

year, the first annual report shows a deficit. According to the president, Mr. Wm. J. Haines, the first 12 months' operations resulted in a loss of \$24,211. He explains it as being "due to the exhaustion of ore, depreciation of plant and equipment, and annual proportion of deferred charges included among the assets."

A New Vein at the Savage Mine.—The most important discovery of the present year in the Cobalt camp was the cutting of an entirely new vein on the Savage property of the McKinley-Darragh-Savage Company. It is between two and a half to three inches wide of \$5,000 ounce ore. In addition, the wall rock on both sides of the vein promises to make good milling grade.

The discovery was made in virgin territory. A cross-cut, driven south from the No. 10 vein at the 140 foot level, cut the new ore body at a distance of 40 feet. The vein has a strike of east and west paralleling No. 10 vein.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Ore Receipts at the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co.'s Smeltery at Trail during the six months to July 1 have been about 170,000 tons. Exact figures are not yet available, but it is known that the aggregate for the half year will be approximately that quantity. A rough apportionment shows the sources from which ore was received to have been as follows: From mines in East Kootenay, 18,000 tons; Ainsworth, 5,000 tons; Slocan, 12,000 tons; Nelson, 5,000 tons; Rossland, 113,000 tons; Boundary, 4,000 tons; Lardeau and other small shipping districts, 1,000 tons; United States, 12,000 tons. These figures do not include ores milled, but only the concentrates from such ores. An estimate of the quantity of ore received at Boundary district smelting works during the same period places it at 950,000 tons, 620,000 tons at the Granby Co.'s smeltery at Grand Forks, and 330,000 tons at the British Columbia Copper Co.'s reduction works at Greenwood. Included in the latter amount is about 20,000 tons from United States mines; otherwise practically all the ore was from the several mines of the respective companies. Then, the production of the Britannia and other mines in the Coast district was probably about 100,000 tons for the half year. Allowing 100,000 tons for other ores, not sent to smelting works, but treated in stamp mills or concentrators, it is evident that the aggregate output of the lode mines of the province during the expired half of the year has been about 1,320,000 tons. As the aggregate for 1912 was 2,688,000 tons, it would seem that this year's output of ore has thus far been approximately similar to the rate recorded for last year.

A Brief Review.

Briefly reviewing the position, mention may be made of the leading metal mines in the various districts, as under:

In East Kootenay, the Sullivan Group mines are the only important present producers of ore. Their output for the half year has been nearly 18,000 tons.

In West Kootenay, the several mining divisions worthy of mention are: Ainsworth, Slocan, Nelson and Trail Creek (Rossland). The Bluebell, near Kootenay Lake, made a comparatively large output of lead-ore—somewhere about 30,000 tons. Other mines in Ainsworth division that sent out ore, though in comparatively small quantities, were the No. 1, Silver Hoard, Florence Co.'s, and Utica. Development was continued on Retalack and Co.'s Whitewater group and on several other properties.

In Slocan district, the Lucky Jim and Noble Five mines shipped zinc ore, while the Rambler-Cariboo, Richmond-Eureka, Standard and Van-Roi sent out

silver-lead products—ore and concentrate. The two last-mentioned also shipped zinc concentrate. Others that had more or less work done on them, and in some cases shipped ore, are the Payne, Ruth-Hope group, Slocan Star, Surprise, Silverite, Cinderella, Idaho-Alamo, Hewitt-Lorna Doone, L. H., Eastmont, Lily B. and a number on which operations were less important.

In Nelson division, the Queen Victoria (which shipped 13,000 tons of ore to the smeltery at Greenwood), Eureka, Granite-Poorman, Molly Gibson and Silver King group, in the northern part of the division; the Dundee, Yankee Girl and Wilcox, in Ymir camp; the Emerald and H. B.—both lead mines—near Salmo; the Queen and Motherlode, in Sheep Creek camp, and the Arlington and Second Relief, in Erie camp, constituted the chief working mines in this division.

Rossland mines, in Trail Creek division, made a production of about 123,000 tons, this including the ore concentrated at the mill of the Le Roi No. 2. Of this total about 102,000 tons was from the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co.'s Centre Star and Le Roi groups, and practically all the remainder from the mines of Le Roi No. 2, Ltd. The destruction by fire a few weeks ago of the big head-frame, shaft-house, ore-bins, etc., of the War Eagle mine, while not seriously interfering with ore-production, occasioned the Consolidated Co. some inconvenience and loss. The Inland Empire goldmine and stamp mill, in this division, was operated when weather conditions permitted.

Turning to Boundary district, which produced between 900,000 and 1,000,000 tons of ore, it may be noted that both the Granby and British Columbia Copper companies continue to regularly maintain a comparatively large output of ore—the former from its big copper mines in Phoenix camp, and the latter from its Mother Lode mine and the New Dominion Copper Co.'s Rawhide mine. The Consolidated M. and S. Co.'s No. 7 mine shipped about 3,700 tons of ore to the company's smeltery at Trail. Additional plant and machinery was put in at the stamp mill of the Jewell-Denero Mines, Ltd., and preparations were made for mining and milling ore. Several other properties were worked in a small way, but they did not add much to the total of ore-production.

In Similkameen district, the only producer was the Hedley Gold Mining Co.'s Nickel Plate group, with an output of about 35,000 tons and a recovery of gold valued at approximately \$450,000. The British Columbia Copper Co. continued doing exploratory work on a number of mineral claims on Copper Mountain, a few miles from Princeton, with results that are stated to promise favourably for the establishment there of a productive copper camp. Some work was done on placer-gold claims on Granite Creek, and the development of several mineral claims in Summit camp, at the head of the Tulameen River, was continued.

In the Coast district, the Britannia, near Howe Sound; the Marble Bay, on Texada Island; the Surf Inlet Gold mine, on Princess Royal Island; a considerable total of work in Omineca division of the Skeena country the important development work continued at the Granby Company's Hidden Creek mines, and the preparations for the establishment of a 2,000 ton smelting works; the operations of the Portland Canal Tunnels, Ltd., the Indian Mines, Ltd., and others in Portland Canal district, and the work done on Queen Charlotte Islands—all these contributed to a total of work and progress that augurs well for substantial improvement in the metal-mining industry of this district.

No detail can now be given relative to placer-gold mining in Cariboo and Atlin districts, nor of coal mining in various parts of the province. As to the former,