A four ton shipment of average ore from the high grade ore pile to Swansea, Wales, was paid for at the rate of $54.49 per ton of 2000 lbs., the contents being gold, $3.20; silver, 7.5 ozs.; copper, 21.97 per cent.

An average sample from low-grade ore pile sent to the Trail smelter for analysis went gold, 40 cents; silver, $1.50; copper, 11 per cent.; total vslues, $23.90.

Work is being actively pushed on the claim, a force of five men being at present employed driving a tunnel to tap the ledge at a depth of about 100 feet.

Float.

Causes of Failure.

The manner in which good mining properties have proved failures through bad management is thus explained by the Denver Mining Reporter:

First, too high a valuation upon the property used as a basis of the psoposition, or rather too large an amount of stock issued in payment for the property, leaving so little stock in the treasury that its sale will not provide sufficient money to develop the claim into a mine.

The amount of stock issued in payment for a mining claim should not be more than the actual cash value of the claim at the price at which stock is to be put upon the market.

If the mining claim is worth $10,000, and the company is capitalized at $1,000,000, and it is proposed to market the treasury stock at 5 per cents, the promoter should take 200,000 shares of stock and put 800,000 in the treasury; any amount above this to which the promoter is entitled on account of services should be paid from the sale of treasury stock, and the promoter, as the representative of the company, should deal with himself as if he were a stranger. In the example just given it is proposed to sell the treasury stock at 5 cents per share; if all of the stock were sold at that price the proceeds would amount to $50,000. A company then with a stock worth $50,000 takes $10,000 of its own stock, or 200,000 shares, and with it buys a mine worth $10,000. Thus far the promoter has not parted with any property, and his 200,000 shares of stock absolutely control the property as long as the balance of the stock remains in the treasury.

Only as stock is sold from the treasury do others, as stockholders, acquire the right to be heard in control of the property.

When 200,000 shares of treasury stock has been sold the other stockholders are on equal terms with the promoter. Why should they not be? In every respect, except personal liability, the stockholders should be partners in proportion to their contribution to the corporate fund.

The usual plan, and the plan which leads to so many disasters, is for the promoter to contribute a mining claim worth $10,000 or less and take from 600,000 to 800,000 shares of stock, the equivalent from $35,000 to $40,000.

Now he attempts to sell treasury stock in order to raise money to develop the property. The shrewd investor quickly discovers that the sale of the whole 200,000 shares in