

less apparent to the casual observer. And one of these is the number of residence buildings vacant in a town. There are to-day fewer houses well and conveniently built, unoccupied in Greenwood than at any time since the sharp reaction that followed the completion of the railway. Nearly every cottage residence affording ordinary comfort and convenience is occupied. At Grand Forks there are many more residences now than there were a year ago and in that town, too, the family population has increased to a marked extent. Phoenix, with several surrounding mines providing an increasingly large pay roll, affords a striking illustration of steady and substantial progress in a similar direction. The writer of this letter had, in the ordinary course of his duties, occasion a month ago to contribute to the Greenwood *Miner* some comments upon what he considered himself fully justified in regarding as an improved business and mining outlook. In the course of his observations he expressed himself as follows: "In order to conclusively demonstrate that there is in the district an improved business and mining outlook, a comparison will here be made between the mining and smelting industries as they are to-day and that obtaining twelve months ago. And the contrast may be made in a few short sentences exhibiting the total tonnage of ore shipped from district mines and treated at district smelters as at May 31 of last year and as at the present time respectively. By May 31 of last year, less than 3,000 tons of ore altogether had been shipped from the district; to-day the aggregate of ore shipped exceeds 230,000 tons. Twelve months ago not a single ton of ore had been smelted in the district; to-day the total of ore treated at district smelters exceeds 185,000 tons, whilst more than 43,000 tons of Boundary ore has been reduced at outside smelters. Add the statement that twelve months ago there were only about 600 men regularly employed in connection with the mining and smelting industries of the district, while to-day there are at least 1000, and the tale of progress is briefly told."

In last month's issue of the RECORD, prominence was given in its editorial columns to some figures showing the number of lineal feet of work done in underground development of the mines of the Boundary district and the tonnage of ore treated at the district smelters. There is not a great deal to add to that creditable record, but the following further particulars relating to the work done by the smelters may be read with interest. The total quantity of ore treated

THE SMELTING at the Granby smelter, at Grand Forks, to the end of RECORD. April was 136,443 tons. The tonnage for May was 19,075 tons, making 155,518 tons in all, of which quantity 62,387 tons were smelted during the latter part of 1900 and 93,131 tons during the current year. During three months ended May 31, 57,783 tons were run through the two furnaces of the Granby smelter, giving an average daily tonnage during that period of 328 tons. The average for seven months — November to May, both inclusive — during which 120,648 tons of ore were smelted, was 611 1-2 tons per day. The British Columbia's Copper Company's smelter at Greenwood, working with one furnace, smelted 11,830 tons of ore during May, bringing the aggregate up to 36,687 tons. The daily average tonnage for the respective months was: February, (ten days), 301 1-2 tons; March, 330 1-3 tons; April, 377 1-3 tons; May, 291 1-3 tons. The daily average for the three months ended May 31, was 366 tons. Preparations for doubling the treatment capacity of the Granby smelter are being pushed on with. Plans for another furnace for the British Columbia Copper Company's have been forwarded to the company's office in New York. Nothing is being done at the Standard Pyritic Smelting Co's works, but it is stated that a commencement of operations may be looked for at an early date.

Last month the RECORD published some particulars of the Montreal & Boston Copper company's Sunset group, in Deadwood camp. Mention was then made of the fact that lately surface openings had been made. During a recent visit to the mine a better knowledge of the later developments at the Sunset was obtained, and it was then learned that what earlier had been described as "surface openings" had now assumed the shape of a crosscut tunnel through the hill which constitutes the big outcrop on this claim. On each side of this hill an opening was made a few weeks since and the presence of ore in quantity having been disclosed by this surface work, the driving of a tunnel was definitely decided upon and this work pushed on with from both sides simultaneously. There was not nearly so much encouragement derived at first from work on the eastern side of the hill, but

THE SUNSET. once the ore was entered it proved more than equal to the most sanguine expectations that had been previously indulged in. From the time the ore was cut the drive, which the manager states is almost at right angles to the ore body, remained in ore, and when visited the face of the tunnel, still showing ore freely was between 90 and 100 feet in from where the ore was first encountered. Half a dozen large heaps of ore at the mouth of the tunnel showed somewhat different characteristics, the ore varying as the tunnel passed through it. The manager, Mr. H. Johns, stated that average samples of much of it returned three per cent. copper and small values in gold and silver as well. The tunnel on the western side of the hill was not nearly so far in as that on the eastern side, but after passing through solid rock freely mineralized it was then entering ore similar to that met with in the other tunnel. The distance through the hill is given roughly at 250 feet and the southern bluff around which the railway has been built is about a similar distance at nearly right angles to the drives. It is believed that much of this area is ore that

