Columbia from Dawson, Yukon Territory, has been postponed, owing to the itinerary of the excursionist party as finally arranged providing for only a few hours' stay at Vancouver before taking the C. P. R. train for Banff, in the Rocky Mountains, instead of two or three days, as had been expected. The date of the convention will be arranged when the executive of the provincial association shall meet in the autumn.

Speaking of the Granby Co's stock, Hayden, Stone & Co., of Boston, in their Market Letter of June 23, say: "The buying of this stock represents very largely purchases by the management and their friends, as the public element that are active in the market do not seem to be attracted to this stock, doubtless due to the fact that the fluctuations have been very narrow. We are of the opinion, however, from what we can learn, that with the two new furnaces recently installed in operation, a production will be attained at costs much less than last year, and will warrant higher prices for the shares, even figuring copper at 13 cents per pound."

The following is an excerpt from a specially contributed article on "Rare Minerals in Canada," published in the June number of the *Canadian Mining Review*: "In British Columbia, some large pegmatite dykes have been opened up for mica in the vicinity of Tete Jaune Cache, about 150 miles north-west of Donald on the C. P. R. According to Mr. McEvoy, the pegmatite veins cut the country rock, which consists in that locality of garnetiferous mica schists and light coloured gneisses that resemble foliated granitoid rock, the garnet mica schists being the predominating rock. The pegmatite vein has a width of 18 ft. and is copiously charged with mica crystals but no investigations have yet been made as regards the occurrence of rare minerals."

We regret the omission this month of particulars of the recent purchase by men understood to be friendly to the Canadian Pacific Railway Co. of the Gooderham-Blackstock interests in the Centre Star and War Eagle mines, at Rossland, and the St. Eugene at East Kootenay. All that we have space for now is an expression of opinion that the purchase price can hardly be so low as the sum mentioned in the press dispatches, viz., $825,000, especially with the War Eagle debt of approximately $500,000 paid by the sellers; also that it may be expected a determined effort will now be made to secure the inclusion of the Le Roi, so that a larger tonnage of ore may be obtained for the C. P. R. Co.'s smelter at Trail, instead of its shipment to the Northport works being continued.

The collection of the tax on net earnings of mines, imposed by the State of Nevada, observes the Denver *Daily Mining Record*, is meeting with some difficulties. The last legislature provided for the appointment of a bullion inspector, with power to visit mines, inspect their accounts, and also those of smelters and railroad companies, in order to determine the shipments and their value. Whether this measure will succeed is doubtful. If a company is disposed to evade taxation, it is easy to reduce the net earnings on the books; in fact, the actual payment of dividends is the only positive evidence that can be relied upon. Even that is not always a certain rule; for we have in mind a case where the ore from a mine is worked by a separate company, and its charges absorb the value of the ore. In this case, the mining company pays no dividends, but the milling company has large profits; and no taxes are paid.

The *Engineering and Mining Journal* has joined in the discussion on the conditions under which zinc ore is being imported into the United States. It remarks that when the existing tariff schedules were enacted there was no zinc ore imported into the United States, never had been, and no one expected there ever would be. The schedules covering this contingency were therefore treated carelessly. Calamine, which term is employed metallurgically and commercially to designate all the carbonate and silicate ores of zinc, was put on the free list. The other class of zinc ore, being unscheduled, should, it is suggested, be classed as "other ores and minerals not elsewhere specified," and be dutiable at 20 per cent *ad valorem*.. The opinion is expressed that "It is pure evasion to enter such ore as silver ore, lead ore, or anything but zinc ore, and the Missouri and Colarado miners have good reason to protest, unless the zinc ore be calainine." Should the U. S. Treasury adopt this view producers of zinc-silver-lead ores in British Columbia will be unfavourably affected thereby.

The recent visit to British Columbia of the American Institute of Mining Engineers' excursion party, to an account of which considerable prominence is given in this number of the MINING RECORD, was the occasion of much pleasure to the many residents in the province who assisted in entertaining the visitors. We trust it was equally enjoyable to those to whom British Columbians had the privilege of extending hospiality. There is, though, we think, one chief cause for regret, viz., that the opportunities to obtain an idea of the extent of the mineral resources of the province were very inadequate. Not a single coal mine was seen, nor a silver lead mine, though the copper mines fared better. Of the first, the Crow's Nest Pass and Vancouver Island collieries, respectively, and of the second such mines as the St. Eugene and Slocan Star should have been visited in order than an estimate of the extent of development and productiveness of these several larger mines of the province could have been intelligently made. This was not practicable, though, so we must hope that but few years will pass ere another visit under conditions more favourable in this respect shall be made to this province. We wish the excursionists a safe return home, and take the liberty of reminding them that should they again visit British Columbia they will find the latch string on the outside.