

DOLLAR ORE—put of the Giant mine for No. given in cable reports at 215 smelter returns of \$12 net.

CANE—understood that John Macdonald Annie Roof, respected resident, will seal a life part a Spokane today.

RECOVERED—Erickson, the miner who in the Le Roi several weeks returned to the city from Spokane night after having spent two more in a Spokane hospital, fully recovered.

FIFT—Holland of the International neat nugget pin as a Christ from John Cassidy, who has from Nome. Cassidy was at connected with the Internat amusement director. At present amusement director of a theatre and, Oregon.

SOUTH AFRICA—has just reached this city of the South Africa of Frank Vercoe, Vercoe, who is well known in of the country, went to South where he was practically in of the military engineering of the British army. The cause is unknown.

OUT LAKE—Louise Impey, the well known singer, is to be married today to at Trout Lake City. The will be performed by the pashe Methodist church at Trout Lake Impey has long been known leader of the Methodist choir, many friends here.

SUPPER—ad that bids fair to be unique way of suppers in this city is by the ladies of the Methodist for New Year's night. The will be known as a pastry sup will be given in the reading the Methodist church between 5:30 to 7:30 p. m.

RIAGE—Wedding occurred yesterday afternoon Henry Broderius and Lena er, both of Northport, were un marriage. The wedding was at tel Astor, the ceremony being led by Rev. A. M. Sanford, Methodist church.

ED IN SPOKANE—Miner takes this occasion to com Mr. and Mrs. A. T. Collins, re united in the holy bonds of oney in Spokane yesterday on, both well known residents of d. They have been partners in printing office of Collins & Co. on a svenue for some time, and the to a partnership for life may be upon as for the best.

NEWS—In Herbert R. Townsend receiv telegraphic message today notify of the death in South Africa brother-in-law, Captain Frank pce. Deceased had been in ex health and was meeting with success on the staff of Colonel S. Girouard, who was a friend and mate. His friends will not learn use of death for several weeks.

OVEMBER PROFITS—Our mine earned handsome pro November, as will be seen from pended: Ymf-Cablegram from apany's manager at Nelson, Brit- umbia: "During last month 50 ran 634 hours. Estimated profit rating, \$10,000. (\$2062). This is deducting development, \$2362 and repairs \$800 (\$163." (Oc- rofit, \$1650).

THE DISPATCHES FROM THE ORIENT

ORIA, B. C., Dec. 30.—The Glenogle reached port this from Yokohama and the Orient, ough news that the disaster in shu colliery near Fukuoka, which reported to have caused the loss lives in the Associated Press let- tered by the Tartar a few days did not cause heavy loss of life, majority of the imprisoned min- 1900 were rescued, the news was received from Wei Hai f a gold mining boom there, a of quartz properties having been taken up by the British and Jap-

United States steamer Oregon ar from Yokohama on December 19th, days overdue, after a very rough sea from San Francisco. All her crew were lost, and the stormy seas gear away and resulted in the of one man. She was ordered deck.

tenant Hino, of the Japanese in- has invented an automatic in- which will fire eighty shots a min- The cartridges are loaded and the cartridges are thrown out automatic reaction after firing. In more than a thousand in- invention has been taken over Japanese government. General Miles, in an interview, is arrival at Yokohama, say already sent a lengthy rep- ington regarding the Philippines, intended to journey back to the States, via the transiberian rail- and Europe. Japanese budget for 1903 has been tied to the diet. Keilin-Fu dispatch to Hongkong that the condition of affairs there is gray.

ROSSLAND WEEKLY MINER.

Per Year \$2.50. ROSSLAND, B. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 8, 1903 Eighth Year, Number 11

ROSSLAND'S RECORD OF PROGRESS

Year Shows Increased Output of 40,000 Tons—Values Half a Million Greater—Camp's Aggregate Is Over a Million Tons of Ore Valued at Twenty-One Million Dollars—A Million in Wages During 1902—Bright Outlook For The Ensuing Year.

Today the City of Rossland—the premier mining camp of the province—stands on the threshold of the new year. Retrospection is pleasant, and the future looks so big with promises of development and expansion in the mining industry of the camp that will bring in their train greater prosperity for the community and district generally than have been wrought in any one year in the annals of the camp.

Last year the Rossland camp shipped 319,714 dry tons of ore to the various smelters, notably Trill and Northport of the camp since the inception of the mining industry is now over the million ton mark, the figures being: Aggregate tons shipped from 1894 to 1902 inclusive, 1,900,759. Aggregate value of tonnage thus produced \$21,185,062. The mines of the camp distributed in wages during 1902 something over \$1,000,000.

