

“joying the highest station in Society [the capital letter “is the point!] who were, but a few years ago, men of “ordinary capacity.” Aha! dear investor, you see what is coming! Salvator will bring not only shekels, but social kudos and emended cerebation!

Beautiful word-pictures lure the reader. Metaphors are mixed in boldest fashion. “Nature is the very “Mother of industry; for instance, in order to get Gold “or Silver, it is deeply embedded in seams or veins of “quartz or calcite, surrounded by the hardest kind of “rocks, known as diabase, Keewatin, on conglomerate, “and Nature seems to notify one, by more or less visible “signs, of the presence of these metals. ‘Here I am, get- “me out if you can.’” ’Twould be a flinty soul indeed that could turn a deaf ear to the obstestations of poor “embedded” Nature. While we have never actually heard that appeal, we can readily imagine its power.

At last, Mr. R. T. Byers, for such is our hero’s name, lands gracefully from his aeroplane and condescends to explain that, having secured the Wright claims in Cobalt, he feels a vasty confidence in their future—more especially as the title has been in litigation for over five years. The Salvator property, quoth Mr. Byers, has silver now. “That’s why such a terrible “legal fight resulted for its possession. Look at the “pictures shown here. *One depicts a true fissure vein, “on a contact of diabase and Keewatin; the other shows “a small lake, a valuable indication of future wealth “stored there; for instance, all the treasure of Crown “Reserve was found under the lake.*” The italics are our own, as they very well should be. We thank Mr. Byers for his tip, and, weather permitting, we shall soon lead the rush in staking Lake Superior. No small lakes for ours!

## CONGRATULATIONS.

So long have we been accustomed to receiving Government reports many months overdue, that we greet Bulletin No. 1, 1913, issued by the British Columbia Bureau of Mines, with pleased surprise. The Bulletin consists in a preliminary estimate of the mineral production of the Province for the year 1912. It has been brought out with promptitude that argues well for the spirit and efficiency of the Bureau, for the zeal of Mr. W. Fleet Robertson, the Bureau’s technical head, and, especially, for the interest that Sir Richard McBride takes in the work of his own department.

Circumstances have been so ordered as to date the issuance of this Bulletin immediately after a year in which the production of each and every important mineral shows large, or relatively considerable, increase.

The British Columbia Bureau of Mines has broken through tradition, has flouted the printer’s devil, and has set the pace for the rest of Canada.

## EDITORIAL NOTES

Dividends paid by Kootenay and Boundary (B.C.) mines during January, 1913, exceeded \$350,000.

New regulations for the transportation of explosives, modelled on those of the United States, are being issued by the Canadian Railway Commission. They come into force in March, 1913.

It is reported that the Golden Cycle Mining & Milling Company’s property at Cripple Creek, Colorado, is to be sold for \$6,500,000. While the sale has been officially confirmed, the price named is based upon rumour.

The Montreal Financial Times is one of Canada’s outstanding publications. Its weekly mining letters are readable and most informing. Would that more of our periodicals devoted space to carefully edited mining news! The industry needs it.

Our thanks are due to the publishers of the American Metal Market, New York, for copies of their neat little volume, “Metal Statistics for 1913.” Complete tables of metal prices and other statistics are compiled in very convenient form. It is an invaluable work of reference.

Cobalt discoveries are occurring with gratifying frequency. Seneca-Superior, Chambers-Ferland, La Rose, and other mines have reported new veins within the last three months. The probabilities, now that a fresh impetus has been given to prospecting, are that more discoveries will follow. London is looking upon Cobalts with more than usual favour.

The Statistical Number of the Iron Trade Review is beyond question one of the best numbers that have ever appeared. An article of outstanding merit, one of a series that should ultimately be published in book form, is entitled “Pig Iron and Its Method of Manufacture,” by John Jermain Porter. We have never seen a clearer exposition of blast furnace practice.

Leadville is following the example of Cripple Creek. In the latter camp, three large drainage tunnels have been driven, the cost being defrayed by joint subscriptions of the mining companies. A fourth tunnel is projected. At Leadville there is active co-operation between operating companies to lessen the cost of pumping by utilizing cheap hydro-electric power from Shoshone.

Mine products exported from Canada during the seven months ending October, 1912, had a value of \$33,478,026, according to the October Bluebook of the Do-