

THE WEEKLY MINING REVIEW

SHIPMENTS FOR PAST WEEK WERE LARGER THAN USUAL.

The Rossland Great Western Joins the List of Shippers—Other Mining Notes of Interest.

The chief news of the week is the commencement of regular shipments from the Le Roi No. 2 and the Rossland Great Western, which together will aggregate 200 tons a day. While this will make no immediate difference to the camp, as the increased shipments from the Le Roi for the next few weeks will counterbalance the increase, the significance of the shipments lies in the fact that the mines are able to make such a showing as 120 and 80 tons a day respectively. This makes the by no means small aggregate of over 60,000 tons per annum, which was the total output of the camp four years ago. Mines that are capable of this output at the outset are not small mines, and are valuable additions to the wealth of a camp. This increased output of ore will also necessitate the employment of more men, and thus make business the better all around for everybody concerned.

It is to be noted in this connection that the Evening Star has recommenced shipping, and it is hoped that it will be able to maintain a steady output.

The Centre Star is shipping at the rate of 100,000 tons per annum and it is expected that with the purchase of the Trail smelter the width of the paystreak in the ledges of the War Eagle will be increased so that this mine will be able to resume its old rate of shipment. That was cut down merely because the mine was entering upon a lean zone such as is found in every mine. The development of the eighth level, though not yet upon by the officials of the mine, doubtless has caused not being absolutely certain that the continuity of the new discoveries would be demonstrated on the opening of the ninth level, they were undesirable of unduly inflating the value of the stock, are sufficient to justify the recent very conservative utterances at the annual meeting. It is therefore reasonable to expect that the old rate of shipment, now that the cause of its discontinuance are no longer operative, will be established in the near future. The tramway is approaching completion and the smelter deal is nearing its consummation. It is indeed probable that the Trail smelter will only be able to deal with the copper-gold ore of the War Eagle-Centre Star group, notwithstanding its enlargement, and it is to this that the attention of an additional smelter at Robson, to be built under the auspices of the C.P.R., to deal with custom ores, is to be attributed.

The Output.

The output for the week is the second highest ever made from the camp, being beaten only by the record for the week before last. This is owing to the fact that the Rossland Great Western contributed over 500 tons to the week's output. This only partly makes up for the deficiency in the shipments of the Le Roi during the time of the repairing of the old shaft. The total shipments for the year show that just under a thousand tons of ore are being shipped from the camp. This will probably put the shipments for the year over 400,000 tons, and will also make these shipments double the record made these shipments double the record for last year as the mines are not at present shipping their full quota. With the completion of the tramway upon the War Eagle that mine be able to ship much more than it is at present. It is pretty generally known, despite the reticence of the management that the ore bodies have been recovered, together with an even larger area of ore than previously obtained. From this time therefore, a larger output is to be expected. By the time the Le Roi is ready to ship on the promised scale which will be after the establishment of the old shaft on a better basis as regards facility of handling the ore, and the necessary connections are made through between the old and new shafts, the Northport smelter will be ready to handle the increased output. In the meantime the standard of the past few months will be kept up by the shipments from the Rossland Great Western, and Le Roi No. 2, which will ship in the neighborhood of 200 tons a day continuously. Thorough working out should be established within the next two months and for the last eight months of the year the camp's output will be over 10,000 tons weekly.

Mine	Tons	Week	Year
Le Roi	3,941	29,123	
Centre Star	2,160	18,420	
War Eagle	630	6,030	
Le Roi No. 2	230	1,512	
Iron Mask	140	1,278	
Rossland G. Western	540	540	
Velvet	500		
L. X. L.	70		
Evening Star	70		
Spitzee	67		
Giant	60		
Portland	27		
Total	7,711	57,693	

