Mining News

Home Run Strike.

The recent strike on the Home Run group, adjoining the Mountain Chief on the east, and owned by Messrs. Moran and Greenley, of this town, has proven of far greater importance than was at first supposed, and bids fair to equal, if not excel, the showings on the several big working mines close to hand. Brief mention was made of the strike last week, to the effect that a quartz ledge, 10 to 12 feet in width, had been uncovered, and in the ledge were two eight to 10-inch paystreaks, carrying high grade copper ore, the croppings from which assayed 183 and 172 ozs. of silver to the ton.

Work has been steadily pushed upon the property since the strike was made by a force of four men, and the ledge has been uncovered by stripping and open cutting for a distance of 150 feet or more. It is of uniform width in all the openings, and the rich ore is showing on the hanging wall wherever the ledge has been exposed.

Another important feature of the ledge, and probably the most important, is the fact that it carries six or eight feet of ore, along with the gangue, talc and decomposed ledge matter, that will run from 40 to 60 oz. in silver to the ton, and is of a character that smelters are very anxious to get hold of for fluxing purposes. A rate of $10 per ton is given by the smelters for this character of ore and little of it indeed is procurable from the mines hereabouts.

The present openings on the property being only 400 feet above the wagon road, excellent shipping facilities are at hand, all of which adds much to the importance of the property.

As was stated last week, Messrs. Moran and Greenley will force work on the showing now obtained, and are confident that with depth they will find the ledge much wider and the ore richer. However, even if their hopes in this respect are not realized, and the ledge remains at its present width and the ore of the same value, they have a big thing in the Home Run. The paystreaks of high grade ore are strong and apparently inexhaustible, and the immense body of low grade stuff will make the property a heavy shipper. Spatterings of galena and grey copper are to be found all through the ledge, and very little stuff is thrown into the dump that does not have the right sparkle.

This is not the first time Messrs. Moran and Greenley have been associated with the development of important mining property in the Slocan. It was under their management that the Queen Bess was put upon a producing basis, and in the sale of the property they received large sums of money in payment for their holdings.—New Denver Ledge.

Slocan Mineral Float.

The owners of the Ohio, on Ten Mile, are sinking a shaft on the lead.

P. Lindquist, D. McPherson and Dan McCuaig are doing assessment on Ten Mile. Last week the Northwest Mining Syndicate, through W. H. Sandiford, made a cash offer for the Galena Farm.

The Turris has put up over 60 sacks of high grade ore during development. It averages upwards of 400 ounces per ton.

The recent find on the Wonderful is turning out a fine thing, giving the property a certainty of making a good mine.

The ledge on the Mary Durham has widened to about 15 inches, and work on the incline shaft will be pushed to greater depth. It is now down 35 feet on the ledge.

The ore chute encountered last week in the face of the Neglected tunnel has widened to from four to eight inches. It is mostly zinc blend, an inch or two of clean steel galena running with it. Recent assays give, from the galena 107 ozs. silver and 46 per cent. lead, and from the zinc blend 46 ozs. silver.

Kamloops Camp.

The excellent showing encountered on the Pot Hook last week continues to hold good. Drifting has been done on the north side of the vein and is all the way in the same quality of ore. This conclusively proves that there is a large body of good concentrating ore on the property. Already considerable ore which will repay concentration is on the dump. The drift in the south cross-cut is still in gangue, with every probability of another pay-body being struck at an early date.

An interesting experiment is being made on the Iron Vault claim, one of the Pot Hook group, showing a strong lead of magnetic iron. A shaft is being sunk on one of these iron veins in order to test the opinion held by many experts that the iron will give place to copper with depth. The shaft is now down some 20 feet and a considerable change has already taken place in the character of the iron ore, which now carries a large amount of sulphides, and is associated with the same rock as that in the Pot Hook shaft. This is certainly most encouraging, and should the improvement continue to a depth of 50 feet a drift will be run from the shaft at the 240 foot level and strike these bodies at a depth which should produce some good ore chutes.

Assessment work is being done on the Laura H., at Jacko lake, belonging to Messrs, Redman, Howell and Outhett. A splendid contact of olivene vein stuff, with a syenite formation, has been traced a considerable distance, and an opening made shows about 18 inches of decomposed vein matter. At the point of contact a fair amount of copper pyrites is visible, which is increasing rapidly with depth. The vein carries $2.50 in gold and 1½ oz. in silver. Other openings will be made along this contact, as there are several good showings on the claim. The veins are also traceable through the Dorothy and Pirate.

