

Ruby Fraction, 95, Horseshoe and Sylvanite—have also been secured by same parties.

King Solomon.—Some 500 or 600 tons of copper ore have now been sent from the King Solomon, in Copper Camp, to the B. C. Copper company's smelter. The values are stated to be higher than the general run of copper ore produced in the district. The ore body is being followed into the hill in which it occurs by a big open cut above the level of the ore bins.

No. 7 Mining Company.—Work lately in No. 7 mine, owned by a New York company, has been restricted to drifting on the vein at both the 60 and 120-foot levels. The vein gives two to three feet of quartz ore carrying zinc blende, galena, gold and silver. Ore is hauled about four miles to the Canadian Pacific railway and taken thence three miles to the Greenwood smelter.

British Columbia Copper Company.—This company's mine is producing from 350 to 400 tons of ore daily. Two more stopes were opened at the 200-foot level in September, and at the 300-foot level the new plan of working by the pillar and stope system was fairly started, this having already been adopted above the 200 level. The north drift at the 300 level is being extended and is now 460 feet from the shaft. Three quarries in ore are being worked from the surface. A recent blast firing a round of four holes in No. 1 quarry broke down more than 2,000 tons of ore. Machinery and plans, which is the largest in the district, continues to work smoothly. A machine shop has lately been put in and equipped with planer, drill press, lathe, steam hammer, emery grinder and a full complement of minor tools. Another rock-crusher, equal to crushing about 800 tons of ore a day of ten hours to a size of five to six inches is being obtained for use at the mines.

Granby Company's Mines.—This company now has more than 300 men on its mines' pay roll. Development work is being kept well ahead underground in the Old Ironsides, Knob Hill and Victoria mines. The raise from the 335-foot level of the Victoria is now through to the surface. This will be enlarged to make it a five-compartment main working shaft. Raises have also been made lately connecting levels in both Knob Hill and Old Ironsides mines. The big quarries opened in ore from the surface are assuming large proportions. Cuts are being made into the hill at two levels, both with the object of running the railway cars into the quarries and using steam shovels in loading them. On the Grey Eagle at a point about 1,000 feet south of the southern boundary of the Knob Hill, an enormous outcropping of ore is being stripped, with a view to starting another big quarry here. This showing is about 3,000 feet distant from the Old Ironsides shaft, sunk in ore, and it is believed that the whole of the intervening ground, having a width of between 300 and 400 feet, is ore that it will pay to send to the smelter. A switchback is being constructed, to allow of the railway cars being run into the quarry now being opened at the mouth of the Knob Hill tunnel. The magnitude of the Granby company's plans is only now being made apparent, as preparations for increasing the daily output to 1,200 tons of ore develop these plans. Its ore shipments for nine months of 1901 aggregated 168,620 tons.

Ore Shipments.—Boundary district mines sent ore to the smelters during September as follows: Old Ironsides and Knob Hill group, 19,266 tons; Mother Lode, 7,420 tons; B. C., 2,180 tons; Snowshoe, 489 tons; King Solomon, 330 tons; Winnipeg, 200 tons; No. 7, 180 tons; Sunset, 95 tons; total 36,160 tons. Total shipments during 1900, 97,741 tons; during 1901 (nine months) 271,196 tons; grand total, 368,957 tons.

The Smelters.—Both district smelters during September exceeded their previous records for any single month. The Granby company's smelter, at Grand Forks, treated in two furnaces 20,059 tons, its highest earlier record having been 19,713 tons for last March, which was a 31-day month as against 30 days in last month. The average daily tonnage for September was nearly 668 3/5 tons. Its tonnage for four months last year was 62,387 tons, and for this year (nine months), 167,904 tons, making an aggregate to date of 230,291 tons. The British Columbia Copper company's smelter, at Greenwood, put through its single furnace during September 11,823 tons; this giving a daily average of 394 1/19 tons. Its previous largest tonnage for a single month was in July when 11,943 tons were smelted in 31 days, the daily average having been 385 1/4 tons. During the first half of October this average was considerably exceeded and on October 18th its record day's run was made, 450 tons of ore having been put through the furnace in 24 hours. Its total tonnage of ore treated during rather more than the seven months to September 30 it has been in operation is 79,543 tons. Both smelters are now adding to their treatment capacity.

The Cascade Power company is putting up its transmission line from its power station at Cascade to Phenix, the line passing through Grand Forks and Wellington and Greenwood camps en route.

