

carried out on the largest scale. The ore is of a lower grade than that at some of the other mines in the district; but this has had the effect of drawing out the inventive skill of those in the management, with the result that the operations of this Company in the working, conveying, and smelting of the ore display an amount of ingenious adaptation of means to ends worthy of admiration. The machinery is of the finest, and on a large scale. Two motors of 700 h.p. each, deriving their power from a waterfall miles away, are connected to two compressors making compressed air at 100 lbs. pressure, to be conveyed by 20 mi. of pipes to operate 60 power drills in the mines. The great engines and motors, with rope drive, are a fine sight. The mines have proved an ore body of 900 feet in depth, 150 feet in width, and 1000 feet in length. From 3000 to 4000 tons of ore per day is mined. It is conveyed in the mine trucks of 6 tons capacity direct to the crusher, where, after passing through a Hawco crusher, it is conveyed by means of an endless india-rubber belt, 12 inches wide and 241 feet long between centres, to the bin, where it is loaded into trucks to be taken to the smelter. It is impossible to follow the ore through all the stages of smelting, suffice it to say that each ton of ore, after the process is completed, has resolved itself into copper worth 12s. 9d.; silver, 11d.; and gold, 6s. 6d. in all, £1 stg.

The smelter of the Canadian Consolidated Company at Trail, in the same district, treated 305,956 tons of ore from the mines during last year, yielding 121,388 oz. of gold; 2,224,388 oz. of silver; 32,157,439 lbs. of lead; and 1,004,468 lbs. of copper, of the total value of over a million pounds stg.

During the ten years ending 1907, the production of gold, silver, lead, and copper in the whole of the Dominion of Canada was approximately 58 million pounds stg. Of this amount Yukon produced (all gold) 21 millions; British Columbia, 23 millions; and other parts of the Dominion, 14 millions. It will be seen therefore that the whole territory east of the Rocky Mountains, rich as it has been proved in places to be, has produced less than one fifth of the mineral value west of that range. When it is borne in mind that the mineral products of British Columbia have been confined to an area in the south and south-east not one sixth of the total area of the Province, and that the immense tracts of territory stretching northwards towards Yukon are to a great extent unexplored, but so far as explored are known to contain rich veins of ore, it is clear that there are still great possibilities in the minerals of British Columbia.

## CONCLUSION.

In the previous articles an attempt has been made to present to the ordinary reader an idea of some of the more striking features of a number of the mines and works visited by the writer while in Canada. Much that was seen has not been referred to; much more would have