Le Roi.—The work in hand at the surface is the assembling of the new hoisting engine to operate the waste ore compartments of the big shaft. The machinery has all arrived and is put upon the foundations. The assembly will consume the next three weeks. Until such time as the concrete foundations, but newly finished, are conceived capable of bearing the strain, there will be no turning over of the hoist. Owing to the size of the big direct hoist alongside the new engine has been placed symmetrically with regard to the building and it will be therefore necessary to pass the cables through guide sheaves before taking them to the big wheels over the head of the shaft. On the old shaft much work is being done. A hump in the middle of the long inclines slings has to be taken out. Then the whole shaft will have to be fitted with proper guide rails for the skips, an improved pattern of which, carrying the modern appliances, will be substituted for those up till lately in use, and further, a great deal of re-zimbering will have to be done. When this is completed connections will have to be made on a corresponding grade with the levels running into the new shaft and certain galleries reopened. All this will take some time. The work is highly necessary, as the old shaft could hardly be said to have been in a safe condition. In the meantime the work on the new part of the mine is progressing as usual. There

is a less amount shipped, as until the new levels are cut through the cutting off of the means of taking the ore to the surface through the closing down of the old shafts all the ore bodies will have to lie unworked. Despite this there were upward of 4,000 tons shipped during the past week or an average of over 800 tons per working day.

Rossland Great Western.—The ore being shipped from the mine is now coming partly from new stopes on the 600 foot level and partly from the second class ore dump of the mine. The shaft is now down as far as it will go for the present. It is now down 807 feet the extra seven feet being the beginning of a sump to catch the water draining into the shaft which will make 15 feet in depth altogether. The bottom of the shaft is relatively lower than any other sinking in the camp, having reached a lower plane. It will be over-taken by the shaft of the Le Roi towards the fall of the year as it passes the 1,200-foot mark. A raise has been made connecting the third level with the second which is again connected with the old workings. This not only gives another exit to the mine but also ventilates it and gives access to the ore bodies located in the old developments reached by the old shaft. A raise is also being made on the fourth level on the middle body of ore and is proving that this great central body is continuous. Just as soon as the station at the 800 foot level is completed there will be crosscuts started north and south to locate the ore bodies already proven above.

War Eagle.—Work on the tramway is being pushed and there is little left to be done upon the best of the new system. The eighth level is being well opened up and in addition to the fine body of ore discovered in the parallel drift near the shaft the ore body has been located on the north vein under the old rise in the seventh level in the western extension. The crosscut to the south has entered the vein and the ore has proved to be of a better grade than that found above where it was hardly of pay value. Diamond drilling is being carried on to locate the existence of a suspected body of ore lying to the south of the south vein which was prospected for with unsatisfactory results in the level above. On the ninth level not much work has as yet been done, but what has been done has proved satisfactory of the discoveries made on the level above.

Homestake.—The ore shoot has been drifted on for 75 feet, and the face of the working is still in ore of a good grade. The face of the drift is within 35 feet of a point under the shaft last evening, and the latter should be reached within the next eight days. From here an upraise will be made to the shaft, a distance of 100 feet. It is thought that it will not take much over twenty days to upraise the 100-foot to the shaft, which is now down 200 feet. In the meanwhile the drift will be extended to a point about 200 feet to the west of the shaft under where the main showing on the surface is located.

Centre Star.—The usual work is going on in the mine and there is no alteration to be observed. Developments on the fourth and fifth levels have shown that the barren streak in the pay shoot noted at the third level has been eliminated. Generally speaking it is as true of this mine as of any other in the camp that with the gaining of depth the formation becomes more and more solid and the dykes and faults of the upper regions of the country near the surface are being lost.

New St. Elmo.—The drift on the north vein is in 133 feet from the north crosscut. There is from two to two and a half feet of ore on the footwall in which the values are about \$15. The south drift is in 357 feet from the south crosscut, and the showing here is improving.

Northern Belle.—The crosscut tunnel is in 276 feet and the face is in ore of a low grade. Work is making slow progress as the ore is hard.

Le Roi No. 2.—The work on the No. 1 is confined to the sinking of the shaft and to the stopping of ore from the orebodies on the fourth level. On the Josie the ore stopped is being taken from the Poorman pay shoot. The shaft is making good progress. The raise on the Amie vein is still further demonstrating the continuity of the rich ledge. The more regular shipment of ore means the employment of some more miners.

