

THE Ottawa Gold Milling and Mining Co. propose to erect a large stamp mill at Keewatin. The promoters, among whom are John Mather and A. W. Fraser, of Ottawa, propose to expend \$100,000.

THE township of Madoc, Hastings, derives an income from a hematite iron mine situated under the county road on lot 12 in 5th and 6th concessions. The mine was recently disposed of to A. F. Wood for a royalty of 60 cents per ton.

SELKIRK, Manitoba, reports say M. O'Donohoe and R. Smith returned home from the north a few days ago from a prospecting trip, and brought specimens of anthracite coal from the west shore of Lake Winnipeg, about 160 miles from Selkirk.

THE Broughton Mine, Danville, Que., owned by the Glasgow and Montreal Asbestos Co., was leased and worked the past season by the United Asbestos Co., and some of the best asbestos in the world was taken out, having a length of from six to seven inches.

TORONTO Tudor Gold Mining Co. has sold the Craig mine, near Bannockburn, to a company represented by J. D. Edgar, Oronhyatekha, M. D., and others, for \$47,000. This is a mine that was purchased a few weeks ago from Peter Vankleek, James Maitland and others for \$12,000.

It appears to be beyond reasonable doubt that the silicious ores of Rossland are free milling and that at least 75 per cent. of the values can be saved on the plates and in the concentrates. Captain Hall, superintendent of Le Roi mine, has recommended the construction by his company of a 200-ton milling plant.

THE Canada Copper Co. is operating its Sudbury mines at a profit of ten per cent. The Cliff, Evans and Slater are the names of the three nickel mines now being worked by the company. On the cliff the shaft is down 700 feet, and in this mine there is said to be enough ore in sight to maintain the present output of ore—viz., 400 tons daily—for 60 years to come.

WHEN the people in the east recover from the circular insanity that caused them to buy so much wild cat stock last year, they will be wild with rage. As in the matter of prize fights, their own press is more to blame than the sharks from Spokane and other American cities who have worked their graft so successfully upon the fools of eastern Canada.—*New Denver Ledger*.

THE issue of shares at the price of a single dollar has been a good deal talked about, but a company has been formed in Dublin with shares of a par value of one penny. A director must own one thousand shares, the value of which is a little over \$20. The object of the company—which is called the Jehol Mining Co.—is to carry on mining operations "in Asia or elsewhere."—*Ex.*

THE Delaware and Mount Brydges Oil and Gas Company, Ltd., purposes to explore for petroleum. It has a capital stock of \$10,000 in shares of \$5 each, and is composed of Henry Johnston, Frank Haycroft, John McEwen and John Ackland Miller, of the township of Delaware, and Thomas Pearce, Geo. Bignall and John Howe, of the township of Caradoc, county of Middlesex, Ont.

THE Calgary *Tribune* says: A big gold-saving machine, occupying two freight cars, has arrived in Calgary from the east. It was billed as a "smelter," and is intended for extracting gold from the richly mineralized sands of the Saskatchewan River. It has been found that the old-fashioned method of gold-washing with grizzlies saved only 10 per cent. of the gold, and this accounts for gold continuing to be found in sand which has been worked over and over again. The present machine has been imported from Omaha, Nebraska. The owners took some of the black sand to their own smelter at Omaha, and found that it assayed as high as \$268 to \$280 to the ton.

DR. R. W. ELLIS was engaged during the past summer in the counties of Renfrew, Addington, Frontenac, Lanark and Carleton in Ontario. North of the Mississippi River, from Ardreh to Long Lake, there is an area in which silver-lead ore in paying percentages is to be seen. Gold is also found there, and although the appearances indicate pockety quartz, it is thought probable that fissure veins will some day be discovered, as there is every probability of the area of rock being identical with that found in Madoc and Marmora. This formation has in fact been pretty well traced and is found to end at the juncture of the Bonnecher and with the Ottawa River. Having its northern apex lying between this point and the town of Renfrew, the band has been traced in a generally south-easterly direction through the Country of Lanark into Leeds a few miles, Frontenac, Addington and Hastings; the main direction of good prospecting country being through the townships of Marmora, Madoc, Elzevir, Kaladar, Anglesea, Barre, Clarendon, Palmerston, Lavant, Darling, Pakenham and McNab.

