

on the Minnie Moore claim, which adjoins the Emma and Jumbo claims in Summit camp, Boundary district. There are surface indications that the lode being developed on the Emma extends into the Minnie Moore.

G. W. Hughes, of the Lucky Jim mine, states that ore is being shipped from that property as fast as ore cars are provided at Troup Junction, says the Nelson (*Canadian*). Pending the decision of the courts on the American mine owners' appeal from the ruling of the customs appraiser, the duty is being paid under protest.

A press despatch from Moyie, East Kootenay, states that: On account of a large accumulation of lead ores at the smelter at Trail, the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada, Limited, have completed a contract with European buyers for a considerable tonnage of the concentrates from the St. Eugene mine to be shipped abroad.

A recent arrival at Whitehorse, southern Yukon, informed the *Weekly Star* of that town that the Livingstone Syndicate, operating on Livingstone Creek in that district, is recovering gold to the value of \$8,000 every day it carries on work. Several individual miners are also doing well. It is claimed that for the number of men employed as much gold is being produced on this creek as on any other in the Yukon.

Two United States Geological Survey parties are in Alaska making detailed maps of, respectively, Kasaan Peninsula of Prince of Wales Island and the Fairbanks country. Later the region lying between the International Boundary west of Dawson, Yukon Territory, and Fairbanks, adjoining the southern boundary of an area already mapped, will be surveyed for mapping on the scale of one-half inch to the mile.

From the *Frank Paper* it is learned that General Manager S. M. Moore of the Canadian-American Coal and Coke Company of Frank, southwest Alberta, who went to Montana lately in search of miners, has returned. He states that Montana is far worse off for men than this country and that every sort of industry is hampered for want of help. Mr. Moore succeeded in securing quite a number of good miners from among men who had worked for him in Montana.

A press despatch from Dawson states that on August 18 the Yukon council appointed a committee to memorialize the federal government of Canada regarding the Boyle concession in the Klondike camp. It covers 40 sq. miles, and is partly owned by the Guggenheims. The memorial will ask an investigation by the government as to how the concession was acquired and how held. One member of the council

denounced this concession as a great steal of a large portion of the richest Klondike placers.

Owing to complaints against the system long in force of paying by cheques on pay-day instead of in cash the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company some time since arranged with one of the banks to cash the cheques at the company's offices at time of payment to the men. A similar course is now followed at the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company's St. Eugene mine at Moyie, East Kootenay. On the pay-day in August the Imperial Bank of Canada sent officials and money to Moyie. More than 400 men were paid, their cheques totalling \$38,500, and cash was obtainable at the company's offices.

In an editorial headed "Larger Smelting Capacity Wanted," the *Rossland Miner* stated that "the plan of the B. C. Copper Company can put through about 1,200 tons a day." Seeing that with only two of its three big furnaces in blast, 9,471 tons of ore were smelted in one week in August, while during the next following week the total was 8,875 tons with two furnaces running about six full days—practically 740 tons per furnace per diem—it is evident the capacity of the Greenwood smelter is nearer 2,200 tons a day. Perhaps the *Miner* will make a note of this correction.

The *Canadian Manufacturer*, published in Toronto, Ontario, has informed its readers that "the Boundary mines, B.C., are turning out copper at the rate of 4,500,000 lb. daily." That this is a ridiculous mistake is manifest when it is remembered that in 1906 the whole of British Columbia produced rather under 43,000,000 lb. of copper. The total production of the United States last year was less than 2,500,000 lb. per day. British Columbia will have to largely develop its copper producing industry before it will reach a production of 250,000 lb. per day, not to say 4,500,000 lb.

Contractors for the construction of the extension of the Crow's Nest Southern railway, from Fernie to Michel, are advertising for 500 men for this work, so it would appear that the Great Northern, which is stated to own the Crow's Nest Southern charter, will within a few months be in a position to haul coal and coke from Michel as well as from Fernie. When this railway shall have a line to the collieries in the eastern foothills of the Rocky Mountains as well as to those on the western slope, it is probable its competition with the Canadian Pacific will result in there being less cause for complaints of a shortage of cars for transporting fuel to mines and smelters.

Advices from Yukon Territory are to the effect that the water in Yukon River was lower in the latter part of August than when navigation was closed last year a month later, and lower than had previously been known at this time for years. As a conse