REVIEW OF YEAR'S MINING OPERATIO

During the past year, despite troubles arising from unsettled conditions in the labour market, shortgae of fuel, disturbing fluctuations in the prices of metals, leading eventually to a general shut-down of the Boundary camps, lasting nearly two months, there has been shown a notable increase in the value of the mineral production over that of 1906.

The greatest part of the increase is due to the production of coal, although a sensible portion has been due to a slightly increased production of copper one selling for a great part of the year at top figures.

As to districts the Boundary shows itself to be still the premier copper district of the province and East Kootenay shows a strong lead in lead production. Other districts, notably the Slocan and Sheep creek, have done much in the way of development, the result of which should be shown this year.

The estimated value of the production of minerals is shown in the following table:

Estimated

	ATTENDED OF	Changes	
Gold, placer \$ Cold, lode 5,	7alue. Incre 700,000 426,500 \$ 259,	\$200,000	
Total gold produced 6, Silver 1, Lead 3, Zinc Copper 9,	900,000 000,000 125,000	2,375 60,000	
Total metalliferous 21, Coal 6, Coke 1, Building material 1,	490,000 3,190, 135,000	000 115,000	
Total non-metalliferous 8,	825,000 3,390,	,000 115,000)
Total production	850,500 4,973, 337,		
Net increase	4,636,	625	

GOLD-There has been a further falling off in placer production which is attributable to the chief part of the season in Atlin and Cariboo being devoted to development work by stong companies in prepartion for 1908. This year should therefore show a marked increase. The lode gold only shows a slight increase. This is principally produced in the Rossland and Boundary camps. In the Boundary camps there was a slight decrease and in Rossland a slight increase. Had there been continuous operation throughout the year the increase would en more marked.

SILVER-The output of silver has remained about the same as in 1906. With the development work accomplished upon several properties, notably the Vancouver, Hewitt, Richmond-Eureka, Standard, Whitewater and Blue Bell, both sliver and lead should show considerable increases in production by the end of the year. LEAD—There has been a falling off in the actual tonnage of lead produced which has been, however, almost e up by the better prices obtaining. Silver prices being less than 1906 meant that there was not the same profit

in silver-lead ores and this has naturally led to a curtailed production. ZINC—The total shipments of zinc for the year were only 2,280 tons—1,120 from the Lucky Jim, 900 from the Vancouver and 260 from the Whitewater. The trouble has been the lack of reduction facilities, all the ore having had to be sent out of the country. A change for the better is hoped for this year in this regard as is a zinc reduction works in process of erection in this city, the success of which is confiden

COPPER-The value of the copper produced shows a good increase over that of 1906. This is due to a slightly increased production taken over the whole province and a ten per cent increase in the average price at

which it was disposed of upon the market.

COAL AND COKE—There has been a marked increase in the production of coal, owing to more extensive workings. Large as has been that increase it is more than likely that the end of 1908 will show a yet larger percentage of improvement in output. The Crow's Nest Pass Coal company is putting in machinery which will double its output and towards the end of the year the C. P. R. coal mines at Hosmer, now being extensively developed, will also contribute. The decrease in coke, which is but sight, is attributable almost wholly to the recent shut-down of the Boundary camps.

ROSSLAND CAMP se causes which Meyo restricted the out

of the francis damp to air amou ber less than that of ket year, have been in operation in Ross and. More-er the two principal mines of the camp, working under peculiar conditions. The sidered to be about the Le Roi at the beginning of the year had position in the camp. just recommenced its shipments to North-port; that is to say, to its own smelter, a few thousand tons, however, being sent in completion of a contract to Trail. Hardly had the Le Roi smelter, which had been idle for some time, come into a condition where it was able to take the ores of its own mine than trouble with reference to the supply of coke arose curtailing shipthe price of metal had its effect upon hipments, there being no longer the same

