

MARINE ENGINEERS.

The National Association of Marine Engineers held their annual meeting in Montreal on the 27th to 29th ult., when the following were elected officers for the ensuing year: Grand president, Thos. J. S. Milne, Kingston, Ont.; grand vice-president, Alex. L. deMartigny, Sorel, Que.; grand secretary-treasurer, Neil J. Morrison, St. John, N.B.; grand conductor, F. S. Henning, Toronto; grand doorkeeper, Fred. Henning, Montreal; grand auditors, Robert Craig, Toronto, and James Gillie, Kingston, Ont. The chief subject of discussion was the amendment of the Steamboat Act in regard to the trading of foreign and British built vessels engaged in the coasting trade on the inland waters of Canada to the detriment of Canadian builders and engineers holding certificates from the Canadian Government. Resolutions were framed and will be presented to the Minister of Marine looking to the rescinding of the clauses complained of. A representative from the Labor Congress of Canada was heard before the convention regarding the affiliation of the marine engineers with the Labor Congress. The delegate was cordially received by the marine engineers, and the matter of affiliation was favorably considered. The next annual meeting will be held in Kingston, Ont., the last week in January, 1904.

Waterworks and electric light are to be installed at Pincher Creek, N.W.T.

Mining Matters.

British Columbia is coming to the front as a zinc producer.

The Rossland Board of Trade wants the School of Mines re-established there.

An immense ore crusher, driven by electricity, has been installed at the Granby mine, B.C.

A company is being formed at Rat Portage to develop a deposit of mineral paint near there.

Four furnaces are now in operation at the Granby, B.C., smelter. This means 500 tons a day.

Rossland's ore production for 1902 was almost 60,000 tons larger than in any preceeding year.

Tests for oil are to be made at Elgin, N.B. Years ago shafts were sunk for coal but nothing found.

The manganese deposits, on the Magdalen Islands, have been disposed of to the Dominion Iron & Steel Company.

A rich seam of manganese has been discovered at Sheet Harbor. It is pronounced by an expert to be of good quality.

The Wilbur iron mine, at Lavant, on the line of the Kingston and Pembroke Railway, has been sold to a United States company. It will be worked at once.

The Cobbledick dredge, built at Lytton, on the Fraser river, in 1899, and used for gold dredging, has sunk in ten feet of water, where the current is very swift, and cannot be raised.

The recently discovered iron range in Hutton Township, near Sudbury, consists of magnetite, imbedded with silica, and is rich enough to be described as an ore. It is comparatively free from pyrites.

The British Columbia Institute of Assayers met recently at Rossland. Herbert Carmichael, provincial assayer, was elected president, and Arthur A. Cole, of the War Eagle Mine, Rossland, secretary-treasurer.

A Japanese Klondyke is said to have been discovered.

Herbert Wemyss, a mining engineer, claims to have found three or four diamonds in the Similkameen district of British Columbia. He says the conditions are in some respects very similar to those in South Africa.

Alaska coal is now used at Dawson. It comes from a 6ft. vein at Forty Mile Creek. It is really a gold mine, though not in the ordinary sense. There is both bituminous and anthracite coal in Alaska. Oil wells also exist at Cook's Inlet, and are being developed.

A good quality of anthracite coal is said to have been found in Victoria County, N.S. Mining will be commenced next May by a company of prominent Toronto, Montreal and Ottawa capitalists. In a few weeks the company will commence to connect the mine by rail with Baddeck.

A copper refining plant is to be put up at Shawinigan Falls, if the co-operation of firms interested in the copper trade cannot be secured in order to have the works established in Montreal. This is the determination of C. K. Milburne, who is backed by English and American capital.

The Fairview Corporation is sinking the main shaft 60 feet below the present level. Other work in the mine is shut down until the cyanide plant, now in course of erection, is completed. This plant will have a capacity of 200 tons per diem. The company gave a dance on the 14th inst. in two of the finished cyanide tanks.

The Engineering News, of New York, speaking of mining developments in the Yukon, refers to them as being in Alaska. The Klondyke river and the Atlin District are not in Alaska, although we have no doubt our cousins over the way would like to annex them. But the Engineering News might devote a little attention to the study of geography.

The Morning Star mine, owned by Mangott & McEachren, has been bonded by Dr. Wells, of Columbia University. Dr. Wells has started a force of men continuing the main shaft, now 140 feet deep, to a further depth of 100 feet, and if the ore continues to hold its value, the shaft will be sunk another 100 feet, and the necessary milling machinery will be installed.

A change of management has taken place at the Bullion Extraction Works, at Silica, where the War Eagle and Centre Star companies are experimenting with their new concentration system, Gerald Voss Hopkins, who has been in charge of the works since the experiments were started, having resigned to go to England. He is succeeded by C. M. Eye, who has been connected with the assay office of the companies, previous to which he resided at Aspen, Col. Several additional agitating tanks will be installed.

A new company, the Dominion Power and Irrigation Company, Limited, is being formed, with a capital of \$250,000, to buy the water rights held by the Dominion Consolidated Mines Co., Limited, and to develop the water power. The necessary capital is subscribed partly in Montreal and partly locally. The company intend to develop the water power of Okanagan Falls to the extent of 1,000 or 1,500-h.p., and the company is asking for tenders for the supply of the necessary turbines, dynamos and motors. R. H. Parkinson, C.E., of Fairview, B.C., is in charge of the construction works.

A new milling plant is being installed at the Victory-Triumph mine, Rossland, of the High-Speed gravitation type, the first of its kind on the continent. The mill is a new design evolved after years of investigation and experimenting by a practical mechanical engineer. A description of the apparatus states that in ordinary practice the best results obtained from the usual cam stamp with a drop of $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches effective height is about 95 drops per minute, while the weight of each stamp rarely exceeds 1,250 pounds, in the High-Speed mill, the mean velocity at which the stamp is raised by the cylinder so far exceeds the limit velocity imposed by the essential features of the cam mechanism that from 132 to 135 drops per minute, each of $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches effective height, can be obtained. It is, therefore, much more effective and economical.