

**DIVIDENDS PAID BY BRITISH COLUMBIA MINING COMPANIES.**

Published figures make it appear that the total of dividends of mining companies operating in British Columbia for the current year to June 30 will be \$1,666,850. The amounts set against the several companies on the dividend-paying list are as under:

Company.	Total for Half-year.
Con. Mining and Smelting.....	\$ 420,517
Crow's Nest Pass Coal .....	186,378
Granby Consolidated .....	449,955
Hedley Gold .....	120,000
Sheep Creek Motherlode .....	137,500
Rambler-Cariboo .....	52,500
Standard Silver-Lead .....	300,000

Total for six months ..... \$1,666,850

The amount for the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Ltd., is much higher than for the corresponding period of last year, out new stock has since been issued, so there is more outstanding now.

The total for the whole of the year 1915 was \$1,586,820, and for 1914 \$1,689,331. It would appear, therefore, that there is good reason to expect the total for 1916 to be as much as the combined total for the two immediately preceding years. Further, there is, certainly in the case of the Granby Consolidated Co. and probably in other instances, a much larger amount of undivided profits this year than for the corresponding periods of the two previous years with which compari-

**STANDARD SILVER-LEAD MINING CO., B.C.**

Delay in smeltery settlements prevented completion of the financial statement of the Standard Silver-Lead Mining Co. for April until June 9. The company operates mines and a concentrating mill near Silverton, Slocan, B.C. The statement shows that the net profit for the month was \$86,773, which, added to the balance on March 31 of \$284,163, made a total of \$370,936, less dividend of \$50,000 paid on April 10, or \$320,936 net. Of this amount \$201,263 was cash in bank and \$167,921 value of ore shipped but not then settled for, less due on vouchers and payable, \$48,427.

The total receipts for April were \$131,309, as follows: Preliminary settlements for 729 tons of silver-lead products, \$95,115, from zinc sales \$26,847, umpire's awards \$1,052, boarding house \$4,097, store supplies \$3,387. Disbursements were: For ore production \$21,586, tramping \$953, milling \$4,790, power \$489, general expense \$918, shipping and selling \$1,639, boarding house \$3,351, taxes \$3,000, insurance, etc., \$1,036, development \$3,279, Aylard tunnel \$2,254, home office account \$1,234, total \$44,535.

The net profit for April was much less than for March, there having been much more ore settled for in connection with the latter month and a net profit of \$136,943 credited. March settlements were for 1,295 tons of silver-lead ore and concentrate, \$172,347, and for zinc \$5,432, as compared with April amounts shown above.

**BY-PRODUCT COKING OF COAL.**

The great development of by-product coking of coal in Germany has assured her an uninterrupted and adequate supply of modern explosives. The value of this development may be measured by the importance of munitions in deciding the outcome of the war.

In the past the whole world has been dependent upon Germany for dye-stuffs and other substances prepared

from the derivatives of coal tar. Thus both in peace and war Germany possessed a great industrial advantage over other nations.

British plants are now being established to cope with the demand for picric acid and trinitro-toluene, while the United States is also profiting by the lesson learned from the war. Before the war there was but one company in the United States producing distillation products on a large scale, while the latest statistics show that over 8,000,000 tons of coal were carbonized in by-product ovens last year, yielding over 4,800,000 gallons of benzol and 1,300,000 gallons of toluol. The full annual capacity of the benzol recovery plants now in operation and in course of construction is estimated to exceed 20,000,000 gallons.

Although Canada has the third largest reserves of coal in the world, beehive coke ovens, wasting the by-products, are still used in some sections and not a single additional by-product oven has been installed since the war. The war should teach Canada the obvious lesson that, whether for war or peace, it is criminal folly to neglect the utmost utilization of those resources which are lying latent in her bounteous supplies of bituminous coal.—W. J. D.

**MINERAL PRODUCTION OF BRITISH COLUMBIA IN 1915.**

The following are the revised official figures of the mineral production of British Columbia in 1915, and, for comparative purposes, those for 1914 as well:

	1914		1915	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Gold—				
Placer, oz. . . . .	28,250	\$565,000	38,500	\$770,000
Lode, oz. . . . .	247,170	5,109,004	250,021	5,167,934
Total gold .....		\$5,674,004		\$5,937,934
Silver, oz. . . . .	3,602,180	1,876,736	3,366,506	1,588,991
Lead, lb. . . . .	50,625,048	1,771,877	46,503,590	1,939,200
Copper, lb. . . . .	45,009,698	6,121,319	56,918,495	9,835,500
Zinc, lb. . . . .	7,866,467	346,125	12,982,440	1,460,524
Total value of metalliferous .....		\$15,790,061		\$20,762,149
Coal—				
Tons 2240 lb. . . . .	1,810,967	6,338,385	1,611,129	5,638,952
Coke—				
Tons 2240 lb. . . . .	234,577	1,407,462	245,871	1,475,226
Miscellaneous products . . . . .		2,852,917		1,571,181
Total value of production .....		\$26,388,825		\$29,447,508

The increase for 1915 over 1914 of \$3,058,683 is nearly 12 per cent. The gross value of the metallic minerals recovered in 1915, \$20,762,149, represents an increase of \$4,972,088, or about 31.5 per cent., as compared with that of 1914. The highest previous total value was that for 1906, for which year the value of the metallic minerals was \$18,432,502, but the average prices of silver, lead, and copper were higher. For last year they were: Silver 49.7c., lead 4.673c., and copper 17.275c.; for 1906 silver was 68c., lead 57c., and copper 19.3c., which gave the earlier year an advantage in regard to those metals of more than \$1,000,000. The production of copper last year was larger by 5,462,000 lb. and of zinc by 4,482,000 lb. than in any other year in the history of mining in the province.