

The Belleville correspondent of the *Toronto Globe* on 3rd inst. informed the public through that journal that: "The smelter at Deloro, which has been running steadily on Cobalt silver ores, made on Thursday last a big shipment to London, England, of silver bullion, which weighed two and one-quarter long tons, and was valued at between \$25,000 and \$30,000. The bricks weighed sixty pounds each, and were shipped by express." Last month the *MINING RECORD* had the pleasure of chronicling the fact that a shipment of nearly five tons of silver, consigned to China, had been made by the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada from its works at Trail, British Columbia, and that the value was about \$80,000. Further, that it is usual to make from Trail, about fortnightly, a shipment of from 70,000 to 80,000 oz. of silver.

In New Zealand last month, in connection with the strike of the Blackball Company's miners, the government labour department having failed in its efforts at mediation, the government inspector of factories took proceedings in the arbitration court against the miners' union for creating a strike, and the court imposed a fine of £75 (\$375). Counter-charges of the union against the company were dismissed. The union afterwards decided not to pay the fine, thereupon the government issued instructions that if the union does not pay, the men are to be proceeded against individually, each man being liable to a fine of £10. Meanwhile the strike has been ended, a compromise having been arranged independently of the arbitration court.

From special correspondence from Ontario, published by the *Mining and Scientific Press*, of San Francisco, California, the following news item has been taken: "Even the low grade ore in the Cobalt camp is now being shipped at a profit. The Nancy Helen has just shipped 40 tons of low-grade ore across the continent to the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company's smelter at Trail, British Columbia." Cobalt correspondence in the *Toronto Globe*, shows that during the month ending March 28 there were included in the ore shipments from Cobalt the following to the Trail smelter: Nancy Helen, one car containing 80,420 lb.; City of Cobalt, two cars containing 127,970 lb. This was, though, but a very small proportion of the total of the shipments during the period mentioned, which was 54 cars containing 2,904,510 lb.

The following information for publication has been sent to a number of newspaper and mining journals from Spokane, Washington, in which city is the head office of the Sullivan company: "Reports from Cranbrook, British Columbia, that the Sullivan smelter and mines are to resume operations immediately, are not confirmed by former United States Senator George Turner, of Spokane, director of the company and now trustee for the bondholders, who says:

'There is nothing certain about starting up. We have been considering re-opening the smelter for a short time, but the mines will not be re-opened. If we decide to start the smelter it will be merely to dispose of about 2,000 tons of ore now stored there in order to clean up entirely before closing for an indefinite time. We can not profitably operate at the present price of lead, so after the supply of ores now on hand shall be disposed of we will close down.'

On March 28 the *Engineering and Mining Journal*, of New York, said editorially: "It is cheerful to hear the mine managers at Butte talking about producing copper at 10 to 11c per lb. According to the Anaconda report for 1905, its cost in that year fell between those figures, and there is no good reason why it should not be repeated. The high cost in 1906 and 1907 was due largely to a falling off in the efficiency of labour, which of course was well known not only to the Butte managers, but also to every mining engineer who inspected the mines. This drawback appears now to have been corrected." The *MINING RECORD* in its January issue stated that at Greenwood, in the Boundary District, "from reliable sources it was learned that local labour conditions became intolerable," and expressed the opinion that one of the local copper companies would resume operations "were it assured of a 'square deal' at the hands of the local labour unions." It is to be hoped that when work shall be resumed at mines and smelters now idle, a similar experience to that of Butte will be recorded at Greenwood.

The following statement concerning the recent reported finding on the 1,650-ft. level of the Le Roi mine, Rosslund, of ore carrying high values, has been attributed to the managing director, A. J. McMillan, by the *Rosslund Miner*: "Several large shipments of ore of good values have been made from the 1,650-ft. level. The values are somewhat erratic, sometimes very high, sometimes low, but the ore is very desirable for smelting purposes. From a public point of view the chief interest lies in the fact that ore of good grade has been found in the big Rosslund mines at depth. So far as the Le Roi is concerned, we have shipped ore from every level in the mine, sometimes from one vein, sometimes from another; though on certain of the lower levels the quantities have been small compared with shipments from the big stopes in the upper levels, they have demonstrated nevertheless that the ore continues downward. Further development can alone prove what the lowest levels will yield, but the outlook is encouraging." Replying to inquiries as to whether Mr. Carlyle had made a report for publication, and if so when it would be issued, Mr. McMillan said that Mr. Carlyle did not come to Rosslund for the purpose of making a public report. As consulting engineer of the company he came here for conference with the officials and to advise, particularly in regard to development work in the mine. Asked if