

provincial mineralogist, and more recently remembered as resident engineer of Mineral Survey District No. 2, has withdrawn his resignation from the service of the provincial department of mines, and will shortly resume his services with the province in the position which he relinquished to undertake an important commission for a large New York mining firm.

The reason given by Mr. Galloway to Mr. Sloan for his desire to return to the service of the province is that the climate in the particular part of Mexico to which he had been assigned by his firm is of too severe a character for his health, which already had considerably suffered up to the time of his letter to Mr. Sloan.

At the annual meeting of the shareholders of Coast Copper Co., Ltd., owners of the Sunloch mines, it was decided, on the recommendation of the president, T. W. Bingay, not to proceed for the present with the construction of the concentrator, but the report of progress at the mine was very satisfactory. The recommendation of the board of directors to make a bond issue of \$500,000 was endorsed.

This fund is to be available for carrying out the company's programme of development, and later, when the ore reserves are such that a daily output of 500 tons is assured, and the conditions of cost of construction are satisfactory, to build a concentrator.

The old board of directors, consisting of W. R. Winter, W. O. Miller, P. W. Racey and Stuart Campbell, were re-elected. W. M. Archibald was also elected to the board, but because of having been unexpectedly called back to Trail, was not present at the meeting. A. N. Skill was reappointed secretary.

The president's report, reviewing the operations of the year, stated that by the work done, the ore reserves were practically double those of a year ago. Development and operation work had gone on steadily on the Cave and River zones and a cross cut of the River zone across the Jordan river had opened up commercial ore in two places and proven a large body of ore in the ground lying between the two zones mentioned. On the Canal zone 451 feet of tunnel had been drifted and on the River zone 984 feet.

Besides this work a great deal of diamond drilling had been done on both zones and across the river.

Exploration work on the Vulcan groups, consisting of diamond drilling and tunnelling, it was stated, had been disappointing and the bond was thrown up.

Purchase of the claims in the Sunloch group had been completed and final payment made during the year. New locations added to those of the original purchase now give the property a total of 23 claims and several fractions with a total area of about 968 acres.

Test shipments sent to Trail during the year have shown the Sunloch ores to be readily amenable to the flotation process of concentration, and this system will be the one adopted when the company decides that conditions warrant the erection of a plant. Surveys for the site have been made but it was felt by the president that owing to the high cost of materials and construction the present was not opportune to go ahead with the building.

Meantime development work will proceed on the property, blocking out ore and storing such as it will be necessary to mine. By the time it is decided to erect the concentrator the ore reserves in sight and blocked out will be sufficient to assure an indefinite supply of ore to keep the mill running.

The fourth shipment of highgrade ore from the Premier has just been completed, making a total of about 1,200 tons which have been shipped during the winter. Average smelter returns are reported to be \$275 per ton, and there is still about 1,000 tons on the dump. This ore has been extracted mostly in development operations by which many thousands of tons have been blocked out. Mining on a large scale will not begin until the 500-ton concentrator, for which machinery is now going in, is completed.

Present methods of transportation are tedious and expensive. The ore has to be handled by teams to the International highway and loaded on a scow, then towed to Stewart and reloaded on the boats for Tacoma. Only high-grade ore could stand the cost of such handling. The completion of the provincial wagon road and the new wharf at Stewart will greatly simplify the transportation problem of the Premier and other mines in the camp.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

The Mineral Province of Western Canada

TO END OF DECEMBER, 1918

Has produced Minerals valued as follows: Placer Gold, \$75,436,103; Lode Gold, \$97,121,786; Silver, \$46,839,631; Lead, \$42,294,251; Copper, \$145,741,060; Other Metals (Zinc, Iron, etc.), \$13,278,058; Coal and Coke, \$187,147,652; Building Stone, Brick, Cement, etc., \$28,843,272; Miscellaneous Minerals, \$651,759; making its Mineral Production to the end of 1918 show an

Aggregate Value of \$637,353,581

Production for Year Ending December, 1918, \$41,782,474

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.

Full information, together with mining Reports and Maps, may be obtained gratis by addressing—

THE HON. THE MINISTER OF MINES
VICTORIA, British Columbia.