

industry, and this notwithstanding that it is late in the season to carry on placer operations. There are several streams in the division long known as gold bearing, and some of which have been producers to an important extent. Men have been prospecting these and reports have been published making it appear that there is promise of more placer gold being recovered than for a number of years. Meanwhile construction of the Kootenay Central Railway is being advanced, and the provision of improved transportation facilities is promised for the near future.

West Kootenay.

Ainsworth.—The Kaslo "Kootenaian," in the course of a review of the effects of the war in the district, makes the following comment: "The shutting down of some mining properties and the threat of a general close-up is the worst feature of the local outlook. The inability of the owners of the Trail smeltery to take custom ores, is the cause of this condition, but as the smeltery officials do not know where the world's metal markets stand under the circumstances, have no alternative. In case of a general shutdown, the only mining properties that will be working in this neighborhood, will be those engaged in development work, of which, however, there will be quite a number, so that things are really not so black from an industrial standpoint as many try to make out. The biggest shut down so far is that of the Bluebell lead mine and concentrator, which stopped work early in August. About the same time several Slocan properties were either closed or reduced their working forces. In Ainsworth division, one shift of men was laid off at the No. 1 mine, while at the Maestro orders were received to fill the ore bunkers before ceasing operations. At the Utica six men have been retained."

Nelson.—Mention has already been made of the Consolidated Co.'s Silver King mine. It is not yet made public how this mine will be affected by the changed conditions, but it is hoped development work will be continued even if it be found necessary to suspend shipment of ore. The same company's Molly Gibson silver-lead mine, also in Nelson division, is similarly situated as regards its ore product, for this cannot now be turned to profitable account, but it may be development work will be continued until the time for the usual winter suspension of work. Several small gold mines in the neighborhood of the town of Nelson are being developed; the question of finances will be the one to determine whether or not work shall be continued under existing conditions. In Ymir camp, too, development work has been in progress, with no recent production of ore. About Salmo, three lead producing properties will be affected. At Sheep creek and Erie gold mines are being operated; at least two of these may be expected to continue in operation, and each has its own stamp mill with which to recover much of the gold in the ore mined.

Rossland.—The mines that have been operated in this camp with little or no intermission during recent years are the Centre Star-War Eagle group and the Le Roi-Black Bear group, both owned by the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co., and the Josie group of the Le Roi No. 2, Ltd. An idea of the productiveness of these mines may be obtained from the following figures, showing the weekly tonnage of ore received from them at the Trail smeltery: Week ended July 9, 5,970 tons; July 16, 3,386 tons; July 23, 2,706 tons; July 30, 5,399 tons; August 6, 7,078 tons; August 13, 6,288 tons; total for six weeks, 30,836 tons. This gives

an average output of more than 5,000 tons a week. The total of receipts at Trail from Rossland mines does not include second-class ore milled at the Le Roi No. 2 Co.'s concentrator, but only the much smaller quantity of concentrate produced.

Boundary.

With the copper mines of the British Columbia Copper Co. and the Granby Consolidated Co. idle, there will be very little mining going on in Greenwood and Grand Forks mining divisions. As the Union mine, up the north fork of Kettle river, and two or three properties up the west fork of the same river, were shipping ore to one or other of the smelteries that have been taking custom ore, it is unlikely that it will be found practicable to continue at work under the altered conditions. The Jewel gold mine, near Greenwood, may be able to keep going, for its product is gold bullion recovered by stamp milling and cyaniding, but this will be determined by the question of whether or not requisite supplies shall be obtainable.

In Similkameen district, the Hedley Gold Mining Co. will doubtless endeavor to keep its 40-stamp mill and cyanide plant going as usual. The value of its output last year was about \$67,000 a month. No figures are at hand to show this year's results, but probably they have averaged rather higher per month. Placer gold mining on a small scale and a little coal mining are being done; outside of these, the most important operations are those of the British Columbia Copper Co. on Copper mountain, within a dozen miles of Princeton, where development of a large group of copper claims has been in progress for about two years.

Coast District.

Vancouver Island.—The demand for Vancouver Island coal was greater in August than at any previous time since the loss of the chief market following the interruption in production caused by the strike last year of the miners and other coal mine employees. About the middle of August the approximate output of the Canadian Collieries (Dunsmuir), Ltd., was 2,400 tons a day from mines in Comox district, and 400 tons a day from those at Extension. There was then a demand for at least one-third more than was being produced at the mines mentioned. The Western Fuel Co., the Pacific Coast Coal Mines, Ltd., and the Vancouver-Nanaimo Coal Mining Co., all operating in the Nanaimo District, have also been working latterly to present full capacity.

CANADIAN MINING INSTITUTE.

The Canadian Mining Institute has issued a new printed "List of Officers, Members, Associate Members and Student Members," as at July 1, 1914, to take the place of that previously issued as at November 1, 1912. The geographical distribution of members shows the following proportions in Canada (exclusive of members of affiliated mining societies): New Brunswick 3, Nova Scotia 22, Quebec 124, Ontario 372, Manitoba 6, Saskatchewan 3, Alberta 91, British Columbia 173, Yukon 2. In addition there are numerous members resident out of Canada, including 115 in the United States. It is noteworthy that of 26 members of the Council of the Institute, Ontario has 11, or about one for every 34 of its Institute members; Quebec 9, or one for every 14 members; Alberta 2, or one for every 45 members; British Columbia 2, or one for every 87 members; and Nova Scotia 1 for its 22 members. Quebec and British Columbia had, respectively, 10 and 3 representatives in the Council, but by the death of Dr. A. E. Barlow and Mr. W. J. Sutton, each of these provinces lost a representative.