had another spell of work, but at the time of writing it is closed down. What is known as the northeast ledge has been sunk on and a long cross-cut has been run in an endeavor to find the ledge at depth, but it is stated without success. The ledge known as the Jewel ledge has, however, been picked up again at the 230-foot level beyond where it faulted, so this find adds to the value of the mine. The discovery was made, though, after the manager left the mine for England and suspension of work followed soon after, not much is yet known of the conditions under which the ore here occurs. It has been freely stated that a body of ore opened up at the 150-foot level a few weeks ago carries higher values than the ore mined at the other levels and which was already of a grade that left a margin of profit. About 325 tons of Jewel ore were shipped to the smelter in the fall. The directors in England will probably decide upon future operations and further consider the question of putting in a reduction plant, after they have had opportunity of conferring with the manager. Some more prospecting has been done on the Ethopia, and on the North Star, but little work was done on other claims in this camp.

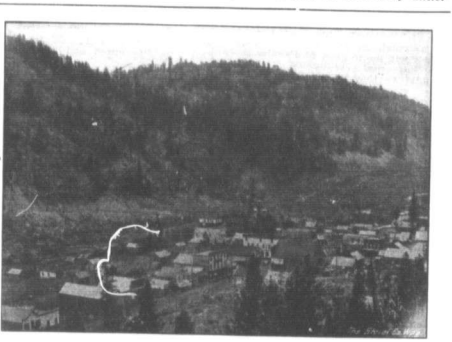
The only property at work in Central camp during the year, outside of the annual assessments, was the No. 7 mine, owned by some of the same New York mining men as have made a big mine of the Mother Lode. They put in a steam power plant and explored the levels at 90 feet and 120 feet depth and now the shaft is being sunk to 200 feet or deeper, the stopes in the two levels named being mean while got into shape for maintaining a steady output of ore when the snow shall have made the roads good enough to permit of heavy hauling being resumed. About 800 tons or ore from this mine have recently been treated at the Greenwood smelter. The No. 7 will likely give a good account of itself during the coming year. The properties of the City of Paris and Majestic companies have not been worked for some time past, which has been a disappointment to those who looked to this camp keeping its end up this year. In Smith's camp, near Boundary Falls, the Ruby, under bond to Detroit capitalists, is being prospected with indications of its being found to contain ore bodies that will pay to work. Several carloads of ore from this claim were sent to the Greenwood smelter last month but the returns, believed to be good, have not yet been made public. The Republic group, in the same camp, like others, upon which work had previously been done, remained closed down all through the year, but efforts are being made to again interest capital in this group.

The Lake is the sole property at present operating in Skylark camp. A steam power plant was put in last summer and substantial and roomy mine buildings erected. Over the vertical shaft, now down well on towards 150 feet, a well built gallows frame stands, with provisions for automatic dumping of the big bucket. A strong body of iron copper ore was in the shaft for about 70 feet, but it dipped out at about 100 feet depth. Work out will shortly be run to cut it again. At present depth stringers of ore carrying high silver values come in and indications are favorable to good results being obtained there. A little work is being done on a narrow vein of rich ore on the Mother claim in the camp of the same name. Several prospectors are at work in Kimberley but developments there are not yet attracting much attention. Graham's camp, near Midway, has been very much neglected of late.

Outside camps are not yet making much progress. Up the West Fork of the Kettle river there are some properties that with transportation facilities provided, would likely soon develop into paying mines. The ore being of a much higher grade than generally occurs in the more favorably situated camps of the district, The Carmi, which shipped nearly 900 tons of ore last winter, is the most developed at the present, but the Butcher Boy, Rambler, Sally and two or three others are also considered good claims. Franklin camp, up the east branch of the south fork of Kettle river, is also reported to have some good claims, but this camp is yet without wagon road communication, and is at a great disadvantage in developing its prospects. Much booming was done by Grand Forks people in an endeavor to attract attention to alleged coal fields, but so far little has transpired to show that the seams discovered are important either in size or number.

