RICHES OF THE KLONDIKE.

An English Mineralogist Reports on Conditions in the Yukon.

Ottawa, Jan. 21.—Henry A. Miers, D. S. C., E. H. S., Waynflets, processor, and the processor of the processor of the processor of the interior, non. Clifford Sifton, gives his impressions of a visation, gives his impressions of a visation, gives his impressions of a visation, and the control of the processor of the pr Prof. A. P. Colessan, of the reported Prof. A. P. Colessan, of the reported Prof. A. P. Colessan, of the reported Prof. A. P. Colessan, and the authority of the mining methods and the authority of the prof. A. P. Colessan, and the prof. A. P. Colessan, and the services of the prof. A. Colessan, and the setting, steam thawing and fire setting, steam thawing and fire setting, steam thawing and fire setting, steam thawing and the setting, steam thawing and the setting, self-dungly materially and are changed very materially and are change. A colessan with the colessan was also as the second of t

Signs of Improvement.

are visible however, in all these respects. The initial cost of importing goods into the country seems to be diminishing; although freight the provided of the control of the cont Signs of Improvement. cents per pound in 1900, and is ofly 1 cent per pound in 1901. Timber which used to be \$1 a foot at Grand Pulme building, and \$10 a cord for fire wood. Fodder, which used to be \$1,000 to \$1,200 per ton, was obtained flower to be \$1,000 to \$1,200 per ton, was obtained \$1,000. Still, it is certain that the expenses are nearly prohibitive, it \$4,000 doubt, well known to you that wages of at less \$5 as and \$4 and \$4 and \$5 as and \$4 and \$4 and \$5 as and \$4 and \$5 as and \$5 as

Heavy Capital Required. Everything, however, is clearly

tending in the direction of large operations, and towards the extinction of the small operator; the concessions which have been granted mark no doubt, the opening page of a new chapter in the history of Kiondike mining. And yet, it cannot be said that the concessions have, as yet, been produced have, as yet, of large been productive of the work was expected of them. When takes into account the enor was expected of them. When one takes into account the enormous wealth of the district, and the fact that, as I have endeavored to show, that, as I have endeavored to show of a new placer camp, and is approximating to the conditions of ordinary mining, in spite of the absence of quarta; that, in fact, it is ceasing to quarta; that, in fact, it is ceasing to except the conditions of the conditions of the condition of the conditio profit, and that the concessions should have hitherto failed to produce any great effect. It is a matter of common knowledge that the failures connected with English capital have been perticularly disastrous; a pecuair fa capitalists in the Klondike region. I capitalists in the Klondike region. I cheard it frequently remarked upon in the district and always deplored, that it was not necessarily due to want of judgment in selecting claims is clear from the fact that in several infrom the fact that in several infrom the fact that in several into yield a return to an English company has subsequently been taken up stances the very ground which failed to yield a return to an English company has subsequently been taken up and profitably operated by others. The workers on the creeks who are in limous in confessing the fact, but, so far as I was able to judge, they are also unanimous in ascribing a cause to it. They declare that the men who take the substitution of the confession of the limous in confessing the substitution of the subst country is sumcient to convince any-one that these disasters did not take place because the district was poor, or in any sense played out, but that the capitalists have themselves to biame. Nothing is more remarkable than to witness the successful opera-tions of those enterprising men, who, than to witness the successful operations of those enterprising men, who,
without previous experience in minbor, have come to the front as directors of large mining concerns, involving the construction of labor. Fromof the workings to which I have aliuded above. Unless English and other
companies realize that the conditions
of the workings to which I have aliuded above. Unless English and other
companies realize that the conditions
them, energy, enterprise and adaptability are required; unless they send
out industrious men possessing these
characteristics devoted to the interof profiting by the experience of the
inhabitants, they will either fail to
acquire good properties or will mismanage those which come into their
in the Klondike who have proved
themselves capable of mastering the
new conditions, and there is room for
many more." many more.

Of the Euture

Prof. Miers in his outlook for the future, says: "Within the limited area which I have described, the aurifuture, says: "Within the limited area which i have described, the aurit a glance at the map is sufficient to suggest that the gold has not been brought from a distance; this opinical is confirmed by the nature of the gold and of the suggest that the gold has not been brought from a distance; this opinical is confirmed by the nature of the gold is the remarkable deposit known as the White Channel, of which the origin is shrouded in mystery; it is, therefore, conceivable that been derived from extensive deposits of this material which previously filled the valleys and have been denuted away except upon the hillides; it much prospect of finding gold except in the White Channel or in the gravels derived from this deposit; it has already been pointed out that the stream gravels overlying the White Channel do not contain much gold, On the other hand, the materials (quarts and sericite schist) composing the White Channel, are found in the countries of the white Channel, are found in the countries of the c Klondike. It remains to be seen how extensive the deposits may be.

Not a Poor Man's Camp

Not a Poor Man's Camp.

