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The CANADIAN MINING REVIEW is devoted to the opening up of the mineral wealth of the Dominion, and its publishers will be thankful for any encouragement they may receive at the hands of those who are interested in its speedy development.

Visitors from the mining districts as well as others interested in Canadian Mineral Lands are cordially invited to call at our office.

Mining news and reports of new discoveries of mineral deposits are solicited.

All matter for publication in the REVIEW should be received at the office not later than the 20th of the month.

Address all correspondence, &c., to the Publishers of the CANADIAN MINING REVIEW, Ottawa.

One of the most important features of the mining industry is the economical treatment of low grade ores. The history of mining, says the *Chicago Mining Review*, wherever prosecuted, shows unmistakably that the most satisfactory results and the most permanent basis, upon which a profitable and satisfactory business in this field has been established, is upon large bodies of ores, permanent and regular in their deposit, which have been rather under than over the average richness, although in most instances, where inexperienced men have been prominently active, the least valuable has been most eagerly sought, while the permanent and real basis of prosperity has been neglected.

The importance of a better method which shall open the wide field of low grade ores to profitable development, is exciting the attention of some of the best and most practical mining men of the age, and there is no doubt but the new inventions now under consideration, and being thoroughly tested by practical work, will show a large advance in this direction, indicating that in the near future hitherto valueless properties will be successfully and profitably worked and be converted into valuable dividend-paying mines.

The sudden death at Liverpool, England, on June 4th, of Mr. Furman Hunt, President of the Oxford Gold Mining Company, N. S., is announced. Mr. Hunt had been prominently connected, for many years

past, with Nova Scotian mining interests, which have lost in his death an able representative.

Dr. G. M. Dawson, of the Geological Survey, sailed June 25th from Victoria, B.C., on the schooner "Carolina," for the east coast. Comox and adjacent districts and islands will be thoroughly explored, and mapped geologically. Quatsino Sound will also be visited, and the coal measures and mineral deposits will be examined.

Messrs. Eugene Coste, and E. D. Ingall, have been appointed to the positions of Mining Geologists of the Geological Survey. This is quite a new department of the Survey recently created by the Director, and the selection of these two gentlemen to fill the positions has been judiciously made. Mr. Coste is a graduate of the School of Mines, Paris, is a Mining Engineer of marked ability, and has obtained much practical knowledge in the mining districts of England, Wales, France, Germany and Belgium. Mr. Ingall, graduate of the School of Mines, London, England, is thoroughly qualified for the position he now occupies, having had much practical experience in the mines in Great Britain, and for some years past, at the copper mines in Western Canada. Mr. Coste is at present operating in the Madoc district, and Mr. Ingall on the north shore of Lake Superior.

It is not improbable that the next meeting of the Institute of Mining Engineers will be held in Halifax, N. S., opening on the 15th September. The Province of Nova Scotia and the Dominion Government are making grants of money and offering free transportation over Government railways in order to insure the success of the meeting, which promises to bring many substantial benefits to the Province and to be one of unusual interest to the members of the Institute, whose Secretary will soon issue a preliminary circular on the subject, if such has not already been done.

Baron Grant, whose notorious career as a London financier (in connection with the Emma mine scandal) is feelingly remembered by many persons on both sides of the Atlantic, is the defendant in a law suit which is likely to cause a sensation. The Baron recently undertook, on the behalf of a syndicate of capitalists, to investigate the merits of a gold mine in one of the Western States of America, which was offered for sale in London. The syndicate furnished the Baron with a liberal sum for expenses, and he sent a prospecting party to examine the mine. The prospectors returned with unfavorable reports of the mine, but they brought back \$9,000 worth of gold ore. The Baron advised the capitalists that the mine was a bad purchase, but he promptly converted the ore into cash, and it is alleged, pocketed the proceeds without making any report upon that

branch of the subject. The capitalists are now seeking for the value of the ore, with interest from the time it came into the Baron's possession.

The inhabitants of Port Arthur and the Thunder Bay district, petitioned the Ontario Government to subsidize a line of railway, to be known as the Thunder Bay Colonization Railway, the object of which is to open up a rich section of country and to afford transportation to and from the mines in the district. The petition, however, did not find favor with the Ontario Legislature, and a subsidy was refused. Mr. S. J. Dawson, member for Algoma, has since brought the matter forcibly before the authorities at Ottawa, and the Dominion Government, recognizing the importance of developing the rich mineral deposits of the Thunder Bay district, has instructed Mr. Wm. Murdoch, C.E., to make a survey of the proposed line of railway, with a view to satisfying the Government as to the feasibility of its construction. It is well known to the petitioners that a good location can be obtained, and a grant is, therefore, sure to be made.

The enterprising burglar was at work in the Geological Museum on the night of July 1st. Some one of the many strangers who visited the Museum on Dominion Day had cast longing eyes at the handsome collection of gold specimens, and during the night managed to obtain access to the room containing the mineral collection. By means of a fine saw the lock of the show case, in which the gold nuggets and bottles of gold dust present so enticing a picture, was removed, and the largest nugget made away with. This nugget, however, was nothing more than a fac-simile of the famous "Welcome" nugget found at Ballarat, Australia, moulded in plaster-Paris, and so well gilded as to deceive the unpracticed eye of the nocturnal visitor, who, by this time, no doubt realizes the truth of the adage, "all is not gold that glitters." The original "Welcome" nugget sold for £9,325 (about \$46,000) and the fac-simile in the Museum was labeled with its intrinsic value, and no doubt caught the covetous eye of its present disappointed possessor.

Thanks to the powerful means at the disposal of the mining engineer, ores formerly considered poor, and which are in fact very low grade ores, are often worked with large profits. The very extensive copper mines in the United States, on the south shore of Lake Superior, are brilliant instances of this; and in the colony of Victoria, Australia, a new country like ours, where labor is very high, ores yielding an average of five dwts. of gold per ton (say \$5.25) are esteemed rich, and others yielding only from two dwts. twelve grains to three dwts. (\$2.62 to \$3.15) per ton are sometimes worked to advantage.

The *Chicago Mining Review* says:—
"The product of mining is indestructible and forms forever a factor of imperishable wealth, when added to the avenues of com-