

It is expected that Prof. Coleman, of Toronto, will complete his examination of the Sudbury nickel area this season. A report and map will then be published of the entire region.

An extensive deposit of coal has been found in Alaska convenient to the Pacific Ocean, and near the Controller oil fields. The coal and oil are found in two distinctly separate formations that lie in roughly parallel belts. The coal area includes about 85 square miles. The coal resembles the harder bituminous coals of the East more than it does anthracite.

The new steel dredge built at Lilloet will soon begin operating on the Fraser River bars. This dredge is the largest of the kind in Canada, and was constructed at a cost of \$87,000. It has five powerful engines, and is most completely equipped in every particular to meet the special requirements of gold dredging on a river where the current is very strong.

The Mic-Mac Gold Mining Company at Millisigate, N.S., has been putting in new machinery, and a new boiler and air compressor. It has bought a water power at Port Medway River, and it is the intention to run the plant and light the mine by electricity. The shaft is four hundred feet deep, a 10-stamp mill on the ground is used for crushing the ore, and it is the intention to add five more stamps.

A company is stated to have been formed by H. M. Whitney, of Boston, and B. F. Pearson, of Halifax, both of whom were promoters of the Dominion Coal and Dominion Iron and Steel Companies at Sydney, whereby they have secured control of coal properties at Inverness Mines, Port Hood and Chimney Corner, in the County of Inverness, together with the railroads now being operated there in connection with these mines. Very extensive developments are expected.

Canada's exhibit of minerals at St. Louis is said to be very fine. The display is the largest ever made by this country at any exhibition. It occupies a space of 9,000 square feet. As Canada supplies more than one-half the world's production of nickel and 95 per cent. of the asbestos, these two ores are given a prominent place. They are displayed in the form of large pyramids. The pyramid of nickel weighs 17 tons, and that of asbestos weighs 14 tons. Two other pyramids are shown, one of corundum, weighing 15 tons, and another of mica. These pyramids illustrate the processes the ores undergo in the transition from the crude state to the finished product. Coal holds a prominent place in the display. Specimens are shown from all fields, from Nova Scotia on the Atlantic to Vancouver Island on the Pacific. Most of the coal used by the Pacific squadron of the United States navy comes from the Vancouver mines. Gold copper ores and silver lead ores are shown in large quantities, as are also chrome iron and manganese iron ore. Seventy-five table cases contain minerals arranged according to their geographical location.

Hydraulic mining is very active this season in the Cariboo country, B.C. In one case a shaft has been sunk through rock a distance of over 300 feet, and from thence a drift was run several hundred feet in bedrock. The real work began, however, where the gravel was tapped, and the problem presented itself of dealing with an enormous pressure of water then encountered. For several months powerful pumps, throwing a thousand gallons per minute, have been at work in the mine, and, although the pressure has been considerably reduced, some time must elapse before it will be possible to attempt to mine the gravel. That is really the problem, how long will it take to get rid of the water, and will the funds last out until this is accomplished. As a Cariboo mine manager remarked: "Either we have one of the biggest things in British Columbia, or we lose all, our work, our time, our money." To him loss would be a serious blow, for he has spent thirteen years of the best years of his life in the undertaking. There is no question that the values are in the gravel, for the best possible prospects have been obtained, some gravel taken out last fall yielding half an ounce to the cubic yard.

Gold dredging is proving very profitable on the Fraser river, B.C.

A concentrator plant is to be installed at the Alice Mine, Creston, B.C.

The Joggins coal mines, Cumberland County, N.S., will go into liquidation.

The Burley Gold Mining Company, of Ottawa, has surrendered its charter.

The Pilot Gold Mining Co. are putting in a stamp mill at their property at Ymir.

The Jumbo mine, at Rossland, has purchased eight drill compressors from the Mascot mine.

A milling plant is to be installed by the Gold Creek Mining Co. in the Bull river district, B.C.

In the Lake of the Woods district the National Gold Mining and Milling Company will resume operations.

Coal has been found in Siberia, so that on part of the Trans-Siberian Railway the locomotives burn coal instead of wood.

Coal and iron deposits in proximity have been found in the Nicola Valley, B.C., a country not yet reached by a railway.

Work has been resumed at the Poorman-Tiger group of mines, on Wild Horse Creek divide, B.C., the property of John P. Larson.

The Detroit and Parry Sound Mining Co., incorporated under the laws of South Dakota, has been licensed to do business in Ontario.

The Reliance Gold Mining and Milling Co. is installing a Hendryx process mill, of 50 tons capacity, on their property, near Nelson.

A landslide destroyed plant and machinery at the Silver Cup mine in the Lardeau, valued at \$250,000. Slides also damaged a number of buildings at the Slocan Star.

A few days will probably see machinery started at Rossland Power Company's two hundred ton concentrator, and the works will be soon crushing to their full capacity.

The American Cement Company has purchased the property of the International Asbestos Co., and intend pushing with vigor the manufacture of their product at Actinolite, Ont.

In the marble quarries, of Carrara, the greatest single blasting operation ever undertaken there has been successfully accomplished, resulting in the loosening of a huge block of marble valued at £12,000.

The output of the Dominion Coal Co. is now 13,000 tons a day, reaching some days 14,500. A large proportion, at least 7,000 to 8,000 tons a day, is shipped to the St. Lawrence. More than 3,000,000 tons have been sold in advance.

Advices from Keewatin state that there are gratifying indications of a revival in gold mining operations in that district. The investments of United States capitalists have been so satisfactory that others are preparing to follow.

Extensive improvements have been made at Port Morien in the Newcastle Collieries Co.'s mine, with a view of increasing the coal output. A Rand air compressor and two 500-h.p. Babcock & Wilcox boilers are among the improvements.

The Canadian Pacific has closed a contract to carry 15,000 tons of lead ore from the Kootenay district of British Columbia to England. They have also made contracts for the shipment of large quantities of copper ore from the Sudbury district.

A movement is on foot looking to the reopening and development of the copper-bearing properties in the Eastern Townships. Under present conditions, the ores have to be shipped for treatment to Staten Island, N.Y., but a smelter and chemical works at Sherbrooke is contemplated.

A ten stamp mill has been put in operation at the Cameron Island mine, four miles west of the Mikado. The owners of the Indian Joe mine, three miles north of the Mikado, are ordering a mill, and development work on the Olympia mine, a mile south of the Mikado, has shown good ore.