

reported to amount to \$100,000. The union focussed its attack upon the Hollinger mill and mine. This company had established their bunk houses in the town of Timmins, about half a mile away from the mine, and the men had to go to and from work along roads which could easily be picketed. Mr. P. A. Robbins had at a few days' notice to provide sleeping quarters for the men at the time, and also feed them, no light task, as will be readily admitted.

The situation at the Dome is different. The company has its bunk houses on its property, and once they got their men back they saw that they were not molested, establishing a form of martial law on the property. In addition, it was much easier with the system of stopping ore in vogue to keep the bins at the mill full with very few drills running, and it is not likely that the production will suffer to any appreciable degree. Their only care now is to lay the pipe line from the mill to Porcupine lake, a distance of some miles. It was found last fall that the present supply of water for the mill was entirely inadequate and men were put on laying pipe to Porcupine lake at once. The strike caught them as they began to lay the pipe, and as it has been difficult to protect men at work in the trenches further linking up of the pipe has been delayed until now.

Three companies have men engaged on construction work at their new mills, namely, the McIntyre, McEaney, and Dome lake.

The Western Federation of Miners is actively helping the men, Mr. F. J. Mahoney, the vice-president, conducting the strike in person. But wherever men can escape the attention of the pickets they are slipping back to work. In addition, they have been discouraged by the refusal of the Cobalt miners to come out in sympathy.

The Hollinger Gold Mines has issued summonses against all the men who struck, under the Lemieux Act. They claim that the men left them without giving any notice, which the Industrial Act makes an indictable offence. Dozens of cases have already risen out of the strike, and the litigation if not called off by mutual arrangement seems likely to be long and costly.

Harricana Specimens.—A number of prospectors have stampered to the Harricana River, 140 miles east of Cochrane, on the Transcontinental Railway. The discovery is at a small lake just off the course of the Harricana and about forty miles north of the track. Some very rich specimens have been brought out of this field.

Crown Chartered Struggles.—The directors of the Crown Chartered Mining Company are making a desperate attempt to raise sufficient money to pay off the outstanding indebtedness on the Davidson claim so as to prevent it reverting to its former owners. There is yet \$60,000 to raise. In order to allow them to make the attempt the sale of the plant has been again adjourned. The claims against the company can be arranged if the shareholders provide \$85,000 for the purpose of paying the balance for the Davidson claim and for development and the erection of a ten-stamp mill. It is proposed to found a new company, known as the Davidson Gold Mines, Limited, and to issue new stock at the rate of one new share for two held at present. To provide the amount of \$85,000, shareholders will be asked to subscribe for 350,000 shares of the treasury stock at 25 cents per share.

Mr. C. F. Dike, jr., the late manager of the property recommends the erection of a five-stamp mill, and expresses the opinion that by the operation of such a mill the property would be self-supporting.

More Mills.—A contract has been let for the erection of a ten-stamp mill on the Three Nations property in Whitney township. The capacity of the mill will be about 50 tons per day. The Three Nations mine is quite out of the productive area, as it has yet been demonstrated that there is sufficient tonnage to warrant a ten-stamp mill.

Mr. R. B. Watson, general manager of the La Rose and Nipissing, has been in Porcupine to make an examination of the Foley-O'Brien for the interests in control.

In doing assessment work on a group of the Edwards claims, near the Dome lake, a big dike has been discovered. This is now being sampled by the Canadian Mining and Exploration Company. A preliminary sampling by the owners of the claim gave an average assay of \$8 a ton.

The Tough Claims.—The Tough claims, in which Mr. C. A. Foster now has a controlling interest, continue to show very good results. The main vein has been opened up for 350 feet, and while the paystreak is not on the average more than five inches wide, it is so rich that the ore is worth shipping, running on an average not less than \$350 to the ton. A carload of ore is now being taken out of the vein and a shipment will be made soon.

Machinery is now beginning to arrive for the Swastika mill. At the Lucky Cross, the concrete work has been finished and framing has been commenced, but it is not expected that delivery of machinery will be made till the new year.

PORCUPINE AND SWASTIKA.

Labour Troubles.—The strike in the Porcupine camp still continues to regard development; in fact there is none underground save at the Hollinger, Dome and the three companies that have yielded to the union, masher. There is no doubt now that the strike will, eventually be broken, but it will have driven many of the best men out of the camp and the labor will be of even a worse character than formerly and the camp has never been noted for the efficiency of its miners. To break the strike hundreds of men will have to be brought in, and it is not to be expected that they will be of a high-grade of efficiency.

The high-grade action of the Thiel detectives in shooting at some of the strikers is to be deplored for many reasons. In the first place, it put new enthusiasm into a waning cause and will no doubt occasion the prolongation of the strike; and, in the second place, it embittered the controversy. There is doubt that the Thiel's were needed for the protection of the mining property, but their swaggering through the public places with a chip on their shoulders invited trouble. None of the men shot were seriously hurt, and the nature of the wounds suggests that the men were careful not to shoot their opponents in any vital part. Too late in the day the Provincial Government decided to take over the situation themselves, and immediately they showed real determination to stop interference with those who desired to work, the danger of rioting was over. Previously strikers had pulled strike-breakers who were being imported from the trains, and only 18 of 138 men who were being brought in actually reached the mine. On the first occasion, when the Provincial police were in full charge of the situation, there was not the slightest trouble, and all the men won through safely.

The Ryan Discovery.—A find which promises to be of some importance has at last been made on the Gillies