The following table shows the quantities of ore shipped during the year by the mines of the Boundary, respectively, as aggregating about 385,000 tons. The actual tonnage for eleven months, ending Nov. 30, was 351,842 tons. Adding 33,058 tons for December, which is rather below the output of either October or November, the total of 385,000 tons is well within the mark. For the purpose of comparison the shipments of individual mines during 1900 are also given:

	1900.	1901.
Old Ironsides and Knob Hill	64,535	210,564
Mother Lode	5,564	89,386
B. C.	19,494	44,619
Golden Crown	2,241	
City of Paris	2,000	
Winnipeg	1,100	940
Snowshoe	297	1,515
Athelstan	1,200	550
Carmi		885
King Solomon		850
No. 7		805
R. Bell		480
Sunset		445
Jewel	160	325
Brooklyn	150	
Ruby		80
Sundry small shipments	1,000	500
Total for 1900	97,741	
Total 11 months 1901		351,942
Add for Dec. (est.)		33,058
Total for 1901		385,000



Greenwood, B. C., one of the Promis ing Boundary Creek District Towns.

The tonnage of ore smelted at Boundary smelters during the year aggregated about 347,000 tons. The product of the B. C. mine was sent to Trail until August, some 32,000 tons having gone to that smelter from this mine alone. Other mines sent smaller quantities to either Trail or Nelson, thus accounting for the difference between the output of the mines for the year and the tonnage treated at district smelters during the same period. The following figures will show the tonnage of the smelters from the time they commenced operations until the close of the year. The December figures are estimated, but in each case they are somewhat lower, calculating December as a 31 day month, than is arrived at by reckoning at a similar daily average as during November. It should be noted that the Granby smelter commenced operations with a single furnace in August, 1900, and that in October its second furnace was blown in; also that in comparing results allowance should be made for some short stoppages of one or other of its furnaces for necessary repairs. The figures for 1900 are also given, so as to make the record complete to date.

Granby Con. M., S. & P. Co.'s Smelter.

Month.	Tons.	Daily Average.
1901.—		
August, 11 days	2,902	
September	8,735	291 2-3
October	14,215	468 1-4
November	18,050	601 2-3
December	18,467	595 2-3
Total	62,369	
1901.—		
January	17,640	569
February	17,708	652 1-5
March	19,713	636
April	18,995	633 1-6
May	19,075	615 1-3
June	18,510	617
July	18,176	586 1-3
August	18,028	581 1-2
September	19,959	663 2-3
October	20,347	656 1-3
November	20,706	690 1-5
December, estimated	21,390	690
Total	230,347	

B. C. Copper Co.'s Smelter, Greenwood.

Month.	Tons.	Daily Average.
1901.—		
February, 11 days	3,016	
March	10,519	330 1-3
April	11,322	377 1-3
May	11,830	381 1-2
June	11,206	373 1-2
July	11,943	385 1-4
August, 23 days	7,884	350 2-5
September	11,823	394 1-10
October	12,660	408 2-5
November	12,264	408 4-5
December, estimated	12,648	408
Total	177,115	

In conclusion it may be mentioned that both smelters are doubling their present capacity, and the Granby company is, as well putting in a converter to convert the matte into blister copper. Arrangements have been made for the B. C. Copper company's matte being sent to the Granby converter, so both companies will benefit by the provision of this additional plant. It may be reasonably anticipated that two more companies will establish local smelters next year.

Want Tariff Changes.

Ottawa, Jan. 21.—The Canadian Manufacturers' association is represented here by a large delegation, the object being to give their views to the government on a variety of subjects before the parliamentary session opens. The delegation comprises P. W. Ellis, president; W. K. McNaught, J. O. Thorn, of Toronto; T. Martin, of Mount Forest; Jas. Maxwell, of St. Mary's, and T. A. Russell, secretary of the association.

