

naces of Canada and England with material for shells and guns, there is not the least doubt.

In addition to vast supplies of hematite ore, Newfoundland and Labrador possess vast deposits of magnetic ore, which up to the present has not been utilized. The recent favorable results attained in electric smelting may lead to solving the problem of satisfactorily reducing the class of ores which under the old methods of smelting baffled all the efforts of metallurgists. Should a satisfactory process evolve, it is certain that Newfoundland and Labrador will eventually become one of the largest iron ore centres in the British Empire.

A cargo of copper ore has just been shipped from the Tilt Cove mine; this is the second cargo this week. The discovery of Tilt Cove copper mine dates back to about 1857. Since 1864 work has been carried on uninterruptedly, and it is pleasing to know that after fifty years of mining and shipping, during which time many million pounds of copper were exported, the property gives no evidence of decay to-day. The property was originally owned by Messrs. C. F. Bennett and Smith McKay, two of Newfoundland's respected merchants, who, up until 1888, operated the property with a great measure of success. In 1888 the mine was leased to the Tilt Cove Copper Co., Ltd., whose capitalization was £20,000, with head offices at 9 Queen Street, London, and with John Taylor & Sons, managers, and Col. J. W. Young, chairman. The annual rental paid the owners was £4,400 and one-half of the net profits earned.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA

While still early to estimate what will be the total value of the mineral production of British Columbia in 1915, there seems to be good reason for thinking that it will, on the whole, compare favorably with that of last year. This statement is made assuming that nothing will happen to seriously affect the output of ore and coal during the last quarter of the year. In regard to the latter, cheering accounts have come in, these indicating that the demand for coal is gradually increasing as the winter season approaches. The output of lode metals seems to be fairly well maintained, with a tendency toward larger production of both copper and lead than during the earlier part of the year. It is probable that the production of silver will be somewhat less than that of 1914, and zinc production, too, has been smaller owing to market conditions not having been good. Yet, taking things all round, there is no good reason to think that the total value of this year's mineral production will be as low as that of last year.

### East Kootenay.

Coal mining has been fairly active lately at both the Coal Creek and Michel collieries of the Crow's Nest Coal Co., and it is known that the outlook for an increased demand is promising. Development of extensions of known coal areas of the fields in which are situated the mines of the two collieries above-mentioned can easily be undertaken whenever a market shall be found for a much larger output of coal than has been made during the last year or two. A gratifying feature is that big deposits of coal of excellent quality have been opened by recent developments, and as progress is made with further development and equipment of several new mines, the large productive capabilities of these properties becomes more evident. With much

coal of good quality available for making coke, it follows that a corresponding improvement in the quality of the coke produced results. There is a larger market for coke now than during the last quarter of 1914, for with smelting works again in operation at Grand Forks and Greenwood, in the Boundary district, and the smeltery at Trail, in West Kootenay, treating more ore now than last autumn, the total quantity of coke used monthly at those several works is necessarily greater than when less ore was being smelted at them. In addition, Crowsnest coke is in demand for use at some of the Montana smelteries.

Some information was supplied recently relative to copper properties situated in Fort Steele mining division. Much interest is also being taken locally in gold claims in the neighborhood of Perry creek, which flows into St. Mary's river between Marysville and the junction of the river with the Kootenay at Fort Steele. Some of the lodes or veins on Perry creek are continuous for miles, generally without break or fault. The value they contain is in gold. Chief among the properties that have attracted attention is the Homestake group of ten claims, on which Mr. Geo. T. Carr has done work for seven or eight years. With Mr. Carr is associated in the ownership Mr. Wm. Duff Hanie, of Chicago, Illinois, who last year had a number of samples of the ore from this group assayed in Chicago, with the result that assay returns up to \$19.20 a ton in gold were obtained, while the result of assay of an average sample over a width of 28 feet was given as having been at the rate of \$9.60 a ton. The development work done on this group includes two shafts, each sunk to a depth of 60 feet, and a crosscut adit driven 400 feet to the vein with drifts 170 feet in one direction and 120 feet in the other. In addition, there has been much open-cut work done on the various claims of the group. An idea of the renewed interest taken in the Perry Creek region when the results of Messrs. Carr and Hanie's assay tests were made public may be obtained from the authentic statement that more than 200 mineral claims have been located in the neighborhood and recorded at the office of the mining recorder at Cranbrook.

Metalliferous minerals produced in quantity in Fort Steele division over many years include gold, silver and lead. The St. Eugene mine, near Moyie, was long the chief lead-producing mine in Canada; now the Sullivan, near Kimberley, holds that distinction. The North Star, also near Kimberley, was at one time a well-known producer of ore, the chief valuable constituent of which was silver, with lead a less important content. There are great masses of lead-zinc ore in the neighborhood of Kimberley, but much of it is of a complex character not amenable to ordinary reduction processes. Another mineral, recently discovered in the St. Mary's region is molybdenite, samples of ore found on Baker creek, a tributary of St. Mary's river, having been sent to Victoria for identification and there determined to contain molybdenum.

The Florence Mining Co.'s mine, situated about two miles from Ainsworth, will shortly concentrate its ore at the Highland mill, under an arrangement with the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co., which has not for several months used the plant to concentrate ores from its own mines in the neighborhood of Ainsworth. A report is current that another good shoot of ore has been opened in the Highland mine.