

Elfric Drew Ingall, who had long been mining engineer to the Geological Survey, and Mr. Robert A. A. Johnston, assistant chemist and mineralogist, both remain with the geological branch, to hereafter to geological work.

Official announcement has been made of the appointment as acting director of the Geological Survey branch of the Dominion Department of Mines of Mr. Reginald W. Brock, who has been employed in connection with the Survey since July, 1891. While the illness of Dr. A. P. Low is deeply regretted, there is much satisfaction, especially in the West, in which Mr. Brock has been actively engaged during the field-work seasons of seven or eight years last past, at this appointment to the vacancy caused by absence of the deputy minister of mines on sick leave. In the Crow's Nest Pass section of East Kootenay, in the Lardeau and Rossland sections of West Kootenay, and in the Boundary district Mr. Brock has done much useful and valuable geological work, so that British Columbia in particular is to be congratulated upon having so good a friend at the active head of the Survey. *The Mining Record* joins in the hearty congratulations extended to Mr. Brock.

Speaking at Winnipeg, Manitoba, of his visit to the collieries of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company at Michel, Coal Creek, and Carbonado, the late president of the company, Hon. Senator Cox, said: "Four additional mines are now being opened. Every effort will be made to as soon as practicable double the present output of the company's mines, which is between 3,000 and 4,000 tons a day. The company is just now handicapped by not having sufficient men, but we are endeavouring to bring more in from various parts. We have in Wales an agent who is engaging all the available men he can obtain for us, and these are being sent to British Columbia under contract for so many months. We do not employ any Oriental labour; not a single Oriental is to be found among the 3,000 men employed in and about our mines. There is scarcely any of our coal sold east of the Rocky Mountains. Almost all of our entire output is used by the Canadian Pacific and Great Northern railways and in making coke for the smelters."

The approximate production of the several mines and the smelting works of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Limited, during the calendar year 1907 (December estimated) was as follows: Centre Star-War Eagle group, Rossland, 132,316 tons of ore of an average assay value of gold 0.4 oz. per ton, silver 0.38 oz. per ton, and copper 0.7 per cent. Snowshoe mine, Boundary district, 125,000 tons of ore of an average assay value of gold 0.06 oz. per ton, silver 0.3 oz. per ton, and copper 1.4 per cent. St. Eugene mine, East Kootenay, 23,324 tons (practically all concentrate), containing 27 oz. silver per ton and 58 per cent. lead. About 6,500 tons of

lead-silver concentrate was shipped to Europe, and nearly 17,000 tons to the company's own smelter at Trail. The approximate total value of the metals produced at this smelter was \$4,982,000, as compared with \$3,786,146 for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1907. These totals include value of metal contents of custom ores as well. The grand aggregate of production of the smelter from March, 1898, to date is about \$28,000,000.

After having spent five months, chiefly on Vancouver Island, in examining claims on which the occurrence of iron ore had been reported, Mr. Einar Lindeman, the Swedish iron expert employed by the Dominion Department of Mines to investigate the iron resources of Vancouver Island and vicinity, has returned to Ottawa to prepare his report to the minister of mines. While before leaving British Columbia Mr. Lindeman did not give out for publication much information regarding the results of his labours, he did not hesitate to say that he had seen four properties he considered promising. More than this he would not commit himself to for, as he explained, the ore deposits have not been sufficiently developed to warrant him in giving assurance that they are large enough to be considered of much commercial importance. The properties he regarded as promising were one at Head Bay (Nootka Sound), one at Klanch River, one at Quinsam River (Campbell River district)—all three on Vancouver Island—and one on Texada Island. The last is owned by the Puget Sound Iron Company, which during 1907 had taken out from its Lake claim about 1,000 tons of iron ore for shipment to the furnace at Irondale, near Port Townsend, Washington. The quality of the ore from several of the properties was pronounced by Mr. Lindeman to be excellent for the manufacture of iron and, in some instances, of steel, but as to the other indispensable requirement—that of quantity—only extensive development can prove its existence. The foregoing seems to sum up about all there is warrant for saying definitely concerning commercial iron ore on the Coast under existing conditions.

From a published abstract of the annual report of the Le Roi Mining Company, prepared for submission to the eighth ordinary general meeting of its shareholders, the following information has been taken: During the company's last fiscal year, ended June 30, 1907, there were mined and shipped to smelters at Northport and Trail 131,696 tons of ore of an average value of \$10.49 per ton, from which a net profit of £3,582 (approximately \$17,900) was derived, after writing off £22,690 for development and £7,766 for depreciation (together approximately \$152,000). The balance sheet shows the liabilities of the company at the close of the fiscal year to have been £45,329 and the value of the liquid assets £119,581, thus showing an excess of assets over liabilities of £74,252. The balance to credit of profit and loss, including £150,927 brought forward, was