

Columbia Copper company commenced smelting at Greenwood on February 18th, and in a little more than ten weeks, to April 30th, smelted 24,857 tons of ore. The tonnage treated at these smelters month by month is as under :

Month.	GRANBY.	Tons.
August, 1900 (11 days).....		2,002
September.....		8,753
October.....		14,215
November.....		18,050
December.....		18,467
January, 1901.....		17,640
February.....		17,708
March.....		19,713
April.....		18,995
		136,443

Month.	B. C. COPPER COMPANY.	Tons.
February, 1901.....		3,016
March.....		10,519
April.....		11,322
		28,857

A table has also been compiled giving the approximate number of men employed in the different sections of the country :

Camp.	Men.
Greenwood.....	400
Deadwood.....	200
Summit.....	130
Wellington.....	30
Central.....	25
Other camps.....	50
Smelters.....	120
Total.....	955

On the whole it is impossible to look over this review of the year, which carries on its face the proof of accuracy and conservation, without realising what a stupendous future lies before the district with which it deals. For that reason, if for no other, it is a most valuable contribution to the mining literature of the Province and a very great credit to the Greenwood *Miner* in which it appears.

Arrangements have recently been made to re-commence operations at the Texada iron mines on an importantly extensive scale. The announcement is chiefly significant in that it may indicate the inauguration of a new industrial era on the shores of the British Pacific. Heretofore but little effort has been directed in British Columbia to the exploitation of the large occurrences of both magnetic and hematite ore, the existence of which is already known, but lately the extent of the deposits, the high percentage of their metallic contents, and their generally advantageous situation near deep water, have contributed to attract the attention of Eastern American capital to the industrial possibilities here afforded. Without presuming to compare the iron resources of the British Columbia coast with those of Eastern Newfoundland, for no such comparison is possible at the

present time, it is nevertheless certain that ultimately the manufacture of iron and its products on the Pacific coast will become an important industry, and its development will be only less remarkable than that which has attended the industrial movement in Nova Scotia. A few years ago the town of Sydney was a sleepy little fishing village; it is now a centre of extraordinary activity, the population in the last two years having increased from 3,500 to 12,000, and during this period between six and seven million dollars have been expended on works and furnaces. The chief source of supply is Great Bell island, on the east coast of Newfoundland, where the iron occurs as hematite which is so easily worked that the cost of mining, handling and delivering by water a distance of 400 miles is only \$1.62 per ton, and this cost it is expected will be reduced to \$1.25. Lime and coal are also abundant in the immediate vicinity of the works and in consequence of these and other advantages steel rails can be manufactured at Sydney and placed upon the market at six dollars a ton below Pittsburg rates. In many respects the natural conditions of British Columbia are not greatly inferior to those which have contributed so materially to place the iron industry in Nova Scotia upon a so pre-eminently successful footing. While perhaps the Newfoundland hematite deposits, which are operated by means of a steam shovel, can be mined at less cost than the British Columbia iron bodies which require blasting, but which owing to their size could, in many cases, be quarried, the difference would certainly not exceed \$1.00 per ton for mining and delivering. In British Columbia the deposits are all situated on deep water or within easy reach of it, and there is an abundant supply of both lime and coal. The cost of skilled labour is not much if higher than in Nova Scotia; and India, the Orient, and even the states of the Pacific slope provide a market for the finished product. The fact that the Dominion Government have offered a bounty for the production of iron and steel within Canada during the next seven years, may further stimulate enquiry and investigation regarding British Columbia iron resources. This bounty is given on the following scale :

Per ton of 2,000 lbs.	On Pig Iron.		On Steel.
	From Native Ore.	From Foreign Ore.	
To April 21, 1902.....	\$3 00	\$2 00	\$3 00
April 21, 1902, to July 1, 1903..	2 70	1 80	2 70
July 1, 1903 to July 1, 1904....	2 25	1 50	2 25
July 1, 1904 to July 1, 1905....	1 65	1 10	1 65
July 1, 1905 to July 1, 1906....	1 05	70	1 05
July 1, 1906 to July 1, 1907....	60	40	60

Our Boundary Creek correspondent in his letter this month affords some interesting particulars in respect to the Morrison mine in Deadwood camp, and upholds the action of the directors in levying the assessment of two cents per share of which recently there has been so much complaint. Point is given to his argument in that the representatives of the indignant shareholders in Greenwood failed to take advantage of an opportunity