Kootenay Mines.—The cutting of the station at the twelfth level, 1,200 feet below the outcrop, is in progress. The bottom sides of the shaft are still in ore carrying it down for the past 40 feet. It is noted that the faults and dykes numerous above are thinning out as depth is gained and the whole formation is far more continuous.

Big Four.—Considerable improvement is noted in this property. Ore cuts for both tunnels have been provided and rails have been laid in tunnel No. 2. As soon as the contract now let is finished drifting and stopping will be commenced on the ore body, which is now exposed to the right and left of No. 2 vein. The intention is to increase the working force.

Evening Star.—Shipments were resumed during the week and 70 tons were sent to the smelter. This is some of the ore which was extracted during the course of the development work, and is being shipped to get it out of the way. Other shipments will follow. Drifting and cross-cutting continues on No. 3 level.

Iron Mask.—The ore body has been cut on the 600-foot level east. Driving is in progress on the vein on the 450-foot level north. Stopping ore is in progress on the 400-foot level east. The Iron Mask is looking very well.

Douglas.—Drifting along the ledge in the lower tunnel continues. The ledge now carries more copper than it did nearer the surface, and the showing of ore generally is satisfactory.

Spitzee.—Work on the drift on the 50-foot level continues, and it has now been driven for 17 feet. There is an excellent showing of ore.

Velvet.—The work of installing the compressor plant is making good progress. Work in the mine continues along the usual lines.

Velvet.—Drifting along the ledge on the 100-foot level continues, and the showing of ore is of a satisfactory character.

Rossland Bonanza.—The tunnel is in for a distance of 165 feet, and the ore body continues strong and the values good. I.X.L.—High grade ore is being extracted from No. 2 stope. Work continues on No. 4 tunnel, which is now in 300 feet. Cascade.—The crosscut has been driven for 60 feet and the ledge should soon be encountered.

CYANIDING ROCK IN PLACE.

"A little nonsense now and then is relished by the wisest men."

We are working a quartz ledge in the Salmon mountains of Siskiyou county, California, and our postoffice is Callahans, 50 miles from the mine. For obvious reasons, it will be understood why I do not locate the claim definitely. "There is a, and the cook, and the Portugee bold," to say nothing of Quo Vadis the mule, Cyran the dog, and Taddles the cat. The snow is ten feet deep on the level, and the new century is here. The Portugee is bewailing his fate: "Notra dam turk, notra dam Tom and Jer, notra dam ting 'cept han an' bac, an' snow, an' work-work-work!" He is too lazy to snowshoe it out, and moreover, as we have but embryo halion, which he declares to be bogus, and will have none of, what can we do toward paying him off? Neither old Joe nor I believe Manuel desires to leave. We have fired him several times during the past five years, paying him in coin of these U. S., or in I. O. U.'s, as the case might be, and after a howling week of jag at the nearest camp the Portugee, accompanied by B. E. Morse, has found himself again under our wine and fig tree (i. e., tunnel and shake roof), begging for "one dose de good-a bromo."

But I digress. This is the story of a new (?) process in gold mining, not the incidents of a Portugee's periodicals.

The snow is so deep, the wind so painfully mournful through the pines; there is such a lack of congeniality between men shut up in a cabin that I'm garrulous, even on paper.

Two years ago we found the Pizen Dog claim while digging a water hole above a spring. It did not crop, and the foot of quartz between diorite walls panned a good string of flour gold, so fine that it floated when the water was off the prospect for a moment, but it was good to look upon—a hundred-dollar prospect. We covered it, blazed some trees in a circle around the hole, and kept on our weary march northward, for we had the genuine and only Simon Pure map and description of the Lost Cabin claim, dated A. D. 1855, which Manuel's grandfather, upon his deathbed had bequeathed to us while in Mexico—"but that's another story"—and the translation gave: the most minute details; so we were sure of finding the diggings. Let me state here, in parenthesis that the Lost Cabin placer mine, upon the headwaters of the Trinity river, was worked by two Portugees in the early fifties, and they took out all they could stagger under. One died with D. T. in San Francisco, the other was shanghaied. Manuel's grandfather's brother returned to Mexico broken in health, but the priest took his description of the mine and we have the original document.