ucement to ship in large quantities, had for more serious work. e supply had already overtaken the deand. In January last the Centre Star ad not been thoroughly organized upon supply of copper ore essential to cheap tion at the Trail smelter. This had been accentuated by the withdrawal of the Le Roi from the suppliers of that reduce tion works. Hence it became necessary to augment the supply from the Centre so as to make up for the deficit caused by the withdrawal of the Le Roi. Not only had development to be pushed but the means of shipping the ore had to be increased. One of the largest hoists Canada was installed. The engine of this host is a double reversible Nordberg Corliss, having steam cylinders 28 nches diameter and 60 inch stroke. The cylin drical drums are 10 feet in diameter by 66 inches face, turned for 3000 feet of 1 1-4 h rope and capable of lifting a total unbalanced load of 20,000 lbs., including rope, from a 70-degree incline shaft at a speed minute Friction clutches and steam brake for each drum are oper-

ted by steam power.
The hoisted ore is passed through the Farrell ore crusher, classified into coarse and fine and conveyed by link belts into the sampling bins. On the way the ore is hand sorted, during which proces about powerful engine in operation and with the scheme of development completed the Centre Star company was able, about the middle of the year, to begin to ship to its company finished its long and expensive work when metal prices began to tumble out the development of the Centre Star had not been completed. Then came the difcentive to heavy shipments. of the Centre Star is particularly good,

The third important mine in the Rossland camp is the Le Roi No. 2. Now, whereas, somewhat better, although there is not a has been gained copper values have deeased until the contents of run-of-mine the Le Roi No. 2 has kept its copper values | vance, a continuous supply of ore. Yet the Le Roi No. 2 has kept its copper values | without such a supply it is impossible for the Le Roi No. 2 has kept its exper values a smelter to run economically. Hence it ties named, separated merely by a dyke. Generally speaking, the ore bodies in the itself, not satisfied with its holdings in eL Roi No. 2 are more irregular and smallr than in the properties already mentioned. East Kootenay, has been opening up an-other property in the Slocan, the Richmond but, at the same time, their values have Eureak. higher. In connection with the Le Roi No. 2 is a mill originally planned for lessened by improvements and exten ions of the Slocan. Usually that which has

the reduction of ore by means of water of the Huntington-Heberien converting and oil but which is now merely used with water. The great reduction in smelter charges in the Rossand camp, which have decreased since he inception from \$13 and \$14 a fon to \$3.50, have rendered the necessity of milling less obvious. At the present moment the Le Roi No. 2 is considered to be about the best paying pro-

But in noting the progress made by the three principal mines in the camp, the whole of Rossland has by no means been covered. As the shipping list will show, there have been other mines which have sent shipments to Trail smelter. Had copper retained its values of the earlier portion of the year it is undoubted that there would have been a far larger aggregate ments. Unlike the Boundary, the miners of tonnage shipped from such properties and far more development work done than tarily taking the old wage when the price has proved to be the case. The shipments f metal had fallen. But that very fall made, therefore, must be regarded as trial lots from which if satisfactory returns continue to be had, justification will be

It is noteworthy that the workings upon the Centre Star have now reached 2000 feet below the surface; that is to say, they are approximately at the level of the Columbia river at Trail. It has been found that every and unexpected directions richer shoots have been cut across, notably the case of the War Eagle, Centre Star and Le Roi last summer. It is, however, the theory of experts and geologists that below this level will be found a zone of secondary enrichment. Hence the development below this 2000 foot level which must shortly take place in the history of these mines, will be watched with great interest.

