

Net earnings of the Corporation and its constituent companies amounted to \$4,442,031.82. There was produced at the mines 5,047,683 tons of coal and 763,250 tons iron ore as compared with 5,053,100 tons coal and 757,003 tons iron ore in the previous year.

The production of iron and steel was, in tons: pig iron, 339,919; steel ingots, 331,256; blooms and billets, not further finished 35,299; rails, 176,027; rods, 30,764; bars, wire nails, etc., 41,522.

The figures show that production of coal, iron ore, pig iron and steel was about the same as in the previous year. The report indicates, however, that during the present year there will be a smaller production from the mines. The steel plant is in good condition for a large output, but orders are scarce.

MR. A. A. COLE'S REPORT

The annual report on the mining industry in that part of Northern Ontario served by the T. & N. O. railway, has been issued. Like the previous reports, this one contains much useful information and is well illustrated.

Mr. Cole calls attention to the development of the district served by the railway and shows conclusively that the mining industry has contributed largely to the success of the railway and the development of the districts. In 1913 the freight revenue credited to mining was \$444,499.55, or 48 per cent. of the total.

The gold production of the Porcupine district is shown to have amounted in 1913 to 29 per cent. of the gold production of the Dominion and 95 per cent. of that of Ontario. A considerable increase in 1914 is expected. The production at Porcupine in 1913, according to Mr. Cole, was \$4,284,928.

The silver output of the Cobalt district in 1913 is valued at \$16,555,001 as compared with \$17,390,218 in 1912. Milling operations assumed much larger proportions than ever before. There was milled in 1913 664,845 tons of ore as compared with 455,517 tons in 1912. Of the total there was treated in cyanide mills 133,297 tons and in water concentrating mills, 531,548 tons.

The report contains a number of illustrated descriptions of the mills and the processes of treatment, and reflects the constantly growing importance of Cobalt and Porcupine as metallurgical centres.

CORRESPONDENCE

THE KIRKLAND LAKE PORPHYRY.

Editor Canadian Mining Journal:

Sir,—In regard to the porphyry of the Kirkland Lake District the name "diorite-porphry" as suggested by Messrs. Tyrrell and Bell, is probably the most appropriate that can be applied to the acid porphyries of the district in general, yet there are many gradations. Some types have predominating orthoclase phenocrysts, and some have predominating plagioclase phenocrysts. Probably the porphyry with predominating plagioclase phenocrysts is the most widespread. The thin sections examined by myself were made from

rock selected near the ore bodies and not from other parts of the field. From hand specimens selected from different parts of the field, it appears that sodalite plagioclase rocks predominate, but this distinction matters little apparently from the standpoint of the genesis of the deposits. The deposits are associated with a porphyritic rock having acid feldspar phenocrysts and little or no quartz, ranging from syenite porphyry on one hand to diorite-porphry on the other.

In my article in the May 15 issue of the Journal it is stated that "many of the pebbles in the uptitled Temiskaming conglomerate are typical feldspar porphyry pebbles identical with pre-Temiskaming feldspar porphyries exposed in the Kirkland Lake District." The latter part of this sentence should read "identical with the acid feldspar porphyries as exposed in the Kirkland Lake District, which shows a period of intrusion pre-Temiskaming in age."

CHAS. SPEARMAN.

Haileybury, May 18, 1914.

MINE ACCIDENTS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Inaccurate statements relative to mine fatalities in British Columbia having repeatedly been made, both on the public platform by ill-informed speakers and in printed publications, the Minister of Mines for the Province has adopted the recommendation of the Chief Inspector of Mines, Mr. Thos. Graham, that an official report of the number of fatal accidents in coal and metal mines for the province be published quarterly. Accordingly, the statement for the first quarter of 1914, compiled by Mr. Graham, has been printed and distributed. This gives the information that the reports received from district inspector of mines and from operating mining companies show that during three months ended March 31, 1914, there were 12 fatal accidents, of which 7 occurred in coal-mines and 5 in metal-mines. Comparative tables exhibit (1) the number of fatalities in each month of the quarter, with figures for the corresponding period in 1913; (2) the collieries and metal-mines, respectively, at which the fatalities occurred; and (3) a classification of the causes of the accidents that led to death.

From the first table it is gathered that the coal-mine accidents occurred in months as follows, the figures in parentheses being for 1913 and the others for 1914: In January 1 (2), February 4 (1), March 2 (4); total, 7 (7). Table 2 shows that of this year's fatalities, 3 occurred at the Canadian Pacific Railway Co.'s Hosmer colliery, one at the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Co.'s Michel colliery, two at the Cumberland (Comox) colliery of the Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir) Limited, and one at the Western Fuel Co.'s colliery at Nanaimo. From Table 3 it is learned that causes of death were: From falls of roof and rock 2 (5), falls of coal 1, mine-cars and haulage 1 (2), suffocation in fine coal 2, and—on surface—killed by a coke-oven larry 1.

Tables relating to metal-mine fatalities show that deaths occurred in the following months: January 1 (2) and March 4 (1); total, 5 (3). Table 2 shows that there was one death at the Rambler-Cariboo mine, Slocan; 1 at the War Eagle, Rossland; 1 at Anyox, Skeena mining division; and 2 at the Jewel mine, Boundary. Table 3 gives causes of death as follows: Picking or drilling into unexploded powder 1 (1), premature blasts 2 (1), suffocation by powder fumes 1, falling into winzes, etc., 1 and falls of ground none (1).