You will say it was another "lost mine." It was—but we found it!—found it without the slightest trouble, and it paid as high as fifty ounces per day per man. Not to us—no such luck—but to some fortunate man who stumbled upon it in the sixties and who worked it for little days. We had come 2,000 miles and were flat broke, so while old Joe opened a set of books for a store, and Manuel dealt monte and hokey-pokey, I ran an arrastra for a farmer. In two months we had a stake to take us back to the Pizen Dog of the Salmon river.

The prospect was as we left it. We built a wickup and started a tunnel to crosscut, that in 70 feet gave us backs of 50 feet upon the ledge which we followed, saving the ore.

We built a small arrastra, and Quo Vadis the mule worked a week, when the mine and gulch went dry—not enough water to drink, and the river two miles distant.

The vein is peculiar in some respects. The cleavage is horizontal and the quartz lies in ribboned layers with vertical minute open oxidized seams that carry free gold. The matrix is apparently barren and the seam colors so fine that panning must be done under water; strike east and west; dip vertical; walls close, hard diorite.

Summer was upon us, so we cleaned up the arrastra. The yield was generous, for the ore was hand sorted, Manuel was sent for supplies to Cecilville, and old Joe and I began developing the pay chimney. We had 35 feet of drifts upon the ledge, when one morning old Joe threw down his hammer and danced out of the tunnel shouting, "By the hindmost of my paternal ancestor, I have it—Eureka!" Men living in the mountains get "off" easily, so I held on to my drill and followed him out, trusting I would not have more than temporary persuasion upon my hands. There he was hopping it, bareheaded, under a sun of 105 degrees F.

Poor old Joe. We have been partners, broke and affluent, in several lands for 12 years, but I never saw him other than the staid and taciturn old Heidelberg student of metallurgy. He waved his arms and shouted, "Holy smoke, and we've been trying to amalgamate it! Blockend! Stoughton Bottles! It's morogonous!"

"On see, he yelled, '2 Au plus 4 KCy plus O plus H2O plus 2 Au KCy2 plus 2 KOH, and that's a lovely equation!'" "Come along, old man, that's a good fellow." He was worse than I feared, babbling chemistry, synonyms, and if Manuel had been there we could have strapped him down till the first flush of delirium was over.

Again he shouted, "But 2 KAu Cy2 plus Zn, me bucoo Ananias, yields K2 Zn Cy4 plus Au—wow! And she's dry as a bone—percolation perfect!" Again he gave a warwhoop and waved his arms.

"Look here," I yelled, shaking him by the arm, "you come along with me and take a good dose of Manuel's bromo, and sleep, and you'll—"

"What 't's the matter with you? I've got it, I tell you—got it pat—the Pegleg and the Lost Cabin will be nothing to the case of purging the Pizen Dog. We'll give him the gold cure!" and he ambled again.

I sat in the shade and wiped my forehead. I think I wept a little. I was sick and dizzy, but old Joe noticed my agitation and came to me.

"Just let me think it out," he said, "It's here, back in the gray matter all right, and bound to come in time. Res'gam!" I lighted my pipe, but I never dropped the 2-foot drill. I sweat cold all over, but his next remarks sent me to my feet. "She is dry, isn't she? And the gold is fier in the rock. We have 50 feet of backs, and 35 feet blocked out, say 125 tons at \$100 equals \$12,500. Now, why not pour on a cyanide solution, catch it in the drift, drain it into a vat, and precipitate it upon zinc shavings? It will work for us while we sleep, and it is worth trying."

We did no further physical work that day, but the strain on our mental cal-

bre was tense, and the pro and con resulted in my leaving for Cecilville to round up the mule and Manuel. The latter I alternately kicked and ducked into sobriety, for he was "loaded for bear," and the former I saddled and headed for the railroad 75 miles distant.

