

ments to said acts, shall cease to apply to the lands embraced in said townsite." Presumably the townsite referred to is Prince Rupert.

In the course of an editorial on "Copper Production," the *Mining and Scientific Press*, San Francisco, makes the following statement: "The mines of the Boundary district of British Columbia during the year 1907 produced 35,500,000 lb. of copper at a cost ranging from 10 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents at the Granby to 14 cents at the Dominion mines, and at the present time, even with the help of the precious metals contained in the ore, any large production looks like exhaustion of resources without adequate profit."

The *Vancouver News-Advertiser* says: A miner who has had years of experience in Cariboo and other parts of the Province, writing from Hazelton under date of February 10, is not very sanguine over the reported strike of gold on the Findlay River. He says two Swedes came in with some gold, but from their account they never went to bedrock, and anyway got little. Miners in and about Hazelton are putting little faith in the find, and do not favour the glowing accounts which have been sent to the press on the lower Coast.

A strike of high-grade ore has been made on the Queen mine at Salmo, in the southern part of Nelson mining division. The ore is in new workings being situated at the bottom of the new shaft, about 80 ft. below the fourth level. It is the characteristic rock of the property, zinc blende, pyrites and galena, carrying high values in gold, running about 6 ft. in width, widening from 4 ft. discovered above. In all likelihood the ore will not be put through the mill as it is good enough to ship clean, the zinc contents being of too small a percentage to adversely affect the smelter returns.

From its Ottawa correspondent the *London Mining Journal* has received the following: "A New Bonanza.—Dr. Alfred Thompson, M.P. for the Yukon, has received here information that Black Hills Creek (about 40 miles from Dawson), upon which is new discovery was made last summer, is turning out to be a winner. The creek is 33 miles long, and is now staked from end to end, while many of its tributaries are also staked. Some of these claims are held for \$5,000, while owners of others would not sell their claims for \$300,000. It therefore looks as if the Yukon had taken on a new lease of life."

The representations of Neil E. Mackay, member for Kaslo district, to the Provincial Government, regarding the needs of the Duncan section of Ainsworth mining division, have been successful to the extent of having secured the inclusion in the estimates of \$5,000 for the extension of the Hall Creek trail, and \$1,500 which it is understood is intended as a subsidy for a steamboat to ply on Duncan River.

The *Kootenian* states that the appropriation for the Hall Creek section will admit of the trail, part of which has already been constructed, being extended to Poreupine Flats, which includes the mineral belt so far developed.

Speaking of the Giant mine, in the Golden mining division, Capt. F. P. Armstrong, of Golden, after a recent visit to the property, said that it was ready for operation, the Elmore vacuum oil plant having been installed, tested and found in good working order. It was about to be put in motion and work would be continued without interruption. It has a capacity for handling 40 tons of ore a day. As the mineral is on the surface requiring no expert mining to get at it, it is possible to operate at a minimum of expense. Capt. Armstrong informed the *Golden Star* that he is confident the venture will prove highly successful.

The statement of ore values made by the provincial mineralogist in his recently published bulletin on Moresby Island of the Queen Charlotte group is of particular interest, since it is the first public official announcement on this subject. It is stated that the Aways-Ikeda Company shipped some 700 tons of ore assaying about 9 per cent. copper, and 3.5 oz. silver and 0.25 oz. gold to the ton. This was sorted ore. The results of sampling other properties were not nearly so good, yet conditions as to occurrence of ore and facilities for cheap transportation were such as suggest the probability of their being profitably worked.

A mining journal published in the United States recently gave its readers the following item of British Columbia news (?): "The amount of lead produced by the mines of the Slovan-Kootenay and Nelson districts for the year 1907 is given by the dispenser of the Dominion Government lead bounty as 115,000 tons." Oh, no, Mr. Scissors-and-paste, it is not. The "dispenser of the Dominion Government lead bounty" in British Columbia is not given to such wild flights of imagination: he is a truthful man. The quantity of lead produced in British Columbia in 1907 was less than 24,000 tons—not much more than one-fifth of that first above stated.

To his acknowledgment of receipt of a copy of the resolution passed at the recent meeting of the Western Branch of the Canadian Mining Institute, which resolution concluded with a recommendation that the field-work of the Dominion Department of Mines be continued on an adequate scale, so that the enormous resources of the western part of Canada may be further encouraged and facilitated, Hon. Wm. Templeman, minister of mines, added: "I beg to assure you that the resolution has my full approval, and that an effort will be made to at least continue, if we cannot increase, the amount of the field-work and investigation in British Columbia during the current year."