

Through the courtesy of Mr. Wm. Fleet Robertson, Provincial Mineralogist, we have learned, just before going to press, that the McGill University Summer Mining School will shortly visit British Columbia. The party of mining students, with Dr. J. Bonsall Porter, Professor of Mining at McGill, in charge, was to leave Montreal on April 25, to first visit Sudbury, Ontario, proceed thence to Lethbridge, Alberta, next see the coal mines in the Blairmore-Frank district, and then cross into British Columbia. Several days are to be spent at the collieries of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company—at Michel, Coal Creek and Morrissey, respectively—and after that the journey westward is to be continued, stopping off at Moyie to visit the St. Eugene mine and concentrator and going thence to Nelson, Ymir, Trail, Rossland and the chief mining and smelting points in the Boundary district. It is not expected that the party will have time to come on to the Coast. The Summer School of 1901 came to this Province and on that occasion visited Victoria. It may be that this year's School will, after all, be free to extend their journeyings this far; if so they will find much of interest at the gold-copper mines of Mount Sicker and the smelters at Crofton and Ladysmith as well as at the Island collieries. Dr. Porter and his School will be cordially welcomed by the mining districts of British Columbia.

The outlook for the Lardeau is more promising now, in regard to production and reduction of ore, than at any previous time. With three stamp mills at work on gold ores at Camborne, the Silver Cup 20-stamp combination silver mill at Ferguson about to treat silver ores, and the erection, as may be expected, of one or two stamp mills at Poplar Creek during the year, the extensive Lardeau District should possess facilities for demonstrating that its mineral resources are both valuable and capable of being worked at a profit. Then it is to be expected that the Beatrice Company will resume shipping gold-silver ore from their mine on Mohawk Creek, above Camborne; that the Lucky Boy and other silver properties near Trout Lake will send an appreciable large quantity of rich ore to the smelters; that the Triune will add a fair tonnage to that of the Nettie L., Silver Cup, and other mines in the vicinity of Ferguson; that the properties of the Kootenay Consolidated Company, on the Duncan slope, will also become producers, and that the Handy Company will supplement the production of Rapid, Poplar, Cascade and other creeks flowing into the Lardeau River south of Trout Lake. The season may be a short one by reason of the snow lying deep on the higher mountains, still there should be time and opportunities for the district to show larger results, both as to tonnage of ore produced and total value, than in any previous year.

The Dominion Department of the Interior has published a valuable work "On the Location and Examination of Magnetic Ore Deposits by Magnetometric Measurements," of which book Dr. Eugene

Haanel, Superintendent of Mines for Canada, is the author. This subject was dealt with by Dr. Haanel in an interesting and erudite address before the members of the Canadian Mining Institute at Montreal in March, 1903. On that occasion several gentlemen prominently associated with technical mining education signified their earnest appreciation of the value of Dr. Haanel's clear and lucid explanation of the principles of magnetic survys. Dr. Porter, Professor of Mining at McGill University, voiced the opinion of others unable to read the Swedish work on this subject in the original when he testified to its importance, not only to those who teach, but to many in the field, who would gladly welcome Dr. Haanel's book, which would give them information not accessible to them in connected form in any other work published in English. Whilst the work is, of course, too technical for those who have not taken courses to fit themselves for the intelligent study of such a subject, it is so thorough and exhaustive, and so freely illustrated, that it must prove most useful to those for whose benefit in particular it was written.

There appears to be good reason to believe that at last the enormous body of ore partly opened up on the Britannia property, Howe Sound, is to be systematically and extensively developed and a comparatively large output of ore maintained. There has been a lengthy delay in turning to practical account the great mineral wealth available here, but it is gratifying to find that it is at length to be utilized. A double advantage, from a public point of view, will result, for not only will it be made plain that there is much ore at this point on the coast, but the associated advantage of providing coast smelters with a sufficiently large supply of ore to admit of their being continuously run, will also be gained. It is stated that the sum of \$250,000 has been placed in a bank in British Columbia as working capital, and that the erection of a tramway and other facilities for handling the ore are now being provided for. With a tramway in working order and the mine adequately developed the Britannia should be easily equal to adding from 150,000 to 200,000 tons of ore per annum to the output of the Province. Further, it should employ fully a hundred men regularly, and so contribute materially to the business of one or other of the coast cities.

Once again district newspapers announce that mining operations are to be carried on up the West Fork of Kettle River. Work is to be resumed at the Carmi, which has been inoperative for between two and three years. Some 885 tons of ore of good grade were shipped from this mine in the winter of 1901-2, but the cost of hauling, the greater part of the way over a rough snow road, about 50 miles to Midway and thence to a Boundary smelter by rail, was too great for ore production to be continued under such unfavourable conditions. Since then road-making has been undertaken at intervals, but notwithstanding that nearly five years have elapsed