

## ADD ANOTHER MINE.

Some of the highest returns in gold ever obtained from assays made at or near the surface have been obtained from the Delaware, a claim situated on Gold Hill, and in the judgment of many experienced men entirely outside the Trail Creek belt. The Delaware showed surface indications of a large strong ledge or deposit, but no satisfactory body of ore was disclosed by the work done during 1895 while it was under bond to Sam Silvermann. Early this spring two-thirds of it was sold to David Glass and the remaining third was afterwards purchased by J. J. Kingsmill, of Toronto. Under the supposition that the same body of ore would be encountered in the Mountain Chief, that claim was purchased by J. Geale Dickson for English friends of his. During the most of the summer the Delaware has lain idle, but work was recently resumed or rather started. A very fine body of ore has been encountered in the tunnel. There is a seam of solid pyrrhotite about two feet wide and considerable mixed ore besides. The dump, it is stated on good authority, samples over \$40.00 to the ton and some of the ore runs far above that.

There is reported to be a scheme on foot to consolidate the Delaware and Mountain Chief and install heavy machinery so as to open up the property on a scale justified by such a magnificent showing.

## THE LAW OF MINERAL IN PLACE.

McShane vs. Kenkle, 44 Pacific Reporter 978; Supreme Court of Montana: "Under the laws of the United States (sec. 2320) providing that no location of a mining claim shall be valid until the discovery of a vein or lode within the limits of the claim located, it is the finding of the mineral in the rock therein that constitutes the discovery, and it is not necessary that the vein or lode shall contain mineral of such nature that a practical miner, if he encountered it, would feel justified in following it up with reasonable expectation of finding paying mineral. Nor is it required under the statute that the paying mineral necessary to justify the location of the claim should be found at the time and place of discovery, but it is sufficient if the development of the veins shows that paying mineral exists within the limits of the location. It was never intended that the locator of a mining claim should determine all the facts before he would be entitled to a valid location."

The law of British Columbia is practically the same as that of the United States. The interpretation of that law by the Chief Justice of British Columbia is entirely different. Under his decision the only possible proof of a valid location is a developed mine.

## REPORTING GOLD PRODUCTION.

From exchanges we learn that a discussion is going on in the two mining associations of the Transvaal the Johannesburg Chamber of Mines and the Association of Mines of the South African Republic—over a proposed reform in the manner of making the reports. The reformers want to have all the statements of production made in fine ounces of gold, or, at least, to have them reduced to a uniform degree of fineness. At present the bullion, especially that obtained by the cyanide process, varies very much in value, some, it is stated, being .600 fine, while a small quantity has been reported as high as .995 fine. Some of the companies report the value of their bullion, but most of them the weight only, and it has been the custom, where no value was given, to take mill gold—at £3 10s. per ounce, or .840 fine, and cyanide gold at £3 per ounce or .720 fine. Taking the returns for a considerable period the Witwatersrand bullion is found to be .816 fine, but this only an approximation, where exact statements are particularly desirable.

The chief objection offered to the proposed change has been that it would be misleading in making comparisons with the reports of previous years, and that the public might suppose that there had been a decrease in the production when, in fact, there had been a gain. This, however, seems to be of very little real weight. The proposition that a uniform standard be adopted, say .825 or .850 fine, while it would be a slight advance over the present lack of all system, is also open to objection. Its real object seems to be to keep the figures of production nominally at a high rate.

# CAMBRIDGE

## Gold Mining Company

LIMITED.

Incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS,

Divided into One Million Shares of a par value of One Dollar each. All shares fully paid and non-assessable.

## TRUSTEES:

H. S. WALLACE, ESQ.,	Rossland, B. C.
R. J. BEALEY, ESQ., of the R. J. Bealey Co., Ltd.,	Rossland, B. C.
D. B. BOGLE, ESQ., Managing Director of the Kootenay Goldfields Syndicate, Ltd., London,	Rossland, B. C.

## BROKERS:

MESSRS. ROIT &amp; GROGAN, Rossland, B. C.

## SOLICITOR:

ERNEST MILLER, ESQ., Barrister and Solicitor, Rossland, B. C.

## BANKERS:

THE BANK OF MONTREAL, Rossland, B. C.

OFFICES: HART BLOCK, ROSSLAND, B.C.

## PROSPECTUS

This company has been formed for the purpose of working the CAMBRIDGE MINE, which is situated in the Trail Creek mining division, about three miles from the town of Rossland.

Title of the property is absolutely vested in the trustees of the company. There is no dispute as to the ownership of the ground, which covers fifty acres, more or less.

The mine is now in process of development by the company and no shares will be allotted until the ground has been surveyed and a certificate of improvement issued.

The capital of the company is one million dollars, divided into one million shares of a par value of one dollar each. All shares are fully paid up and unassessable.

Three hundred thousand shares have been placed in the treasury of the company to be sold for purpose of providing working capital.

One hundred thousand of these shares are now offered for subscription at the rate of six cts. each.

The following extracts are from a report made on the property by D. B. Bogle, Esq.:

"The 'Cambridge' was located in the summer of 1895. It was duly staked and recorded in accordance with the law, and the legal assessment work has been done and duly recorded. There has never been any dispute as to the ownership of the ground. Title is absolutely clear.

"The vein has been opened to a depth of about ten feet at a point where it was not more than eight inches wide on the surface. At that depth the vein rock has widened out to between three and four feet. About one hundred feet to the south there is a seam of iron cap much wider and stronger which has been opened to a depth of about six feet, but enough work has not been done on it to determine its value. The rock shows a good deal of iron and some traces of copper. I think development work will make a good showing of ore at this point.

"The ore is a mixture of copper pyrites, quartz and mispickel. I took one sample from the shaft about six feet from the surface which yielded \$4.00 in gold and 3.5 per cent. copper. Two samples were taken from the bottom, one containing more copper and the other more mispickel. The former yielded \$8.00 in gold and 8 per cent. copper, and the latter \$20.00 in gold. I also sampled the diorite in which a few traces of copper were present and got a return of \$5.00 in gold and 1.4 per cent. copper. These returns are per ton of 2000 pounds."

"The good grade of the ore, and its improvement in body and value with what little depth has been gained, makes the development of the Cambridge an enterprise which holds out every prospect of success."

The Cambridge is within a mile of the Columbia & Western Railway, which affords admirable transportation facilities to the smelting works at Trail and also to other points.