

Developments at the 2,000-ft. level of the St. Eugene mine at Moyie, East Kootenay, are stated to have resulted in the opening up of a larger body of lead-silver ore that it had been earlier anticipated would be met with in that part of the mine. It has been announced that the production of the mine during six months to December 31, 1907, was 75,104 tons, from which 12,110 tons of concentrates were produced. Some of this product was shipped to Europe and some to the Sullivan smelter at Marysville, East Kootenay, but the greater part was smelted and refined at the Trail works, which, as well as the mine, are owned by the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Limited.

Among the "hot-air" items recently sent out from Grand Forks, Boundary district, as mining news is the misstatement that at Hedley, Similkameen, "the Nickel Plate is now operating 110 stamps and is making daily shipments by freight teams of its high-grade concentrates to Keremeos, where they are shipped by rail to the East. The ore runs about \$80 per ton in gold and silver." The Daly Reduction Company's mill at Hedley has only 40 stamps and the average value of Nickel Plate ore as sent to the mill in comparatively large quantity has in the past been officially recorded as from \$12 to \$14 per ton. Yet influential daily newspapers published in the Province continue to print the gross exaggerations of some irresponsible and reckless press correspondent at Grand Forks.

The Nelson *Daily News* lately quoted a visitor from Moyie, East Kootenay, as having given the following information relative to the enterprise of the Cambrian Mining Company: "The project is to follow the St. Eugene lead under Moyie Lake. First a shaft had to be sunk about 200 ft. in depth, after which drifting would be started. The great difficulty is the making of water in the first 30 or 40 ft., where the shaft had to run through layers of loose earth until the blue clay is reached just above bedrock. This is being overcome by building a casing to the shaft, which is of two compartments, of 12-in. bolted timbers, dovetailed and grooved together. This has clay on the outside. Then follows rough lumber, then a coating of peroxide and then matched lumber. The whole is built from the top and sunk into the opening. The shaft is now 30 ft. deep and nearly down to bedrock.

In making up for this issue the form containing the provincial mineralogist's report on "Mineral Locations on Moresby Island, Queen Charlotte Group," it was found necessary to cut out of page 69 the following paragraph :

Game on the island is unusually scarce, there being no deer, rabbits or even squirrels, while grouse are not plentiful, which fact is strange, seeing that the natural enemies of these animals, the wolves, coyotes

and foxes, are also unknown on the island. Bear are present, but not plentiful. There is no area in the Province so well suited for a game preserve—the climate, topography, vegetation and position are ideal—and the island should be stocked and placed under reserve. Nature has, however, somewhat compensated for the dearth of land game by the bounteous supply of fish found in the sea and small streams, and the clams, rock oysters, abalones and other shell-fish along the sea-shore.

The following despatch from Phoenix, Boundary district was shown to A. B. W. Hodges, manager for the Granby Company, when he was in Victoria on February 29, and he affirmed its accuracy: "Following the new high record smelting made by the Granby Consolidated on Wednesday of this week, when 3,450 tons were put through the eight blast furnaces of that plant at Grand Forks in one day, it is learned that the record for the next day was but little less, running up to 3,350 tons, and then the ore supply ran short and the furnaces were banked for a couple of hours until two trains arrived with more ore. This is a total of 6,800 tons of Phoenix ore smelted in two days, or 48 hours, and is a record never before attained in the Boundary or elsewhere in British Columbia. Indeed, the ore ran so well that the daily order at the mines of 3,200 tons for the smelter when it is operating eight furnaces has been increased to 3,400 tons, so that in future there shall be no shortage at the reduction works. As it is well known, at the company's mines there is no difficulty in getting out 5,000 tons of ore daily, if the order from the smelter calls for that much."

A perusal of the list of papers prepared for reading at the tenth annual meeting of the Canadian Mining Institute at Ottawa, Ontario, on March 4-6, should serve to impress readers with the fact that the Institute is doing very valuable work in giving publicity to prominent features of the mining and smelting industries of British Columbia, quite a large proportion being on subjects directly connected with mining or smelting in the West, chiefly in this Province. When it is remembered that these papers are all printed for inclusion in the annual "Transactions of the Institute," and consequently become available for reference, beside most of them being reprinted in widely-circulated mining journals, it becomes evident that effective advertising of the mining industry of the Province is thus obtained, and that, too, at no charge on the public revenue. It would, therefore, seem good policy on the part of the Provincial Government to in some way assist the Institute in its useful work. It is now an institution deserving of the encouragement and active co-operation of all connected with mining, whether directly or indirectly, especially as the allied industries it represents show an annual production much greater in money value than that of any other industry being carried on in British Columbia.