Improvements in Iron Mask.

S. W. Hall, superintendent of the Iron Mask, has returned from Spokane. He had been in attendance at the annual meeting of the company and in consequence of his representations he was authorized to increase the size of the ore bin of the mine forthwith to three times its present capacity, which will make it hold 200 tons and will enable the company to ship at least 50 tons a day. He also received instructions to put on five new machines and put on about 40 new men. The east shaft is to be sunk another 100 feet, making it practically 300 feet deep, and all the different levels are to be opened up. The whole of the property is to be thoroughly developed. The cost of the new machinery to be put in will be about $4,000. There is plenty of ore in sight in all parts of the mine, and the company has decided to work vigorously in getting it out.

Around Ymir.

R. C. Pollett is in Ymir in connection with the Nevada mineral claim, operated by the American Eagle Company, and work will be started almost at once. The Rising Star group, consisting of the Rising Star, Rising Sun and Topsy L., adjoining the Porto Rico, are under a short option for stocking, subject to an engineer's report, for $500,000 in one million shares of fifty cents each. A lot of development work has been done, sufficient to apply for a crown grant. The ledge, which is fourteen inches on the surface and four feet at a depth of thirty feet, assayed from $8 to $50.

James Oleson is here and intends to commence work on the Last Chance on Round mountain.

Concentrates are being steadily shipped from the Ymir mine and when that is finished the ore will be commenced on. The month of May will be a record one for the Ymir Mines, Limited.

J. Goodlad and Hector McLarty are back from the Union Jack group, but they report the snow is still too deep for operations.

Tete Jaune Cache.

Fred. Holiday, F. Morin and J. Longtin arrived in Golden last week from Tete Jaune Cache where they had spent the winter prospecting Swift Current Creek. The party reached Swift Current on October 19th and set to work to prospect the creek, which work was continued till December 10th. Excellent prospects were obtained, showing from 5 to 30 cents to the pan. No bedrock work was done, but the depth to bedrock where the party located at the foot of the falls is not very great—not more than 12 feet and in some places the bed rock can be seen sticking up through the bed of the creek. The best prospects were got below the canyon, the wash running 15 to 20 cents to the pan. The gold taken from rim-rock was very coarse, and there is every prospect of rich ground being got at bed-rock. The party located 600 feet of ground and towards the mouth of the creek gold was also found but was fine. The creek is rough, with big boulders, and some of it will be hard to handle but a good deal of it can be worked at any time.

There is abundance of gold-bearing quartz in the vicinity of Tete Jaune, the gold being visible to the naked eye, and this quartz covers an area of six or seven miles. The formation changes 40 miles this side of Tete Jaune Cache and the party reckon this country has a great future before it as a quartz mining field.

There are other creeks there which show good prospects and on which no ground has yet been located. These are: Baptiste Creek, 14 miles below Swift Current, and Quartz Creek, 7 miles further on. On both of these creeks colors worth 10 to 15 cents to the pan can be got right along.

A Splendid Water Power.

On the No. 1 and Highlander, which are being operated by an Eastern syndicate at Ainsworth, a four-drill Ingersoll-Sergeant plant is being installed. This plant is to be actuated by water power. The water has a head of 1,080 feet, which gives a hydraulic pressure of 440 pounds to the square inch at the water wheel. This is the highest head of water used to operate any mining plant in the Dominion. The water, though limited in quantity, develops in the neighborhood of 100-horse power. This power will be used to operate a mill and concentrator plant with and also to run the drills in the mine.

East Kootenay.

A great deal of development work with the most encouraging results is being done in the St. Mary's district of East Kootenay. Steady work has been prosecuted all winter on the claims operated by the Pyramid Kootenay Syndicate on Pyramid creek, whose British Columbia representative is Captain Petty. Adjoining these is the Blue Peter on Alki creek, on which some 80 feet of work has been done. The claims belonging to the Pyramid Copper Syndicate were also worked all last summer with satisfactory results, and work will be resumed on them at an early date. The ore on these claims is copper and pyrrhotite. There are two distinct series of ledges through that part of the country, one consisting of copper, pyrrhotite and quartz, and the other of copper, galena and calcite.

The government is building a trail, which branches up from the trail from Fort Steele to Pilot Bay through the White Grouse country, coming out to the lake again at Sanky. The government last year also built several miles of a wagon road that runs up into the St. Mary's country to the Sullivan group near the North Star mine.