Old Joe and Manuel dug a trench along the surface of the shoot over the drift, made a sort of receiving tank, a pump, boxes for the zinc, and built a snug log cabin.

In three weeks I returned. The sample sent to the city assayed \$198.75 per ton, and by the laboratory test 96.12 per cent was saved by the cyanide process. The cyanide, zinc, and treatment and grub were carefully packed in by Quo Vadis, and I was footsore and weary, but the first remark of old Joe tired me more: "Did you find how much royalty we have to pay to the patentees?" I had not, so we let it go at that and set to work.

With a makeshift plov we dug a small ditch two and one-half miles long, and in five weeks had a trickle of water on the claim. We then carried a strong solution into the adit and held our breaths. Nothing percolated. The tunnel was as dry as a bone. We took turns and watched all night, and the drifts were, if anything, drier than ever. More solution, more examining, more wondering. We kept a steady flow into the adit, which absorbed it readily enough, and upon the third day the roof became wet in patches, then the drip came. We carried it in a trough to the mouth of the tunnel and into the zinc boxes. The trick was done, and the brown residue, slimy and uninteresting, was dried and carefully saved. Manuel was more excited than either of us, and his disgust on seeing what we called gold was painful.

We worked for a month and then came on heavy rains, and cold weather followed fast. We made an upraise of 10 feet into the ledge, and apparently there is as much gold as before, in the seams, not acted upon by the solution, though the weight of our residue assures us that we have a generous return for our summer's work, and old Joe suggests renaming the mine the Widow's Crust. Next spring we will attempt a totally new scheme for working the ledge and for saving values, and our dead work will be complete by the time the snow is off.

A CALIFORNIA MINER. Callahans, Siskiyou Co., Cal., Jan. 15, 1901.

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ATHABASCA'S OUTPUT.

Manager's Report of Operations for a Year.

E. Nelson Fell, general manager of the Athabasca mine, has forwarded to his directors in London his report covering the operations of the company for the year ending December 31st, 1900. This report shows that during the year the company mined some 4,054 tons of ore, which in mill returns yielded \$170,688.96. Against this the manager has charged the entire cost of mining and milling, as well as \$20,014.48 for development of the property, after which he computes the profit upon the year's operations at \$29,551.18, or a profit less than \$6 per ton upon the ore mined.

With respect of the Athabasca vein the report sets out that it continues to present difficulties in the way of mining which renders the cost very high, as for every ton of ore from four to five tons of waste have been mined. In common with the character of the ground, the value of the ore and its nature have been uneven, and owing to local conditions a certain amount of waste had to be sent to the mill during the last three or four months of the year, which altogether accounted for the drop in the returns from the mill. The manager, however, regards these conditions as temporary and adds that he is beginning to find again bodies of ore as rich as any he has found in the schist. Speaking generally, Manager Fell says the Athabasca mine is not a property in which ore reserves can be blocked out, ore chutes defined and the future planned with certainty. He regards the company's experience in the past as the best ground for confidence in the future, and looked at in that light he confidently asserts that the prospects of the mine have been very much benefited by the development work of the past year. This work, he explains, has shown the existence of ore bodies, the richness of which was not before suspected. It has shown that the vein is greater in extent than formerly supposed, and that ore chutes or pockets of rich ore are scattered through the vein in both the granite and the schist. But the most important result achieved by the development of last year he regards as the opening up of the mine so that it becomes possible to very greatly increase the output. While mining a very high grade of ore this was not so very important, as the grade had to be treated with great care at the mill, but with the completion of the cyanide plant, rendering it possible to treat 800 tons of ore per month, the fact that the mine is in a position to stand the increased output becomes a most important feature in considering the outlook for the coming year.

