

# Results Talk.

The management of the Canadian Gold Fields Syndicate, Limited, now have over 150 feet of underground development to their credit in the rich Sunset No. 2. From the beginning there has been no "let up" in the exploration and development of this fine property. The work is to be pushed more vigorously, if possible, until the Sunset is a regular producer of pay ore in quantity. With pay ore in quantity come increased share values and dividends. As an investment, therefore, the fully-paid, absolutely non-assessable shares of The Canadian Gold Fields Syndicate, Limited, at cents per share, appeal most to every intelligent investor.

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**THE WALTERS COMPANY, Ltd. Ltd., Rossland, B. C.**

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## NEW MEXICAN GOLD FIELDS

In the present universal quest for gold, the traditions of ancient mining ground are remembered and every prehistoric point is exploited anew. Our California gold mines go back through fifty years, but we write, says the Mining and Scientific Press, herewith of a region that yielded gold to the crude efforts of aboriginal miners before the first voyage of Columbus. Reference is made to the gold fields of New Mexico. There is extant a document dated prior to the uprising of 1680, signed by the commandante at Santa Fe, asking the Mexican vice-royal for an armed force to guard the transportation of a shipment of gold dust valued at over \$2,000,000, from a place some miles north of Santa Fe to the Mexican capital. Ancient workings show that centuries before the date mentioned gold was produced from that region in enormous quantities. Many who have given the subject some attention say that the La Belle district, Taos county, New Mexico, is the oldest mining community in the United States. Ancient evidences of mining indicate principally placer work, but quartz ledges are receiving the most present attention. Abundance of wood and water and a genial climate make work easier for the prospector and miner, and quite recently one of Colorado's leading railways has made that entire country very easy of access. The railroads of Colorado are a big factor in the development of that state. The Denver and Gulf road has a line almost into the La Belle district, and runs from Trinidad in southeastern Colorado to Vasquez, New Mexico, a few miles north of La Belle. Since the settlement of the Maxwell land grant difficulty there is an influx of prospectors. The ore is hematitic, changing to sulphides as depth is reached. The breast of a 500-foot tunnel in the Denmark is in \$17 ore; the Climax shows a 14-foot vein of \$9 ore. The free gold will be treated at La Belle; the concentrates and base ore will be shipped to Trinidad, the natural gateway to that part of New Mexico, a young city where water, coal, iron ore and railroad connection justify its claim to being the metropolis of southern Colorado.

The shipments of ore from Trail during January and February, 1897, do not show a tremendous increase over those for the same months in 1896. But the output for 1897 is contributed by ten mines in place of three, which is the healthiest possible symptom.

B. H. Leo, Notary Public.      A. B. Anderson.

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## A DOUBTFUL EXCUSE.

The operators who have been promoting West Australian mines in London have made much of unfavorable labor conditions in the colony as an excuse for the slow growth of the gold-mining industry and the small increase in the gold production. Recently, in answer to some representations made by the London Chamber of Commerce, the government of the colony stated that the conditions imposed by law, requiring a certain number of men to be employed on each claim, were not new, having been in force for several years without any complaint. The government further announced its readiness to undertake any reasonable modifications in the law, provided those actually engaged in mining would agree upon and present the amendments.

It does not appear that the difficulties in the case are with the labor conditions so much as with the mines themselves. Wages are high, as might be expected in a new and rapidly growing country, where labor is likely to be scarce, but the requirements of the mining law are not excessive. Its object is to secure the working of claims taken up, and to prevent the locking up of large areas by speculators who might neither work nor abandon them. In this re-

spect it is not at all probable that the law will be materially modified. It is quite evident that the excuse of labor conditions is intended chiefly for the London market.—Engineering and Mining Journal.

## THE SYDNEY MINT.

During the year 1896 the Sydney mint received for coinage 712,809 ounces of gold, value £2,610,459, of which New South Wales contributed 203,336 ounces; Queensland, 467,884 ounces; New Zealand, 36,797 ounces; South Australia, 1,487 ounces; Tasmania, 106 ounces, and Western Australia, 1,866 ounces. From this quantity of gold were coined 2,544,000 sovereigns, the remainder being used in the form of bullion. New silver coin to the value of £10,800 and bronze coin to the value of £2,800 were issued during the year, worn silver coin to the value of £5,330 being withdrawn from circulation during the same period.

## NOTICE OF MEETING.

THE first annual general meeting of Victory-Triumph Gold Mining Company, Limited Liability, will be held at the office of the Company, 7 Hart block, Columbia avenue, Rossland, on Thursday, March 25, 1897.

A. R. MACDONALD,  
Sec.-Treas. Victory-Triumph  
Gold Mining Company, Ltd.

Dated at Rossland, B. C., this 3d day of March, 1897.