FAIRVIEW.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

After a long period of depression Fairview camp is again the centre of much activity owing to the installation of the mill at the Stenwinder. The extensive development on this property warrants the erection of a

still larger mill, and it is understood that the present daily capacity of from 80 to 90 tons will be increased so soon as the finances of the corporation enable the directors to take the necessary steps. The present mill of 26 stamps has been constructed under the superintendence of Mr. Austenburg and is erected ideally for economic working. The corporation has been fortunate—securing a thoroughly competent general superintendent—Mr. Cambury, sr., M. E., and it is expected that the Stenwinder will be placed on a paying basis from the day the stamps begin to fall, which is expected in the very early future. The assessment of 3 cents per share has proved entirely satisfactory to the shareholders of the old Fairview corporation, over 80 per cent. of whom have paid up. In view of the present conditions of the money market the president and general manager, Mr. Russell, is to be congratulated upon the continued confidence shown in his management. The development of the coal fields was discussed at the annual meeting, and it is possible an important announcement in connection with these may be made at a later date.

CATALOGUES, CIRCULARS AND TRADE NOTICES.

WATER-POWER AT A SANDON MINE.

THE Last Chance Mining Company of Sandon has placed an order with the Vancouver Engineering Works for 2,000 feet of water pipe. It is the intention of this company to instal a water-power.

ELECTRIC PUMPING AT BONNINGTON FALLS.

The West Kootenay Power and Light Company has received from the Stilwell-Bierce & Smith-Vaile Co., of Dayton, Ohio, a 40-gallon, triplex, electric pump. The appliance is operated by a three-phase induction motor, manufactured by the Canadian General Electric Company, of Peterboro, Ont.

DEMAND FOR MINE MACHINERY IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Mr. A. C. McDonald, Canadian representative of the Fairbanks Co. recently visited the mining districts of British Columbia, and succeeded in securing the following orders for machinery and equipment:

From the Frank Gebo mine, of Frank, Alberta, one 105-foot, 250-ton track scale, two 150-horse power (18 x 72) boilers, one 120-horse power high-speed automatic engine, two 20-k. w. multipolar direct current dynamos—with a total capacity of 1200 lights—together with full accessory equipment, also 1,000 tons a day coal tippie and outfit, including five coal cutters. From the Crow's Nest Coal Co., a complete machine shop equipment comprising the following: Lathes, planers, drill presses, shapers, colt cutters and trimmers, valve receding machine, key seaters, emery grinder and wheels, new process twist drill grinder, Merrill pipe-cutting and threading machine, track scales for Michel and Morrissey, etc. The company has also contracted to supply complete water-works plant for the following towns: Blairmore and Frank, Alberta, and Morrissey and Michel, B. C.

The Fairbanks Co. recently equipped a complete new machine shop for the Hall Mines Smelting Co., of Nelson, and also furnished a new 80-ton scale to the same corporation. Mr. McDonald's firm recently shipped to Vancouver over 1,000 of vulcabron, renewable disc and ring valves for use in the placer mines of the Yukon.

A SLOW-SPEED ROLLER MILL.

In a well illustrated and interested pamphlet the Western Machinery Milling and Mining Co., of Los Angeles, Cal., succeed admirably in describing the "evolution of milling." But still, as is pointed out, the old Chilean mill, also known as the "Trapichi" and in use so long ago as the days of which Herodotus wrote, is yet employed in certain localities where crude methods are in force, and its principle that of slow-speed crushing has been applied with great success in the construction of the most modern machinery. The Lane slow-speed roller mill is the modernised "Trapichi," embodying all the advantages of that type of crusher. We shall be glad to forward a copy of this pamphlet upon application.

AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC CONVEYORS.

The United Telpherage Company, of New York, send us copies of circulars No. 11, 13, 14 and 15, descriptive of appliance manufactured by them to allow of the automatic conveyance of material. The following extract is interesting:

"The system of automatic conveyance of packages and parcels by means of electricity is one of the oldest applications of the electric motor, yet its development has not been rapid, and to-day still finds a large field in which it may be employed usefully. Some of the original Telpherage systems which were constructed in England are still in operation. In nearly all cases these consisted of overhead cableways on which an automatically driven moving part carried the load which was suspended below it. The Telpher, or automatic truck which runs along the upper side of the taut wire cable, consists of four small slow-speed direct-current motors, two directly coupled upon each of the two shafts, upon which also are mounted grooved wheels which run upon the top of the cable. The load is suspended below. From the middle of the apparatus rises a short trolley, making contact by means