

winning essays are to be printed for distribution as soon as practicable after the awards shall have been made. The prize collections of flowers, etc., are to be exhibited at the Alaska-Yukon exposition, to advertise the Yukon.

A *Reuter* despatch from Ottawa to London, England, under date June 13, states that "Dr. Thompson, representing Yukon in the Dominion House of Commons, that day "drew attention of the House to the troubles between American and Canadian miners working in the vicinity of the border owing to the difficulty of determining the Yukon-Alaska boundary from Mt. St. Elias to the Yukon River. Sir Wilfred Laurier replied that the boundary, which was the 141st meridian, was marked years ago by Canadian surveyors, but was not accepted by the Americans who disputed the possession of a considerable tract of country. Negotiations were in progress, but the matter was no nearer settlement than it was months ago."

In Southeast Kootenay, at the St. Eugene, which is the largest lead-silver mine in Canada, there is now more ore in sight than at any previous time since the mine was opened. Mr. Jas. Cronin, general manager for the Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co. of Canada, now owning this mine, lately informed the *Moyie Leader* of this fact, and added: "We are cutting down the grade and shipping ore and concentrates of lower value than we did some time ago, but this is made feasible by the company owning its own smelter plant. Heretofore we have been shipping only higher grade material, but now we are putting through the concentrating mill all stuff carrying values." A recent week's shipments to the company's smelter at Trail totalled 1,264 tons—an unusually large output for one week.

The following comments on the prospects of the Ymir mine appeared in the *London Critic* of June 2: I understand that Mr. Gilman Brown, the Californian mining expert, arrived at the Ymir mine a few days ago. Having had an opportunity of inspecting the work accomplished in the rise between the tenth and seventh levels since his last visit, Mr. Gilman Brown has expressed the opinion that a very fine body of ore will be developed in that part of the mine. It may be recalled that the ore body for a distance of 100 ft. in the rise averages 5 ft. in width, of \$23 in value. The mill restarted crushing this week, and there is sufficient ore available for a month's run without touching the ore in the stopes. I hear, further, that arrangements have been completed for providing the company with fresh capital without calling upon the shareholders. With good developments in the mine and with adequate working capital the prospects of the company are brighter than for some considerable time.

The *Engineering and Mining Journal* of New York, lately made the following comment on the question of

"Sunday Work in Mines": The question of Sunday work in the mines is now to the front in Western Australia. Some companies have adopted the short-sighted policy of attempting to increase their production by working seven days, instead of the customary six. We say short-sighted policy, because aside from religious scruples and sentimental grounds, it has been the experience of the world that the workman requires something more than one free day out of seven to obtain the necessary relaxation; the additional time is provided in occasional holidays. Any attempt to depart from this custom, which has been established by the workers of the world, will lose more than it will gain. So far as any legislation is required, it is a sound principle to restrict Sunday work to that which is strictly necessary. Even in smelting plants, where the work must go on continuously, the men will lay off the number of days in the year that the demands of nature require.

The progress of the mining industry of British Columbia during fifteen years, 1891-1905, is exhibited in the following table, which shows, as well, the substantial increase made in each successive period of five years:

	Value.
Mineral production in five years 1891-1895	\$19,956,804
Mineral production in five years 1896-1900	56,607,967
Mineral production in five years 1901-1905	96,507,968
Total for fifteen years	\$173,072,739

The approximate proportions of this total were: placer gold, \$11,500,000; lode minerals, \$102,000,000; coal and coke, \$57,000,000; and other minerals, \$2,500,000. The total mineral production for all previous years—to 1890, inclusive—was valued at \$74,590,437, making a grand total to the end of 1905 of \$248,663,176.

Reports from the Ymir mine are decidedly favourable. The raise from the 1,000-ft. level has warranted the consulting engineer, Mr. Gilman Brown, of San Francisco, in cabling to London that it gives every appearance of developing a good body of ore. Later the manager, Mr. E. M. Hand, cabled that a drift east and west on the strike of the vein was opening up a fine body of ore. By letter he reported: "The vein is certainly a fine one, fully 5 ft. wide, and it may be much wider, as we are not breaking into the foot and so do not yet know its full width. It is safe to say that the ore we have taken from the raise and are now mining will much more than pay for the cost of the raise." Since June 6 the mill has been operated with 30 stamps dropping, crushing between 600 and 700 tons of ore per week, with good results. A shortage of men has prevented additional batteries being used, but it is hoped that next month more will be available.