

gratifying manner and has partially demonstrated that the ore on that property, known to be of a large extent, is of a considerably higher grade than was at first estimated.

In the Lardeau there is much work doing this summer on numberless properties and the Triune has succeeded in sending a fair amount of lead ore to the smelter at Nelson. The country, however, is so difficult, the problems of transportation as yet so unsatisfactorily settled, that it will be some time before this section pushes it way into the front rank of shipping districts.

The Slocan is generally much improved as is also the Ainsworth districts. Including the St. Eugene of East Kootenay, in the lead ore sent to the smelters the August returns for Trail and Nelson show that 2,000 tons were produced. This is not including the smelter at the Sullivan mine in East Kootenay, which for some occult reason, refuses to make public its returns month by month. From other evidence, however, the output can be safely set down as not less than 500 for August last. Were this rate kept up during the entire year, and there are indications that it will even be exceeded, the output will exceed 30,000 tons during the coming twelvemonth. This would be a larger output of lead of any since the year 1900, which was high water mark for the Kootenay lead mines. All this shows in an unmistakable manner that there is a larger number of men at work and that there is a decided boom in the mining of these districts. Indeed, it is beginning to be freely prophesied that the boom of earlier days will be repeated with even better results.

One little district of which nothing much has been heard since the days of the Quartz Creek boom in 1897, is the Ymir. Here much work is being done by a number of men, mostly poor, who are doing their best to develop a country to which they have stuck in fair and foul report for a number of years, some, indeed, dating back to the late eighties. The Hunter V., Kootenay Belle, and many another will be heard of as the next year is waning.

From Rossland comes all kinds of rumors as to amalgamations and such like. The most important piece of news in that camp is, however, the re-discovery of the famous Black Bear shoot from which so much good ore was shipped by Bernard Macdonald from the sixth, seventh and eighth levels of the Le Roi, but which seemed to have panned out on the ninth. Also it is interesting to learn that \$15 ore has been found on the 1,550 level, the lowest point of the mine. This shoot, of which dimensions have not as yet been ascertained, is supposed to be a continuation downwards of that found, a blind lead, apparently, on the 1,300.

From East Kootenay comes the report that the St. Eugene is putting an additional twenty drills to work, roughly meaning 100 men. This will enable that mine to largely increase its output. What the Sullivan is doing is largely a matter of conjecture, as the management is more than ordinarily reticent, as already stated. However, the new smelter there has a capacity of at least 8,000 tons of lead annually and it is declared that the furnaces are kept busy. The Heberlein process seems to have been finally adopted, although there is no official word of its being taken over by the directors of the property.

ONTARIO MINING INTELLIGENCE.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

The extent of mining operations at Cobalt may be judged by the number of men now employed at the principal mines: Nipissing, 71 men; Timmins, 60; White, Hargreaves & Co., 45; Buffalo Mining Co., 43; Trethewey Mine, 30; Drummond, 35; Victoria, 25; O'Brien, 20; Jacobs (Kerr Lake), 20; Violet, 18; McLeod & Glendinning, 18; Glendinning & Blair, 16; Chambers, Ferland & Co., 15; Hudson Bay and Temiskaming, 14; Watts, 8; while a number of smaller mines employ 2 or 3 each. At the Timmins and Nipissing mines good buildings have been erected. The former has an excellent bunk-house, two stories high, steam-heated, with sitting room, 30x40; reading room, library, 12 bedrooms, with four single beds each. The O'Brien mine is putting up a bunk-house, 75x30, with

reading room, 30x21, on each floor; 16 bedrooms, 14x7 on each floor, for 2 men each, with a window in every room, bath rooms, wash rooms, and other conveniences. A separate building, 50x30, contains a fine dining room and kitchen. The buildings are steam-heated and lighted by electricity. The water supply is obtained from Peterson Lake, and is good; but the well from which most of the Cobalt supply of drinking water is obtained, is contaminated and has been condemned.

Prospecting is going on vigorously at Cobalt, and some new discoveries are reported. The Nipissing Co. has over 20 veins on its properties, one 18 inches wide and one 14 inches. At the Trethewey, one vein has run into Galena. The Nipissing and Timmins are now the largest producers. The Buffalo Mining Co. has traced one seam for 800 feet, but have not yet established its richness. At Geo. Clendinning's claim at Giroux Lake, a vein nearly half a mile long and averaging 8 inches wide, has been located. A 22-lb. nugget of native silver, containing 80 per cent. of metal, has been received at the Bureau of Mines, Toronto, from McLeod & Glendinning's property near Cross Lake.

The B. A. Pyrite Co. is shipping ore steadily from its mine at Queensboro, Ont., to the reduction works at Buffalo. It will soon have two drills at work, and will then be in a position to ship two carloads a day.

The Coleman Cobalt Mining Company has been recently incorporated to carry on mining in the Cobalt district, the directors and officers being Mr. R. M. Copeland, president; Mr. A. R. Moore, vice-president; Mr. H. B. Wills, secretary-treasurer; and Messrs. R. L. McCormack and Robt. Falconer. The Company owns a property of 30 acres near Kerr Lake, where a drift has been run for 45 feet into the hill and a shaft is being sunk, which is now down some 14 feet. The Company also controls a property north of Cobalt, on which no work has yet been done.

Mr. Samuel Price, who was commissioned by the Ontario Government to inquire into disputed claims in the Cobalt district, has reported, and the Minister of Lands and Mines has given his decision in several of the cases, as follows: Charles S. Haines' application for a mining lease on lot 7, con. 6, township of Coleman, refused, on the ground of no valuable discovery having been made; H. D. Graham, Walter Bowen and John McChesney, applicants for a claim on lot 3, con. 5, township of Coleman, McChesney's claim allowed; E. I. Scully applied for a claim on lot 3, con. 6, township of Coleman, but withdrew his application and subsequently asked to have it reinstated. Meantime J. O'Handy had staked out a mining claim. Scully's application to be reinstated refused.

The Ontario Reefs Mining and Development Co. has commenced operations at the copper property known as the Harmony Mine, near Sault Ste. Marie, under the direction of Mr. John Galt, C.E.

The courts are being asked to settle a dispute between Mr. A. M. Hay, of Kenora, as plaintiff, and Messrs. Roy H. Clarke and R. C. Longley, as defendants, the former demanding a specific performance by Clarke of an agreement to sell a cobalt-silver claim in the township of Coleman, and a declaration that an application by Longley for the lot was made as trustee for Clarke, and for an injunction to restrain them from selling to any other party. This is only one of numerous cases cropping up since the wealth of the Cobalt district has been established.

A petition has been sent to the Minister of Lands and Mines for Ontario, from the Rainy River district, asking a delay of a year in cancelling mining leases for default. The Minister has not yet announced his determination, but it is significant that no announcement of leases cancelled has appeared in the Ontario Gazette for the past month.

Mr. D. D. Mann, of Mackenzie & Mann, has been making a personal investigation of the Cobalt mining district.

Much dissatisfaction is expressed with the action of the Ontario Government in suspending the mining regulations, as a new law cannot be passed till the Legislature