

AN INVESTMENT ...

.. IN THE STOCK OF THE ..

ROSSLAND - SLOCAN MINES**DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, LTD. LY.****WILL BRING****PROFITS...**

President—Hon. T. Mayne Daly
 Ex-Minister of the Interior
 First Vice-President—R. Scott
 Ex-Mayor of Galt, Ontario
 Mayor of Rossland.
 Second Vice-President—Jos. B. Dabney
 Treasurer—Geo. E. Toms
 Secretary—R. C. McDonald
 Mining Engineer—J. L. Parker

Its Directors are men of known experience, ability and integrity.

Its operations will not be confined to one section of British Columbia, but wherever promising prospects are to be exploited its representatives will work.

There are many undeveloped mines in this province awaiting development.

The object of the Rossland - Slocan Mines Development Company is to acquire and develop potential mines.

Working bonds have been secured on a number of properties and development work will be vigorously prosecuted on such as are favorably reported on by the company's engineer.

FOR PARTICULARS AND PROSPECTUS ADDRESS

R. C. McDONALD, SECRETARY.

P. O. BOX 696.

ROSSLAND, B. C.

COPPER PRODUCTION OF THE WORLD.

The total copper production of the world is estimated by Messrs. Henry R. Merton & Co. in their annual circular just issued at 373,208 long tons, the greatest ever reported. In 1888, according to the same authority, the total supply was 258,026 tons, and in 1892 it had increased to 310,472 tons. In 1893 there was a slight decrease, to 303,534 tons, but since then there has been a continued gain, the figures being 324,506 tons in 1894, and 334,285 tons in 1895, with a gain of 38,923 tons, or 11.7 per cent. to the quantity above given for 1896. The figures for the leading countries, with the proportion of the total furnished by each, are as follows for two years:

	1895.		1896.		Changes.
	Tons.	Per cent.	Tons.	Per cent.	Tons.
United States...	172,300	51.6	203,891	54.7	Inc. 31,593
Spain and Portugal...	54,950	16.5	53,325	14.3	Dec. 1,625
Chile...	22,075	6.6	22,500	6.3	Inc. 425
Japan...	18,430	5.5	21,000	5.6	Inc. 2,570
Germany...	5,555	1.6	30,065	8.1	Inc. 24,510
Mexico...	11,620	3.5	11,150	3.0	Dec. 470
Australia...	10,000	3.0	11,000	2.9	Inc. 1,000
South Africa...	7,050	2.1	7,450	2.0	Inc. 400
Other countries	21,275	6.3	21,825	5.9	Inc. 550
Total...	334,285	100.0	373,208	100.0	Inc. 38,923

The figures for the United States are those furnished by Mr. John Stanton as statistician for the companies. It will be seen that this country furnished last year considerably over half the total supply of copper, its output being nearly four times as great as that of the next producer in rank. Its gain over 1895 was 15.5 per cent., and this constituted 81.2 per cent. of the world's increase.

In Spain the output of the Rio Tinto mines was 33,000 tons, a decrease of 500 tons from 1895; the production of the Tharsis was about the same in both years, while the Sevilla and the other smaller mines showed a slight falling-off. The figures for Germany do not agree with those of Messrs. Aron Hirsch & Son, the latter being larger by 4,240 tons, a very important difference.

Perhaps the most remarkable fact connected with 1896 was that the increase in supplies was all absorbed without difficulty, and the price was well maintained throughout the year. Consumers in Europe seemed to take all that was offered, and the increase all went to them, the consumption here being light throughout the year.—Engineering and Mining Journal.

JAPAN AND SILVER.

The price of silver has shown an almost continuous fall since the opening of the year and has now reached 28½ pence in London and 62½ cents in New York, the latter price showing a decline of 2½ cents per fine ounce since December and 6 cents as compared with the corresponding date last year. A part of this decline may be due to the smaller purchasing power of India on account of short crops and famine, though the shipments to India have not shown quite as great a decrease this year as might have been expected, the loss being about 16 per cent. In great part, however, the decline has been speculative, or rather sentimental, and based upon the adoption of the gold standard by Japan, coupled with the apprehension that a large surplus from that country would be thrown upon the market. It hardly appears that such an anticipation is correct. Japan has not been a large buyer of silver for some time and does not appear to have a heavy stock. In December last the total amount of currency in that country was estimated at 278,454,000 yen, the value of the yen being about 50 cents. Of this, however, 202,058,000 yen were in paper and only 76,396,500 yen in coin, chiefly silver. Nearly all of this silver will be needed for the new subsidiary coinage of one-yen and smaller pieces which it is proposed to make, as the five-yen piece will be the smallest gold coin. Since silver at 32 to 1 with gold is undervalued as compared with average commercial value, the tendency should be for silver to go out of circulation, where gold, the overvalued metal, could be used.—Engineering and Mining Journal.

THE COAL HILL CAMP.

Coal Hill derives its name from a deposit of excellent coal found a few years since about three miles south of the town. A tunnel was run to a considerable distance, but the broken up condition of the seam and an insufficient thickness led to its abandonment. This was the first discovery of mineral of any kind made on the mountain, which is probably destined to become one of the principal mining camps in the province. It is situated in the midst of a pastoral

country which, since the advent of the first white settlers, was only deemed valuable for pasturing cattle. Starting from Kamloops a constant succession of grassy, rolling hills, dotted with pine trees, ascend to an elevation of 3,300 feet above the level of the sea. From every point of view the scenery is of the most pleasing and picturesque character, which never fails to attract the admiration of the beholder. The mountains of the gold range are here clothed about two-thirds of their height with bunch grass, the support of numerous herds of cattle. Above that the timber line intervenes, embracing within its limits an abundant growth of pine and fir, principally the latter. The country is everywhere accessible to persons riding on horseback and an excellent wagon road already exists, to which an extension of about a mile will intersect some of the principal claims and afford all the facilities that will be required for transportation.

The general trend of the veins is east and west. They lie in a diorite formation and exist under similar conditions to those found in the Rossland district, accompanied by the characteristic iron capping, which is a prominent feature of those deposits. The ore is also of the same character, being chalcopryite, assaying from 5 to 30 per cent. in copper and from \$4 to \$8 in gold. The vein matter is diorite. The lodes average in width from four to twenty feet and the locations may extend over an area of about twenty square miles. Fuel is abundant and an unrivalled climate, in addition to short railway communication completes the advantages which very few mining camps possess. Two hundred claims have been recorded to date. The first discovery was made in June by Louis Bennett, who brought some of the ore to Kamloops and described in a vague manner the situation of the vein from which it was taken. Unaware of its value he left shortly for the mica mines at the headwaters of the Thompson river, without taking any steps to locate. This led to a search on the mountain, which resulted in the mineral claim known as the Python being staked and recorded. The richness of the deposits soon spread and within two or three weeks numerous prospectors were roaming in every direction in quest of mineral wealth.—From the Annual Report of Gold Commissioner Tunstall.