A considerable amount of work is also being done on a number of claims on Crawford creek, on White Fish creek and on the site of St. Mary's Lake. A great deal of work has been done on the Sullivan group, which is about 14 miles east of the properties first mentioned, while the North Star adjoining may be called a mile.

The ore in the two latter properties is a galena.

Bought the Bunker Hill Group.

Messrs. J. J. Warren, of Toronto, and John Y. Cole, of Rossland, have purchased from John R. Reavis, T. R. Newman and George D. Munk the Bunker Hill group on Proctor mountain in the Pend d'Oreille river country. There are two claims in the group, the Bunker Hill and the Mormon Girl. There are 72 acres in the claims. The former owners have been working on the group for the past three years and have done considerable in the way of development. The principal work consists of a tunnel, which has been driven in for a distance of 320 feet. Two hundred feet of this is on the vein, which is five feet in width. For over 100 feet of this distance the ore goes $9.35 to the ton in gold and silver. There are 10,000 tons of ore in sight and about 200 tons on the dump. There is ample water power and the intention is to erect a tramway and a 10-stamp mill at once. The tramway will have to be built over a distance of 2,000 feet. It is thought the plant will cost between $15,000 and $20,000. A force of men will be dispatched to the Bunker Hill group at once for the purpose of recommencing operations on the property.

Around Grand Forks.

A great deal of development is being done on the various claims of the West Fork district, no less than 15 or 20 properties being now working.

On the Two Brothers claim in Providence Camp, work is progressing very favorably and the shaft is now down 20 feet on a fine ledge of white quartz.

A splendid showing is reported from the Ruby near Boundary Falls. Assays of 9½ per cent. copper and three ounces silver are reported with a good lead in sight.

Work is in progress on the Last Chance in Greenwood camp, where a fine machinery plant has just been installed. It is the intention to continue the shaft down to the 450 foot level at least.

High assays are reported from the Chamberlain group on McRae creek, returns of as high as $229 having been obtained from samples recently taken out of the property. A well defined lead is in sight on the group and it gives every evidence of becoming a big property with a little more development.

Active development is now in progress on the R-Bell and Remmington in Summit camp. On the latter they have a lead 100 feet wide on the surface, and on the R-Bell there are two shafts opening up a fine ledge of gold-copper-silver ore.

On the Morrison in the Deadwood camp, it is expected that the tunnel will soon be under the shaft. From the tunnel an upraise will be made to connect with the shaft. The floor of the tunnel is under the shaft 150 feet down from the surface. When this connection is made it will give plenty of air in the workings. The shaft is down 102 feet and is in ore all the way. The ore samples $21 per ton all the way. The principal value is in gold.

Work on the Brandon and Golden Crown is progressing most favorably, the new five drill compressor having been installed. There are now about 25 men at work on the property, and there are about 200 tons of pay ore on the dump ready for smelting as soon as it can be transported to the smelter. The shaft has now attained a depth of 156 feet and crosscuts and drifts have been made on the 50 foot level, the 100 foot level and the 156 foot level. Crosscuts and drifts will be run at intervals of 100 feet as depth is attained.

James E. Walker, of Spokane, has returned from a trip up the north fork of Kettle river. He was greatly impressed with the magnitude of the development work done on Pathfinder mountain since his last visit two years ago. The Diamond Hitch and Mammoth formerly an undeveloped prospect is beginning to look like a mine. The prettiest sight he witnessed was three feet of solid ore in the tunnel averaging $33 gold per ton. Mr. Walker said that if drifting in on the ore continued successfully the Diamond Hitch bid fair to have the largest body of ore on Pathfinder mountain. He found a force of men at work on the Bertha. The shaft is down 35 feet. Five feet from the bottom the vein split, but coming together, now looked very fine. One hundred feet above an enormous body of ore, the character of which is quartz matrix, has been uncovered. The formation is porphry, with a casing of dyke, or hornebleudic rock. It is about two feet in thickness on each wall with one-half inch to an inch and a half of talc between it and the vein. The shaft will be sunk 50 feet when drifting will be started. The same ledge traverses the next claim, the War Cloud, in which Mr. Walker is interested. The property has been opened up by means of two shafts and several open cuts. The formation is a quartz matrix showing galena and iron with good gold and silver values. At the bottom of a 30 foot shaft there is three feet of good ore.

