

745 lbs. molybdenite at \$1 per lb.....	\$ 745.00
596 lbs. cobalt at \$1 per lb.....	596.00
319 lbs. nickel at 50c. per lb.....	159.50
4,779 lbs. arsenic at 5c. per lb.....	238.95
33 ozs. gold at \$20 per oz.....	660.00
Total.....	\$2,399.45

Or \$2,399.45 gross value in the 26 tons.

Some two months ago this company shipped to smelter at Anyox approximately twenty-eight tons, which gave a return of \$1,090.00 in gold or \$53.00 to the ton net in gold alone after paying all railway and smelter charges. They only pay for the gold content at Anyox as they have no means of saving the other values.

This New Hazelton gold-cobalt property has the earmarks of becoming one of the richest mines in the province as in addition to the three gold-cobalt veins, two of the best mining engineers in the province have reported that this company has the extension of the rich copper vein of the Rocher de Boule, from which \$2,000,000 have been taken in high-grade copper ore. The New Hazelton is now opening up the copper veins as well as carrying on development on the No. 2 tunnel of the rich gold-cobalt vein. They have over fifty tons of this rich ore sacked at the mine (which is being added to as the work progresses) ready to ship in the spring, besides having a lot of ore blocked out ready for stoping.

The mine is situated on the west side of Rocher de Boule mountain and within four miles of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway and eight miles from the town of Old Hazelton. The property consists of eight claims, all crown granted and paid for, and approximately \$40,000 has been spent in development work. A complement of six men is being employed all through the winter in development work. The directors are all prominent Vancouver business men, and Nichol Thompson is president of the company.

In reply to an inquiry from the Trail News as to the relation of wage scale to price of metals, Mr. Blaylock, of the Consolidated Smelter, replied in part as follows:

In answer to your question as to whether the wage scale in force at the smelter has been reduced I might state that there has been on change in the wage scale in force at

the smelter since June 1st, 1918. The amount of the bonus to be paid each month fluctuates to a certain extent, according to the price of metals.

The base scale is the same as that which was in force prior to April, 1916. On May 1st, 1916, an increase was given of 25c per day per man. This increase was made to correspond with the increase given to the surface men at the mines, which was based on the price of metals. It was considered to be made up, one-half on the copper scale and one-half on the lead scale, and would continue as long as these bonuses were paid at the mines. Fifty per cent. of the drop in either or both mines scale would be made at the smelter.

On July 1st, 1916, a further increase was made, based on the price of lead and copper in Montreal up to 15c per man per day. On March 12th, 1917, a further bonus was made of 25c per man per day. This bonus was a straight war bonus and was to continue until such time as the war was finished or the price of necessities became normal again. On May 1st, 1917, a further increase was given of 5c per man per day for each one cent the Montreal price of lead averaged above eight cents for the previous month. During the month of May, 1918, a further bonus was paid of 15c per man per day, and on June 1st, 1918, this bonus was raised to 25c per man per day for a period of six months.

Although this last bonus was given for a period of six months only, it is still in force and there has been no change whatever in the wage scale excepting where provided for by a drop in the price of metals. You will see that there is 50c of a war bonus in this wage scale which has nothing to do with the price of metals. The remainder of the bonus rises or falls as the price of metals goes up or down.

Under this scale the bonuses have been as follows:

June, 1918.....	80c
July, 1918.....	90c
August, 1918.....	95c
September, 1918.....	95c
October, 1918.....	95c
November, 1918.....	95c
December, 1918.....	95c
January, 1919.....	90c
February, 1919.....	80c

BRITISH COLUMBIA

The Mineral Province of Western Canada

TO END OF DECEMBER, 1917

Has produced Minerals valued as follows: Placer Gold, \$75,116,103; Lode Gold, \$93,717,974; Silver, \$43,623,761; Lead, \$39,366,144; Copper, \$130,597,620; Other Metals (Zinc, Iron, etc.), \$10,933,466; Coal and Coke, \$174,313,658; Building Stone, Brick, Cement, etc., \$27,902,381; making its Mineral Production to the end of 1917 show an

Aggregate Value of \$595,571,107

Production for Year Ending December, 1917, \$37,010,392

The Mining Laws of this Province are more liberal and the fees lower than those of any other Province in the Dominion, or any colony in the British Empire.

Mineral locations are granted to discoverers for nominal fees.

Absolute Titles are obtained by developing such properties, the security of which is guaranteed by Crown Grants.

Full information, together with mining Reports and Maps, may be obtained gratis by addressing—

THE HON. THE MINISTER OF MINES
VICTORIA, British Columbia.