The delegation met Mr. Fielding this forenoon. What they asked for was to arrange for the government commercial agents to make periodical visits to Canada and in this way they would be able to make themselves conversant with the changes that were going on from time to time. They also asked that trade commissioners be appointed in Great Britain. They did not specify how many, but merely asked that a beginning be made as there were prospects of much benefits resulting therefrom.

In addition to these changes there are a number of tariff changes which will be submitted, but there is not likely to be any important alterations in the tariff during the coming session.

The oatmeal manufacturers are asking for a change from the existing duty of 20 per cent. ad valorem to 60 cents a hundred.

The woollen men would like to get more protection, and the agricultural implement manufacturers would also like a little more duty than at present.

Representatives of the Canadian Manufacturers association have been interviewing the members of the government with a view of having the tariff raised on a number of articles at the forthcoming session of parliament. The agricultural implement men are making a request for increased duties and so are the woollen manufacturers. Strong efforts are being made by those engaged in these industries to have increased protection by raising the duties. The lumbermen are also moving to get a duty on lumber.

The government was not able to give the deputations any encouragement, although it is understood, following the usual practice, no indication was given out as to what was to be done. In addition to these requests a number of others were made by the delegates. They, for instance, asked that certain inequalities, as they put it, should be removed. But when literally interpreted the removal of all these so-called inequalities apparently mean the increase of the duty. The shirt and collar men and the oatmeal millers were among those who wanted to have the tariff equalized as between the finished and the raw product. The pottery men will wait on the government to-morrow and Mr. Fisher will also receive a delegation to-morrow on the question of patents and copyright.

Observations in British Columbia.

Mr. D. W. Bole returned this week from Kamloops, B. C., after spending about five weeks with his family, who are living there for the winter. Complying with a request from a Free Press reporter for some observations on what he had noticed, he said: The climate is most delightful, dry and bracing. The nights are cool, the sun shines brightly by day and the moon by night, and one always feels like taking a walk. In my opinion it is the finest climate in Canada. It is not so mild as that of the coast, of course, but it has the advantage of being dry in comparison, especially at this time of the year, when at the coast it is constantly wet.

Considerable fruit is grown in the Kamloops district, all with the aid of irrigation, and ranching is carried on to a very considerable extent.

I went down to the coast and spent a week there. I found most of the coast cities fairly active in a business way, and, generally speaking, prosperous. The strike among the miners has affected business to a considerable extent, but I think the province is recovering from that now. I do not mean that there was any satisfactory settlement, but the province is adapting itself to the conditions and new men are coming in I did not visit the mining districts.

Politically, things appear to be in a chaotic state. I think the opinion is forcing itself on the people that local politics must be run in the future on party lines. They are beginning to believe that is the only way they can secure stable government.

The liquor question in Manitoba appears to be the chief topic of conversation, not only in Manitoba and the Territories, but even in British Columbia. They are looking forward with much interest to the final result. I do not think prohibition sentiment in British Columbia is as strong as it is here. There appears to be a growing feeling all through the west that the suppression of the treating habit would have a better effect than the present Manitoba liquor law. No doubt the treating habit is the root of the evil, and if this could be suppressed in a generation or so liquor would take its proper place in both the commercial and the scientific world. The policy of the government respecting the referendum was not known when I left, in time to get an expression of the people respecting it.

Municipal affairs and school matters are managed in good shape. The little town, for instance, of Kamloops, owns its own water works and street lighting, and is only in debt on capital account to the extent of some $80,000. The service the citizens receive from both of these departments is good and moderately cheap. The rate is 20 mills on the dollar on a low assessment.

A Canadian Exhibit.

The Canadian Manufacturers' association will undertake to educate the Canadian public to give a preference to home manufactures, in order to encourage home industry. For this purpose an All-Canadian Exhibition has been decided upon. At this big exhibition, to be held probably in Toronto the year after next, no imported goods or foreign produce of any description will be seen inside the gates. Everything exhibited will be of Canadian growth or manufacture. It is proposed to hold an all-Canadian Exhibition every ten years.