

Under the Lead Bounty Act, regulations have been approved governing the payment of the bounty on lead contained in lead-bearing ores mined in Canada. The regulations provide, that all producers of lead-bearing ore who desire to avail themselves of the bounty must notify the minister of their intention to make a claim under the act declaring the name of the mine producing the ore, its situation, and the names of the president, secretary and manager, as well as the name of the official authorized to make the claim. All claims must be substantiated on the oath of the manager of the mine. The smelting of all lead-bearing ores, on which a claim for bounty is to be made, shall be at all times under the supervision of an officer of the Department of Trade and Commerce, and this officer may at any time demand a floor sample of any ore delivered at the smelter, for smelting purposes. The books of any mining company coming under the act are to be open at all times to the inspection of a supervising officer. The cost of such supervision is to be paid by the claimants and will be deducted *pro rata* from the bounty according to the quantity smelted during the fiscal year.

Shipments of zinc are beginning to assume larger proportions, the Payne having sold 500 tons last week to the Lanyon Company, while arrangements are also being made by this mine to ship 1,000 tons to Antwerp. The Lanyon Company has also purchased 300 tons of zinc ore from the Ivanhoe.

The C. P. R. has recently made a reduction of \$3 per ton in freight rates on zinc and crude ores shipped from Kootenay to Antwerp, the charge for which was formerly \$16, and it is understood in consequence that the Payne and other mines propose shipping part of their product to Europe. The ore will be shipped *via* St. John, N.B., during the winter season and *via* Montreal when navigation opens.

The important announcement is made officially that specially designed reduction works utilizing a new process of ore-treatment are to be erected in the immediate future at the Arlington in the Slocan City Mining Division. There are not only at the Arlington but at other properties in the vicinity, large reserves of ore which cannot be profitably extracted under existing conditions. By improved local concentration treatment, however, there is no doubt that the low-grade ores of the camp may be handled to advantage.

NELSON AND YMIR.

Development work is to be at once commenced on the Monarch, a property owned by the Monarch Gold & Copper Mines, Limited, a recent Oregon flotation. At Ymir, development on the Foghorn continues to give satisfactory results, the east drift from the 900-foot level has now been driven about 50 feet in ore. A policy of retrenchment has evidently been decided upon at the Ymir, a number of employees having been discharged and expenses reduced in other directions. Only 20 stamps are in use at the mill.

Work on the Dundee, which was recently sold, has commenced, three shifts being now employed pumping out the mine. The second payment of \$3,500 was recently made on the Gold Cup, the third and final installment of \$10,000 being due early in April.

At the Arlington mine (Erie) the expenses for the month of December were \$4,134.62. Shipments were resumed commencing on December 19th, and 90 tons of ore shipped up to the 31st. The returns for these 90 tons will pay the month's expenses, but the payments were not received until January, so will appear in the statement for that month.

ROSSLAND.

Mr. Parrish, manager of the Le Roi, has been induced to make some important admissions in respect to the recent new discoveries of ore in the 1,350-foot level of that mine. Three hundred feet west of the main shaft at this level a cross-cut has been driven 100 feet along the course of the diamond drilling and since the ore body was encountered drifts have been run fifty feet in one direction and thirty feet in the other in ore, which is of first class grade, averaging from \$12 to \$30 per ton. Further west in the same level ore of similar grade has been encountered in another cross-cut near the shaft, and it is thought that this may possibly be a continuation of the same ore body, in which case it would

prove the largest ore shoot found in the Le Roi. To determine meanwhile, the extent of the ore, work is now being prosecuted.

Good progress is being made in the building of the Rossland Power Company's new works near Trail, for which a part of the machinery has already arrived. The initial capacity of the plant will be 200 tons daily, and it is expected operations will commence in April. At the White Bear a new hoist and 150-h.p. motor, and a 20-drill compressor is being installed. Shipments from Rossland are being maintained at the rate of about 10,000 tons a week. Late important news is that the No. 1 mine has re-entered the producing list.

Production from Rossland is now being maintained at a rate of nearly 10,000 tons of ore per week, and it seems probable from the important developments now taking place that this output will be largely increased in the near future. In January the No. 1 was put again in active operation. The ore from this mine carries high percentages of iron and hence is acceptable to the smelters for fluxing purposes.

At the Spitzee, recent development operations have proved most encouraging, and if these results continue satisfactory, it is likely that an Elmore mill will be erected next summer at the mine. Some important machinery installations are being made at the White Bear, which will soon be very completely equipped. While excellent progress is being attained in the erection of the Rossland Power Company's new 200-ton concentrator near Trail. These works will, when completed, be the largest of their kind in Canada, the main building being 360 feet long by 120 feet wide. The proposed method of treatment is something as follows: The ore will first be crushed and values extracted automatically; this will be followed by water-concentration; the tailings will then be treated with cyanide, the slimes going to an Elmore oil-concentration mill.

BOUNDARY DISTRICT.

The amount of ore treated by Boundary smelters in 1903 is officially placed at 697,404 tons, of which 401,921 tons were treated at the Granby works, 162,913 tons at the B. C. Copper Company's smelter, and the balance at Boundary Falls. The Granby Company produced in 1903, 16,932,356 pounds of copper, 356,900 ounces of silver, and 47,000 ozs. of gold. Intelligence has been received from New York that the shareholders of the B. C. Copper Company have signified their approval of the proposed plan of amalgamation with the Snowshoe. During the month the judge of the County Court at Phoenix has made an order for the sale of the Winnipeg mine to satisfy Bank and other judgments. The final payment of \$2,000 was made last week on the Jack Pot in Wellington Camp. The Granby Company, it is announced, has secured control of the output of the Oro Denoro in Summit Camp, and shipments are to be maintained at the rate of 150 tons daily. The company has also bonded two other claims, the Shamrock III, and Reliance in Summit Camp. Recently very rich ore was struck both on the Elkhorn and Don Pedro two high-grade properties in the granite near Greenwood. An important strike is also reported to have been made on the Roderick Dhu, in Long Lake Camp.

The work has begun of stringing wire for the five-mile electric transmission line from Phoenix to Greenwood.

CAMP M'KINNEY.

It is expected that the meeting of the Cariboo-McKinney Company to be held in Toronto early in February will be an interesting one, as one section of shareholders are anxious to wind up the company's affairs, while another favors a continuation of operations until the funds still remaining in the treasury are exhausted. During 1903 about 15,000 tons of ore were milled, values being considerably less than \$10. From 68 to 70 per cent. of the values were saved on the plates, with the concentrates the total recovery being 83 to 85 per cent. A small profit is reported on the year's operations, and the company is said to have a cash balance of about \$50,000 or sufficient to pay a dividend of 4 per cent. on the issued capital.

It is now believed that the Waterloo Company, Camp McKinney will not make a dividend distribution in February as