## LEGAL.

A. A. Hayward and the Lake View Mining Co. vs. the West Waverley Gold Co., Ltd.

MOTION FOR AN INJUNCTION

Before Mr. Justice Meagher in Chambers, on Tuesday, the 25th day of April, at Halifax, the plaintiff moved for an injunction to restrain defendant company from dis-charging the tailings from their stamp mill into Muddy Pond at Waverley.

It was claimed by plaintiff Hayward, one time manager

of the Lake View Mining Co., that the tailings discharged into the pond backed up the water so that it flooded back into plaintiff company's mine. because and the point racked up the water so that it flooded back into plaintiff company's mine. Defendant company produced affidavits showing that the level of the water had not been raised at all, and that the shafts of the plaintiff company were from eight to ten feet about the level of the source of the plaintiff company.

shafts of the plaintiff company were from eight to ten feet above the level of the pond.

The injunction was denied, Mr. Justice Meagher saying: "The motion for a restraining order is refused. The facts relied on by planntifs to show danger of their nine being flooded or affected by water being forced into it through the defendants operations, have been most completely met by the proof produced by defendants." An order to serve notice in the matter of the injunction was obtained by plaintiff Hayward during the absence in the United States of the manager of the defendant com-

was obtained by paintin Tayarat during the described the United States of the manager of the defendant company, and it was hoped to rush the matter through before he could return. This scheme failed.

An action for trespass and damages has been entered in the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia.

## CANADIAN COMPANIES.

The Ophir Mining Co.—This company with head-quarters at 418 Phoenix Building, Chicago, has been organized and is now actively operating the Ophir Gold mine near Bruce Station, Ontario. The property contains 154 acres and is situate, Lot 12, 3rd Concession of Galbraith, twelve miles north and and three miles east of Bruce Mines, district of Algonia. A force of 30 men are employed under direction of Supt. W. R. Wallace. An idea of the value of the ore may be gathered from the following returns of mill tests made by Prof. Fred. F. Sharples at the Michigan Mining School, Houghton, Mich:— First Sample. Total oz. Present.

First Sample. Total or. Present.
Amnt. of ore, 1,525 lbs.

Assaying silver, 2'3 or. per ton... Silver, 1'75 or.

Gold, 2'70 or. per ton... Gold, 2'6 or.
Concentrates, weight 140 lbs.

Gold, 3'33 or. Gold, 2'33 or.

Gold, 3'33 or. Gold, 2'33 or.

Assaying, silver 1'22 or. Silver, 421 or.

Gold and silver caught on copper plate (by
difference)... Silver, '54 or., Gold, 3'73 or.

Gold and silver caught on copper plate (by
difference)... Silver, '54 or., Gold, 2'00 or.

The amalgam was not removed from the copper plates at the end of this run, as we intended to continue on the following day, but an examination showed that there could not have been 2 or. of gold upon them. This led us to think that the sampling of our ore had not been carefully attended to, so on the second run particular attention was paid to this, with the following results:—Second Sample.

Total or. Present. Amnt. of ore, 1,525 lbs.....

attention was paid to this, with the billowing results:
Second Sample. Total or. Present.
Weight of ore, 2520 lbs.

Meight of ore, 2520 lbs.

Assaying silver, 2°05 oz. per ton.

Silver, 2°58 oz.

Gold, 3°68 oz.

Silver, 7°10 oz.

Silver, 7°10 oz.

Silver, 7°10 oz.

Silver, 1°10 oz.

Silver, 1°10 oz.

Gold, 3°18 oz.

Tailings, 2,200 lbs.

Assaying silver, 1°21 oz.

Silver, 1°33 oz.

Gold and silver caught on copper plates thy

difference).

"According to our assays the anadgam from the copper
plates should have yielded, when retorted, a button weighing 6°33 oz. The button we obtained weighed 5°33 oz.

