

The Pure Gold Mining Co., Limited.

Capital Stock :
1,000,000.

1,000,000 Shares, Par Value \$1.00
Fully Paid and Non-Assessable.

Treasury Stock:
400,000 Shares.

Head Office, Rossland, B. C.

Mines, Christina Lake, Trail Creek District.

OFFICERS AND TRUSTEES.

W. C. ARCHER,
President.

J. M. O'TOOLE,
Vice-President.

D. D. BIRKS,
Treasurer.

ALBERT P. HUNTER,
Secretary and Manager.

A. H. MCKAY,
Trustee.

The property of the company consists of three adjoining full claims, known as "Pure Gold Group," and named the "Pure Gold," "Libby," and "Escort" mineral claims, all prior locations, with perfect titles, vested in the company. There is a well-defined ledge 30 feet wide, traceable through the claims for a distance of 2,000 feet. Six men are now at work on the Trilby and good assays have been obtained. Twelve feet from the mouth of the tunnel an assay of over \$20 was obtained. Work will be carried on without cessation, and good results are confidently anticipated.

Fifty Thousand Shares of Development Stock are now on the market at 5 cents.

Prospectus and full information will be furnished on application to

ALBERT P. HUNTER, Sec. and Man., Rossland, B. C.

THE LONDON MAIL ON ROSSLAND.

ROSSLAND, B. C.

"Gold or dross: Rossland or dross land?" said a clerical wit to me at Revelstoke, where we changed cars for the Kootenay country.

Even he had been attracted thither: what a cure of souls was there; what unparalleled opportunities for evangelization—and a parish!

The human tide never flags—lay and cleric—rich and poor, worker and idler, Jew and Gentile, European, Asiatic and American—it does not wait for train or boat to carry it, but comes pouring irresistibly into the magic town, which, rumor says, is built on a bed of gold.

Rossland sprang up like a mushroom, in a single night; and its population, now comprising some 8,000 souls (and a number of Chinamen) is larger by several dozens every sunset than at dawn. There may be poverty in Rossland, and that, too, of the grim, ugly, mining-camp sort; there may be more empty stomachs than coined dollars and quarters; there may be shivering forms and much human misery; but—there is gold! The seedy-looking man who comes in with twelve ounces of ore from his new claim on Trail Creek may not have had any breakfast; but it is not improbable that he will have a dinner that would make a Roman glutton ashamed of his slim and slender orgies. Tomorrow that man will have sold his mine for \$5,000 to a speculator, and the next day the speculator will be floating a company with \$100,000 capital! It is stupendous—this recklessness with which big figures are handled.

Millions pass as easily through the lips of these seedy-looking men in Rossland as units. The town is full of sharks and speculators, there is much lying and cozening, and hundreds of thousands of pounds are invested, which may prove to be as good as thrown into the sea. But after all, this fact remains, Rossland is the metropolis of a nearly inexhaustible gold-bearing country, and Rossland today is the greatest gold-copper mining camp on the face of the earth!

The first mines located on Red mountain, the Le Roi, Centre Star and War Eagle, are today worth \$10,000,000. Many other mines are actually shipping ore and bullion. But it was the successful working of the Le Roi that first brought Kootenay into notice and called Rossland into existence. And when this company began paying dividends, a rush of prospectors, miners and speculators set in. Yankee capital was attracted, and money began to be spent in the development of prospects and the creation of a city.

Rossland, when you take everything into consideration, is not a bad sort of place—architecturally speaking—for a town two years old. Its main street, Columbia avenue, has recently been graded up, and is now equal to the heavy traffic it has to support daily. Two and three storied frame-houses are going up on all sides, and the other day the corner-stone of the first brick structure in Rossland was laid with imposing ceremonies by Lieutenant-Governor Dewdney. Rossland boasts of thirty hotels, dozens of stores, two char-

W. A. MCKENZIE.

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MCKENZIE & COMPANY, MINING AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS

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Many mining properties and choice Rossland lots for sale.

Office of *WHITE BEAR MINING & MILLING CO.* and *GOLDIE RENE MINING CO.*

COMMERCIAL BLOCK
17 COLUMBIA AVE. EAST

ROSSLAND, B. C.

tered banks, several churches, electric light, waterworks and two daily and three weekly papers.

Mining is no longer the mining of the past. The new scientific methods of extracting gold from low-grade ore are at the bottom of Rossland's success. "It is not a high-grade camp," said an expert to me today. "I doubt if the ore of Rossland district, taking it altogether, will produce more than \$8 or \$10 a ton. But we have more of it than anywhere else; and new machinery enables us to extract it at a profit. Last year the Le Roi mine alone shipped out of Rossland a quarter of a million in bullion. This year it is estimated it will ship three-quarters of a million. What we want is more smelters and machinery, and all ore will be profitable. It would take 50,000 men a complete century to exhaust the gold ore in this province. It is practically inexhaustible; but it is no use trying to mine it in the old way."

Nuggets and "free-gold" will soon be as extinct as the buffalo. Therefore, you can see that it is to the engineers rather than to the gold-hunters that credit should be given for this immense production of the precious metal in new fields.

THE DINGLEY BILL AND ORE.

The Toronto World says:

"Should the government at Ottawa decide to impose an export duty on lead ores the move would be hailed by a great number of British Columbians.

"The tariff bill now being put through by the United States congress makes the duty on lead in ore 1 cent; lead in bullion, etc., 2 cents; in sheets, pipe, etc., 2½ cents. And, as will be readily seen, the purpose of this impost is to encourage the importation of Canadian and other outside lead in the ore, and to discourage the treatment of such ores in Canada. It has been proven beyond any question that these lead ores are necessary to the successful operation of the American smelters, and that fully one-third of their capacity would be closed down if it were not for Canadian and Mexican ores.

"In other words the American smelting men and

legislators wish Canadian ores to be accorded favorable consideration, so that they may not be treated by Canadian plants.

"An eminent United States mining authority says on this point: 'It must be taken as a primary proposition that the lead can not be kept out of the United States. It must come in, and will come in; if not in one way, in another. Therefore, we hold that it should come in in raw material, and form the basis for American smelting and refining, and serve the best purpose to the largest number of American miners of refractory ores.'

"By imposing an export duty on lead in the ore, the government would discourage its shipment to the United States and help to establish smelters on this side of the line."

An export duty on lead ore would be simple insanity. Granted that protection is a justifiable tax in order to stimulate an infant industry, the infant industry of mining cannot afford to pay taxes to encourage smelting. An export duty on ore would stimulate smelting on this side. But where ore can be smelted as economically on this side as on the other the difference in transportation charges forms a sufficient premium. Where ore can be smelted more cheaply on this side it will be smelted. Consequently, it is only where the mine-owner would lose that an export duty would in any way benefit smelting. If it were only a question of losing so much per ton on the ore mined, it might be said that the Canadian mine-owner could stand it to encourage Canadian smelting. But freight and treatment are ominous words to the mine-owner. A very small difference in the cost of treatment per ton may mean, and does mean, an enormous difference in the number of tons reduced below the profit minimum of value. In this way mining differs from ordinary manufacturing.