TRAIL

A history of the rise and aims of the Trail smelter, the keynote of the workings of the Consolidated company, with p operties in the Boundary, Rossland, Slocan and East Kootenay, having lately been given in these columns, it will hardly be necessary to do more here than note the

On the copper side the two chief shippers are the Centre Star of Rossland and 15 per cent waste is eliminated. With this the Snowshoe of the Boundary, although the smaller quantities of ore coming from the Le Roi No. 2 are of some value to the smelter. Economical reduction can only be carried on if the supply of ore, of several years. A tramway has been built, the on a larger basis. Six or seven flux and of fuel is large and continuous. a mile long from the No. 6 tunnel to the hundred tons daily can be passed throunds this machinery and this capacity can be increased. Unfortunately hardly dad the and there no longer existed the same in- ficulty as to coke, and for weeks and months the Trail smelter was running from the figures will show in the shipping day to day with but a day or two's fuel list in another column, the total output of the Centre Star is particularly good, Boundary, losing to the works the supply

from the Snowshoe. On the lead side matters have been the Le Roi and Centre Star as depth property in the whole of the Slocan which in for development before attempting to today would care to guarantee, week in ship in any great quantities. This scheme and week out, for a year or two in ad-

The cost of reduction has been greatly something more or less new in the history

rocess already noted in these columns

THE SLOCAN

That which immediately strikes the ob-server looking at the history of mining in the silver-lead districts during 1907 is the rice of Silverton to importance. This has been mainly due to the great imporvemnt which have been undertaken and which the Vancouver and Hewitt mines.

The Vancouver was taken in hand b the Le Roi No. 2 of Rosland. The develor ment of the porperty at that time had not been extensive. It had no mill. The Wakefield mill was lessed for a period ending on March 1 next. A system of development was started and a section of the vein thoroughly prospected until the management is now in a position to declare that undoubtedly they have a mine and are justified in building a mill for themselves. The Vancouver is a silver lead-zinc mine. It has been shipping its lead concentrates to Trail, allowing its zinc concentrates to accumulate until the end of the year, when quite recently a large shipment of 900 tons, the largest perhaps in the history of the Slocan, was from the surface down there has been, generally speaking, a lessening in the value of the ore, although from time to time in other sections of the vein has not been opened up but there is no reason whatever to doubt that the conditions which have obtained in this section of the lodes betinue downwards and in extension of the strikes. As the Vancouver is not a claim but a group of claims through which the veins run for some distance, it will be seen that not only has this property a large quantity of ore blocked out, but also a very large extent of similar ground to prospect. Arrangements are now being made to obtain the necessary capital to run this property upon a larger scale, a

has been done. Next the Vancouver, in the same oamp, it the Hewitt. This property was developed by M. S. Davys. The results of his work were so satisfactory that now the Hewitt and the adjacent properties have been taken up by a powerful New York syndicate and a scheme of development has been pushed throughout the latter portion of the year. There is a very large tonnage of ore blocked out between the sixth and

tive shipping operation by about the end

of March. On the hill between Silverton and th old camp of Sandon is situated the Richveloped by the Consolidated company. The shipments during the past year have not been considerable for the Consolidated, pursuing the plan which it has carried out of development however is now nearly fin-ished. A large quantity of ore has been blocked and a tramway is being installed. This will be completed within the next month or so and with spring there should be a considerable shipment of concentrate

The work uopn the Vancouver, the Hewitt and the

ore therein found, paying out the profits more or less to take care of itself. This has led to disaster in the past. There is today in the Slocan many a mne which has paid large dividends in the past, such as the Payne, which is now in no position to ship. Its narrow leads have been all worked out. Before anything else can be done expensive development is necessary and there are usually no funds available to do this work, especially in view of the fact that the fluctuations in the lead marbe continuous and payable, worked as they have been on the first, second, third fourth and fifth levels. What is said to be one of the best mills in the Slocan is ket are very great and that the demand for lead in Canada, although increasing, is not at all equal to the supply. When, tapes from transportation, there being ten miles of wagon road between the mill and the lake shore. At the present moment the mine is closed down but it is expected that it will reopen within the next few furthermore, it is taken into consideration that it has been the case almost in-variably in the Slocan, especially in the shale and slate belt, as distinguished from the granite belt which runs from Slocan 'lake to the north shore of the west arm weeks. of Kootenay lake, that as depth has been gained zinc percentages have supplanted those of lead. With little market for zinc; with a penalty in the lead smelters for that product, it is not to be wondered at that, despite the bounty in lead, a bounty running for a period which cannot be counted for permanency in mining, that there has been little incentive to the development of the Slocan silver-lead-zinc mines on a scale and in the method obaining in Rossland and the Bounadry. In those camps development always waits upon stoping. In the Slocan camps development has always lagged behind. It therefore, takes now more capital to develop these properties. The year 1907 will hereafter be remembered as the point of departure for a more scientific system of

