

The market outlook for zinc is distinctly favourable. Supplies on hand have diminished until there is now not more than enough for forty days' consumption.

The Nevada Consolidated Copper Company, during the month of May, produced copper at a net cost of 5.91 cents per pound. This is probably the lowest figure being attained anywhere.

The purchase of a large coal mine in West Virginia by the Lake Superior Corporation is a piece of excellent commercial strategy. Coal of first quality can be landed at the Soo at a price substantially lower than was heretofore possible.

During the year ending March 31st, 1910, the Dominion Government paid \$340,542 in bounties upon lead ore. The quantity of ore upon which this amount was 45,467,545 pounds. The corresponding figures for the previous year were respectively \$307,432 and 42,533,287 pounds.

The Los Angeles Stock Exchange has adopted unusually stringent listing requirements. Henceforward no mining shares will be quoted upon its floors until the new regulations are complied with. In addition to a sworn statement of assets and liabilities, an engineer's report, certified and sworn to, is demanded.

The fire loss throughout Canada during the month of June is estimated at nearly seven million dollars. The use of mineral products instead of wood could easily have prevented this loss entirely. Canada loses at least thirty millions every year through fires in towns and cities. Surely it is time to prevent this calamitous waste.

Our leading editorial refers to the lack of mining representation of the recently-appointed Commission on Technical Education. A number of our readers have urged us to suggest the name of Mr. F. H. Sexton, Director of Technical Education for Nova Scotia. No name could be more suitable. Not only is Mr. Sexton admirably qualified to advise on the subject generally, but he also possesses special knowledge of mining. We doubt, however, if Nova Scotia can be persuaded to spare him.

Reports from London, England, indicate that passenger agents are attempting to profit by circulating exaggerated stories concerning gold finds in British Columbia. The tale of gold "reef," 25 miles long, near Stewart, is a fabrication. The region about Stewart is promising enough; but no good can come of such fairy tales. Incidentally, in the Portland Canal country the green prospector can not thrive. Only those who know something of hardship and of travelling over broken country can expect to "sit in."

A timely letter from Mr. F. C. Loring appears on another page. Mr. Loring touches upon the loss of time experienced in the mines of Cobalt because of insufficient ventilation. This is a subject that is too frequently overlooked by managers of metalliferous mines. As Mr. Loring points out, this neglect is attributable to the fact that the losses in efficiency are not noted. Their effect upon the balance-sheet is beyond question.

INDUSTRIAL SECTION.

While wire cloth has the advantage over perforated metal for sieving purposes, in many cases the rough or uneven surface of the former has been a great disadvantage. This has been overcome by passing the cloth between heavy rolls to flatten the crowns of the wire. The B. Greening Wire Company, Limited, has always done more or less of this work, and lately, finding the demand for same very largely increased, installed rolls to take care of the demand for medium weight screens. This proved such a success that the firm was encouraged to put in heavier rolls. These rolls are now installed, and are without doubt the heaviest rolls to be found in any wire cloth plant on the continent.

The installation of these rolls marks the completion of a wire-weaving plant that is equal to that of any concern in the world making the same class of work.

The main shaft of the Temiskaming Mine, Cobalt, will soon be the deepest in the district. It is now down more than 460 feet, and is being rapidly sunk to the 500-foot level. At this level the sixth station will be cut. At each hundred feet there is a level. There is also one at 350 feet. Below 425 feet there is no ore in the shaft itself. From the 500-foot station cross-cuts will be driven to explore for all the main veins.

Flourspar, as mined near Jamestown, Colorado, contains 70 to 85 per cent. calcium fluoride. Veins less than 1 foot thick can hardly be worked profitably. Few veins exceed 6 feet in thickness. The principal handicap to the industry is the absence of railways. Wagon hauls of 13 miles are not uncommon.

At the Ragged Chutes plant of the Cobalt Hydraulic Company, the "blow-off" rises to an enormous height when power is shut off from the mines. It is estimated that the fountain is fully 350 feet in height. It attains its maximum on Sundays when all the mines are idle.

Rumours of the discovery of large bodies of zinc-blende in the Thunder Bay district, Ontario, are current.

In Stewart, B.C., lumber costs \$33 per thousand. Carpenters are paid as high as \$6.50 to \$7.00 per day. There is an enormous amount of building going on.

New Zealand intends to restrict the influence of the Standard Oil Company. Anti-trust legislation is being framed with this object in view.