influence of the war on the Canadian mining industry, with a view to ascertaining in what direction, if any, undeveloped resources heretofore not utilized may be turned to profitable account. It is expected that Dr. Eugene Haanel, Director of the Mines Branch of the Dominion Department of Mines, will make an address on this subject. There will also be a general discussion on "How can Prospecting be Stimulated." This discussion will be opened by Prof. H. E. T. Haultain. Dr. Frank D. Adams, who represents the mining industry on the Board of the Commission of Conservation, has intimated that he will invite discussion on "The Conservation of Our Mineral Resources." Other papers promised or tentatively promised include: "Safety Engineering at the Canadian Copper Company's Mines and Works," by Mr. E. T. Corkill; "The Oxygen Torch," by Mr. David H. Browne; "The Hall Desulphurizing Process," by Mr. H. F. Wierum; "The Smelting of Titaniferous Iron Ores in the Blast Furnace," by Mr. Bradley Stoughton; "Recent Metallurgical Developments," by Dr. Alfred Stansfield; "Operations at the Weedon Mine," by Mr. L. D. Adams; "The Ore Deposit at Copper Mountain, Similkameen, B.C.," by Mr. F. Keffer; "The Beaver Lake Gold District, Saskatchewan," by Mr. E. L. Bruce; "Electric Hoisting," by Dr. J. B. Porter; "Gold Dredging in the Yukon," by Mr. O. B. Perry; "The Economic Possibilities of the Yukon," by Dr. D. D. Cairnes; and "Western Oil Fields," by Mr. D. B. Dowling. Three or four papers, the titles of which have not yet been received by the secretary, on subjects relating to mining and metallurgical problems and conditions in the Porcupine and Cobalt districts have also been promised.

BRITISH OIL SUPPLIES.

The Petroleum Review, London, in its Jan. 9 issue gives interesting information concerning the trade in oil.

"The important part which American petroleum products play upon the English oil market has long been recognized, but there are comparatively few who appreciate the fact that this importance has been very materially increased during the past few months—that is, since the commencement of the European war. In normal times, the United Kingdom draws its petroleum supplies from four main sources—America, the Far East, Russia and Roumania—and taking the year 1913 as a basis for comparison—we take that year by reason of its being a normal one—we find that America's percentage was 67, the Far East 14 per cent., and Russia and Roumania each 8 per cent., the remaining 3 per cent. coming from various countries of no significance. Thus in normal periods this country is dependent upon America for nearly three-quarters of her petroleum supplies.

"Consequent upon the outbreak of war last August, however, a new position was created, for it soon became apparent that if this country were to be immune from a petroleum famine, America would be the only oil producing country which could come to the rescue. The activity of the enemy's fleet upon the seas of the eastern hemisphere soon rendered it impossible to draw supplies either from the Far East, Russia or Roumania, and in this way 30 per cent. of our petroleum supply sources became cut off.

"It was fortunate for this country that we were able to look to America in such a crisis, and it is more fortunate still to know that America was in a position to come to the rescue of this country's petroleum trade at such a critical period. During the last three months of 1914 the United Kingdom drew practically all her supplies from America, and these, it is satisfactory to record, were exported, transported and imported, just as though normal times and conditions prevailed. Up to the end of last September we had received from the United States 229,000,000 gallons of petroleum products, and from Mexico 22,700,000 gallons, but at the end of the year these figures had been increased to 317,700,000 gallons, and 31,000,000 gallons respectively, while from the Far East we only received 5,000,000 gallons, this being made up of three consignments, two of which came from Rangoon.

"Of the 103,000,000 gallons of petroleum products imported into the United Kingdom during the last three months of 1914, America therefore furnished almost 96,400,000 gallons, or over 85 per cent. of the total quantities received. It is easy to see the very critical position in which this country would have to-day been placed in regard to supplies of petroleum products had it not been for the fact that we were able to draw upon America to such a remarkable extent—an extent, in fact, far greater than in normal times."

CHILE COPPER CO.

According to the Boston News Bureau, the Chile Copper Co. will be in position to start production in March, according to present indications. Work has not been confined entirely to surface construction. Considerable new development has also been accomplished and this has resulted in increasing ore reserves to 300,000,000 tons.

Unit by unit the plant of the Chile Co. has been assembled and a part of it should inaugurate operations within 90 days.

"Six cents landed in Europe," has been predicted as the cost per pound of copper for this new Guggenheim property.

An authorized issue of $15,000,000 bonds, practically all of which have been sold, has carried along the development work and paid for the gigantic construction programme which was undertaken about two years ago. Further financing will have to be done, but the amount or the method will not be determined until the return to New York of the company's consulting engineer, Pope Yeatman, now at the property.

The initial plant of the Chile Co. will have a capacity nominally of 10,000 tons daily.

The following excerpt from some "Reminiscences" published recently by the Slocan Record, of New Denver, B.C., may be read with interest by many who know something of the development of the mining industry of the Slocan district of British Columbia, in which district during the last few years deep-level exploratory work has resulted, generally, in establishing confidence that the production of silver-lead-zinc ore from its mines will be in increasing volume for some time to come. The Slocan Record said: "The first ore was shipped from the Freddie Lee claim, near Sandon. In the month of July, 1892, John Batt came in with a pack train of 67 animals owned by George Hughes, and they were loaded with Freddie Lee ore, which was packed to Nakusp. Jim Wardner had a lease on the mine and Bill Springer was superintendent." It may be added that Nakusp is the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway from Sandon, 41 miles in length; it is on the upper Arrow Lake, Columbia River, so the distance by pack trail from the mine to Nakusp may be placed at about 45 miles.