The strike on the Golden Eagle, in Brown's camp, seems to be assuming vaster proportions than was at first supposed. An enormous body of ore is in sight and assays taken last week ran up over $1,000 all values. Of course it is hardly to be supposed that all the ore will run as high as that, but still the average values are such as to insure the property's being one of, if not the highest grade property up the North Fork. Development is being pushed ahead as fast as possible, opening up the ore body and it is expected to have the mine in shape to commence steady shipments as soon as transportation is secured.

The Humming Bird Gold Mines, Limited, has been organized in Rossland to operate the Humming Bird and O. K. claims, up the North Fork, a few miles above the town. Alexander J. McMillan, a prominent mining man formerly of Montana, has been engaged as superintendent of the properties and is now in the city completing arrangements for starting work on the claims at once with a force of nine men, which will be increased as fast as room can be made in the mine. The Humming Bird and O. K. properties are counted among the best in the North Fork district and have about 100 tons of ore already on the dump, most of which carries good shipping values. Average assays of the ore will run $25 or over, while assays of $60 and even more are very common.

The vein of the Humming Bird and O. K. is a perfect true fissure and shows about three feet of high grade pyritic ore, which will pay to work from the very surface, and the development to be done is expected to produce profitable returns in a very short time.—Grand Forks Miner.

Silverton Notes.

On the Queen Fraction claim, below town, the owners have uncovered another galena bearing ledge running parallel to and about three hundred feet below the one on which the big strike was made.

The owners of the Colorado claim, Ralph Gillette, T. Motzzi and M. Domico, have just completed the assessment work on the property. With the result that they have uncovered a four foot ledge, between good walls, carrying a ten inch paystreak, that gives assay values of 83 ounces in silver and $17 in gold per ton. This claim lies just above the Hamilton group and is about two miles up Twelve Mile creek.

Another good strike of clean ore has been made on the Lone Star Group during the past week by Sam Watson and J. Tinling. There has been considerable work done on this property, a shaft has been sunk, and a tunnel run 80 feet on the vein with a fine showing of ore, numerous cuts have been run, at intervals for 250 feet along the surface on the vein, in all of which is found shipping ore. The ledge is of fair size and the paystreak of clean ore varies from two to four inches in width and runs over 100 ounces in silver and 60 per cent. lead per ton. The ore improved both in value and size as depth is gained.

The most important event last week, in the local mining circle, was the starting up of the Essex Group last Wednesday. The property after lying idle all winter has been started up with a force of six men and with H. Behne as foreman.

The Essex Group is situated directly below the Wakefield Mines and about four miles up the gulch above Silverton. Three tunnels have been driven, on what is no doubt a continuation of the Wakefield ledge, and all together over 900 feet of deevlopment work accomplished. A body of ore has been encountered in two of the tunnels, which appears to be continuous, and the third tunnel has not penetrated deep enough as yet to cut this ore body. The vein is large and the paystreak varies from three inches to a foot in width, of clean ore, is exceedingly rich, averaging 200 ounces in silver and 60 per cent. lead per ton. The ore is a cube galena, carrying some zinc and considerable grey copper.—The Silvertonian.

The Week at Rossland.

In the weekly review of work done in the camp the Rossland Miner says:

The terrible accident which happened in the War Eagle mine, whereby four miners met a sudden and awful death, has somewhat interfered with the mining business of the camp. The new machinery at the War Eagle was not turned over during the week, and the Centre Star has consequently not started to ship regularly. The Iron Mask has arranged to ship at least 350 tons per week in future, but this last week only sent down 18 tons. The Le Roi shipped steadily all week, sending down 2,173 tons to the smelter at Northport. The total shipments for the week, while falling below those of last week, are well above the average, 4,078 tons representing the output.

Work has been resumed upon the White Bear and the Deer Park developments are being rapidly pushed on both properties.

The ore shipments for the past week are somewhat lighter than for the week before, and aggregate 4,078 tons. This is, however, understood to be the minimum of the shipments from now on.

The shipments from Rossland for the week ending May 20th, and for the year to date, are as follows:

Mine.	Week. Tons.	Year. Tons.
Le Roi	2,173	30,035
War Eagle	1,887	14,294
Iron Mask	18	904
Evening Star		36
Deer Park		18
Centre Star		18
Total tons	4,078	45,305

Le Roi.—W. A. Carlyle, the superintendent of the B. A. C. properties, has not yet completed his report since his return from his recent trip to Chicago and New York. Mr. Carlyle stated on Saturday that the extensive work outlined last week had been started, but the management had not decided whether a large portion of it would be done by contract or not. The only new feature contemplated is the immediate erection of a new and more powerful compressor plant for the Le Roi, which will be operated in addition to the one on the Black Bear ground now in use. Plans for the new plant are now being prepared. The mine shipped 2,173 tons to the Northport smelter this week, and operations are being steadily pushed on. There is nothing of note to report concerning the other B. A. C. properties in the camp for the past week. Work is proceeding as usual on the Niskel Plate No. 1, Columbia-Kootenay and the Josie and Annie, while the Great Western remains closed down until the new machinery arrives.