"As regards mining the conditions are rapidly changing. Machinery and organized labor are being introduced, and the camp is no longer a placer and the camp is no longer a placer mining can only be seen now in some of the low bench claims on Dominion and Bon. "az creeks, where the conditions are so favorable that the gravel can, I believe, be that the gravel can, I believe, be worked as low as half a cent a pan worked as low as half a cent a pan. With more economical methods, employed on a large scale, ground should be profitably worked which has not been rich enough for the early miner, and, doubtless, herein will be and, doubtless, herein will be creek chalms which are supposed to have under the control of the desired that the desired tha been worked out, and hower attainers. He introduction of dredging and hydraulicking, to which I have called special attention, has been the first step in this direction. The present almost prohibitive cost of transport, material, and labour, and the high standards of living, stand in the way of progress. The new govthe high standards of living, stand in the way of progress. The new government roads do much to relieve the first difficulty, out in many respects the first difficulty, out in many respects and the standard sta gion, and I have found outside the country a somewhat widespread impression that the Yukon Territory has seen its best days, and will not long seen its best days, and will not long confess that I shared this impression before visiting Dawson. A short stay in the country is, however, sufficient ting on one side the possibility of quartz mining, many of the properties now worked have many years of life left in them at the present rate, the confession of the properties now worked have many years of life left in them at the present rate, the confession of the properties now worked have many years of life left in them at the present rate, then the confession of the properties of the propertie somewhat widespread in prospected, and prospecting in this country is very difficult on account of the vegetation. There is no reason why it should not ultimately yield not account of the vegetation. There is no reason which is considered to the country have gold fields when the f

The Stockholm correspondent of the London, Eng., Deliy Mall reports that owing to the present price of British coal the administration of Swedish railways has decided to experiment with Canedian coal. A trial shipment has arrived at Gothenburg.

H. S. Howland Dead.

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Toronto, Jan. 8.—Air. Henry 8.
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New Machinery.

The Stuart-Arbuthnot Ma Company, Limited, of Winnig busy with a number of import ders for various lines of m other with a number of imposition of the form of the f wa, is another important order this company has filled. For the Gregor, Gourlay Co., Ltd., of Galt they have sold a lightning if machine of 30,000 feet capacity Northern Lumber Company for in mill at Garland Siding. To Bro Rutherford of this cite, they have mill at Garland Siding. To Rutherford, of this city, they utherford, of this city, they have heavy four sided sticker from the maker and another to the background of the heavy for the saw mill plant has also the background of the heavy for the saw mill plant has also the heavy for th River country.

Grain Movement Since September 1st

A statement of the receipts and shipments of grain from Fort William and Port Arthur has been fits from F. E. Gibbs, grain inspector for the Lake Superior ports. The rosset shows the figures from Sept. 1 to Jan.

Receipts - Wheat - Fort William Receipts - Wheat - Fort William 16,228,838; Port Arthur, 648,031 (6,228,838); Port Arthur, 648,031 (6,236,236); Port Arthur, 11,512,512,513 (1,236,236); Port Arthur, 11,538; Otal 374,610 bashels.

363,072; Port 374,610 bushels.

Grid, 10 bushols.

Shipments—Oats — Vessel, So.781,
26; rail, 107,244.04 bushels; total,
130,225 bushels.

Receipts—Barley — Fort William,
33,341; Port Arthur, 3,322 bushels;
total, 42,675 bushels.

Shipments—Barley—Vessel, 10,152
34,728 bushels; total,
48,676 bushels; total,
48,676 bushels; total.

34,128 bushels. Receipts—Flax—Fort William. 708 bushels: Port Arthur, 8,125 bushels. total, 8,825 bushels. Shipments—Flax—Rail, 8,825 bushels. The total receipts of all grains were 17,303,009 bushels, shipments 15,361.

861 bushels.
Stocks amounted to 3,909,086 bushels of wheat; 181,314 bushels of oats, 27,800 bushels of barley.
Since Jan. 21 about 200,000 bushes of grain has been sent to Fort William and the total amount in store is close to 5,000,000 bushels.

Raw Furs.

The Manitoba Game Act, which placed restrictions on the handling of certain raw fur skins during the close season, is to be amended so as not to season, is to be amended so as not to interfere with the ordinary commer-cial fur trade. Hereafter merchants in outside territory will have nothing to fear in shipping raw furs of any kind to Winnipeg. Formerly here shall be a supported by the confis-tion of skins, through the ambiguouness of skins, through the ambiguouness of the Act.

A deputation of Canadian manifecturers of crockery and pottery saids on the minister of customs on Tourday to ask that the duty on bee goods be changed from an ad valent to a specific rate. It is claimed that American lines paying duty as seconds continually sold as firsts. The condition of the continually sold as firsts. The St. John's, Quened are local is St. John's, Quened, Brockville, Oat, and Brantford.