mining and the inauguration of such a the values continue wth depth, a future system will be known as the Vancouver, the Hewitt and the Richmond-Eureka. In these properties it is not a case of one level being developed and then stoped otu. There is not one of them but what has ore developed to keep the mills running a year or three or four in advance. This has been an expenditure on capital account to a very large extent, but the inaugurators of the scheme are convinced that their outlay is more than justified by the results. During the year 1908, the re-

work each year, taking out a carload or

two of fairly good ore, and then shutting down. Other shipments have been in the

nature of trials. And again, in yet other cases the shipments represent the work of lessees. In some cases leasing has led

to more development and the discovery of new ore bodies, but in the majority it has

been the taking out of ore in pockets and

places where left unstoped by the original

companies because of the impossibility o

This is easily explicable. Most stoping is done by square sets or stulis and most

drifts and crossouts are apertures of more or less standard dimensions. Men leas-ing upon their own account will take risks

which they would not do if working for wage and hence with less ore to remove

in development work and scant timbering

for which to pay a lessee wil often make

impossible.

a profit where a company will find it to

There are in the vicinity of the three

mines herein mentioned several others of

which more may be heard in the time

mount on the shore of Kootenay lake

not far above Slocan City. From this pro-

perty was taken in the early summ

phenomenally rich ore. It is a matter of

commercially extracting it at a profit.

not been large.

George Ransom recently has been working on the Slocan Sovereign and it is unsults of this new move in the Slocan essful and there is no doubt but that they will be successful, their example will be derstood with very fair results, some nice silver-lead ore having ben disclosed. followed by a host of minor properties. There are today shipping in the Slocan, The principal property working in thi and East Kootenay, in the silver-lead-zinc nines no less than 109 properties. The names of all will be found in the shipping list. Some owners do little more than what would be considered assessment

section of country has been the White-water, under lease to local men. The mill has been running at the rate of 560 tons a week for the pest part of the sum-mer, but has recently closed down to onehalf that capacity owing to the slump in prices. During the year it has shipped

KOOTENAY LAKE

Knotenay lake is that afforded by the capabilities.

There is again the Canadian group worked by the Brandon Bros. of Silverton upon known to be a property with larger ore de-which considerable development has been posits than almost any other upon the done during the year and from which there has bees some shipping.

Another property of note in this district is the Mountain Boomer which is included in the Vancouver group. A long tunnel it has a considerable percentage of zinc. It is near the water edge. Altogether there vein. Though there is little tangible as yet, have been so many difficulties in the way still from the surface indication and from of the working of this property, so many other considerations this property is supposed to be one of the most valuable of the whole group.

A property of which very little is heard is the Standard which is being worked by of John A. Finch of Spokane of Flich and Campbell. Some shipments have been and during the year but there has been and during the year but there has been and campbell. Some shipments have been made during the year but there has been and campbell. Some shipments have been arried forward that an accurate known of the veins or pipes should be as far and Campbell. Some shipments have been made during the year but there has been and during the year but there has been and during the year but there has been made during the year but there has been and during the year of the ore in sight. The stiff of the year it and the working all summer but mostly in the nature of prospecting. Extensive diamond drill work has been done upon both of these properties.

The Buffalo, which his part to the Wakefield, has been working all summer in charge of S. Watson. The work done principally is that of development in which many nice bunches of good ore have been encountered.