"I sat in the shade and wiped my forehead. I think I wept a little. I was sick and dizzy, but old Joe noticed my agitation and came to me. 'Just let me think it out,' he said, 'It's here, back in the gray matter all right, and bound to come in time. Res'gam!' I lighted my pipe, but I never dropped the 2-foot drill. I sweat cold all over, but his next remarks sent me to my feet. 'She is dry, isn't she? And the gold is fier in the rock. We have 50 feet of backs, and 35 feet blocked out, say 125 tons at \$100 equals \$12,500. Now, why not pour on a cyanide solution, catch it in the drift, drain it into a vat, and precipitate it upon zinc shavings? It will work for us while we sleep, and it is worth trying.' We did no further physical work that day, but the strain on our mental cal-

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NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

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NON-PERSONAL LIABILITY THE FOLLOWING ASSESSMENTS HAVE BEEN LEVIED: JANUARY 15 ONE CENT DUE. FEBRUARY 15 ONE-HALF CENT DUE. MARCH 15 ONE-HALF CENT DUE. STOCKHOLDERS WHO HAVE NOT PAID THEIR FIRST AND SECOND ASSESSMENTS ARE HEREBY NOTIFIED THAT THEIR STOCK IS NOW DELINQUENT AND LIABLE TO BE DECLARED FORFEITED TO THE TREASURY IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION. RICHARD PLAWMAN, Secretary, Rossland, B. C.

TADDY'S PREMIER CUT GOOD IN ALL CLIMATES

Packed in 2 oz., 4 oz. and 1/2 lb. Air-tight Tins.

Secured a Bond. C. F. Whitecher, of Stanstead, Quebec, has just taken a bond on the Mastodon group, situated on Lost creek on Iron mountain. The consideration is \$0,000. The former owner was C. H. Green of Trail, Mr. Whitecher is to pay \$100 in cash and give Mr. Green 50,000 shares of stock in the International Gold Mining and Development Syndicate. The vendor is also to receive \$1,000 in 60 days and the balance is to be paid in \$100 amounts every thirty days. The purchaser is to keep up continual development work in the form of tunneling, shafting and crosscuts. The agreement between the parties involved was filed at the recorder's office yesterday.

MILL Enorm NEED Facts and Cox--S media Work

Toronto, March 5. Annual meeting of the pro held in Toronto. Senator Cox, delivered a dress: "In congratulating of the last year's worth while to re ideas that have got to the management (Cox's Nest Pass C in every respect, a with a large major holders, under Cana agement, and are a great force of o soil. We are develo resources in one of economic minerals, an immense Canada, bringing wealth to which we feel assu most important fact industrial developm our operations are r market and inadeq It affords me great that we are prepar with construction an involving an immed \$83,000 and we alre in the treasury of purpose. This does railway project to w but will be devot development work, ovens, dwellings, off in connection with dustry of the comp built at Fernie, Mich able point 720 mile, involve an expenditure head alone. We will which will increa production from over at present, to more day. Our expendit more than a quarter on mine improvement dwellings. These exp tensive mining and c tions that are to fo maintain two new to trict as large as Feri stance to the works c pany. There is a pro vided we obtain accr that demand as I shal be 4,500 tons of coal pe we expect to increas 6,000 tons of coal pe of which will be co our ovens and with peed to have a pay ro day, which will be s three important ind coal district. All b one realize how imp ment will be to the mining camps are consumers of supplie be the direct cause of several thousand w workingmen, but a sive demand will be acts of Canadian ac the food supplies for and cattle ranches. you, however, to sta British Columbia de coal would not justic tures as we propos self-evident, when I cent demand of Briti exceed 1,000 tons of and we cannot expre crease in the near fu favorable conditions expenditures. In ord ced with the develo solutely necessary to the market by the put us in a positio pete with the coal a ready in the field. It ations by legislative vented in any way the cost of producti possible margin, our will be proportionally be quite impossible development now prop therefore, the necess access to the adjac United States, an d made to parliament tors for a charter to the coal fields to the intended to connu from Jenkins on the way. This is simly an entrance by the almost unlimited coke, where we must tion. "The opinion has some quarters that railway connection Nest coal fields, and system will deprive mining and smeltin of coal and coke an may create a shorta supply to benefit the interests. These fe From this geologica there is over \$50,000 the Crow's Nest co supply of coal, wh authorities, to be pr it being estimated th 20,000,000,000 tons of mit of an output of 10