

Red Eagle Gold Mining Company, LIMITED

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Capitalization :
\$1,200,000.

Shares, Par Value \$1.00,
Fully Paid and Non-Assessable.

Treasury:
500,000 Shares

Provisional Directorate:

President—W. H. FIFE, Fife Hotel, Tacoma, Wash.

Vice-President—WM. BENNISON, Rossland, B. C.
Managing Director—J. W. COVER, Rossland, B. C.

Secretary Treasurer—T. G. ELGIE, Rossland, B. C.

Consulting Engineer—C. W. CALLAHAN, London, Eng., and Rossland, B. C.

Properties & Mines: RED EAGLE and RED POLE, in the famous South Belt—Trail Cree Mining District, B. C.,—adjoining Mayflower and Curlw.

Assays of ore from surface of Red Eagle give results ranging from \$20.00 to \$28.80. The Red Eagle has been surveyed, and a crown grant applied for. The price of Red Eagle Treasury Stock is 10 cents.

The work of development has commenced, and will be prosecuted vigorously.

Intending investors are invited to examine the Red Eagle properties.

For prospectus and full information, address:

Remittances may be made through the Manager of the Bank of
British North America, Rossland, B. C.

WM. BENNISON & CO., Mining Brokers,
Shaw Block, Rossland, B. C.

The output for the month of October shipped to the Trail smelter aggregated 5,037 tons; the Le Roi, 3,400; War Eagle, 1,240; Evening Star, 27; Poorman, 120; Josie, 225; and miscellaneous, 25 tons.

The War Eagle, as an example of the deposits, shows a distinct fissure vein, with well defined walls, varying from 1 foot to 20 feet and over in width of solid ore matter. Faults are not uncommon, varying from small distortions to a throw of some distance.

At the Le Roi it is stated that at 450 feet the ore was 60 feet in width, 20 feet of which was said to run 500 in gold and copper, and 40 feet \$25. Some of the claims are opened up by tunnelling, and have a great advantage in mining cheap. Wages in the camp are reasonable, and the ore can be readily extracted from \$2 to \$3 per ton in the big mines.

It might be of interest to note that the product of the smelters for the year 1896 to the middle of October has been:

	Tons.
Nelson (Half Mines), copper-silver matte.....	1,923
Pilot Bay, silver-lead bullion.....	1,612
Trail smelter, copper-gold matte.....	2,516

Total..... 5,451

East of the Rossland district the copper contents in the veins appear to increase, and in the Boundary camps some important copper veins are being developed, as an example of which the Mother Lode claim is stated to have from 100 to 150 feet width of iron sulphide, with gold and silver and a large percentage of copper extending for 1,000 feet on the claim, the foot-wall being limestone and the hanging phylloitic rock.

To the west of this again free-milling gold ores occur in granite and in schistose quartzite alongside of the granite. One of these veins on the Cariboo claim in Camp McKinney has been milled with profit in a 10-stamp mill for the last several years. The Fairview camp in this district also has some well defined veins, which in places carry pay-shoots of free-milling ore.

In the northern part of British Columbia, reached by the old Cariboo road, the development up to the present has been chiefly alluvial, one hydraulic mine, the Cariboo, having cleaned up \$120,000 during the past season. A number of alluvial mining enterprises are under way, and there is little doubt that the Cariboo, which has produced a very large amount of gold from its placers, will still be a large factor in the gold output of Canada.

Quartz veins occurring in Cariboo, in the Cariboo schists, are very numerous. In some cases they are extremely irregular and in others well defined veins can be traced for long distances, the former, however, being the characteristic condition. Owing to freight expenses, prospecting and development have almost been entirely confined to placers. The quartz veins so far exposed carry their values in the sulphur, a very small proportion of the values only being free-milling. Some attention is now being paid to the quartz in the Cariboo, and it is inevitable that paying propositions will be developed. A railroad is very badly needed into the country, and only gilt-edged properties could stand the present expenses.

Nearer the railroad, also to the north, an immense deposit of quartz of a free-milling grade is being developed in Lillooet, and the general opinion of those interested is that there is enough ore in sight for a very large mill. Specimens from the deposits show much free gold.

On the west coast and on Texada island many prospects show very favorable samples of copper, which is said to carry gold in some instances. A sample of tin ore (a cassiterite crystal with copper pyrites) was shown me by Mr. Pellew-Harvey at Vancouver as a forerunner of tin on the coast.

