

ing exploration on work with a view to opening the fault at lower levels. At one level the vein was cut showing over a foot of solid calcite, and now it will be intersected at a lower level. The Right of Way is also sinking to develop along it and on the Cobalt Lake several good and wide ore bodies have been opened up on it. The McKinley-Darragh has 1,200 feet of it on their property. They have lately been developing along the fault at the 250 foot level, where some rich ore has been struck. Beyond them again the Princess has struck four inches of cobalt in the fault at the 200 foot level. J. B. 2, which is all the Little Nipissing now has in the camp, has suddenly taken on value because the fault runs across it. Beyond it again the Hudson Bay is pushing a cross cut from the bottom of a 100 foot shaft in order to see what there is along the fault on their property. In a few months' time there will be some very valuable data on the subject.

The production at the McKinley-Darragh for the month of February was approximately the same as for January, namely, 180,000 ounces. This is lower than last year by reason of the fact that development is being retarded as much as possible at the Savage, where every ton of rock thrown on the dump will have to be re-handled at additional cost. The Savage addition to the McKinley mill will not be running till the end of April or May, when all Savage ore will pass over the aerial tramway to it. Intensive development on the McKinley is still producing good results. On vein 36 a shoot of ore 100 feet long has been opened up, and there is width of about twelve feet of milling ore. On the second swamp vein the top of an old stope is yielding unexpected good results, several rich stringers in a body of fair milling ore giving good tonnage. The McKinley-Darragh will pay its usual 10 per cent. quarterly on April 1, which will raise the record of that company to 156 per cent. and a gross total returned to shareholders of \$3,505,175.

Development on the old King Edward property at Cross Lake under the management of the York Ontario continues to be very interesting. When the Silver Cliff mine was closed down about two years ago it was concluded that silver in the diabase in this particular section of the camp was not worth mining. Now both the King Edward and the Silver Cliff have been reopened. The York Ontario, which obtained a lease on the old mine at very favourable terms, is mining the property most economically. Silver has been discovered, both in the wall rock and as vein matter in nearly every point where a drill has run, and there is already a good body of ore ready for the bumping tables now being installed in the old compressor house. As the City of Cobalt will undoubtedly make new arrangements for milling in the near future the little stamp mill will probably be available for the York Ontario in a few months. Everywhere in the mine it was discovered that a little development opened up ore. Whether this is worth mining is yet to be demonstrated, but there is certainly plenty of it. Very interesting, too, is the diamond drilling on the property. The drill has now been put down 600 feet below the adit level and the cores still show that the bottom of the diabase sill has not been reached. The management want to see what chances there is of picking up ore along the contact.

At the Silver Cliff Mr. W. H. Jeffery is in charge for Mr. Wigmore of Toronto, who has purchased the property on what appears to be easy terms. The old workings have already been pumped out and a gang set to work to clean up. No time will be lost in resuming development. On one of the old Prince prop-

erties adjoining the King Edward some development is being attempted by a leasing syndicate. This property has never received much development. In 1906 the Mackenzie and Mann interests had an option on it for a big figure. They did some diamond drilling and sank a shaft, but discovered nothing which would justify the payment of the first big instalment of the purchase price. Since then it has lain idle. There is scarcely an old prospect in camp that is not been looked over and examined mainly, it is probable, for exploitation on the London market, though there is a demand for properties in the best parts of Coleman all over the country again.

Figures compiled by Mr. A. A. Cole show that there was a big increase in the tonnage of ore milled last year. The total tonnage rose from 329,462 in 1911 to 455,516 in 1912. Every mill in camp was busy with the exception of the Silver Cliff, and it is being reopened this spring. At the McKinley-Darragh, Beaver, Cobalt Lake and Casey additions are being made to existing plants which will raise the tonnage again for 1913. The Nipissing, Buffalo, Dominion, Reduction, Campbell and Deyells and the O'Brien are shipping concentrates, the other companies operating mills concentrates. There is now no mine in camp making regular shipments of low-grade ore and only three or four despatching it at all.

Porcupine, Swastika and Larder Lake.—So satisfactory has been the development of the ore body on the 260 foot level of the Golden Stairway ore body of the Dome that it has been definitely determined to make an addition of forty or sixty stamps to the present mill. Until further drifting has been done the determination for the smaller or the larger number of stamps will not be made. Whilst it has been generally understood that the forty stamps at the Dome would be duplicated this year, nothing definite had been stated.

On the first of March the Dome mill will be treating 450 tons per day. On this basis, with the addition of 40 stamps, the capacity will be raised to 900 tons per day, or, with 60 stamps, to 1,125 tons every 24 hours. At the present time all ore for the mill is coming from the glory holes on the Dome ore body. For the past nine months the mill has been running on a basis of 10,000 tons per month, and this is all coming from above the 100 foot level of this big ore body, where it is estimated there are yet between seven and eight years' reserves of ore, computing the capacity of the mill at its old level. As one drill can break down 75 tons per day into the shoots, the mining is necessarily the most economical.

The Dome is now running with electric power from Waiwaiten Falls. The coal bills has been for some time the feature in the cost which the management most desired to prune, and it will now be eliminated for all but heating purposes.

The new McIntyre mill is now running. The management was so anxious to get it started that they did not wait for the arrival of the agitating tanks, and they will be installed later. Ore will be fed to the mill from the 300 foot levels of No. 4 and No. 1 shaft, while the original mill will be kept going from the glory hole at the No. 1 shaft, where there is still much free milling ore at the upper levels. The capacity of the new plant is stated at 150 tons.

With the payment of the fifth dividend from the Hollinger goes a statement showing that the property is in a very healthy condition indeed. Production jumped in January from 1,373 tons, gross value \$25,