

THE TRANSVAAL GOLD MINES.

The recovery from the depression caused by the political trouble in the Transvaal has progressed so far that the August output of gold reported by the Witwatersrand mines is the largest yet made in one month, amounting to 212,428 crude ounces. For the year the production is still behind that of 1895, the eight months ending August 31, having been 1,470,803 crude ounces this year, against 1,516,573 crude ounces last year. The prospect seems to be that the production will keep up to the August level, at least, and in that case the total for 1896 will be about \$39,300,000, or but slightly above that of 1895.

Somewhat better conditions now prevail on the Witwatersrand than for some time past. The supply of native labor is better, so much so, in fact, that the Chamber of Mines has been considering the question of a general reduction of wages. The average paid natives at present is 2s. 6d., or 60 cents a day. It is proposed to reduce this to 50 cents a day, with some further provisions as to food and allowances, which will bring the saving to the companies up to 15 or 20 cents a day to the man or per "boy" as the African laborers are generally called. Much is also expected from the new prohibitory law, since it is said that the average number of men daily unable to work on account of drink, was one-eighth of the whole number. Of course there are the possibilities of illicit liquor-selling; and also the possibility that lower wages and difficulty in getting drunk may deter the natives from coming to work as they have done. In any event the supply must be constantly renewed, since the African will not keep steadily at work for any length of time.

It is no secret that the average decrease in the average yield per ton at many of the mines is a source of anxiety to the managers, and that they are generally considering the best way of reducing costs. The cutting of wages in one step in this direction if it can be carried out; others are looked for in the cost of water-supply and of fuel, but it will be some time before this can be realized. The larger number of the mines have never had ore running above \$12 or \$13 per ton, and, in a number of cases, the value is falling with death to \$10 or below.

A new source of production is found in the reports for July. In addition to gold from the mill and tailings, the Robinson reports some returns from slimes. These have been hitherto rejected from the tailings which were sent to the cyanide vat, but are now being treated by a new process, which is said to promise a paying return.

MINING IN BRITISH INDIA.

According to the recently issued report of Mr. James Grundy, chief inspector of mines for British India, for the year ending June 30th, 1895, the total number of mines inspected was 367, of which 174 are coal mines, 66 mica mines, 35 limestone mines and 46 stone mines. Other substances mined include salt, fire-clay, slate, plumbago, manganese, gold, ruby, sapphire, spinel, soapstone, fuller's earth and borax. The total number of persons employed during the year at the coal mines is stated to have been 25,768, but returns were not received in every case. Of this number 5,919 males and 3,113 females were employed above ground and 13,485 males and 3,251 females below ground. The total output of coal during the year was 2,559,967 tons.

AUSTRALIAN MINT RETURNS.

While the receipts of the Australian mints do not cover the full production of gold by any means, they are of interest as indicating the general course of the output. The reports for the six months ending June 30th give these receipts as follows:

	1895	1896.	Changes.
Melbourne Mint.....	57,944 oz.	557,000 oz.	In. 19,056 oz.
Sydney Mint	370,619	345,325	Dec. 22,294
Total.....	908,563	902,325	3,238.

The Melbourne Mint supplies come chiefly from Victoria, South Australia, West Australia and Tasmania; those of the Sydney Mint from New South Wales and Queensland.

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. ROY & 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.

The prospectus of the Cambridge Gold Mining Company has been withdrawn. It offered the Public Treasury Stock at 5 Cents and the Company has no more to sell at that price.

The present quotation is 8 Cents, at which orders will be filled by the Company's brokers.