War Eagle and Centre Star.—As might be expected under the circumstances, the superintendent of the War Eagle and Centre Star was not prepared on Saturday to make his usual weekly statement of the progress of these properties, his time being wholly taken up with the recent unfortunate accident. The new electrical compressor was not taken over during the week, and consequently the War Eagle steam compressor is not yet available for the Centre Star, and the latter property has not commenced regular shipping, as was anticipated last week. One thousand eight hundred and seven tons were sent to the Trail smelter during the week.

Iron Mask.—The annual meeting of the Iron Mask Company was held in Spokane, and Superintendent S. W. Hall, who attended the meeting, reports that the directors of the company, in consequence of his representation, have authorized him to treble the size of the present ore bins. This will enable the management to ship at least 50 tons per day. Five new machines and 40 men will be added to the present force at work, and the mine will be rapidly developed.

Iron Horse.—Three machines are at work crosscutting to the south, north and east. The south crosscut is in a distance of 190 feet, and the crosscutting of the ledge has progressed for a distance of 30 feet, and yet there is no wall in sight. The ore encountered in this ledge is of low grade. The north crosscut has been driven for a distance of 220 feet, and it is expected that it will be two weeks before the ledge will be met. The east crosscut has been driven for a distance of 75 feet, and it will be 14 days, it is anticipated, before the ledge will be met. The ledge, which has been crosscut for a distance of 30 feet, has a surface showing of about 100 feet.

Velvet.—Good progress is being made with the development of the mine, and it is looking first-class. There has been some trouble with water. Crosscutting is in progress on the 160 and 250-foot levels, for the purpose of tapping the main ledge. The large ore body was encountered some time since on the 160-foot level, but the crosscut that is being made on that level now is for the purpose of reaching the ledge by the shortest and most direct route. It is anticipated that it will not be long before the ledge will be met on the 250-foot level. Good progress is being made on the main adit. It is now in something over 250 feet. This will tap the ledge when it has been driven a distance of 400 feet from its portal. There is now only 150 feet more to run.

Mascot.—W. Y. Williams, the superintendent of the Mascot, has been absent during the week in the Boundary Creek country. Work is being pushed with the usual vigor on the Mascot. The crosscut from tunnel No. 2 is being pushed and is now in a distance of about 90 feet. Tunnel No. 3 is now in for a distance of about 620 feet. This tunnel will be driven for about 80 feet further before a start will be made on an upraise to the winze in No. 2 tunnel, which is now down for a distance of 130 feet.

Sunset No. 2.—Work is steadily progressing on both the shafts. The main shaft is now down to a depth of a little over 400 feet, and both the ore and vein are reported to be steadily widening. The management says the vein is now seven feet in width, and the ore body in it is between three and four feet in width. The management expresses itself as being pleased with the outlook.

Evening Star.—Jerome Drumheller, the managing director of the company, reports that the upraise from the upper to the lower tunnel will be finished within the next 24 hours. Its length will be 80 feet when completed. There is about four and a half feet of ore, which it is claimed, will run $28 to the ton in this upraise. Mr. Drumheller says he is greatly pleased with the condition of the property.

Minnie No. 2.—In doing the assessment work on this property a crosscut tunnel, which was being driven, intersected a new vein, the apex of which appeared in the middle of the tunnel and pitched into the mountain at an angle of 20 degrees from the horizontal. The vein shows two feet of heavy iron sulphides in a quartz gangue. There is also three feet of oxidized matter outside of the ore. The full width of the vein has not yet been determined.

Black Iron.—A promising strike has been made in this property, which is on the north side of the Dewdney trail on Big Sheep creek, and only a short distance from the Wallaroo group. In the shaft at a small depth from the surface, a vein of six feet of gold-copper ore has been uncovered. The ore assays about $20 to the ton. There is about five per cent. of copper in it.

White Bear.—The work of pumping the water out of the workings was commenced on Friday. The task, it is thought, will be finished by Saturday next. Then the intention is to sink the shaft to the 400-foot level.