This button assayed 7°70 per cent. gold, consequently
the amount of silver that we recovered upon the plates
was very nearly what our assays of ore, concentrates and

was very nearly what our assays of ore, concentrates and tailings led us to expect, while the gold found was about 1'5 oz, short of the amount that our assays called for. A small amount of this gold was left in the retort after dis small amount of this gold was left in the retort after dis-tilling the mercury, probably a small amount remained sticking to the copper plates, and possibly a very small portton was not removed from the mortar. But the losses from these sources do not account for the loss of 1'5 oz. of gold. It is a well known fact that when free gold is present, in comparatively large pieces, it is impossible to get an average sample of the ore, and I believe this to be the trouble in our assays of the ore that we feel to the stamp. This idea is strengthened by the fact, that the silver assays and the amount recovered agree very closely, and further that the free gold does not occur in the ore in quite large pieces.

"During a close examination of some of the pieces of the ore, several small pieces were found carrying quite large pieces of the free metal, these I will forward to you with the button of metal. From these facts I should say, that the amount of metal recovered on the plate, together with the assays of the concentrates and tailings would be of greater value than the assay of ore alone. The runs that we made were upon five of the seven larrels that you sent. We wished to check our results with assays before working the remaining two. We used a 40 mesh sieve, sent. We wished to check our results with assays before working the remaining two. We used a 40 mesh sieve, and expected that we would find it necessary to use a coarser one in making another run, for we could see a quantity of galena and pyrites, particularly the former going into the tails.

quantity of galena and pyrites, particularly the former going into the tails.

"Our results show that it would not be advisable to use a coarser screen than this. It will be noted that our assays of the concentrates are rather low, and of the tailings rather high. Proper adjustment of the concentrator will overcome this to a great extent. I believe it is almost impossible to get any concentrator adjusted until several tons have been run through.

When crushing to 40 mesh, it will be noticed that a large amount of galena passes into the tails. To ascertain what loss this occasioned, I assayed some of the galena (as nearly pure as I could get it) and found it to contain 235 ox. of silver per ton, with only a trace of gold, and as the amount of galena is comparatively small, the loss from this source is not great. To ascertain the nature of the pyrites, I assayed samples and found them to contain 40 oxs. of gold per ton, with no silver. This shows that every means should be taken to prevent the loss of pytic."

The mill now being built by the Doty Engine Co. of

pytite."
The mill now being built by the Doty Engine Co. of Toronto, will contain 30 stamps of 850 lbs., and, operated by 100 h.p. boiler and Corliss engine, will have a capacity of 50 tons per 24 hours. Then fine vanners are in place. The mine itself will be equipped with two 50 h.p. boilers, Ingersoll compressor and drills, Blake rock breaker, etc. No hoisting engines will be used, the ore being handled by tram cable. Superintendent Wallace describes the workings to date as follows: The vein has a dip of about 40° south to a depth of 100 feet from the lower outcrop, here it comes in contact with a fissure in the syenite which takes it up and this fissure has a trend of 15° N. of W. and outcrops at intervals for a distance of 15° N. of W. and outcrops at intervals for a distance of 15° N. for the present workings. East of this for 450 ft. the surface rises abruptly and along a cliff until the summit is reached [about 300 ft. elevation), an immense chimney of ore is exposed, with three distinct folds, the average width of which is 35-feet, through which I have made three cross-cuts and along which I am now drifting. At the lower part of where this chimney outcrops I have sunk on the vein 86 feet following the dip as above stated, about 40° south of this 170 feet and on the fissure I have sunk a shaft vertical and with the fissure, here at a depth of 90 feet I have reached a large body of high grade ore and have the driff within about 30 feet of this point, (the foot of the shaft), making the following estimate of ore, i.e. 200 feet in depth thy actual measurements, all in sight we have The mill now being built by the Doty Engine Co. of following estimate of ore, i.e. 200 feet in depth (which gives a margin of 50 feet), 30 feet in width, and 450 feet in length by actual measurements, all in sight we have allowing two ton to the yard which allows another third margin, and at half the value reported by Prof. Sharpless, we have such a value as would seem fabulous. And yet I do not believe half of the magnitude of this ore body has been estimated, nor can it be at present understood, but all the figures given can be verified anytime."