may be sent to the smelter. There is nothing at present to indicate how far to the north the ore extends, but Mr. Johns thinks himself warranted in estimating that there are altogether at least 250,000 tons of ore available above the 100-foot level of the mine. This level, by the way, though 100 feet from the collar of the shaft is but about 75 feet below the crosscut above mentioned, the tunnels having been started about 25 feet lower than the level of the mouth of the shaft. It now seems that the old tunnel run into the hill from the south side passed under the big body of ore, the dip of which, as it goes down, appears to take it above the old tunnel. A raise from the 100-foot level at 35 to 40 feet up was in ore for the first time last Saturday. It is stated that for a short distance both the old tunnel and the shaft were in ore, the dip of which was not then apparent, but which has seemingly been proved by the latest developments in the new workings. But whether earlier indications were or were not misleading one thing is now clear, viz., that a big body of ore has been opened up, and this being so it will be followed wherever it goes. As it is expected that shipping on a considerable scale will soon be practicable, preparations are being made towards facilitating loading the cars with economy and despatch. The safety platform cage now in use is to be taken out of the shaft and a two-ton skip substituted for it. An automatic dumping arrangement will be put in, and from this chutes will carry the ore some 70 ft. down to the sorting floor and thence to the ore bins, passing over "grizzlies" on the way and thus separating the fines from the roughs. A railway switch will be put in below the bins, so that there will be no tramping of the ore from the time it is put into the skip, the above mentioned arrangements providing for its being shot from one point to another between the shaft and the railway cars. The ore from the crosscut tunnel through the hill will be trammed where necessary to a floor above the cars and loaded thence. A switchback from the ore-loading siding up to the boiler house will admit of mine timbers, fuel, etc., being landed on a level with the mouth of the shaft. A recent addition to the Sunset is an assay outfit, in charge of Mr. M. Galbraith as assayer. Mr. Galbraith is a McGill graduate, who recently arrived at the mine from Montreal. Now that there is an ample supply of ore to allow of shipments to the smelter being made right along the company will be better satisfied to know the general values of ore it is shipping, so that Mr. Galbraith's advent at the mine is timely. Mr. Johns is sanguine that in the fall he will be in shape for regularly maintaining an output of about 300 tons daily and that he will have 100 men or more employed on the mine. For the present he is concentrating his efforts on the Sunset, but later the Crown Silver, on which a recent surface opening was made that promises similar good results, will also have attention.

The directors of the Morrison Mines, Ltd., have issued the following financial statement: The Morrison Gold Mining Company was organized on March 25, 1896, under the laws of the State of Washington, U. S. A., with a capital stock of \$1,000,000 divided into 1,000,000 shares of the par value of \$1 per share. Four hundred thousand shares of the capital stock were placed in the treasury and sold for development purposes. The proceeds of this treasury stock amounted to the sum of \$31,232.40, which was spent for labour, supplies, buildings and machinery, and all the other necessary expenditures in connection with the formation of the company and development of the property.

On January 18, 1900, the Morrison Mines, Ltd., was organized with a capital of \$150,000, divided into 1,500,000 shares of the par value of ten cents per share, each share assessable to the par value thereof; the holders of shares in the Morrison Gold Mining Company taking stock in the Morrison Mines, Ltd., share for share; the new company purchasing all the assets and assuming all liabilities of the old. The assets consisted of the Morrison mineral claim, together with all the buildings, tools, machinery, and other personal property of every kind and description belonging thereto. The liabilities consisted of about \$1,250 in unpaid accounts for labour and supplies.

Assessments were levied and they took effect as under:

No.	1, of 3 mills per share, on	May 11, 1900.
" 2, 3 "	" "	June 11, 1900.
" 3, 2 "	" "	July 23, 1900.
" 4, 2 "	" "	August 23, 1900.
" 5, 2 "	" "	September 23, 1900.
" 6, 2 "	" "	October 23, 1900.
" 7, 2 "	" "	November 23, 1900.
" 8, 2 "	" "	December 21, 1900.
" 9, 2 "	" "	January 21, 1901.

On May 31, 1900, at the adjourned general meeting of the company, the following resolution was offered and adopted:

"That for all assessments paid the shareholders shall receive fully paid treasury stock at rate of ten cents per share, said treasury stock to be issued to the shareholders at such time when the assessments shall have amounted to one cent per share."

Pursuant to the above resolution there have been issued to the stockholders of the company 199,071 fully paid shares. This resolution was annulled at an extraordinary general meeting called for that purpose on February 12, 1901.

Assessments were discontinued in February last owing to the contract entered into with the Standard Pyritic Smelting Company, mention of which was made in our circular letter of May 20, 1901. On April 23,