Southern Belle and Snowshoe.—Work in the winze is still shut down on account of the inflow of surface water.

Deer Park.—A full force is at work on the Deer Park under the superintendence of William Tregear. The operations are being confined to the lower workings.

Iron Colt.—Work continues on the drift from the main tunnel, which is now in a distance of 200 feet. The vein that is being drifted on is looking fairly well.

Douglas.—Work continues on the recent find in the 250-foot tunnel, where an ore body 30 feet in width was encountered. The ore seems to be improving in quality.

Jumbo.—The work of extending the lower tunnel 100 feet is in progress. The tunnel had been driven for a distance of 235 feet when the contract was let.

Esquimalt.—In doing the assessment work and while sinking in No. 2 shaft, a showing of from 18 inches to two feet of ore and ore matter has been met.

Homestake.—Crosscutting south from the main drift on the 200-foot level. There were no new developments to note.

Lookout Mountain.

The Gladiator, Majestic and Jubilee mineral claims on Lookout mountain, have been acquired by a syndicate, which claims to possess ample funds for active and continuous development, crown granting, and the organization of a company to be styled the Gladiator Mining Company, Limited. Work will commence as soon as the weather will permit, under experienced management. As excellent assays have been obtained, $11 in copper and gold from surface ore, and $23 at 20 feet depth, and the locality generally has shown up well with development, good results are looked for.

Around New Denver.

A representative of Toronto capital will inspect the Fairy Queen group of claims on Ten-mile creek shortly with a view to purchase. There are three claims in the group, and they have been located since 1895. They are on the north side of the creek, and about opposite the Neepawa. There are two veins running through the property from the Oregon City claim, which takes in the valley. One of the veins—the main one—is ten feet in width, and carries a heavy oxide covering, with quartz the full width. This is freely sprinkled with zinc and galena, carrying moderate values. It has been proven that the ledge carries the full length on the group, trending slightly east of north and west of south. A number of open cuts have been run on the ledge, besides a tunnel in close to fifty feet. Good trails have been built, connecting with the wagon road. The property is most advantageously situated, with splendid water power and timber. The smaller vein, about 400 feet west and running parallel with the big lead, has not been touched as yet, though the indications are good. Further development of the group will be commenced in a few days, at a much greater depth on the vein.

The Oregon City just below the Fairy Queen group, is owned chiefly by L. Parkinson, C. Trumbull and S. Boswell, of Kaslo. Considerable work has been done, almost entirely on the smaller vein. The first tunnel is in about 200 feet, having cut the apex of the ore chute; while No. 2 is in over 100 feet, but not quite to the ore body showing above. The ore is galena, carrying a heavy combination of iron pyrites and copper. The values in silver, lead, copper and gold are fair. The last work done was on the larger vein, and the commencement made of what will be the main tunnel, as it is believed this will yet be the chief mineral carrier. Numerous seams of mineral cross-section the Oregon City, and it should make a shipping mine. Another property that will be worked so soon as the snow will permit of supplies, being taken up is the Dalhousie group, covering almost all the ground from Ten-mile creek to the Springer creek summit.

DUTCH CATTLE.

May Day is welcomed in many lands by dancing and public carnival, but in Holland it is looked upon with perhaps keener delight than the burlesque frolics of mummers can create. The month of May is hailed as the good fairy who with magic wand waves away the pungency and restores a sweet delicate flavor to the butter we have been eating during the long winter months. It is the time when the cattle are released from their confinement in the stall, from their diet of hay and oilcake. Staid old milk givers romp about in the freedom of open green meadows, and the tender grass of spring imparts its virtues to the milk, so to the butter. "Hay butter," as the winter product is called is not so strong as a "root" fed butter, but just strong enough to enable appreciation to follow the first "grass" butter. There is quite a quaint ceremony observed in dealing with the first "grass" fed butter. The majority of farmers take their produce to market and form quite a large circle of private customers. To these the farmer dictates the first offering of summer.

His black and white cows, still with their canvas jackets on, have been grazing the young shoots of new grass, and the rich milk is carefully churned and shaped into the form of a lamb. These are taken to market, but not for sale. Those who have purchased regularly are offered a butter "lamb" as a herald of what they are to enjoy if they continue to patronize the farmer, and the change is so complete, that one is inclined to order a supply to last the year through.

