

running a tunnel 250 feet to tap the ledge. It is expected that the Island Mountain Co. will put in a ten-stamp mill in the spring. While activity in quartz mining is limited, the placer mines of Cariboo maintain their old reputation. Of the large number of men employed, only about half were on productive works, the rest being engaged in development. Extensive hydraulic plants are being put in similar to those at the Cariboo and Horsefly mines. There are now about thirty leases of hydraulic ground on the Quesnelle River, where two years ago there were but five. The gravel banks along this stream offer most favorable conditions for hydraulic mining, which is limited in extent only by the amount of water obtainable. Gold has been discovered in paying quantities on Pine and Summit Creeks, about six miles north of Barkerville. The ground on these streams is now located, numbering some twenty claims in all. On Shepherd Creek, a tributary of Pine, the Discovery Co. has paid its shareholders handsomely, although working under adverse circumstances, owing to the light water supply. Several prospecting parties went out in the direction of Bear and Goat Rivers, to the north-east of Barkerville, and confirm previous reports of the great possibilities of that section, in consequence of which several parties will winter there. River dredging in this district is now beginning to assume tangible shape, and two scows are in course of construction at Quesnelle Mouth, into which dredging plants will be placed to commence operations on the Fraser and Quesnelle Rivers in the early spring.

The report says that a number of very extensive plants in this district are not mentioned, because the inspector had not visited them in person. The revenue derived by the Government from the mines in this district for the eleven months ending 30th November, 1895, was \$10,000 greater than for the same period in 1894. There have been issued from the Richfield office since 1st of January last—58 hydraulic leases, 42 creek leases, 29 dredging leases, 166 placer mining claims, 84 mineral locations, 83 water grants for mining purposes; free miners' certificates, 1,249. The gold product for the year, closely approximated, is as follows: Barkerville, \$81,000; Lightning Creek, \$40,700; Quesnelle, \$18,200; Keithley, Quesnelle Forks and Horsefly, \$145,000; estimated product for whole district from date of collection of statistics till 31st December, 1895, say, \$16,000; total, \$300,000.

In the Cassiar district work has been as active as formerly, and the returns, as closely as can with any accuracy be obtained, are as follows: McDame Creek and tributaries, \$9,650; Laird River Division, \$475; Thibert Creek and tributaries, \$4,000; Dease Creek, \$8,450; total, \$22,575.

The gold commissioner for Lillooet says, among other things: "The total yield of gold from the district (ascertained from reliable sources only) is \$40,663, showing a slight increase on the yield of last year, but still much below the average of past years. I have no report to make on any really new placer mining discoveries, and summed up briefly, the production (\$40,663) for this year has been obtained from the gravels of the Fraser River, and a few of the tributaries of that river, principally in the immediate neighborhood of Lillooet."

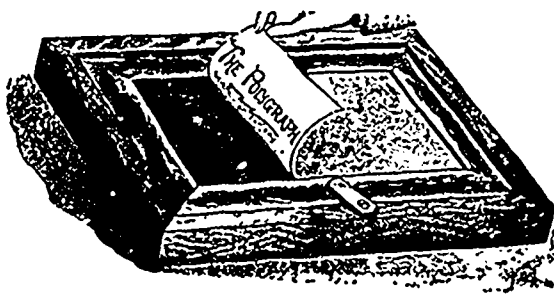
In East Kootenay the number of free miners certificates issued during the year is reported to be 404. Placer mining shows a considerable decrease from previous years. The different companies who are interested in hydraulic mining are not yet far enough advanced in their operations to be able to show any results. Mineral claims have this year, for the first time, become productive in reality. A large quantity of ore is now awaiting the opening of navigation for shipment to smelters. The demand for means of transportation has resulted in the commencement of the construction of two new steamers and the enlargement of a third to ply on the Kootenay river. Coal mining in this district has made no progress during the year. Coal is here in enormous quantities, but it must remain unused until the coal fields are reached by railways. The principal beds are in the Crow's Nest Pass, but a promising seam has lately been discovered on the St. Mary's River. The oil fields in the south-eastern corner of the district remain undeveloped. Oil indications have been found outside of the territory which was previously known to be oil bearing. The yield of gold from the various creeks is estimated at: Wild Horse Creek, \$13,000; Moyie River, \$2,000; Perry Creek, \$1,500; Bull River, \$700; Findlay Creek, \$200; Lost and Man's Creeks, \$175; total, \$17,575.

