throughout Canada and the United States, where the mine is known at all. It would be interesting to know how the name is pronounced on the London Stock Exchange by those who deal in the shares, although the custom there would not affect the question much, because if there is any rule at all in such matters, it is that local custom should govern. The man who would pronounce the English name Beauchamp Bowchaum and not Beecham would be guilty of a solecism of exactly the same nature as the man who pronounces Le Roi, as the name of the mine in question, Lerwah and not Leroy.

The Granby smelter at Grand Forks is reported to be a complete success and to be treating the ore of the Knob Hill and Ironsides at a satisfactory profit. An actual demonstration of this to the outside world by facts and figures is of course not possible yet, but there are many circumstances which go to show that the projectors of the smelter have not miscalculated the conditions with which they had to deal. The smelter worked without the addition of any fluxing material to the charge of ore; and we have not only the statement of the owners that it is a commercial success but the confirmatory evidence of Mr. Paul Johnson, the builder of the Mother Lode smelter at Anaconda who ought, if any one can, be able to balance the elements that mean success or failure. An interesting basis of comparison is supplied from the working costs of the smelter at Nelson. It cost $2.96 to reduce to matte every ton of ore smelted at Nelson made up as follows: Flux .196, fuel 1.445, labour 1.32. At Grand Forks there is no cost for flux and the cost for fuel and labour is reduced on that account also. The power is supplied entirely by water, which means a further economy, and the ore is smelted with a ten per cent. charge of coke, which is certainly not high. The resultant product is a 38 per cent. copper matte. It is probably not going too far to estimate that this matte is produced at a cost of not more than $2.25 per ton of ore, possibly less. Of course it must be remembered that after that comes the cost of shipping and refining a 38 per cent. copper matte which must be very heavy. It can be no joke to pay for the shipment of 62 per cent. of barren material (for the gold and silver may be neglected) to a refining centre. Mr. Muir, in his declared intention to build a refinery in connection with the smelter, evidently appreciates that a saving can be effected by refining the matte on the spot where it is produced. Certainly if the only difficulty in the way of local refining is the capital cost of a refining plant and the difficulty of securing an adequate and continuous supply of copper matte to refine, the problem should be soluble at Gran Forks. The Boundary district is already marked out as one of the greatest copper producing areas of North America; in the Knob Hill and Ironsides alone exist supplies of ore unheard of anywhere else. We hope to see the problem of local refining attacked by the owners of the Granby smelter and successfully solved by them.

There seem to be very strong reasons for the prediction that the South Yale section of the Province, in which is included the Boundary Creek and Kettle River districts, will in the very near future yield nearly as large an ore production annually as the rest of the mining camps of British Columbia put together. This, of course, as regards bulk and not values. The next year or so should see the establishment of another rich district on the west fork of Kettle river, to which transportation facilities will be provided by the continuance of the Columbia & Western line from Midway. The camp at present is in the undeveloped stage, but the surface indications point to the existence of ore bodies of considerable magnitude, with values as a rule vastly higher than the average of the Boundary Creek ores. Moreover, the county is not so rugged as the latter district, and prospecting is therefore rendered easy, while the economic advantages of good timber and ample water supply are equally available. A good deal of exploration work is now under way up the west fork, and ere long this locality should command a large share of attention at the hands of investors.

The reopening of the Hall Mines smelter is producing good results in many directions. One result is a recommencement of work at the Glen iron mines, on the North Thompson, which are this year to ship to the smelter some 2,000 tons of iron ore for fluxing purposes. A first contract for the supply of 1,500 tons has already been let.

Exit another rotary mill in the case of the Venus at Nelson. These things seem to have a fatal and pernicious fascination for experimenters of all kinds. Much money has been spent in their invention, and much vexation of spirit engendered in their application. They have nearly always to be thrown away and the homely but necessary stamp installed in their place. There may be cases where, in spite of their drawbacks, they are necessary, but these are cases where the ore to be crushed is defective from a practical point of view Under ordinary circumstances the stamp mill is invincible. Its principle cannot be improved. Children at the seaside who crush sandstones of various hues to make parti-coloured mud pies know that. They are wiser in their day and generation than many scientific inventors; wiser even than Dr. Doolittle of the Venns mine, who left the onus of proving the success of a rotary mill upon the shoulders of the people who produced it.

It is satisfactory to note that most of the wildcats have been now eliminated from the list of English promotions in this country, and that only the sound undertakings remain. These are or will pay respectable and in some cases exceptionally handsome dividends on the capital invested, and at no distant date there will in consequence be a regular market for British Columbia securities on the London Exchange —a consummation devoutly to be wished, if only because it will then be possible to place the local system of dealing in shares upon a more legitimate and businesslike footing. This, by the way. Besides Le Loi, B. A. C. and London & B. C., there are numerous other British controlled companies which come under the category of sound investments, and by no means least is the Athabasca, which this month declared a dividend of 5 per cent. on its capital stock, or one shilling per share. Judging by the way the property is managed and the excellent showing it has made in the way of production and mill returns during the past year, regular dividends may be expected in the future. We congratulate Mr. Nelson Fell.