The At the beginning of the year it had the working all taken up by the present of the year it had the working all taken up by the present of the property and the new reduction that development in which the same plant in the future of the property and the new reduction that the sale and what it is commonly rumored that the Standard has at least a million dollars worth or one in sight. The Sull; the stating the part it had development and the working all the property and the new reduction that development in which the same plant and the was determined to run a 280-ton milli for flow one. The dame of the property and the new reduction that the same lead at found on one side of Moyfe lakes and what is thought to be the same lead, with the posed to be one of the most valuable of Sandon, has been worked by the Brandon
Bros. in connection with the Canadian
Group, and fair results are said to have
been attained.

A property not at a first sight in connection

A property not at a first sight in connection. tion with any of these, is the La Plata. The connection is merely justified because

the connection is merely justified because it is in the same granite belt extending across the country, which has already been alluded to. The La Plata has been been alluded to. The La Plata has been grouped together some of the best properties in the whole of this section of the one of the biggest shippers for the past typear and considerable development work has been done. The mine is essentially low grade and depends more or less entirely upon the prices of lead and silver for its continued operation. So far the chief pro-

silver, the zinc being more or less a ne-glected factor, not amounting, as a rule, in its concentrates to more than ii per

Owing to litigation and to causes above alluded to, the work in Sandon during the past pear has not been phenomenal. The Payne mine, formerly one of the most moteworthy in the district, is practically at a standstill. The ore in its upper levels has nearly all been taken out and before this property can be placed upon a good has nearly all been taken this property can be placed upon a good this property can be placed upon a good basis it is first necessary that a scheme of development upon the lower levels be entered upon. This will prove expensive.

Senator Forget has recently acquired a getting some fair returns from its concentrates, but the drop in prices caused it to about down. As there is every reason to believe that

SANDON

far slower in development than would have been odrinarily expetced by the prom-ising nature of the ore returns so far made by the properties which have been de-

The most marked feature of mining on

work on the Blue Bell mine. For a long time past the Blue Bell mine has been covered by the name of Kootenay lake. but the ore found has not been in veins. problems to be solved that although known for years past, little or nothing of moment was done till taken up by the present company under the advice of S. S. Fow-Blue Bell ore as soon as the Nelson zinc plant is ready to take it.

Across the lake from the Blue Bell is

Knao development has hardly as yet been carried to completion, although recently a shipment was made of some ore which, however, was merely come across in dein its concentrates to more than il per cent; that is to say to the percentage allowed without penalty by the lead stacks. The La Plata is situated at about 10,000 feet above sea level. It has two distinct veins running parallel and close to each other which have been opened up for a couple of miles, taking in all the drift work. So far the veins have proved to be continuous and navele worked as

has shipped a large quantity of copper ore to the smelter at Trail and had the price of copper remained at normal figures there is no doubt but that this property would have figured more extensively in the mining returns of the year than it has done. As it is the management has under consideration a scheme of power development which they think should put the mine at even present prices upon a more profitable basis.

Recent developments upon the Granite and Poorman have shown the existence of

and Poorman have shown the existence of a richer vein than has been anticipated and as the returns will show, considerable

milling has been done.

The Eureka did some work early in the

There has been more work done than

usual upon the Silver King and contigu-

The leading property in the Ymir dis-trict is today undoubtedly the Queen mine. This property is owned and operated by Wm. Waldie. It has been running continuously for eight years with never a day's stop, and is today in a better condition than ever before. Recently the capacity of the mill has been doubled and pacity of the mill has been doubled and also this is the case with the compressor plant. The number of men employed has risen from 50 in the earlier portion of the year, to 75 at its close. The ore is gold

150 feet has been driven and another of 130 feet exposing ledges three to seven feet is width whose values will average \$13 and from which results have been obtained as high as \$145.

being sacked, rawhided and sent away for

The Arlington mine and the Second Relief have also been steady workers through-out the year and there are numberless posits than almost any other upon the whole of that part of Kootenay which is especially in the vicinity of Shep creek.