The typical Dutch cattle are to be found throughout the length and breadth of Holland. The greater farms, where butter and cheese making is a staple industry are in North Holland, Friesland and Groningen, South and West Holland, except Zeeland supports few farms. Utrecht representing the centre of the trade in the midlands. Within the last ten years many butter and cheese manufacturers have been established from which the greater output is exported to British ports. More recently Danish farmers have overwhelmed the English market. To an extent the Hollander has suffered for his own folly. With a substantial demand the Dutch farmer was tempted to increase personal profit by wholesale adulteration of his butter and cheese with the inevitable result—killing his own market. For the last two years the output has been placed under a special dairy commission and we are pleased to record with improved results.—Anglo-Dutchman, Amsterdam.

THE SALMON'S LEAP.

A few years ago in a fisherman's book in London (says Dr. Robert Morris, writing in Forest and Stream) we were discussing the height to which a salmon could leap, and an Englishman stated that he had known salmon to make a clean leap of twenty feet perpendicularly. This was questioned by a Scotchman present, who said that he had been on many a salmon river, and had never yet seen the salmon that could clear ten feet perpendicularly. Several different views were expressed upon the subject, and since that time I have taken occasion to measure falls in several rivers where salmon were leaping, for the purpose of determining how far a salmon can leap. The question allows of some elaboration, and several important factors must be taken into consideration. First, the character of the "take-off," or, in other words, the water from which the salmon starts below the falls. If he can start from a quiet, deep pool or eddy just below the falls, he can make

A Much Higher Leap

than if he must start from broken or shallow water. In some rivers salmon are much longer and slenderer than in others, and the slender salmon make much higher leaps than the more robust ones. A fresh run salmon may be so fat that he is clumsy, and not able to do his best at leaping; but after three or four weeks spent in the river, he may perform some remarkable acrobatic feats.

In the Washecootal river I have seen salmon thrown back time and again from a leap about six feet, and do not remember ever having seen a salmon make more than an eight-foot leap in that river. On the Olomana river I have seen salmon thrown back repeatedly from a leap of ten feet, but having been foiled several times in succession, these fish jumped approximately fourteen feet on two occasions, and sixteen feet in one instance, while I was watching them. On the Kegashka river I have seen salmon leap about twelve feet, but in this river the leaping place was not where I could measure the height of the chosen spot. On the Coal river, in Newfoundland, salmon seem to have difficulty in clearing eight feet of the fall, and this is due probably to the character of the rocks beneath the fall; but as the water from which they leaped was white water, I could not see the character of the "take-off." On the north branch of the Humber river salmon were leaping very much higher with ease over falls similar in character to those of the Ooar river. The highest leaping that I have ever seen was on the first falls of the White Bear river, in Labrador. The salmon in this river are not large, and the adult fish weighs quite uniformly from eight to ten pounds; but they are very slender, and

Have Tremendous Broad Tails.

I measured the height to which the salmon were leaping, approximately, by standing above the falls and letting my line run from the top of the falls into the pool below, and this line was marked with knots three feet apart, so that, while the distances were not measured accurately, I was able to determine that most of the salmon leaping in the falls at this point were making a leap of about twelve feet. Salmon would ocasionally leap far past this chosen spot into another chosen spot, which was approximately eighteen feet from the pool below. Reducing the question to one of mechanics, we may estimate that a salmon of ten pounds weight leaping from a still pool requires an initial velocity at the moment of leaving the water of eighteen miles an hour in order to have a momentum sufficient to carry him twelve feet perpendicularly. A velocity of twenty-three miles an hour is required for carrying this same fish eighteen feet perpendicularly.

WEDDED A FOOTMAN.

Russian society is shocked, and the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Morning Leader explains why. It seems that the Countess Wyanoff has just been married to her own footman. The countess was a young widow of high birth and great wealth. In her household was a handsome young footman who had long worshipped his mistress in secret, not venturing to betray his feelings by so much as a look. One day, the countess surprised him as he was impressing a passionate kiss on her photograph.

Instead of scolding or punishing the audacious flunkey, the countess threw her arms round his neck, kissed him and assured him that his love was returned. Marriage quickly followed, and the countess has now purchased a castle and estate in Bulgaria, where money will also procure her husband a title.

CONSUMPTION AND CANARIES.

From my own observation, I am of opinion that in many instances diseased caged birds, such as canaries, communicate tuberculosis to a serious extent among human beings. As about four hundred thousand canaries are reputed to be sold every year in the United Kingdom, and as it is stated that tuberculosis is one of the most common diseases of birds, it does not seem unlikely that the canary may have considerable influence in the distribution of tuberculous infection.—Dr. Tucker Wise, the Hospital.

