

its recovery will be inaugurated without delay. It is not expected that the Government will demand a monetary return for the development of privately held property believed to contain platinum because of the need of this mineral for munition purposes and the consequent necessity of giving the miners every possible encouragement to produce it.

Building Flotation Plant and Railway for Copper Mountain Property.

The Canada Copper Company continues to carry on its programme of development of its large low grade copper mineral claims situated on Copper Mountain. It now is engaged in the construction of a railway, about fourteen miles long, to the property from the town of Princeton, B.C. There connection will be had with the Kettle Valley Railway. An oil flotation plant, with a daily capacity of 3,000 ton of ore, is being built near Princeton on the line of the new railroad. Cut timber for the structures required for the housing of the mill plant is being supplied by the company's own saw-mill located in the vicinity. The contract for the railroad has been secured by W. P. Tiernay & Son who have 200 men employed and are reported to be making good headway. As soon as the road is advanced far enough machinery will be shipped in for the concentrator and will be installed under the supervision of Mr. Van H. Smith, who has had experience along similar lines in Montana, Utah and other of the Western States. As a result of this activity and the prospect of an early start in the production of copper, its concentration, and the shipment of the concentrates to the company's smelter at Greenwood, B.C., the town of Princeton and the whole surrounding district is experiencing something of a boom, all available houses being rented and a general atmosphere of prosperity being apparent.

A year ago it was announced that the presence of at least 5,000,000 tons of ore in this Copper Mountain property had been proved. Since then there has been considerable increase. Starting with the exploration of the ground by diamond drill work, the company followed with a comprehensive system of tunneling, lateral operations and raises. "This makes possible," General Manager Oscar Lachmund has pointed out, "the ready removal of the ore above tunnel level by glory hole methods and the rest by various stoping methods. The ore lies in parallel bodies adjoining the dikes that traverse the country in northerly and southerly directions. The average content of the ore is 1.75 per cent. copper, although bunches in some sections contain 4 to 5 per cent. The recoverable values in gold and silver are about 20 cents to the ton."

SPINNING ASBESTOS IN QUEBEC.

The Dominion Asbestos Spinning Co. has started at East Broughton, Quebec, a plant for the manufacture of asbestos yarn, carded asbestos and sheet packings. Asbestos cloth, brake linings and packings will be manufactured when the necessary machinery can be obtained.

NICKEL REFINERY IS IN OPERATION.

On July 1 the International Nickel Company of Canada began to treat matte at the new refinery at Port Colborne. A large quantity of matte from the Copper Cliff smelter has been shipped to the refinery and supplies of all kinds are now on hand, and one furnace is in operation.

"The Strathcona Park Amendment Act" is a measure passed by the 1918 Legislature of British Columbia which is of special interest to the prospectors of the North-West. This opens to mining development a highly mineralized section of Vancouver Island, comprising 530,066 acres. It was closed some years ago in order that it might be preserved in its natural state as a National Park. It is claimed by the present Government that the location and the exploitation of its mineral cannot interfere, at any rate to any material extent, with its value as a park, and consequently permission now is given to miners to record claims within its limits and to proceed with the work of their development and the taking out of ore.

USES OF GRAPHITE.

Graphite is in various ways essential to the success of military operations. Large amounts are required for the manufacture of crucibles, for foundry facings, for dry battery fillers, and for a protective polish for explosives. Its most familiar uses, in lead pencils and stove polish, consume comparatively little of the total output.

The crystalline graphite for making crucibles should contain as high as 85 per cent. of graphite carbon and should be free from mica, pyrite and iron oxide, which are particularly harmful impurities. It should also preferably contain a large proportion of flakes 1 millimeter or more in diameter, so that its fragments may interlock and thus be more easily bound together by the clay with which it is to be mixed.

The collieries of the Nicola-Princeton District show a similar improvement, the Middlesboro Collieries increasing their output 14,963 tons, although the Princeton Collieries have dropped about 3,000 tons.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Cobalt oxide, black, \$1.50 per lb.
Cobalt oxide, grey, \$1.65 per lb.
Cobalt metal, \$2.50 per lb.
Nickel metal, 45 to 50 cents per lb.
White arsenic, 12 cents per lb.

July 9, 1918—(Quotations from Canada Metal Co., Toronto).

Spelter, 11 cents per lb.
Lead, 10½ cents per lb.
Antimony, 18 cents per lb.
Copper, casting, 30 cents per lb.
Electrolytic, 29½ cents per lb.
Ingot brass, yellow, 21 cents; red, 26 cents per lb.

July 9, 1918—(Quotations from Elias Rogers Co., Toronto).

Coal, anthracite, \$10.50 per ton.
Coal, bituminous, nominal, \$9.50 per ton.

SILVER PRICES.

	New York	London
	cents.	pence.
June—		
25	99½	48½
26	99½	48½
27	99½	48½
28	99½	48½
July—		
1	99½	holiday
2	99½	48½
3	99½	48½
5	99½	48½