

Anent the sending out from Edmonton of a press despatch relative to an alleged important gold discovery in the Peace River district by a Dominion exploration party, the *Greenwood Ledge* observed: "As the winter approaches the stories of great mineral discoveries in remote places commence to drift back to civilization. The latest is a wonderful report of a gold discovery in the Peace River country, and probably has nothing to do with the price of real estate in Edmonton."

The appointment of A. B. W. Hodges as local manager of the Granby Consolidated M. S. and P. Company would appear to be a recognition by the board of directors of the able manner in which he has, in the capacity of general superintendent, directed affairs at the company's mines and smelter. The creation of this new office and the promotion of Mr. Hodges to fill it, have prompted that gentleman's many friends to offer him their sincere congratulations, in which the B. C. MINING RECORD heartily joins.

Coast newspapers recently quoted a well-known lawyer of Victoria, for several years connected professionally with Atlin, as having stated that he believes that for the present season "at least \$500,000 will come from the camp, or \$50,000 more than the output of 1905." An injustice appears to have been done Atlin, no doubt unwittingly—its output for 1905, as shown in the "Annual Report of the Minister of Mines for 1905" was 23,750 oz. of gold valued at \$475,000. This would give the camp a total for last year \$25,000 in excess of that indicated in the statement above quoted.

The *Vancouver News-Advertiser* has reprinted an article taken from a New York publication in which the following occurs: "The gold output of British Columbia for 1905 was \$20,000,000, an increase of \$2,000,000 over that of the preceding year." May we be permitted to remark that the gold production of this Province for 1905, as shown by the "Annual Report of the Minister of Mines" for that year, was valued at only \$5,902,402—an increase of less than \$200,000 over that of 1904. Why give additional publicity to the flights of imagination of a New York writer?

One of the effects of the recent strike of the men previously employed at the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company's collieries appears in the much reduced quantity of ore received at the Trail smelter of the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. of Canada in October as compared with that of September. The respective totals for the two months were: For September, 28,196 tons; for October, 11,675 tons. The decrease in tonnage of ore received during the latter month was, therefore, more than 50 per cent. Particulars of October receipts are printed on another page.

A series of interesting notes of Kootenay mines has been appearing in the *Victoria Week* lately, contributed by Percy Godenrath, who has been making a round of the Kootenay towns and mining camps in the interest of that weekly publication. It is so seldom that the daily or weekly newspapers published in Provincial coast cities are enterprising enough to obtain for themselves information concerning the mines of the interior of southern British Columbia, other than an occasional telegraphed despatch, by any other means than "cribbing" from their up-country exchanges, that this departure from what has long been a general custom in the coast cities merits mention as being noteworthy and commendable.

The *Rossland Miner* quotes Fred T. Greene, mining engineer of Butte, Montana, who was at one time on the staff of the Centre Star and War Eagle mining companies at Rossland and was afterwards appointed assistant geologist for the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, as having expressed the opinion that the structural geological survey Professor R. W. Brock, Dr. G. A. Young, and W. H. Boyd, have been engaged on in Rossland camp during the seasons of 1905 and 1906 will undoubtedly be of great benefit in the future. This work was undertaken by the Geological Survey Department in response to the repeated urgings of the Rossland Board of Trade and others directly interested, and it has been carried on assiduously by the above-mentioned officials who were assigned this admittedly very arduous duty.

A statistical table published in the *London Mining Journal* of October 20, inst., show the highest and lowest prices of copper in each year over a period of 43 years, 1864-1906. The respective prices for the expired portion of 1906 are—highest, £215 (equivalent to, at \$4.86 per £, \$1,046.33); lowest, £161 (\$783.33). The highest price recorded previous to this year was in 1872 when £108 (\$525.59) was reached. The lowest price was in 1894, in which year values ranged from £42:8:9 (\$206.52) down to £37:17:6 (\$184.31). Only in three years during the 42 years prior to 1906 under notice did the price exceed £100, viz., in 1864, £101; in 1872, £108, and in 1888, £100:10:0. Not only has a record high price been reached in 1906, but it is more than probable the quantity of copper produced will be the largest known, exceeding the previous record of 708,810 long tons, which was the world's production in 1905.

The facetious editor of the *Greenwood Ledge* would make it appear that he has received the following, among other, "Tallowgraphic Nuse, By Our Leased Lier":—"Cobalt,—It is reported that the mines here are getting ready to ship a million dollars worth of silver every minute. It is necessary to do this in order to keep pace with the Toronto papers." This seems like going rather far afield when "leased" or other "liers" are occasionally in evidence in British Columbia, as witness some of the pseudo mining news