

According to the annual statement of the affairs of the Sullivan Group Mining Company, given at the annual meeting, the operating profit of the company for the year ending August 31st, 1907, was \$77,091.94. The bullion account due the company is \$472,091.42, the bonds for which the company is liable amount to \$400,000, the interest for which the company is liable to September 1st amounts to \$6,225.67, and the net gain to the company as a result of the year's work, after the payment of all interest, is \$45,441.56. The receipts from the sale of bullion for the year were \$374,286.74. The company has purchased the Big Dipper and Euphemia Fraction mineral claims, and has taken an option on the Commonwealth. The proposition to expend the above mentioned amount on the smelter was opposed by Manager Finlay of the Sullivan mine, who claimed it was unwise to expend much money in increasing the capacity of the smelter when the ore reserves were not known. He said the company did not yet know what it had below the 100 foot level, and he believed the company should sink a shaft another 100 feet in depth, so as to find if the ore continued at depth, before any such increase should be attempted. He said there was enough ore in sight to keep the smelter going at its present capacity for ten months or a year.

ROSSLAND.—The coke supply is becoming much more regular. Five of the seven Trail furnaces are in blast. Le Roi mine shipped 1,575 tons of ore to the Northport smelter during the week ending September 21st, and Le Roi No. 2 shipped 560 tons to the Trail smelter.

COAL CREEK.—Another disaster occurred at Coal Creek mines by which one man met his death and another was seriously injured. A premature explosion in No. 9 mine is supposed to be the cause, but as usual in cases of this sort the affair is veiled in mystery. The name of the dead man is Peter Johnson. The wounded man's name is John B. Deballiste.

MICHEL.—A party of fifty miners arrived here from England last night to work in the mines.

The management of the mines expect to soon be working full handed.

They are, however, confronted by a serious situation, being unable to find boarding room for men already here. It was expected that the new boarding house just being completed would relieve the situation. However, accommodations are still inadequate. Every house in camp is filled. One cause is that very many of the miners have sent for their families during the past few months. As many as thirty families are now waiting for houses.

The only relief will be for the men to build houses themselves. In the new town many lots have been sold, but no houses are yet being built.

NANAIMO.—The dispute between the management and the drivers at the Nanaimo coal mines has been amicably settled. The men have gone back to work after four days' idleness. An agreement covering two years has been effected, making a 10 per cent. bonus a fixture.

NELSON.—The Kootenay Engineering Works has contracted to build a 1,000 ton ore bunker for the Hewitt Mining Company. It will be placed at the lower terminal of the tramway. A 300 ton bunker is being built at the upper terminal, near No. 6 tunnel.

MINING NEWS OF THE WORLD

GREAT BRITAIN.

The centenary celebration of the Geological Society of London opened at the House of the Institution of Civil Engineers, Westminster, on the 26th of September. The president, Sir Archibald Geikie, delivered an address on "The State of Geology at the time of the foundation of the Geological Society. In the evening of the same day the official dinner was held at the Metropole Hotel, while on the following evening the Geological Society Club entertained the foreign and colonial delegates at dinner at the Criterion Restaurant, followed by a conversation at the British

Museum of Natural History, South Kensington. The third and subsequent days were devoted to excursions to various centres of geological interest. Canada was represented at the convention by Dr. Frank D. Adams, of McGill University.

GERMANY.

The electrical production of steel is making much headway in Germany, where experiments with various types of furnaces are now being conducted. Recently the plant of the Rochling Iron & Steel Company, at Volklingen, was inspected by representatives of the iron and steel trade. Here a new type of furnace, founded upon a combination of the original Kjellin furnace, is in use. The furnace has a charge of three tons, and purifies a liquid charge from the basic convertor down to mere traces of sulphur and phosphorus.

FRANCE.

At the congress of miners of the centre of France, held recently at Commentry, one of the questions discussed was what attitude should miners assume in the event of war being declared. Finally a resolution to the following effect was passed: "The National Federation of the Miners of France ought to respond to a declaration of war by a general strike." This in no wise discounts some of the unpatriotic utterances of certain anarchistic delegates, to a labor convention at Winnipeg.

AFGANISTAN.

According to a report of a commercial agent of the United States Government, Afganistan is an extraordinarily rich mineral country. It is known to have mines of rubies, topaz, lapis lazuli, mable, iron, lead, copper, antimony, and other metallic ores, as well as sulphur and several of the earthly alkaline and metallic salts. Coal is also found. The lead, iron and precious stone mines are partially worked by the Government with modern machinery, but the mining of the country is mostly carried on by the crudest of methods and the bulk of the mineral wealth is not yet touched. The Amir continues to gradually purchase mining machinery as he has funds; but both Government and people are opposed to granting any concessions to foreigners.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The Legislative Council of the Cape has passed a bill imposing a profit tax of 10 per cent. on diamond and copper mining companies earning over £50,000 per annum, and providing that a defined dividend on preference shares in mining companies shall be taxed at the rate of two shillings on the pound.

The gold output of the Transvaal in fine ounces for the eight months ending August 31st is given as 4,226,470, valued at £17,952,905. This compares very favorably with the returns for 1906, which were 5,786,617 ounces, valued at £24,579,987. The production during August was a record achievement, the yield being 555,027 ounces.

It is stated that the replacement of Chinese in the mines by raw native recruits was adversely affecting working costs. Many of the Chinese are being repatriated against their will, and had even offered large sums of money to be allowed to remain in the country.

AUSTRALASIA.

The new Australian tariff places a rather serious tax on the mining industry in that the duty on mining machinery has been materially increased. Thus the old duty of 12 1-2 per cent. on mining engines and machinery has been increased to 35 per cent., with a preferential duty of 25 per cent. on articles of British origin. In nearly all materials used in mining a considerable increase in duty impost is also to be noted.

The gold output of the Commonwealth for the eight months ending August 31st was 2,083,863 ounces, or a decrease of 222,669