The Tulameen Improvement and Hydraulic Co. The Tulameen Improvement and Hydraulic Co. Ltd.—This company has been registered (in 1891) under the laws of British Columbia, with a capital of \$60,000, for the purpose of acquiring and consolidating certain leases known as the "Tulameen" the "Hines Creek" and the "Eagle Creek, "clams situated on the Tulameen River, in the Yale division of British Columbia. The workings are distant from Kamloops station on the line of the C.P. R., about 125 miles by wagon road and trail. The claims sowned by the commany extend from Faele Creek the C.P.R., about 125 miles by wagon road and trail. The claims owned by the company extend from Eagle Creek a distance of two and a half miles down the Tulameen River, and contain large benches or alluvial deposits of platinum and gold bearing gravel.

platinum and gold bearing gravel.

Platinum was first discovered in the gold placers of this river and its tributaries in 1887. Up to that time it had been thrown away as "white ron" by the few whites and Chinamen mining in the vicinity. Since 1887, about 1500 to 2000 ozs. per annum have been mined and sold from the shallow diggings worked by hand. This can be verified by the official Mining Report of British Columbia for 1891. The platinum was sold to Bakes Bros., of Newark, New Jersey, and Johnston Matthey, of London. In the shallow places referred to as worked by hand, the daily amount of gravel worked averaged from 3 to 4 yards per man, and the object of the present company in obtaining leases of the larger bench deposits, is to carry the water from Eagle Creek on to the ground and work from 3,000 to 5,000 yards per diem.

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The following excerpts from the report of Mr. George Attwood, M.E., F.G.S., will be of interest:—

"From all data obtained, gold was first discovered and washed in and about the bed of the Tulameer river in the year 1886, and large quantities of platinum were then found and often thrown away as it was frequently unsaleable. A large amount was sold for 50 cents an ounce; but later the agents of American firms bought the platinum on from 50 cents an ounce to seven or cieft dollars. but later the agents of American firms bought the plati-num up from 50 cents an ounce to seven or eight dollars an ounce. Mr. Thompson, who has a store at Granite Creek within 15 miles of the mines and who trades in gold dust, etc., estimates that from 14,000 to 20,000 ounces of platinum have been produced in the district and that it has nearly all come from the neighborhood of the T. I. & II. Co.'s claims as the platinum bearing ground appears to he limited to that portion of the Tulaniseen river. Eagle Creek supplies the water for the mining work and the supply at the time of inspection was fully three times in excess of what was being used. The T. I. & H. Co., own the exclusive water rights. In Eagle Creek

owing to its height above the Tulameen river and its gravel benches it is of great value as it provides the necessity

owing to its neight above the Fundance fiver and its gravel benches it is of great value as it provides the necessary power for hydraulic piping.

For cutting timber and making bozrils, &c., a saw-mill has been erected near the junction of the Tulanneen river with Eagle Creek. The power employed consists of an overshot wheel 20 feet in diameter with a four foot breast which drives a 10 inch (in diameter) circular saw having a capacity of making from 1,000 to 4,000 feet of boards a day. Across the Eagle Creek, a dam has been constructed of heavy stones and logs in a deen gorge which forms almost a natural dam, is about 25 to 30 feet across and is about ten feet deep in the centre. A water funnabout one mile in length carries the water from the dam to the present point of hydraulic working. The flume is made of one and one-half inch plank and is five feet wide in the clear, and twenty inches high except a short distance at the lower end where it is about eleven inches high. The general grade of the flume is one-half an inch The general grade of the flume is one-half an inch in twelve feet, although it is not quite as steep in some places. The foundation of the flume had to be made for in twelve feet, atthough it is not quite as steep in some places. The foundation of the flume had to be made for some distance, by blasting a bed out of the solid rock around the mountain side and the work has been weld once. For saving platinum and gold a bed rock flume has been constructed 160 feet long, about 43 inches wide at the bottom and 27 inches high with 8 inches fall in twelve feet. The flume is provided with wood block rilles 5 inches high and three abreast, and with two under currents near end for saving the finer species of metal. At the end of the flume a penstock is in place and to which is attached about 300 feet of steel pipe in to in diameter No. 14 spect, and having a monitor and and to which is attached about 300 feet or steel piper in in. in diameter No. 14 sheet, and having a monitor and justable nozzle which can be moved by hand and by which the stream of water can be directed on the gravel bench at any angle with a nozzle 4 in. in diameter. The pressure of water now being used is about 110 feet vertical and the measurement of water now being used is about 110 feet vertical and the measurement of water now being used. and the quantity about 350 to 400 miner's inches. The Tulameen river has from all appearances, gradually cut is way through the country rock until its present level is far below that it was in ancient times, and in doing soit has left banks sometimes on one side and sometimes on the other of large benches of gold and platinum bharing gravel. The benches vary in length and width according to location, and out of the four miles on the run of the river, fully one-half (say two miles) is covered with the