Dredging for the sand on the lower reaches of the Fraser is also receiving some attention, and the failures with suction type of dredging will likely lead to the adoption of the Center bucket dredge, which is being so successfully used in similar operations in New Zealand.

On Vancouver island development of refractory gold ores has been carried on in Alberni district, and is reported to have been successful in some instances. Hydraulic gold washing is also reported to be successful in the same district.

The East Kootenay district has not yet been opened up, and owing to difficulties of transportation it is almost impossible to have any satisfactory development, though free-milling gold, copper and silver-lead ore are reported to exist to a very considerable extent in the different camps where prospecting has been carried on. One mine, however, the North Star, has opened an immense body of silver-lead, and, notwithstanding the great expense of shipment, has been able to work with considerable profit. Most of the claims are depending largely upon the building of the Crow's Nest railroad, which will not only open a means of direct communication, but will bring coke from the Crow's Nest Pass coal fields to smelters in East and West Kootenay.

The coking coal is also known in two other fields in, or adjacent to, British Columbia. In the Nicola a 5-foot seam of excellent bituminous coal is known to make a good coke, and there is also a deposit on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway in the Northwest Territory which could furnish coal for the eastern part of the province tributary to the main line of the railroad.

The promise of a speedy development of great mineral wealth in British Columbia seems to exist, and the next few years will see a great advance and marked changes in the province.—W. Hamilton Merritt in the Engineering and Mining Journal.

THE GOLD PLACERS OF SIBERIA.

In his report on the gold mines of Eastern Siberia, Mr. E. D. Levat says that the first point which strikes one on examining the map of the gold-bearing deposits of Siberia is the wide diffusion of the auriferous placers over the surface of this great country. They are not, however, scattered in a uniform manner. The importance of Eastern Siberia as a producer of gold reaches fully one-half that of the whole Russian Empire, but from a geological point of view the phenom-

ena of the occurrence of gold appear more or less all over Siberia. If we start from the gold-bearing deposits of the Oural, the earliest worked, or as one might say the cradle of the mineral industry of the country, we find an uninterrupted series of gold-bearing deposits as we go eastward. The Orenbourg Steppes form the continuation of the Oural; then comes the Semipalatinsk region upon the Upper Irtysh where the number of placers worked is increasing very rapidly. Southward from this region extend the placers partly prospected, in the neighborhood of Verny, or further yet those east of Tashkent, which show that the gold-bearing formation extends over the great extent of country in Central Asia, which has more recently passed under Russian control. To the eastward again we find the important mining districts of Central Siberia in the basins of the Obi, the Tom and the Yenisei, the latter including two groups, that to the southward of Krasnoyarsk and the valleys of the middle and upper Tongouska. Crossing Lake Baikal, we enter to the north the basin of the Lena, with the rich placers of the Olekma and the Vitim. To the South, in the Transbaikal, are the districts of the Onon, the Oud and the Chilka. Finally, to the east in the Amour Basin we find the placers on that river, with its affluents the Zeya, the Boureya, the Oussouri and the Amgoun.

All over this region for more than 7,000 versts the gold-bearing placers are remarkably uniform. They are found in the ancient formations, schists, mica-schists, eruptive and crystalline rocks, showing that their origin may be attributed to the Azoic period, or at least to the Silurian epoch. On the other hand, if the origin of gold can be traced back to this early period the formation of the placers is recent, and the secondary deposits have been made at a time when the river valleys, and, in fact, the general orography of the country differed very little from that of to-day. In these alluviums we still find the remains of the mammoth, the rhinoceros and other animals, which would place them in the Post-Tertiary period. From this it results that the Siberian deposits are found at the bottom of the present river valleys, having usually little longitudinal fall, and covered only by recent earth and turf resulting from vegetable decay.

These characteristics clearly differentiate the Siberian deposits from the Miocene placers of California, which were formed under an orographic regime so different from that of the present day that in many cases the old gold-bearing river beds are not only above the present valleys, but are even cut by them at a right angle. It would be an interesting study to see if this remarkable similarity in the constitution of the Siberian placers does not correspond to uniformity in their origin or at least to the existence of general causes common to all of them.

It is, perhaps, too early to undertake a study of this kind, because the materials for it are still somewhat limited, especially in the Transbaikal. Although many placers have been worked in that region, there are very few where anything more has been done than

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