slime to waste, which represented about 20 per cent. of the ore. The plant comprises six steel riveted tanks 30 ft. in diameter, and provided with Butters distributors; it was operated by a Pelton wheel under 320 ft. head. A compressor, previously operated at the mill by steam, was removed to the cyanide plant building and was there driven by water power, the driving wheel having been increased and 24 buckets attached. It may be added that the Ymir Gold Mines, Ltd., paid dividends to a total of £60,000. Among its managers at different periods were Messrs. J. Roderick Robertson (deceased), S. S. Fowler, G. H. Barnhart, R. M. Atwater, Jr., and S. J. Speak. It is hoped that renewed efforts will yet be made to find the vein, which is believed to have faulted, at the 1,000 ft. level.

Little information has been made public of late concerning the Wilcox mine, another Ymir property that some years ago yielded profit to its operators, but it is known that developments at greater depth have proved the occurrence there of ore of higher value than in the levels above.

Coast District.

Granby.—Metalliferous lode mining in the Coast district is now giving employment to more men than at any other time for years, probably more than ever before. Copper mines have much bigger payrolls than either gold or silver-lead, especially those of the Granby Consolidated and Britannia companies. The Granby Co. is reported to be operating at full capacity, sending down from its Hidden Creek mine to its smeltery at Anyox by far the greater portion of the ore required to keep the furnaces of its reduction works in blast. Figures published in Boston show a production of copper at Anyox for five months to June 1 of approximately 7,455,000 lb. For May the output was placed at 2,021,000 lb. Estimating a production at a similar rate during June and July, a total of between 11,000,000 and 12,000 000 lb. of copper from that source seems to be about what has been made this year. It has been stated that a fourth blast furnace would be completed before the end of August, in which case a larger monthly output of copper may be made hereafter.

The Britannia Co. has been pushing on with its construction work, and the installation of new plant and machinery, for the further equipment of both mine and concentrating mill. The destruction of the upper terminal of its aerial tramway and the ore crushing plant at the mine, by the slide which several months ago wrecked part of the upper mine camp, caused a suspension of ore production, but with the completion of the renewal and new works now being vigorously pushed on, a considerably increased output will be made and thereafter regularly maintained.

The Tacoma Steel Co. has been engaged for more than a year in opening its Marble Bay gold-copper mine, situated near Van Anda, Texada island, at about 300 and 400 ft. deeper than what has been known as the 1,000 ft. level. The bottom level, known as the 1,400 ft. level, is actually only 1,260 ft. in vertical depth. Ore has been found by diamond-drilling, and the development work of the last year or more has had for its chief object the opening of the ore shoots thus proved to occur at greater depth than those in which mining had previously been done. An increase in output from this mine is, consequently, expected to be made.

Copper ore is also being mined in Omineca mining division; published reports have lately placed the output from a mine on Rocher Deboule mountain, a few miles from Hazelton, at about 100 tons a day, that being the quantity stated to be sent to the Granby Co.'s smelting works at Anyox. Newspaper reports have appeared of mining operations in various other parts of the Coast district, but as some of these are plainly unlikely to be true, it will be best to await verification, or a statement of facts before giving further publicity to them.

COBALT AND GOWGANDA

While the price of silver has fallen below its record low level there is certainly a good deal of anxiety as to the future of this particular market. There appears to be no two men who can agree upon the prospects. Factors which apparently would lead to optimism, such as a good crop in India and the probability of standardization does not affect the price. The one barometer of the price of silver appears to be the good or ill success of the Allies. Ever since the war broke out the price of silver has closely followed the apparent progress made by the Allied powers, and there is no great reason for believing that until the war has shown a very definite promise in the direction of victory for the Allies and through this victory—peace—there will be any great advance in the price of the white metal. In spite of this uncertainty, however, the development of prospects is being proceeded with vigorously.

The Trethewey Mining Company has made final arrangements with the Lumsden Mining Company so that they can use their shaft to explore the Rochester. Some time ago a crosscut under contract from their 300 ft. shaft was run 150 ft. into Rochester ground. The Trethewey has now leased this shaft and will use it and the crosscut as a basis of operation.

Twentieth Century.—Near North Cobalt the Twentieth Century Mining Company has drilled and shot the first round of holes since work was resumed.

The Mining Corporation of Canada is opening up J. B. 2, the forty acres of ground which was formerly held by the Little Nipissing Mining Company. The Little Nipissing mortgaged their property to Sir Henry Pellatt and Sir Henry turned it over to the Mining Corporation of Canada.

The lessees of the Princess, Messrs. Smith and Walker, are now running a crosscut under contract with the Mining Corporation of Canada from their 135 ft. level. This crosscut has now been pushed 200 ft. The intention of the company is to discover what ore there is along the Cobalt Lake fault which runs almost the entire length of the property.

The Mining Corporation of Canada is the more encouraged to carry out this work since the remarkable discovery that has been made on the fault on the Cobalt Lake itself. At the 430 ft. level the vein along the fault was of remarkable width in massive niccolite and cobalt, but silver values were quite low. A raise was put up, and as it progressed bunches of high grade ore were found in the vein. A level was then run at 380 ft., with the result that one of the most remarkable ore shoots in the camp has been developed; it is 26 to 28 in. wide. It has been developed now for some distance, and the ore will probably average close to 2,000 oz. In a week's development this orebody yielded 36 tons, upon which it is reckoned a profit of $35,000 can be made. Quite recently at another point along the fault the vein has shown cobalt bloom where before it was quite barren.

The Cobalt Lake has taken a good deal of ore from the vein along the fault, but never anything so spec-