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BRITISH COLUMBIA IN LONDON.

The Principal financial paper of the World's Metropo-The Financial paper of the World's Metropolishing Financial News, published, on June the 5th, a supplement illustrative of British Columbia Rehable Klandita The matter, illustrations and of the klondike Collection are excellent. A map of the which is compiled Mondike The matter, A map of the Mondike Goldfields is also shown, which is compiled the official desired to the official on the official surveys of Commissioner Ogilvie and Altonomy Altonomy Register The surveys of Commissioner Ognive and Will be of immense value to British between the production is extremely let be and will be of immense value attention to Columbia, and will be of immense value to Direction to be vast minoral a means of attracting attention to enlisting capital for ber vast mineral wealth and in enlisting capital for bad velopment wealth and in enlisting capital for bad velopment wealth and in enlisting capital for may be Vast mineral wealth and in enlisting capital lad lain in embassion of British Columbia that his in embassion in embassion of the Major Halder may be development. The resources of British Common the first for removed to the first for th the fact of her minutes that "Canada was asleep" to the fact of her mineral resources.

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THE MODERN METALLURGY OF COPPER. The metallurgy of copper has in the past few years ortal greatly adversed in the most imbeen in been greatly advanced and simplified. The most imthe and for and formal factorial Nortant and simplified. The most in the extraordinarreaching modifications have been in the extraordinarreaching modifications have been in the most in the extraordinarreaching modifications have been in the most interest and far-reaching modifications have been in the most interest. the extraordinary extension of the Bessemer principle opposition reductions to electrolytic process in the impure in contraint tar-reaching modification of the Bessemer principal opper reduction, and the electrolytic process in the process of the Bessemer principal opper reduction, and the electrolytic process in the process of the impure of the process of the process of the impure of the process of the proce copper reduction, and the electrolytic process in the or matter. By the Bessener process the impure air is opper refining. By the Bessemer process the important the liquid state produced by a single smelting is run brock.

Dessemer converter, air is the liquid state into a Bessenier converter, air is impurities oxidized and forced liquid state produced by a small through through the liquid, the impurities oxidized and operated, and have a support obtained by a single smelting, operation. At least one roasting and one smelting, the liquid the liquid the impurities oxidized and and often the liquid, the impurities oxidized and one of the liquid the impurities oxidized and one smelting, the liquid the liqui Besseller method in these processes. The Real more, are thus saved, together method is now extensively followed at the like mines of her method is now extensively followed at the Arizona, also in Colorado. Real method is now extensively followed at the safe to say that and Arizona, also in Colorado.

Copposite to say that a last robotic process of refining. tis safe to say that the electrolytic process of refining between one-half and one-Copper safe to say that the electrolytic process of remains that of all the applied to between one-half and one-sale all the applied to between the United States. The of all the applied to between one-halt and one have electrolytic copper produced in the United States.

The electrolytic copper produced in the United States.

The electrolytic copper produced and silver that the copper The electrolytic copper produced in the United States in a present process separates gold and silver that hay be present in the copper produced in the present in the copper and deposits the copper three state of the copper and deposits the copper to accomplish this the in a state of Breat purity. To accomplish this the threshed in the copper and copper from the smelter or Bessemer con-

verter is cast into great plates or anodes, weighing 300 lbs. or more; these anodes are suspended in tanks containing a solution of copper sulphate, opposite to cathodes, which are also copper plates, but very thin and consisting of pure metal. The passage of the electric current in the proper direction gradually transfers the copper from the anode plate to the cathode plate, while all the impurities are left behind. The gold and silver which are present in the unrefined copper fall, during the process, to the bottom of the tanks, and are afterwards collected and separated from each other. Some idea of the importance of this method of copper refining is given by the following facts relating to the Anaconda Copper Mining Company's Montana refinery:-

This refinery, which is one of many in this country, contains 1,200 electrolytic tanks, each tank requiring about four tons of copper as a charge. The electric energy employed in the deposition is the equivalent of 2,300 horse power. This single plant has turned out over 100 tons of refined copper daily during the past few years. There is separated from this daily output of copper about 700 lbs. of silver and 50 oz. of gold. This refinery treats only about one-half of the company's crude copper, the remainder being treated at Eastern works.—Ex.

OPENING A MINE.

When a shaft of a mine is sunk on the vein or deposit in the early stages of the development, the error is of too common occurrence to find that the ore on the sides of the shaft has been stoped out, because it was easy of access and conveniently mined at small cost. This is generally the prospector's first error, as the desire for the ore is in excess of the means at hand of acquiring it at greater depth, and on that account prospect shafts are seldom suitable for the main working shaft of the mine. When a shaft cuts or passes through an ore chute on the vein when the mine has passed the prospect stage, the temptation is presented to extract the rich ore on the sides of the shaft. If there are no mining regulations in the district, or no mine inspector to enforce them, or to prohibit such manner of working, these errors are sure to happen. The shaft of the mine, whether on or off the vein, is the entrance to the workings, and should be used for that purpose alone and not for the object of stoping ore from its sides, which operation renders it unsafe and more liable to falls of roof or wall rock, which are liable at any time to block the entrance. If it is sunk on the vein, a suitable amount of ore, say ten to twenty feet, depending on the strength of the ground, should be left on each side of the shaft before any stoping of ore is permitted. It is also a wise provision to leave the first 50 or more feet in depth from the surface which forms the back of the vein as a support to the loose surface wall rocks, and that constitutes