case, although copper, pig iron as a whole and nickel were turned out in larger quantities than last year the beneficial results were modified or even reversed by the lower values obtained. In all the other metallics, the heavy falling off in production is markedly aggravated by the fall in values in these instances also.

In the non-metallic class, there is fortunately a more hopeful record. Only in the cases of asbestus, etc., and petroleum do the values snow decreases, whilst for all the other items the proportional growth is very marked. Although in several of the industries there has been a falling off in values, in others on the contrary, the increase has been very marked.

It will be noticed that although the output of pig iron from Canadian ore has fallen off the whole iron smelting industry shows notwithstanding marked growth. Taking the values of the coal and coke produced during 1902, together with those in the allied iron smelting industry, an increase of nearly $4,500,000 is exhibited, showing a growth in these, the most commercially important industries of the country, more than offsetting the falling off of the $3,500,000 in the necessarily fluctuating product of the placer gold washings of the Yukon Territory.

The per capita value of the total mineral products for 1902 was $11.87 as compared with $2.23 in 1886, the first year for which figures are available.

THE COAL CREEK RIOT.

AT the last regular meeting of Gladstone Union, No. 76, W. F. M., held at Fernie, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, certain deeds of violence were perpetrated at Coal Creek mines on 19th of March last; and

Whereas, an effort has been made to fasten the responsibility for the said offences on Gladstone Miners' Union, No. 76, and district union No. 7, of the W. F. M. by the arrests and prosecution of the officers and members of the said unions; and,

Whereas, a number of men who were charged with the offences in question were negligently allowed to depart from Fernie without trial; therefore be it

Resolved, that this union hereby declare itself to be not in sympathy with the said deeds of violence and strongly disapproves of the same and having endeavoured to assist the authorities in suppressing the same, will continue to do so; and, be it further

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the Attorney-General at Victoria, and to the various newspapers.

THE CROW'S NEST COAL COMPANY

THE sixth annual report of this company, recently issued, shows a net profit for the year ending December 31, 1902, of $171,285.80. It is pointed out, however, that the year was not in any sense a fair test of the company's earning capacity, as the chief mines of the company were closed from May 22 to the end of the year, as a result of the accident which occurred in May. The balance at the credit of profit and loss account brought forward from 1901 amounted to $517,017.41. To this was added the sum of $171,285.80, the year's net profits, and $512,208.75, representing the premium recovered on calls paid on new stock, the whole making an aggregate to the credit of the profit and loss account of $1,200,511.96. From this amount the directors have paid four dividends of 2½ per cent. each, making 10 per cent. for the year, and amounting to $250,000. This amount deducted from the balance at the credit of profit and loss leaves to be carried forward to 1903 the sum of $950,511.96. The output for the year was 442,049 tons, as compared with 425,257 tons in 1901, showing a slight increase, notwithstanding the fact that the company's chief mines were closed down from the 22nd of May to the end of the year.

The large amount of money required for the development of the company's property necessitated a further issue of capital stock during the year, and it was decided to issue the balance of the company's authorized capital stock, viz., $1,000,000, at a premium of 150 per cent. This stock was offered in the usual way to shareholders *pro rata*, and was all taken. Between the date of the issue of the stock and the closing of the books on the 31st of December, 1902, the sum of $853,681.25 was paid in by the shareholders, being $341,472.50 par value of the stock, and $512,208.75 for premium on same. The balance to be paid in this year amounts to $1,646,318.75, and will be received by the company during each of the months from January to October, inclusive. The receipt of this money will place the company in a strong financial position, the amount to be paid by the shareholders being sufficient to wipe out all the company's indebtedness, and give it a large amount of money for additional capital expenditure.

The company's capital of $3,500,000 is now all issued, and it has been paid up to the extent of $2,841,472.50.

COMPANY NOTES AND CABLES.

YMIR.—Cablegram to London from the company's representative at Ymir: "Level No. 5 west has been extended 25 feet. The ore in the drift has improved. Assays now average $10 (£2 1s. 4d) per ton of 2,000 lbs.; width, 8 feet."

LE ROI.—Shipped from mine during month 15,820 tons of ore, containing 4,900 oz. of gold, 12,314 oz. of silver, 526,000 lbs. copper. Impossible to estimate profit, ore to be smelted yet.

VELVET ROSSLAND.—March 2: Total net returns from smelters for January: 279 tons first class ore $4,750, equals £3 10s. 4d. per ton; 360 tons fines $2,750, equals £1 11s. 6d. per ton. Have shipped during February 660 tons second class ore, 295 tons fines, returns of which are not yet to hand.

TYEE COPPER.—March 4: Ore smelted February, 3970 tons; January matte smelted, 225 tons; produced 457 tons matte, containing 415,605 lbs. of copper, 14,758 oz. silver, 710 oz. of gold. Value, after making deduction for refining charges, $62,500. Estimated profit for month, less January matte and mining developments and smelting charges $25,134 (£5,182). Office note.—It is necessary to explain that since the smelter was started on December 16, the operations in connection therewith have been largely of an experimental character. The January matte referred to was found to be under the usual commercial grade, owing to the presence of zinc, and has consequently been re-smelted in conjunction with February's ordinary working. Under our smelter manager's able handling the metallurgical difficulty has been entirely overcome, and February is the first month, therefore, during which there has been a clear month's work. In regard to the operations at the mine, developments are proceeding most satisfactorily, and at present the reserve of ore has not been touched, all the ore smelted coming from new developments.

These mines were introduced to and taken up by the London market in 1900, having been previously examined and reported on by Mr. Pellew Harvey, F.C.S., M.I.M.M., now of the firm of Pellew, Harvey & Fell, 31 Wallbrook, E.C. The above results are a most satisfactory confirmation of the opinions then expressed and figures submitted by the engineer referred to.

CANADIAN SMELTING WORKS.—The ore tonnage for 1902 at the Trail Smelting Plant was as follows:

45,000 tons in the copper furnaces.
30,000 tons in the lead furnaces.
75,000 tons ore smelted.

There was produced from the above 1,050 tons of copper matte containing gold, 18,219 oz.; silver, 94,300 oz.; copper, 1,101,837 lbs. The lead bullion produced was about 4,200 tons containing: Gold, 12,431 ozs.; silver, 1,123,779 ozs.; lead, 8,314,313 lbs. There were 876 tons of refined lead produced