The cost of removing one cubic yard of gravel by the use of free water which the T. I. & H. Co., Ltd., enjoy should never exceed ten cents per cubic yard, and with use of free water which the T. I. & H. Co. Ltd., enjoy should never exceed ten cente per culic yard, and with proper management 6 cents a yard should cover all the working expenses. To estimate the quantity of platinum and gold bearing gravel on the benches belonging to the T. I. & H. Co., Ltd., is a very difficult matter, but walk on the ground will soon convince any one that the supply is enounous and that it will take a number of years to exhaust the same. The sum of \$12,000 will place the property in a strong position and enable a good profit to be made. My opinion is a favorable one and I consider the property to be one of great value.

There are some gravel benches between the Bear Creek bench and the Otter Flat on the Tulanteen river which are likely to contain platinum and gold. I have suggested

are likely to contain platinum and gold. I have suggested that leases should be obtained for the same so as in order ANALYSIS.—No. I—"Home Rule bench," one-fourth

ANALYSIS.—No. 1—"Home Rule bench," one-fourth cubic yard; 15; Sograins of platinum and fine gold. No. 2 "JerryO'Donnell bench," one-half enbic yard; 11:70 grains (7 80 gold and 3:90 platinum). Upper Bench—3 cubic yards; 17.70 grains of platinum and gold; about 40 per cent, platinum, somt mercury on gold from pan. The directors of the company are Capt. R. G. Tatlow, Vancouver; Joseph Armsttong, New Westminster; Dr. McInnes, Victoria; head office; J. Walker, secretary, New Westminster, B.C.

New Brunswick Brown Stone Co .- Is applying for New Brunswick Brown Stone Co.—Is applying lot charter of incorporation with the object of carrying on a general business for quarrying, manufacturing and purchase and sale of building and other stone. Directors: Stephen Clarke, Sackville, N.B.; Wm. Clarke, Sackville, Iosiah Wood, Sackville; Wm. Milner, Sackville, and Henry A. Powell, Sackville. Capital, \$10,000. Head office: Sackville, N.B.

The Cown Oil Co.—Is applying for charter of incorporation under New Brunswick Statutes. Capital, \$50,000 in shares of \$100. Directors: Geo. R. Sangster, Moneton: John W. Lowe, Stonehaven, and W. P. Whiteheal, Fredericton, N. B. The objects of the company are to acquire lands producing or bearing oil, the sinking of old wells and the working of such oil, the selling and dealing in oil, the erection of works and buildings, etc.

General Mining Association Ltd.—Subjoined is an excerpt of the annual report of the General Mining Association Limited, presented to the shareholders on the 218

April:—
The directors present to the proprietors their annual report, together with the accounts of the year ending 31st

December, 1892.

The sales of coal were as follows:—Sydney mine, 170,080 tons in 1892; 151,584 tons in 1891—increase, 18,496 tons. From the colliery worked by the Low Point, Barrasois and Lingan Mining Company:—Victoria mines, 108,660 tons in 1892; 96,990 tons in 1891—increase, 14,750 tons.

11,070 tons.

The profit on the year's trading, as set forth in the accounts, amounts to £13,284 18s. 2d.; brought forward from 1891, £1,060 9s. 2d., making £14,345 7s. 4d., est of which the directors propose a dividend of 10s. per share, £13,734 10s., leaving balance to carry forward, £610, 17s. 4d.