

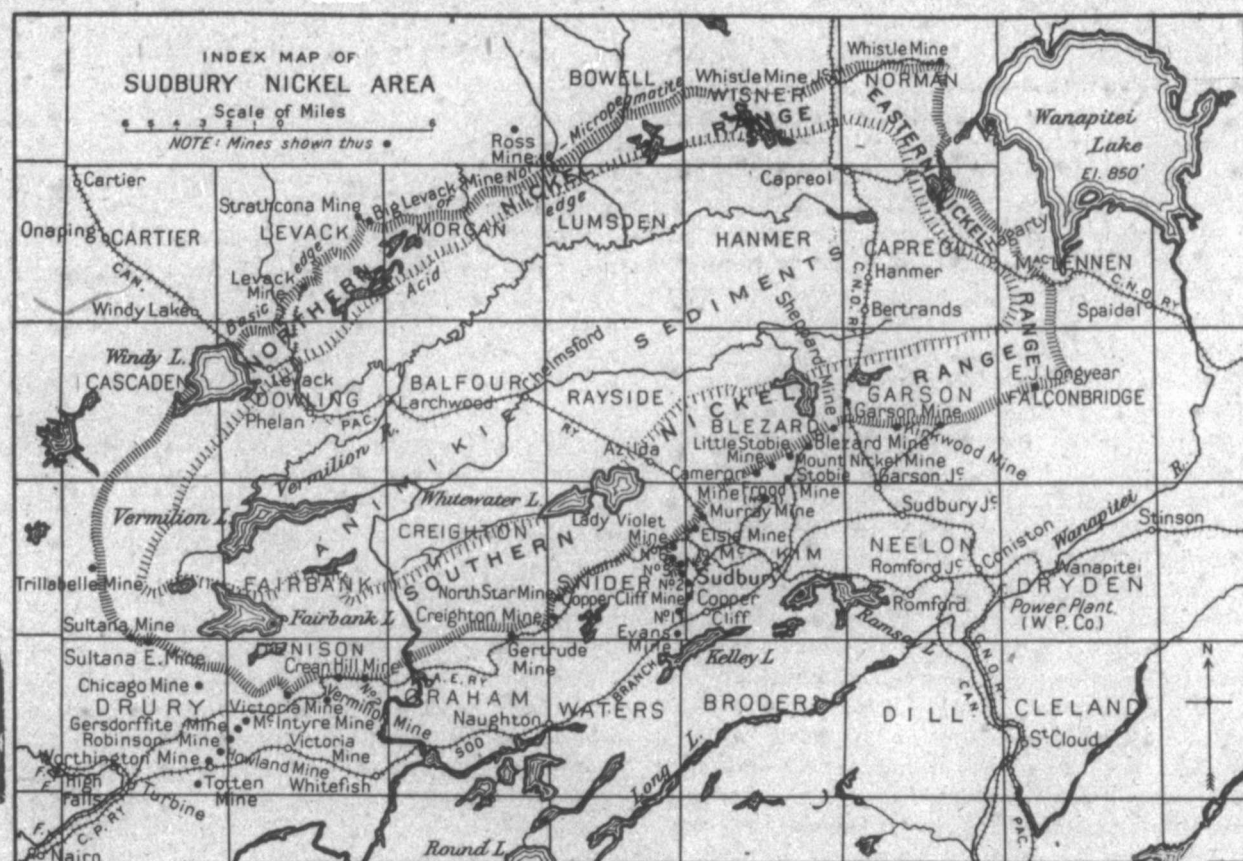
THE MURRAY MINE.

The Nickel Commissioners in a historical sketch of nickel discoveries say of the Murray mine:

"The building of the railway through the Sudbury region in 1883 quickly led to the discovery that it was rich in minerals. The first deposit of nickel ore to be actually found was what afterwards came to be known as the Murray mine. The right of way for the railway was cleared for some distance west of Sudbury in 1883, and in August of that year a blacksmith on the construction gang named Thomas Flanagan observed an area on the right of way cov-

liam, then well-known merchants of Pembroke. The former was a member for several terms in the Legislature at Toronto, and also sat for Pontiac county, Que., in the House of Commons at Ottawa.

"The patentees sold to H. H. Vivian and Company, of Swansea, Wales, who began mining operations in October, 1889, after having tested the quality and character of the Sudbury ores by smelting and refining them in their Swansea works. A smelter was erected and blown in, September, 1890; a second furnace was added a year later, and a third in 1892. These made a low grade matte, containing about 8 per cent. of nickel, which was bessemerized to a product carrying 35 or 40 per cent. nickel and 20 to 25 per cent. copper.



Map of Sudbury Nickel Area.

ered with gossan, and dug some holes in it which showed copper sulphide. When the "grade" reached the spot, a cutting in the rock was necessary, which exposed the deposit. A little later, the attention of John Loughrin, of Mattawa, afterwards for years member of the Legislature for Nipissing, who had a contract for making ties on that section of the line, was attracted by a deposit of "red mud" on the wagon road close by, and by the appearance of mineral in the rock cut. Doubtless others afterwards remembered that they, too, had noted the peculiar appearance of the place. This led to an application being made to the Department of Crown Lands by Thomas Murray on 25th February, 1884, for permission to purchase the lot 11 in the fifth concession of the township of McKim. It was accordingly patented to himself, William Murray, Henry Abbott of Brockville, and John Loughrin, on the 1st of October, 1884, the price paid being the statutory one of one dollar an acre. The mine received its name from the Murray brothers, Thomas and Wil-

liam. Mining and smelting was carried on with more or less success until 1894, when the mine was permanently closed down. The property remained unworked until it was sold for \$75,000 to J. R. Booth, M. J. O'Brien and associates, who prospected it by the diamond drill, and were successful in discovering a very large tonnage of ore previously unknown—now placed at eight or nine millions of tons. Messrs. Booth and O'Brien in turn sold to the British America Nickel Corporation, Limited, which now owns and proposes to work the mine on an extensive scale.

COLOSSUS GOLD MINES.

Another property in Munro Township is being opened up with bright prospects ahead. This is the property formerly known as the Maloof claims, recently purchased by Mr. A. G. C. Dinnick, 12 King Street East, Toronto, and now to be operated under the name of the Colossus Gold Mines Limited. The property comprises the four original Maloof claims and three other claims known as the Eby claims, all of which adjoin the Burton Vet on the south and west.