EAST KOOTENAY

The chief developments of East Kootenay during the year have been those con-nected with the St. Eugene, Sullivan and North Star. The St. Eugene has been easily the largest shipper of any of the silver-lead mines. Its workings have been ex-

tinuous, the expenses of operation would have been increased rather than decreased. The North Star has elso had considerable work done and great things are pre-dicted for the future of this property. There are two portions of this district, ment work already done and are simply quiescent until such time as the transpor-tation afforded gives them an opportunity be continuous and payable, worked as they have been on the first, second, third fourth and fifth levels. What is said to be one of the best mills in the Slocan is in connection with the property. The draw back to the mine has been the distance from transportation, there being ten prospects, the difficulties of transportation being far to great to admit of any serious adventure. The opening up of the St. Mary's country will depend upon the St. Mary's country will depend upon the St. Mary's country will depend upon the building of a railroad, already projected, which would connect Cranbrook or Fort Steele with Crawford Bay, immediately facing the oppning of the West Arm of Kootenay lake.

GOLDEN

An interesting development is taking place at the present time about 50 miles south of Golden upon the upper reaches of the Columbia river. This is the purchase of an undeveloped propetry by the Elmore people. The property is called the Giant and has a very large surface showing of galena ore, the vein or blow out being 75 feet wide. Last August H. H. Claudet, who is looking after the interests of the company in Western Canada and the West-ern States, started the erection of a small mill on the porperty. This is now nearing As there is every reason to been a future the values continue with depth, a future may lie before the Payne mine.

Nearer to New Denver the Lone Bachelor has been worked on leas during the summer with some very fair results. That lease has now been surrendered but the ultimate intentions of the owner are not known.

From such properties as the Queen Bess, the Hartney and many another of the old timers, shipments have been made as will be noted, but the general work done has not been large.

Nearer to New Denver the Lone Bachelor has been worked on leas during the company, after having been in joint lease with M. S. Davys. It is underseased that were shown in the first plants devised, have been got rid of. Practically the whole thing has been remodelled. The machinery is now being made by Fraser-Chaimers and many units have been introduced in various portions of Europe and in Australia, especially in the Broken Hill lost, could be easily relocated on the unwatering of the lower workings, with the knowledge gained by recent developments. completion. Mr. Claudet says that of re mean the introduction of this cheap method of reducing ores in many mining camps.

THE POUNDARY

That the Boundary mining district of Southeastern British Columbia is destined to become one of the greatest copper producing sections of the American continent, has long been a foregone conclusion, and the events of the year 1907 tend to prove the case even more conclusion. also this is the case with the compressor plant. The number of men employed has trisen from 50 in the earlier portion of the principal producers of the Lardeau has been the Ferguson Mines (Silver Cup-Nettle L.) but work has been performed upon the Mammoth, Eva and many another. The Silver Dollar has been working to a large milling capacity and has made considerable profit. The whole of the Lardeau is more or less hampered by the lack of transportation. This, taken with the extremely precipitous nature of the country, has rendered a section of the Kootenay which is porbably second to more in ichness and in continuity of veins, far slower in development than would

high as \$145.

But the phenomenal strike of the year occurred in the Nugget; the average values of the Boundary output to start with. Then there was a shortage of coke for the smelters, which was intensified when the labor troubles of the Crow's being sacked, rawhided and sent away for Nest Pass country came on in April. Coupled with this was the demand made by the Boundary miners for an increase in the wage scale, which was eventually granted, in view of the high price of copper then prevailing. But the whole of the month of May was practically lost to the producers, and with it the extra good price for copper.

An excellent summer followed, and the average tonnage of the combined mines often ran over 100,000 tons per month, which was constantly growing. Meantime, however, the price of copper in the world's markets was turning somersaults, and before it got done, was cut squarely in half—from 26 cents per

will be driven along the strike, under the to be of the lake.