REPORTS from White River, some 300 miles east of Port Arthur, are very encouraging in their nature. Gold has been discovered in more than one instance, and it is also said that splendid samples of iron ore, going 62 per cent. metallic iron, have been brought in. If this thing keeps on every C.P.R. station along the line from Sudbury to Rat Portage will be turned into a mining camp. The list of stations and towns now recognized as mining or semi-mining camps includes White River, Jackfish, Schreiber, Nepigon, Ouimet, Port Arthur, Fort William, Finmark, Savanne, Bonheur, Ignace, Wabigoon, Rat Portage.—*Toronto World*.

THE statistics of the mineral production of the United States, which appeared in our last issue, were reprinted from *The Engineering and Mining Journal*, New York, which publishes the mineral statistics about a year before the government, and which are much more accurate and complete than those collected by the United States Geological Survey, a fact so well known that the British Government has adopted these statistics exclusively in its blue books, and the French Government also uses them. It was quite an achievement to be able to publish January 1st, the statistics of mineral production for the whole United States up to the 31st December, 1896, as the *Engineering and Mining Journal* did.

J. B. TYRRELL, of the Dominion Geological Department, says of the country north of Lake Winnipeg that "around Herb Lake large masses of eruptive grey and red granite were found, through which run many quartz veins, associated with a good deal of iron pyrites. On Reed Lake, near by, the green slaty rock is cut by many stringers of quartz. The same is true about Cranberry Lake, also near by. "This area of Huronian rocks," says Mr. Tyrrell, "extending about 75 miles from east to west, and an unknown distance toward the north, presents a good field of exploration for the prospector for gold and other precious metals, on account of the number and variety of eruptive masses that break through it, surrounded by zones of highly disturbed and fissured rocks."

A LETTER has been received from William Ogilvie, the Dominion Land Surveyor, dated January 11th, 1897, and has just come to hand. He says that Thos. M. O'Brien, a merchant of Forty Mile, intends going to Ottawa, and he took the chance of sending an interim report along with him. He reports that the prospects of the Clondyke are still very encouraging. "So much so in this case," he says, "that all the other creeks are practically abandoned. Especially is this so in regard to Forty Mile, in American territory, and nearly one hundred men have made their way from Circle City. Those who cannot get claims are buying in on those already located. Men cannot get anyone to work for love or money, so scarce are laborers, and development is consequently very slow. One dollar and a-half per hour are the wages paid. A few men work for higher wages, and they are permitted to remain on duty as many hours as they please. Some of the claims are so rich that over night a few pans of dirt suffice to pay the hired labor. As much as \$204 has been reported in a single pan."

IN the annual reports of the School of Mining, Kingston, Ont., Prof. Goodwin, director, reports a great advance made; 302 students have attended classes in the science hall, and the graduates had all obtained positions in mining work. Thirty had taken the winter prospector's course of eight weeks, and these embraced civil engineers, surveyors, experts and graduates of other science schools. Over 300 had attended the ten outside classes in as many parts of Ontario last summer and fall, under Profs. Merritt and Miller. Instructors Pope and Brock were about to leave, the former to study in Germany under a valuable scholarship, and the latter to join the Government geological survey. Prof. Nicol would return from Germany in August to resume his work. The elections for the ensuing year of the Board of Governors resulted as follows: E. W. Rathban, Deseronto; James Haydon, Camden; A. Barnett, Renfrew; Hon. Wm. Harty, James Swift, E. J. B. Pense, John McKelvey, G. M. Macdonnell, Robert Crawford, G. Y. Chown, W. B. Carruthers, William Mickle, Kingston. Alds. Livingston and Donnelly represent Kingston city council and Warden Taggart represents the county council.

AT the meeting of the Federated Canadian Mining Institute during the discussion on the C. F. Andrews' paper, "Notes on the Mining of Low Grade Ores in Nova Scotia," J. F. Lewis, of the Rand Drill Co., said: "This paper is very interesting to all of us, especially to those interested in Nova Scotia, for the reason that it proves conclusively that the low grade ores, which are so abundant—not only in Nova Scotia but in British Columbia—can be mined and milled cheaply enough to make such mines pay the investors. It is no doubt very creditable to the management that they are mining this rock at \$1.65 per ton, but I wish to suggest that without question it can be mined even cheaper than that, by putting in