

THE HAMILTON AND LAKE ERIE POWER CANAL.

The first sod on the Hamilton & Lake Erie Power Canal was turned with appropriate ceremonies at Silverdale, near Welland, Ont., on July 18, in the presence of nearly 2,000 people. No time has been lost in starting this work, as the order in Council authorizing it was only signed on July 7.

Mr. Windell Johnson, Reeve of Gainsboro', introduced Mr. E. A. C. Pew, who is the promoter of the enterprise. Mr. Pew gave an interesting account of the starting of the canal. It became necessary in order to start it to find a market for the power. For this he organized the Canadian Steel Company, with a capital of \$12,000,000, to locate at Welland, and an act of Parliament was passed authorizing the steel company to guarantee the bonds of the power canal, and they did so, also contracting for 15,000 electric horsepower, which they get at \$20 per year, a horsepower for twenty-four hours a day. The map approved by the Govern-

ment shows a canal starting at Welland River and running six and one-half miles to the Jordan River, where it runs six miles to the Jordan Village. A diversion canal will be built by which a fall of 255 feet will be secured. The canal will be completed about the same time as the steel works, about September 1, 1901, and power will also be transmitted to Toronto and Hamilton at about half the steam rates. Electric power, Mr. Pew claims, can be produced at this point at a lower rate than any other point where electricity is developed, as there are no engineering difficulties to be overcome. The installation plant will develop 25,000 horsepower, which can be increased to 50,000 or 60,000 as required. The canal will be 150 feet wide at the top, 60 at the bottom, 12 feet deep with a current of 3½ miles an hour. The cost is estimated at about \$1,000,000, and estimates for electrical machinery have already been received from the Stanleys, of Pittsfield, Mass., the Royal Electric Co., Montreal, and others. A number of other speakers compli-

mented the district upon the bright prospect of power being furnished so cheaply, and the great strides being made by electricity. The water for the power canal comes from Lake Erie, via Niagara River and Welland River, and its success means much to Welland and vicinity, not only as to starting the steel works but other manufactures in the section. Mr. Pew, who is promoting these enterprises, deserves great credit for his perseverance and success.

MINERAL OUTPUT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA FOR 1899.

The report of the Commissioner of Mines for the Province of British Columbia for 1899 shows that the yield of the mines in that year was worth \$12,356,555, as against \$10,906,861 in 1898. To this increase of almost a million and a half every mineral contributed save two. Silver, which in 1897 headed the list, shows a shrinkage from the figures of 1898, and the baser metal, lead, which is found chiefly in silver ore, has likewise fallen off. The value of the production for the last three years is shown in the following table:—

	1897.	1898.	1899.
Gold placer.....	\$513,520	\$613,346	\$1,344,900
Gold, lode.....	2,122,820	2,201,217	2,857,573
Silver.....	3,272,836	2,375,841	1,673,708
Copper.....	236,258	874,781	1,351,453
Lead.....	1,300,517	1,077,581	878,870
Coal.....	2,618,562	3,407,395	3,882,396
Coke.....	89,155	175,000	171,255
Other materials...	151,600	151,500	206,400
Totals.....	\$10,455,263	\$10,906,861	\$12,356,555

The tremendous leap in placer gold, from \$613,346 to \$1,344,900, is due to two causes—one, the addition of Atlin's output, amounting to \$600,000; the other, a plentiful supply of water for hydraulic operations in Cariboo and Cassiar. In lode gold the returns show great progress, the value of the output being \$2,857,573, as against \$2,201,217 in 1898. This increase of \$656,356 is credited to the increased tonnage of the Rossland camp, and to the operations of the Ymir mines.

The works, and materials therein, of the Toronto Plate Glass Co., Toronto, were damaged by fire on July 22 to the extent of about \$20,000.

ESTABLISHED 1823.

Telegrams:—"WILSONS, CORNHOLME."—A.B.C. Code Used.

WILSON BROS. BOBBIN CO.

(LIMITED)

CORNHOLME MILLS, TODMORDEN, ENGLAND.

BOBBIN AND SHUTTLE MANUFACTURERS.

FORTY PRIZE MEDALS AWARDED.

HIGH-CLASS WORKMANSHIP. SEVENTY YEARS' REPUTATION.

LARGEST BOBBIN MAKERS IN THE WORLD—(Over 1,400 Workmen).

ADDRESS—

CORNHOLME MILLS, TODMORDEN, ENG.

BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT:

ATLAS BOBBIN WORKS, GARSTON, LIVERPOOL.

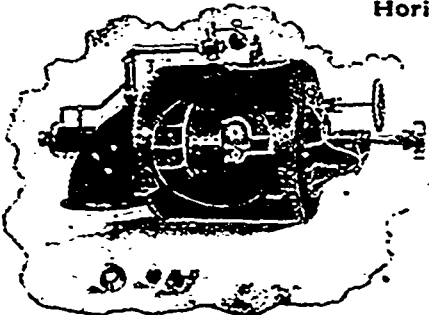
OFFICE AND SHOWROOMS:

14 MARKET PLACE, MANCHESTER.

THE

Crocker Patent Turbine

Horizontal Setting, with Quarter Turn Elbow.



Where the nature of the location will permit its use this type has many advantages. It is very suitable for direct connection to dynamos, and many are in operation in this class of service.

Notice how complete and compact this arrangement is, and how easily it may be installed. Can you use anything of this kind? Your inquiries will receive prompt attention.

WATER POWERS examined and Reports made. Estimates submitted for Complete Equipments. - - - -

The JENCKES MACHINE CO.,
42 Lansdowne St., Sherbrooke, Que.