As compared with the record of 1901, the tonnage and ore values for the year just concluded show a consistent and gratifying increase. The output was 40,581 tons greater than in 1901, and by reason of the higher grade ore produced by all the shipping mines, the value of the product shipped in 1902 was \$774,352 greater than in the preceding year. This steady and regular growth in the tonnage and values produced from the Rossland camp has been a feature from year to year, and it is one of the factors that affords a guarantee of the permanency and growth of the camp.

This is the one day of the year when statistics are received with pleasure by all Miner readers who take a genuine interest in the expansion and development of the primary industry of the district. The Miner has prepared a series of statistical statements with the courteous assistance of various mine managements, and herewith presents the results of its labors in this direction.

OUTPUT AND VALUES.

In connection with the statement of output, it will be noted that the figures herewith given vary substantially from those published from week to week. The reason for this is that the weekly statements are necessarily taken hurriedly, and the net weight, or dry tonnage, is only obtainable after the receipt by the mines of the smelter returns. In the following statement the figures are obtained with the assistance of the mining companies and represent smelter returns, except as to December shipments, which are closely approximated.

Table with columns: Mine, Tonnage (Net), Estimated Gross Value. Lists mines like Le Roi, Centre Star, War Eagle, etc.

THE CAMP'S RECORD

Not less interesting is the statement of output and values for the Rossland camp since mining was first inaugurated here. The figures must attract gratification to every Miner reader who desires the extension of the industry on which the community relies. Herewith are the figures to date:

Table with columns: Year, Tonnage, Estimated Value. Shows cumulative output from 1894 to 1902.

PAYROLL FOR 1902

The sums distributed to the mine workers of Rossland and immediate vicinity during the past year has been large, but various circumstances with which Miner readers are familiar have had the effect of reducing the aggregate substantially. Several of the most notable disturbing elements have been removed, and the prospect is that the incoming year will witness a handsome expansion in the pay rolls of the local mines. The appended statement is accurate with respect to the big mines and estimated in the cases of the smaller properties, from which actual figures were not obtainable:

Table with columns: Mine, Payroll. Lists mines like Le Roi, Centre Star, War Eagle, etc.

It will be seen that the estimated figures are decidedly conservative, while the principal items comprised in the list are obtained direct from the mining companies and are therefore accurate to a cent.

THE LE ROI.

The only one of Rossland's big mines which has had a continuous twelve months of shipping operations is the Le Roi, the premier Rossland mine owned by English capital. The Le Roi invariably heads the lists in point of production, and 1902 was no exception to the rule, as the tonnage statement demonstrates. The monthly production from the mine, with figures as to values and profits so far as obtainable, is given in the following table:

Table with columns: Month, Tons Shipped, Gross Value, Net Value, Profits. Shows monthly production for Le Roi from January to December.

THE METALS PRODUCED.

Not until figures are set down in black and white does the average mind grasp the magnitude of the production of precious and other metals represented in the year's work of a property like the Le Roi. In the appended table the silver and copper contents of Le Roi ores for the first eleven months of the year are set forth, and its perusal will afford information that has seldom been published in any Canadian mining camp:

Table with columns: Month, Gold Ounces, Silver Ounces, Copper Pounds. Shows monthly metal production for Le Roi.

The product of the 13,500 tons of Le Roi shipped in December is not included in the foregoing.

ITS WAGE ROLL.

The value of an industry like the Le Roi to the community and province in which it is located is best conveyed by a statement of the wage roll of the industry. A glance at the appended table will demonstrate, however, the exact measure in which the Le Roi mine—only one of Rossland's big properties—has contributed to the support of the city by the distribution of wages. The table does not contemplate the sums distributed for management expenses, and with this qualification is as follows:

Table with columns: Month, Payroll. Shows monthly wage roll for Le Roi.

THE NORTHPORT SMELTER.

Closely identified with the Le Roi mine, although not affecting the local interests so closely, is the Northport smelter, where the ores mined at the Le Roi and Le Roi No. 2 mines are treated. Statements showing the tonnage treated at the plant during 1902 and the wage roll for the year are appended:

Table with columns: Month, Tons Treated, Wage Roll. Shows monthly production and payroll for Northport Smelter.

A YEAR OF PROMISE.

The outlook for the ensuing year is bright—more rosy, perhaps, than for any previous year in the annals of Rossland. It may be taken for granted that the Le Roi mine will at least maintain the record it has established in 1902; in fact, as the indications point some extent at least in the immediate future. The figures given in respect to profits during certain months of last year are such that it is reasonable to suppose that the total profits for the year were not far from a round million dollars. With this in view, it can only be a short period until the Le Roi is freed from the millstone of debt that it has hampered it for years and that it will shortly enter the profit-dividing era of its history. This will mark an important stage in the progress of the camp, inasmuch as the payment of regular and substantial dividends to Le Roi shareholders will stimulate the investment of English capital in British Columbian enterprises.

