

understand that in nearly every case appeals are being made and there is no doubt that in many cases there will be a long and bitter fight for possession. Meantime, of course, business is blocked to a large extent owing to the fact that no titles can be reached, and no one is inclined to spend much money in the development of claims under these conditions. Of course, the opportunity of belated prospectors who have organized for the purpose of acquiring claims thus thrown open for prospecting is not being neglected, and large forces of men are now at work following up the work already done by the original discoverers in the hope of developing something valuable enough on which to hold the claims. To my mind, should they succeed in so doing, more particularly by the mere development of the vein on which an original discovery had been made, they are only doing gratuitous development for the benefit of the original discoverer. However, that of course is a matter that will have to be decided by the courts later on."

We have once or twice before mildly suggested to our estimable contemporary, the *London B. C. Review*, the desirability of making certain of the authenticity of its Canadian mining intelligence before commenting thereon. However, the *Review* has again ignored this warning, and in its issue of Sept. 9th, a most ridiculously ignorant leading article appears on the subject of the new cobalt-silver district of Coleman Township, Ontario. If our contemporary would obtain and peruse the excellent reports of the Ontario Bureau of Mines and, if we may be pardoned the egotism, if he would only read the *CANADIAN MINING REVIEW*, he would have known, some time ago, that the new district has not produced any two and a quarter millions of dollars "within a few months." Also we regret to advise the *B. C. Review* that the *Toronto Globe* is notorious, on this side of the water, for the inaccuracy of its statements whenever it chooses to print anything respecting mines or mining. The statement attributed to the *Globe* that "for transportation alone \$200 was paid on a carload of 23 tons" may be correct, but when it makes the statement that \$25 per sack of 140 lbs. have been charged for treatment it is dreaming, it is "away off," and it needs a very large dose of somebody's Fruit Salts. Finally, we regret that our contemporary has so mixed up the Hudson's Bay Company, a corporation several hundred years old, with a little one or two months old mining company, as to attribute to the big imperial Hudson's Bay Company an interest in claims in this section. We beg the *B. C. Review* to get a few geographies, encyclopaedias, Government reports and other sources of information, and to religiously dig into and absorb them before undertaking to make further editorial announcements concerning Canada and things Canadian.

It is stated that before undertaking a revision of the mining laws of the Province, the Ontario Government hopes to secure an expression of

opinion from all interests directly or indirectly affected, and that consequently meetings of mining men in the chief productive centres should, it is suggested, be held with this object in view. While no harm, and possibly some good might be accomplished by the holding of meetings in the various mining sections, yet the only way by which the mining community can adequately present their wishes with some fair degree of unanimity is by calling a convention to meet at some central spot, more appropriately at the capital of the Province, at which the delegates attending would represent, not only localities, but interests and classes. If some such action as this be not taken the Government will have so much conflictory evidence to sort out and attempt to reconcile, that a wise administration would postpone indefinitely the proposed revision; while an unwise one in attempting to please all would produce a law which would satisfy none, since it would be unworkable. If the Ontario Government is, as we believe, honestly desirous of giving the Province a good mining law, it should itself take steps to encourage a meeting of representative mining men to give their views on the suggested revision. Matters, too, would be enormously facilitated and the likelihood of a speedy reconciliation of differences assisted by the attendance, which could doubtless be arranged, of expert advisers, such, for example, as Dr. Raymond, of New York, or other authorities on mining law, whose experience and advice would be invaluable. A representative convention would be productive of infinitely more satisfactory results than a commission, while it would also be a less expensive luxury.

The "Big Four" schemers, whose methods have previously been exposed by the *MINING REVIEW*, are again at their tricks, as witness the following paragraph from a recent issue of the *Vancouver World*:

"Riches in the rough may be seen by the passerby in the window of the Dominion Trust Company, Hastings Street, the said riches being gold-copper ore, which would make a prospector's eyes fairly glisten. The samples shown are from the celebrated Big Four mine, situated between the Le Roi and the War Eagle, at Rossland. They have, however, travelled far since they were cut out of the strata, having been exhibited at St. Louis, where they took first prize as being the richest in the world. Naturally, the samples are attracting much attention, more especially as it is known that the mine they came from is the subject of competition between the C.P.R. and the Great Northern railway companies, both of which find that they need it in their business. The Dominion Trust Company is placing a limited number of shares on the Vancouver market."

Anent which the *Rossland Miner* remarks that it contains hardly a word of truth, and adds:—"The Big Four is not situated between the Le Roi and the War Eagle. It is also certain that the ore of the Big Four is not the richest in the world, and it is