The ship yard at Newport News, Va., has contracts for nearly $10,000,000 of work.

FREE! This lovely little Lady's Watch, with guard or chatelaine for selling 3 doz. of our full-sized Linen Doylies at 10c. each. Lady's Sterling Silver Watch for selling 5 doz. Doylies in latest and prettiest design. They sell at sight. Write and we send them postpaid. Sell them, return our money and we promptly forward your watch free. Untold doylies returnable. LINEN DOYLY CO., Dept., 115, Toronto

CROW'S NEST

Mr. Clute's Report - He
the Tragic Deaths of th
and Fra

Ottawa, May 19.—T
Clute, Q. C., the com
ed to enquire into the
trouble, has been pre
ment.

Hugh Mann and Ja
were partners in a c
Crow's Nest Pass rai
camp, about 80 miles
Seventh Siding, which
the end of the track.
1898, Hugh Mann eng
McDonald and E. Mc
Glasgow, Nova Scotia,
tragic death Mr. Clute
to investigate, at $1.75
Donald worked until Ja
was allowed $5.25, the
being deducted as
$12.15; medical dues, 50
cents, and charges for
E. McFraser worked fr
to January 19th, not
day, making eleven
There were $6.35
There were about sixty
two bunk houses 24x40
and two windows 30x3
up, and a door 3½x5 f
house was furnish wit
bunks, one above the
side, each bunk 6x7, le
way of about 12 feet.
one foot off the ground
bunk five feet from the
leaving from 1½ to 2 f
upper bunk and the roof
composed of cedar logs,
shape and covered with
no ventilation provided
death of McDonald and

The beds consisted
with brush on top of t
man furnished his own
two bunk houses were
commodate sixty men
15th of January McDo
Kennedy's attention wa
condition of the man o
was decided that McD
sent to the hospital and
to accompany his chum
was paid to the men
but that given them by

Inhuman Trea

They were placed in
on January 20th, side
not excessively cold. T
the Loop at seven in th
stayed all night at Jo
They were unable to
brandy and water to dri
attention was paid to
one of them was out o
the night. They were h
sleigh next day and lay
with their mouths open
to speak. At Crow's N
were taken to Mrs. Tay
house. Mrs. Taylor des
as being in a very bad c
arranged here to take th
Bull's Head, and this w
saw of them, making n
vision for them, and pro
to McLeod. There was
and the driver could not
ets on the sick men on th
never grumbled. On re
Head no doctor was to be
being absent. They rem
hours. The commissioner
fate to say that within
medical aid could be got,
duty to do this devolved
Mann and Campbell, the
at Bull's Head. Corpora
commended by Mr. Cl
would not let the men be
until a doctor saw them.
Dr. Roy, who had charge
That was on the morning
Notwithstanding all this
sent east at Mr. Campbell'
evening. Campbell would
them to stay any longer a
might die there.

No Stimulants G

The ambulance, a Dem
in which the men were
between Bull's Head and
ing, a distance of 40 miles
that evening to Willoughb
of 16 or 17 miles. No st
given them on the way.
next morning for Seventh
ing there at four in the
C. P. R. boarding car w
Joe Wark, who was in
not let them into it. The
to a box car. The am
backed up to the box car
crawled into it. The dr
blankets and a bottle of
shut the door and went to
did not see them again.
cold and at 7 next morni
below zero. There was
bunks in the car but no m
ding or furnishings. Stee
R. agent, got Kidd, Deche
to look after the sick men
a great discrepancy in th
to when they were engage
was in the employ of the
who is described by Mr. C
straightforward evidence,
was about 8 o'clock whe
the car and there was n
stove at that time. Kidd
and went to see about
Steeves said that they wo
Pincher Creek for one.
looking after the men at t
came to Kidd and said
them was going to die. Th
10 o'clock. Fraser was l
floor when Kidd got to
McDonald was too weak t
Mead arrived from Pinche
tween 10 and 11 o'clock.

Given Snow and Wat

From the time they wer
car they got nothing exce
water. Nothing was offer
no attempt was made to in
eat. All they asked for w
water. Dr. Mead says th
arrived the smoke was so
car that he had to leave th
Fraser was coiled around t
McDonald, who was at t
death, was in the bunk. H
ing from pneumonia, and
ture was 104. Fraser was
but his temperature was
same. Both had diphthe
doctor did not know it at t
ing to the poor light in th
doctor wanted stimulants, b
car was shut. He gave Fras
of a grain of morphine as
The doctor went to Steeves