

quence the transportation of freight is being much hampered, steamers and freight barges getting on sand bars. The number of people leaving for "the outside" is already large, chiefly from Dawson and lower Yukon points and especially from Fairbanks, Alaska, this heavy outgoing travel being fully a month earlier than last year. It is estimated that there will be fewer people by about one-half remain in the country through the coming winter than in any year since 1898.

The report of the Alberta coal commission has been placed in the hands of Hon. Mr. Cushing, minister of public works. The commission has made no recommendation referring to an eight-hour day law. Omission of a recommendation on this point is in a measure due to the fact that the provincial government has already promised this legislation. The report covers completely every point brought out in the evidence at various sittings of the commission in the different mining centres of the province. The report is concise and each point is dealt with in order. The recommendations made are drafted as follows: Closer inspection of ventilation of smaller mines, erection of bathhouses at mines to be compulsory. Minimum age of boys employed in mines to be sixteen years.

On August 31 the *Colonist*, Victoria, published the following: The *Mining Journal* of London, England, which is the leading British journal of its class, and now in its 73rd year of publication, in its issue of August 10, received yesterday, reviews at considerable length the annual report of the minister of mines for British Columbia for 1906. Its editorial comments are generally favourable and indicate that there is now more interest taken in British Columbia mining matters than for several years past. In the same issue also appears a full page illustrated article on "Placer Mining in British Columbia," contributed by the *Mining Journal's* special correspondent in this province (E. Jacobs, editor of the *BRITISH COLUMBIA MINING RECORD*). This article comprehensively reviews the placer gold mining industry in British Columbia and gives reliable information relative to its condition in the chief placer mining sections of the province.

The output of ore from the mines of the Kootenay and Boundary districts for eight months to August 31 is shown by published tonnage returns to have been approximately 1,055,000 tons. Boundary copper mines have produced about 785,000 tons and Kootenay mines the remaining 270,000 tons. Included in the latter is the production of Rossland mines—about 180,000 tons. By far the greater part of the production was copper-gold ore. Boundary smelters treated nearly 800,000 tons (including a few thousand tons from mines in the northern part of the State of Washington); the Trail smelter 155,000 tons, part silver-lead, but mostly copper

ore: Nelson 12,000 tons and Marysville 21,000 tons, both silver-lead ore and concentrates; and the Le Roi Mining Company's works at Northport, Washington, 64,000 tons, chiefly from the company's mines at Rossland.

Another air compressor has been ordered from the Canadian Rand Company, Limited, for the British Columbia Copper Company's Mother Lode mine, near Boundary district—a duplex tandem compound Rand-Corliss engine complete with sole plate extending over the whole of the foundation. The two high pressure cylinders are 18 in. diameter by 36 in. stroke; the two low pressure 36 in. diameter by 36 in. stroke. Capacity of compressor, which is fitted with latest type of regulator maintaining constant pressure and variable volume, is 3,400 cu. ft. of free air per min., equal to operating about 30 machine drills. The engine, the rope wheel of which is 18 ft. diameter with face grooved for 18 1½-in. ropes, will be driven by a 650-h.p. Canadian General Electric induction motor. Delivery at mine is promised by about November 1 and it is planned to have this new plant running early in January and to thereby double present power drill capacity at the Mother Lode mine.

W. W. B. McInnes, ex-commissioner of the Yukon, has been reported to have informed a Vancouver newspaper representative that there is much capital being expended in that country. The Guggenheims are employing more than 1,700 men and other companies are doing work in preparation for extensive operations next summer. The present season has been the driest known in the North, consequently hydraulic mining has been much restricted on Yukon creeks. The chief gold mining operations have been dredging. Seven dredges have been at work and five more are being put together to be in readiness for next season. The gold output for this year is estimated at only about \$3,000,000, the lowest production for any year since the Canadian Yukon became a large producer. The magnitude of the works in hand for bringing in a supply of water for future hydraulicking operations—the Guggenheims water supply system alone having about 70 miles of ditches, flumes and piping—indicates that hereafter there will be an abundance of water even in dry years, with a resultant considerably increased yield of gold.

An August 3 the *Mining and Scientific Press*, of San Francisco, California, published a letter from New York which opened by stating that "the Guggenheims have been the subject of many rumors lately, and all of them suggest financial embarrassment." In connection with the talk it is stated there has been of Mr. J. P. Morgan becoming associated with Mr. Daniel Guggenheim and his brothers, the following excerpt will probably interest many in the Northwest: "The transfer of a ten million