The detailed report from West Kootenay, concludes with the tonnage of the various sub-divisions during the year 1895:—Nelson, 1,871; Ainsworth, 54,327; Trail Creek, 23,361; Slocan, 9,264; total, 88,823 tons. The mines in this district are well worked, and tramways, concentrators and smelters are being constructed. The Revelstoke division has suffered from the rush of prospectors to Trail Creek.

In the Yale division \$48,400 was taken out as follows:—Agassiz, \$400; Huntersville, \$500; Hope, \$258; Yale, \$8,050; Prince Albert Flat, \$700; Spuzzum, \$2,852; North Bend, \$3,900; Keefers, \$1,755; Lytton, \$18,818; Spence's Bridge, \$1,175; Ashcroft, \$5,000; total, \$43,408; taken away by private hands and unaccounted for, \$5,000; total, \$48,408. Number of free miners' certificates issued, 290, equal to \$1,450; general mining receipts, \$4,296.44; total, \$5,746.44.

BURLEIGH'S POLYGRAPH.

The accompanying is an illustration of the polygraph manufactured by George H. Burleigh at Gananoque, Ont. With this machine ordinary writing can quickly be multiplied to the extent of ninety to one hundred and twenty-five copies, bright and clear, from one original. It will reproduce anything that can be done on paper with an ordinary pen. The number of copies that can be obtained from one original vary a little according to the character of the work, but if more copies are wanted than one impression will give, it is only necessary to go over the operation again.



The process was invented by Kwaysser and Husak in Austria, and patented in several countries. It has gone through several modifications, and been sold under different names. These forms have always had many objections. Among them may be mentioned, the public were not instructed how to use it; or, it would print very poor copies; the lines would blur; the sheets would stick to the surface and sometimes tear, and after used a few times the surface was left in a condition unfit for further use. Mr. Burleigh saw the need of an apparatus that would be at once reliable and cheap, minus the above disagreeable features. He undertook to remove the objections mentioned, and has after two years careful experiments, brought it to its present state of perfection, producing a machine which he guarantees will print a clean, sharp line; give bright copies; will not blur, will let the sheets leave the surface quickly and easily, can be used over and over again in succession; it is not necessary to wait for the remaining ink to be absorbed, it is removed in half a minute; in the using of it the surface is always left in good condition for use the next time; and it will do the finest work every time used until worn out. For manifolding small quantities of price lists, circular letters, notices of meetings, programmes, invitations, reports, statements, designs, music, examination papers, drawings, etc., it will be found indispensable in every office. Complete and simple directions how to work it are sent with each machine. These "directions" are copyrighted, and are the results of long study, costly, and the most careful experiments running over a course of two years. They tell you all that is necessary to know about the use and care of a polygraph. Anyone can easily follow them and do the finest work.

The polygraph consists of a handsome varnished case, durably made, in which is the improved printing surface from which the impressions are taken. If used to full capacity once a month, it is estimated to last seven years. Considering their usefulness and the very low price at which they are offered, they are deserving of a large sale. Canadians should appreciate the fact that so useful an apparatus is now made on Canadian soil. Six sizes are listed, and larger ones made to order. For samples of its work, address the proprietor and manufacturer, Geo. H. Burleigh, Gananoque, Ont.

CREAM SEPARATORS.

The growth of machinery and appliances used in butter and cheese making in Canada has been very remarkable during the past five or ten years, and it will not be long before this country will lead the world in this specialty. Seeing the large demand for centrifugal cream separators in Canada, the John Abell Engine and Machine Works Company of Toronto have gone into the manufacture of these machines, selecting what is known as the Davis type, which has had great success in the United States and other countries.