The Sullivan has also been a very large shipper during the year, about the middle of which a new strike of some importance was made on the property. It was supposed that this would have led to an increase in the capacity of the Maryaville smelter, belonging to the Sullivan company, but the management, probably wise-pany, but the management probably wise-pany, but the management probably wise-pany to the sullivan company, but the management probably wise-pany to the sullivan company to the s

that of the preceding year. the periods above specified, duction was either curtailed to imum or cut off entirely, it of steady progress, as mea

PRODUCTION OF ORI For purposes of comparison, lowing table gives the produ ore, in tons, in the Boundary

eight years: 1900 (6 months only).. 1901 1905

Total, 8 years... 5,86
It will be seen that each ye
1907 has been one of steady
ment in the ore output, and
drawbacks, 1907 very nearl
1906, the grand total being
towards six millions of tons,
absence of definite returns as t
and allowing about \$5 per
gives a gross return of about \$
in the eight years from the
the Boundary, and is a fair t
of what may be expected in t the Boundary, and is a fair if of what may be expected in the attention of the control of the co have been inadequate, and ever for locomotives has at times if fully lacking. Yet the programmen made, and one by one been made, and one by our culties have been overcome.

Ally a labor trouble would at the horizon, but each time it we factorily adjusted, as was the

cent one.
In detail, the returns of q ments from the several product of the Boundary district for 1907, as far as they could be as and figures secured from tho ested, were as follows, in tons Graddy Mines

Snowshoe
B. C. Copper Co.—
Mother Lode Emma Oro Denoro B. C. Mine ninion Copper Co.— Brooklyn-Idaho Rawhide

Skylark

It will be observed that o total of more than a million ped and smelted in the Bound mines had a smaller record 1906, due directly to the caus fore mentioned, while others than in the previous year would have sent out over a millione had the mines shipped alone, had the mines shipped instead of about nine month was, Granby fell down by nea tone over 1906. On the other C. Copper, which had its new C. Copper, which had its new plete smelter in operation, doutput, while again Dominio fell behind. The total value oput, however, for 1907, was worth at least half a millio more than that of 1906, owl high prices of copper obtain the first half of the year.

Outside of official reports companies, little is known of producing fine copper in tary. From these statements some information may be harmon the annual report of by Co., for the fiscal year en

From the annual report of by Co., for the fiscal year en 30, 1907, it is learned that it company 10.13 cents per pour smelt, convert, refine and se per—a figure rather higher anticipated, and caused by thigher costs at mines and supplies, as well as by the tion of operations in May supplies, as well as by the too of operations in May of fuel shortage at the sme Newman Erb, chairman of of directors of the British Copper Co., was recently quo York as making the stateme company's copper cost at the Greenwood was about 10½ pound, or when refined and

pound, or when refined and close to 12½ cents per pour Officials of the Dominion figured the normal cost of copper at 10½ cents per pour the year ending July 31st la the year ending July 31st la
the drawbacks encountered,
stood to have been around 1
pound. Figures from the
operated by the Consolidat
not available, part of its o
to the British Columbia C
wood smelter and the rest
pany's own smelter at Trail
It will be readily prece
fore, that the cost of produ
in the Boundary during th
owing to the unusual condi
ally, has been abnormally h ally, has been abnormally l

AT THE CAMPS—PHO
In the early days of the
for convenience among the
ers and prospectors, the
growing up around a mine ance was given a name, w have stuck to the localitic prosperous towns and citie grown up in this section, no wood, Phoenix and Grand

wood, Phoenix and Grand
Phoenix camp, originally
Greenwood camp, is the n
Ant of the camps, both h
maying the largest output of
the others, several times of
consequence, having the l
ber of men employed. The
1,000 men employed direct
in Phoenix when the large
are all in steady swing. are all in steady swing.
Granby Co. has more th