The War Eagle and Centre Star mines are the biggest metalliferous mines in Canada operated exclusively by Canadian capital. From the Rossland standpoint they are large employers of labor and from the standpoint they are the largest shippers to the smelter located at that point. For a portion of 1902 the mines did not ship ore, but toward the end of August shipments were commenced in earnest, and since that period the

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THE BOUNDARY RECORD

(Special to The Miner.) PHOENIX, B. C., Dec. 31.—Taken altogether and notwithstanding the numerous drawbacks that have prevailed, the Boundary district of British Columbia, not only as regards the actual tonnage of ore shipped to our three local smelters, but also in regard to the amount of development work accomplished. Taking up first the matter of shipments, we find that in the year 1902— which was the year that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company had completed its Boundary branch—about 100,000 tons of ore were sent out from our mines. In 1901 the shipments increased three fold nearly, the total being 390,000 tons for the full twelve months. In 1902, the record for the last few days being estimated, the total of tons of ore sent out from our mines reached the magnificent total of over a half million, or an increase of 25 per cent over the figures of the previous year.

Table with columns: Month, Net Tonnage. Shows monthly tonnage for Boundary district.

But for the untoward events of an explosion at the coal mines in East Kootenay, whence the smelter coke supply can only be obtained at a price that will admit of a profit on these ores when reduced, followed by a strike of the coal miners, there is every reason to believe that this record would have been much larger than it is, for the ore was and is ready to be taken out of the mines, and the metal miners were only too willing to work, and the smelters were ready to handle the output as fast as it could be delivered to them.

MINES THAT SHIPPED.

During the past year a few mines have been regular shippers from the Boundary district. As there are six of these that have figured regularly for months in the ore reports, they have come locally to be known as the "Big Six." They are the Granby Mines and Snowshoe in Phoenix Camp; the Mother Lode and Sunset in Deadwood Camp; and the Emma and B. C. mines in Summit Camp. The only one of these that has shipped every week of the year is the Granby Mines, although the Mother Lode can show almost a similar record.

Table with columns: Mine, Tonnage. Lists mines that shipped ore during 1902.

WAR EAGLE.

Table with columns: Month, Tonnage. Shows monthly tonnage for War Eagle mine.

THE KASLO-SLOCAN.

Though the Slocan is not yet by any means fully developed, there is work of considerable magnitude being carried on in that region, and a number of the properties and mines already opened up have become noted for their output of high grade ores. The existing mining conditions of British Columbia are not altogether satisfactory and have retarded, but not daunted, the business energy of those who have commenced to probe the richness of the Slocan, and the outlook for the future prosperity of the silver-lead-zinc industry in that province is encouraging.

The growing importance of the work has gained the ear of the Dominion house of parliament and legislation favoring protection for the producers of lead on the Dingley tariff lines is under serious consideration.

The Granby smelter is located at Grand Forks, and has four blast furnaces and two converters. Two additional furnaces have recently been ordered in Chicago, which will give a combined capacity of six furnaces, or over 2000 tons per day. This smelter takes but little ore, with the exception of the ores from Republic, largely used as converter linings, outside of that from its own mines in Phoenix Camp.

The Mother Lode smelter is located at Greenwood, and has a capacity of two blast furnaces, and it is understood that two more furnaces will be added next year. Mother Lode and some custom ores are treated at this smelter, including those of the Snowshoe and B. C. mines.

The Sunset smelter, situated at Boundary Falls, four miles below Greenwood, was originally owned by the Standard Pyritic Smelting Co., but was not blown in until purchased by the Montreal & Boston Copper Company last spring and remodelled. The company also owns the Sunset mine in Deadwood Camp, taking also ores from the B. C. and Snowshoe mines. The Sunset smelter has one furnace, and is now installing a second, to be ready for use in a week or two, and has ordered a third, to be blown in in the spring.

Boundary's three smelters have treated over 500,000 tons of ore in 1902, the Granby have handled over three-fifths of this tonnage, the Mother Lode smelter about one-third, and the Sunset smelter the balance. With twelve or thirteen furnaces running in 1903, there is every reason to believe that the output for that year will come close to 1,000,000 tons.

OVER TWO MILLIONS IN VALUE.

Boundary mines never yet having paid dividends, although some of them promise to do so this year, nothing official has been given out as to the average values of the ore. The ore is nearly or quite of the copper-gold variety, and is well known to be "low grade" generally speaking. This has been variously estimated at from \$4 to \$6 per ton on the average, so that it is believed to be a conservative estimate to place the average at \$5 per ton. On this basis the mines of the Boundary have produced during the year 1902 ore that is valued at \$2,500,000.

