ore was received at Trail during four weeks to February 21.

Coast.

Production of coal from Vancouver Island mines was smaller in January of this year than in the corresponding month of 1917. Published figures give the output for last January as having been 139,442 long tons, as compared with 145,480 tons for January, 1917.

The following information concerning the Howe Sound Company, which owns the Britannia Mining and Smelting Company, was published lately in Seattle: "Much interest has been expressed regarding the 1917 earnings of the Howe Sound Company, but it is officially announced that particulars will not be available for publication until after the annual meeting, which will be held on March 18. During 1916, the Howe Sound Company produced 16,288,835 lbs. of copper and earned \$1,574,860. From official sources, it is learned that the company made no particular effort to increase production during 1917, preferring to devote considerable time and attention to increasing the ore reserves, which it is believed will be shown to have been about 5,000,000 tons greater at the end of 1917 than at the end of 1916. It is understood that the gross earnings during 1917 have been running ahead of the showing made in 1916, but, in view of the large amount of development work the company has carried out, net profits may not be quite as large as those of a year ago."

NORTHERN ONTARIO.

Geological Structure of Kirkland Lake Area.

The mine operators of Kirkland Lake are considering a plan whereby a general study of the geological structure of that area can be made. Sufficient underground work has been accomplished along the main auriferous zone to make possible a comprehensive estimate of the various faulting, dips and depths of various formations, and their relation to the mineral deposition. The Kirkland Lake area has now passed the prospective stage, with three mills in the camp now producing. It is interesting to note the rapid development which has taken place in the camp during the past two years, when the adverse conditions caused by the war had to be contended with. Whether or not the camp is to be a large one remains for the future to decide. The plan to make a comprehensive study of the geological structure of the district is an important one for the Kirkland lake camp. The two most vital necessities for the carrying out of this work, will be a mutual co-operation of the mine operators of the

camp in permitting access to their lower workings and the agreement upon a geologist whose selection will be unanimously endorsed by all the interested parties.

Tough-Oakes.

Operations at the Tough-Oakes mine at Kirkland Lake have recently been attended with highly satisfactory results. During the past week in the course of drifting on a large vein at the 350-ft. level of the mine, a new vein was encountered. The new vein where cut carries values as high as \$150 to the ton, but the general average of the whole vein is said to be about \$20 per ton. The composition of the vein resembles that of the other high grade veins in the mine and the gold appears in finely decimated particles sometimes visible to the naked eye and sometimes in the form of tellurides. This recent development is one of the most important at the Tough-Oakes for a considerable time. Working forces at this mine are better than for some time past, which fact coupled with the favorable results of development is making possible the feeding of the mill at almost full capacity, as well as the development of surplus ore. During the past year the dividends paid by the Tough-Oakes amounted to \$65,187, making a total to date of \$391,125. The ore reserves of the mine are large and the grade sufficiently high to permit of a fair margin of profit even under the adverse conditions which are being encountered by gold mining companies due to the high cost of material and the scarcity of labor. The auriferous zone so far developed consists of thirteen high grade veins, developments on which have not been carried below the 500-ft. level. However, the geological structure as so far determined strongly indicates a continuation of the veins to deeper levels, and the Tough-Oakes would appear to be in line for a prosperous future.

TORONTO MARKETS.

- Cobalt oxide, black, \$1.50 per lb.
- Cobalt oxide, grey, \$1.65 per lb.
- Cobalt metal, \$2.25 per lb.
- Nickel metal, 45 to 50 cents per lb.
- White arsenic, 17 cents per lb.
- Mar. 11, 1918—(Quotations from Canada Metal Co., Toronto).
- Spelter, 11 cents per lb.
- Lead, 9½ cents per lb.
- Tin, 98 cents per lb.
- Antimony, 17 cents per lb.
- Copper, casting, 30 cents per lb.
- Electrolytic, 31 cents per lb.
- Ingot brass, yellow, 20 cents; red, 26 cents per lb.
- Mar. 11, 1918—(Quotations from Elias Rogers Co., Toronto).
- Coal, anthracite, \$10.00 per ton.
- Coal, bituminous, nominal, \$9.50 per ton.

SILVER PRICES.

	New York cents.	London pence.
Feb. 22	—	42½
Feb. 23	85½	42½
Feb. 25	85½	42½
Feb. 26	85½	42½
Feb. 27	85½	42½
Feb. 28	85½	42½
Mar. 1	85½	42½
Mar. 4	85½	42½
Mar. 5	85½	42½
Mar. 6	85½	42½