

a certain point. Within five minutes or so of reaching this place Mr. Pemberton complained of cramp in the knees and sat down to rest, asking his two companions to lead his horse and proceed without him. As he did not arrive as quickly as they expected Mr. Ferrier and Mr. Lewis went back, after unsaddling their horses, and found him by the wayside, he apparently having never risen from the position where they left him. The body was taken down to Victoria on Sept. 1." The late Mr. Pemberton was born in London, England, about 43 years ago. His father was Surveyor-General for British Columbia, and the family has long been one of the oldest and best known in the southern part of Vancouver Island, where members of it have large property interests. Mr. Pemberton, Sr., died many years ago, but it was only last month that his widow—long actively associated with philanthropic and charitable work in the capital city of British Columbia—passed to her rest.

BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER CO.'S OPERATIONS.

Mr. Oscar Lachmund, of Greenwood, Boundary district of British Columbia, general manager for the British Columbia Copper Co., is reported to have given the following information concerning the operations of the company when in Spokane, Washington, at the end of August:

"The results obtained by previous diamond drilling in the company's mining properties on Copper Mountain, Similkameen district of British Columbia, have been fully verified by the disclosures made by our main tunnel in the first orebody it encountered. The tunnel, which is now more than 1,000 ft. long, cross-cut one end of the orebody; and a drift is now being run in the ore, while the tunnel itself is being driven ahead at the rate of 20 ft. daily, except when timbering is necessary on account of the softness of the ground. The tunnel is 9 by 10 ft. in the clear and is designed to open the company's ground to what will be known as the glory-hole level, it being the intention to mine out on the glory-hole system all ore above that level.

"We are now installing a pumping plant to elevate water from the Similkameen River to a distributing point 1,700 ft. above the river, through a pipe line 6,000 ft. in length. The pumping equipment will consist of Gould triplex pumps, and the pipe line will be composed of 4-in. high pressure hydraulic pipe in the lower section and steel pipe of 6 in. in diameter at the discharge. The water will be used to supply the mine, the camp and a 50-ton experimental mill. The mill will be devoted to the working out of a concentration process preliminary to the erection of a 2,000-ton plant on the Similkameen River. If we are not delayed by railway troubles in the delivery of our machinery and pipe, we shall have the pumping installation completed before winter shall set in.

"The coke supply for the company's smelting works at Greenwood has been causing us a lot of worry. It is still so inadequate that we are compelled to draw continuously upon the stock pile which we like to keep in reserve at all times. We have obtained some 1,700 tons of coke from the Coast, but deliveries from that source are no longer to be depended upon, and in any event the cost is burdensome.

"As the failure of the Crow's Nest district coal producers to supply us adequately with coke is due solely to a shortage of labor, we are urging the Government to relieve the situation either by releasing such of the interned aliens as are willing to work or by suspend-

ing temporarily the law which prevents us from importing laborers from the United States.

"Besides ore from the company's own mines in British Columbia and Washington, we are smelting the entire output of the Intermountain Copper Co. in Montana, the Empire Copper Co. in Idaho, and the Iron Mask mine near Kamloops, B.C.

ZINC SMELTING.

Boston, Oct. 23.—When present construction work for increasing zinc smelting capacity in England has been completed, that country will be able to produce spelter at the rate of 85,000 tons, or 170,000,000 pounds per annum. This will represent an increase of 100 per cent. over two years ago.

Despite the fact that Englishmen controlled the large zinc mines of Australia, there was never any attempt made to smelt this product in Great Britain. This was left for German metal firms to handle in their smelters in Germany and Belgium. The war has altered that position and long-time contracts between the Australian mines and the Germans have been annulled.

The major portion of the Australian zinc output has been going to the United States smelters since the middle of 1914 while there have also been increasingly large shipments to Japan.

TORONTO MARKETS.

Cobalt oxide, black, \$1.05 per lb.

Cobalt oxide, grey, \$1.15 per lb.

Cobalt metal, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per lb.

Cobalt anodes, \$1.50 to \$1.75 per lb.

Nickel metal, 45 to 50 cents per lb.

White arsenic, 5½ to 6 cents per lb.

Oct. 24—(Quotations from Canada Metal Co., Toronto)—

Spelter, 15 cents per lb.

Lead, 9 cents per lb.

Tin, 45 cents per lb.

Antimony, 18 cents per lb.

Copper, casting, 29 cents per lb.

Electrolytic, 31½ cents per lb.

Ingot brass, yellow, 17½ cents; red, 20½ cents per lb.

Oct. 24—(Quotations from Elias Rogers Co., Toronto)—

Coal, anthracite, \$8.50 per ton.

Coal, bituminous, \$6.00 per ton.

SILVER PRICES.

		New York, cents.	London, pence.
October	6th.....	68¾	32½
"	7th.....	68¾	32½
"	9th.....	67½	32½
"	10th.....	67½	32½
"	11th.....	67½	32½
"	13th.....	67½	32½
"	17th.....	67¾	32½
"	18th.....	67¾	32½
"	19th.....	67¾	32½

MOLYBDENITE PRICES.

Schedule of prices per unit (20 lbs.) of Molybdenite in ore delivered at concentrator, Renfrew.

Ores carrying between 2% and 3% MoS₂, \$13.00 per unit.

Ores carrying between 3% and 5% MoS₂, \$14.50 per unit.

Ores carrying between 5% and 10% MoS₂, \$16.00 per unit.

Ores carrying between 10% and 15% MoS₂, \$17.00 per unit.

Ores carrying between 15% and 20% MoS₂, \$18.00 per unit.

80% concentrates \$1.00 lb. of MoS₂.

Penalties imposed for copper and bismuth.