

having been opened up in several different parts of the mine. The Norfolk, in the same camp, is now down 100 feet, at which depth cross-cutting has been commenced. It is likely the No. 7 adjoining the Norfolk will resume work shortly. If so it will help to attract the notice to this camp it merits, by reason of there occurring in it ledges carrying good values in gold and silver.

It may be of interest to note that a commencement has been made to use in the district coal from the Crow's Nest Pass coal mines. Three carloads—almost 80 tons—have been received

at the Mother Lode mine where the COAL FROM CROW'S NEST, coal has been substituted for wood in one of the furnaces, with very satisfactory results. Another order for 100 tons is being sent out, and shortly after suitable fire bars have been obtained coal will be used for the second boiler. Mention was omitted earlier of the fact that 100 tons of ore from the Mother Lode mine were sent to Trail recently and that a similar shipment may be made to Northport shortly.

Work is being steadily prosecuted at both the British Columbia Copper Company's smelter near Greenwood and that of the Granby Company near Grand Forks. Neither is likely to be ready for the treatment of ore until next summer; in fact they will do well to be in running order by THE SMELTER, then. The Columbia and Western Railway has been extended to Midway,

which for some time to come will be the western terminus of this road. Already preparations are being made to ship ore over it from Midway, whence concentrates from Camp McKinney and from one or two mines in the Okanagan country south of the international boundary line will be forwarded to either Trail or Nelson for reduction. It is contemplated, too, to send out ore from Sheridan and other camps situate between Midway and Republic. A large construction gang is engaged in putting in sidings and otherwise preparing for the freight traffic that it is expected will have to be handled at Midway, which will be the distributing point for the numerous mining camps lying to the south and west of that town.

Midway, B.C.

PERCY VERENS.

ROSSLAND.

(From Our Own Correspondent):

The revised figures showing the production of ore from Rossland mines for the year 1899 are now available. These are tons of ore produced: 183,000; ounces of gold won from the same, 103,000, value \$1,957,000; ounces of silver 275,000, value \$170,000; copper, 7,800,000 pounds, valued at \$1,115,000; total value, \$3,242,000, and the total quantity of ore, etc.,

for the sextile period beginning with STATISTICAL DATA, 1894 and ending with 1899 from the same mines amounted to 422,710 tons, from which were produced 377,862

ounces of gold, valued at \$7,411,361; 496,716 ounces of silver, valued at \$411,425.40; 17,378,890 pounds of copper, valued at \$1,998,644.44, with a total value of \$9,741,330.64. These figures measure the rise and progress of the mineral industry of Trail Creek division for the six years beginning in 1894. The figures given in a previous report were incomplete and fairly estimated. The rapid increase of the industry since 1894 is obvious. Since the first of the present year there have been shipped from Rossland mines about 15,000 tons of ore valued at approximately \$270,000

gross, made up as follows: Le Roi, 5,300; War Eagle, 5,200; Centre Star, 3,300; Iron Mask, 600. Monte Christo, 275; Giant, 50; I. X. L., 50; Evening Star, 25; miscellaneous, 200.

At this season it must not be expected that unusual activity can be reported, especially now that there are so many distracting events claiming attention. Foremost here of local importance is the question "What are the prospects for the immediate future?" The way in which this question is asked shows the anxiety which prevails. The air has been filled with rumors of a strike—as a further result of the eight-hour law.

The petition which was presented by Mr. J. M. Martin, the member for Rossland, in the Legislature the other day asking for a repeal of the eight-hour law

on the grounds that the law is unconstitutional and should be repealed because THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW IN ROSSLAND as it is alleged it is an interference with the right of private contract and that it is not working well here, has evoked a counter petition from the labour side of

the question. The petition asking for a repeal of the law was, as your readers doubtless know, signed on behalf of the leading producers of the camp and a number of companies whose status is yet to be defined. But the presentation of this petition undoubtedly creates much stir in Rossland. It was reported in some quarters that Mr. Martin had introduced a bill to repeal the law, but it soon became evident that Mr. Martin presented only a petition that was sent to him and in this respect had merely discharged a legislative duty. It is well known here that the mine managers are more or less opposed to the law, and threaten to pay only an eight-hour wage if the law is to continue in operation. The petition asks for a repeal of the law or amendments which it is presumed will be explained later. On the other hand those that take a different view are circulating a counter petition praying that no interference be made with the existing law. This petition, I understand, is to be forwarded this week, and in the meantime it is expected that the Government will make the necessary investigation into the entire question so that it will be better able to decide on what is best to be done.

SANDON.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

The Payne imported thirty miners on the 14th inst. by special train and boat. Demonstrations were made by the union both on the arrival of the train and three days later at the mine, the result being that the secretary of the union is now under bonds to appear to answer the charge of unlawful assembly. The union has lost the sympathy of many of its best members through this action and also for not accepting the compromise of \$3.25. The Payne mine is now employing about 55 men and is shipping 30 tons of ore daily. An air drill in No. 5 tunnel is to be installed. On the Vulture eight men are employed driving a lower level. When the ore below is struck the mine will be in a position to ship regularly. An additional 100 feet of driving will reach a spot immediately beneath the upper ore showing.

The Florida, situated in the Jackson Basin, has shipped two cars from Whitewater and will shortly ship another. They have six men engaged in development work.

The American boy is looking very well and has about fourteen men at work. They are shipping about a car every week.