A few mines have been developed during the year, having shown phenomenally high values, notably the Providence, near Greenwood, from which a few cars have been shipped, running from \$100 to \$150 per ton. But the general run of the ore is low in value, and it is only by using the most modern equipment in both mines and smelters that the properties can be made to reach a paying basis, as it is now acknowledged they are. One feature of the mining development this year is the quarrying system, now largely resorted to in all six of the leading mines on the shipping list.

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WORK OF PAST SEASON—OUTPUT FOR 1902 AND PROSPECTS FOR THE FUTURE. (Miner Correspondence.) Though the Slocan is not yet by any means fully developed, there is work of considerable magnitude being carried on in that region, and a number of the properties and mines already opened up have become noted for their output of high grade ores.

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IMMENSITY OF THE DISTRICT.

The richness of the district and the immensity of the mining resources, together with the variety of minerals which are being found in large and ever increasing quantities is amply proved by the number of high grade properties already in existence.

There are mines of gold, silver, lead, copper, nickel, and zinc, together with iron in large quantities, for fluxing purposes. Concentrators and other plants for the handling of ores are numerous in the district, and several are at present in process of construction. Speaking broadly the ore run in value from \$15 to \$150 per ton, and a general average of \$55 per ton is a low estimate.

Such mines as the Rambler-Cariboo, Whitewater, American Boy, Arlington, Slocan Star, Payne, Bosun, and numerous other Slocan properties have become well known shippers of high grade ores. All along the route of and immediately contiguous to the Kaslo & Slocan railway are to be found highly productive properties, shipping their ore via that line to the different smelters.

At Sandon, New Denver, Slocan City the same conditions are to be seen, and not only are the well known mines being worked, but there are numerous rich claims and prospects being actively developed into productive and paying properties.

On the south fork of the Kaslo river and in the districts of Ainsworth, Woodberry, and the Duncan the situation is very similar, and besides the work being done by such companies as those operating the Cork (French capital), the Woodberry mines (Spokane capital), the Great Britain (Minneapolis capital), the Highlander (eastern capital), there are scores of embryo mines quietly developing and lying up for future shipment.

NOTED SLOCAN MINES.

The Rambler-Cariboo is perhaps the most noted of the Slocan mines, and, whilst there is at present a slump in the price of the stock, it is safe to say that not only is there sufficient ore in sight and on the dump to keep the mine shipping at its usual rate for many months, there is also every indication from the development work now in progress to show that the ore bodies are practically inexhaustible. The ore now being shipped is not of such high grade as formerly, hence the suspension of the monthly dividend, but a force of men is kept continually at development work, new machinery is being added and it is said the next spring the concentrator plant will be enlarged, or moved to a more suitable point on the McLaughlin creek.

The Soho group, in the same "basin," has been recently taken over by a Spokane company, and though at present the property is only in the development stage, there is every hope of its proving equally as rich as the Rambler. The Soho company own 300 inches of water in the McLaughlin creek, and propose to erect a concentrator and other works next spring at the foot of the gulch near McLaughlin station.

APPLICATION FOR POWER.

A syndicate, mainly composed of Minneapolis people, have recently made application for powers, and have already obtained water and other rights, to build and operate mono-electric lines running through the Slocan, Ainsworth and Duncan districts. There is every reason to believe that this project will go through and large areas of valuable mineral land will be opened up, thus giving freer working power to those properties hitherto hampered by inadequate transportation facilities.

The same company also intend to build and operate smelters, refineries and to put up other works at different points within the district. The building of the Coast to Kootenay and other railway lines which are under way will materially assist the growth of the Slocan, and when the Grand Trunk extension from Winnipeg to the Pacific seaboard is in operation, the Slocan cannot fail to be benefited by the opening up of the country.

ZINC ORES.

The zinc ores, too, which have so recently come into prominence, will figure largely in the future prosperity of the Slocan, and it is estimated that even at the present time the mines of that district are producing some 6000 tons per month, which tonnage will shortly be increased by the fact that many other properties which have hitherto been unable to operate or dispose of their ores at a profit will now commence steady shipments of this class of ores.

Much agitation has been stirred up recently by the mine owners of the Slocan in regard to the protection question of their industry, but they are now looking forward to legislation which will enable even those properties of comparatively low grade to operate with an assured reasonable profit.

FIGURES TELL THE TALE.

Table with columns: Mine, Average Value. Lists mines like Payne, Ivanhoe, Sunbet, etc.

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(Continued on Page 2)