

# FISHER MAIDEN

## Consolidated Mining and Smelting Co.

Capital Stock:  
1,000,000

Shares, Par Value \$1.00,  
Fully Paid and Non-Assessable.

Treasury Stock:  
200,000 Shares

### TRUSTEES.

Judge George Turner, Frank Watson, John Riplinger, Ross Thompson, John Kirkup, W. F. Tye and E. J. Dyer.

### OFFICERS.

FRANK WATSON, President and Manager.

JOHN KIRKUP, Vice-President.

JOHN RIPLINGER, Secretary-Treasurer.

### DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

The property consists of two full claims, the Fisher Maiden and Silverton No. 2. These claims are situated on Four-Mile creek in the Slocan district, about eight miles from Silverton. A good trail leads from Silverton (on Slocan lake) to the mine. A wagon road covering the same route will be built in the spring. The property is very high grade in silver and the Fisher Maiden is already a shipping mine. There are now 200 tons of ore in transit and on the dump. Assays made by J. M. M. Benedun on Nov. 23 gave: No. 1, 330 oz. silver per ton; No. 2, 205 oz. silver per ton. Assays made recently by Robbins & Long gave: No. 1, 386 oz. silver, 56 per cent lead; No. 2, 428 oz. silver, 1.5 per cent copper. Ore body averages 15 inches in width. Prospectus of company can be seen at their office in the Stussi Block, Rosslund. *Stocks*.—All individual stock is pooled for seven months. Address for further particulars.

## FRANK WATSON, Rosslund, B. C.

### COMING FROM THE RAND.

A Transvaal man writes: "The reports of the mining in the Kootenay country, B. C., have caused more than one to pack up his kit and make for the land of the Chinook.

If half of what is reported about that country is true it's future for a white man's home is far ahead of that of South Africa, for I had the good luck of trailing through that country in 1888. Prospectors who explored that country and also the Lillooet and as far north as Soda Creek always spoke very highly of it as a mining country, and many a poor fellow would have developed their claims and become rich had they even had a grub stake offered to them as an inducement; but no, it could not be had.

The whole of the Kootenay, the Yale and the New Westminster districts, in fact west from the Purcell range of mountains to the English Bay and Burrard Inlet, Texada Island, and Alberni district on Vancouver Island, all these places were considered worthless and pronounced so by one of these so-called geologists and his clique, who were sent there to explore in the interests of some English mining company. This report, coupled with the salting of a mine and other tricks of the trade known to miners, put a damper on things for a time, until the British Columbia Government took hold of the matter and passed laws to make the holder of a claim act honestly.

The geologist belong to a class of professors whose word counts very little as to what the bowels of the earth contain, as is proven by the fact that the Kootenay country at the present time is turning out its riches, also the places mentioned in this letter, which were condemned as worthless by the same class of professors, and are to-day proving their wealth, and the very Sand that is to-day turning out its tons of gold per month and still on the increase, with its thousands of inhabitants growing rich every day, would not have their existence, had the people of early days abided by the report of the geologist.

No, it was owing to the perseverance of the prospector and the diamond drill that the mystery was unravelled and mother earth yielded her treasures. Look at the Tredwell mine in Alaska, with the largest stamp mill in the world, with its 240 stamps and paying a grand dividend. Was it the geologists' report that created it? No, it was the prospector. Take the Ballarat nugget taken from the Sahara sands in Australia and weighing 130 ounces. Again the prospector, and the very spot had been condemned by the geologist as worthless. Again, the Dunsmuir coal mine on Vancouver island, British Columbia, was discovered by a poor old negro, whom the Dunsmuirs kept as a gentleman for the remainder of his life; and lastly, the California multi-millionaires, Mackay, Flood and O'Brien, did not require the advice of the geologist, for Mackay and O'Brien were prospectors, and Flood kept an hotel in San Francisco, whence he supplied the grubstake for one-third of the find.

The whole mercantile world knows the rest. Geologists would be first-rate smart fellows could they make us understand them. I will quote you a few lines

from one of these so-called professors, who made a speech in reference to the Rand a short time ago. The speech has gone the rounds of the press here and is thus commented on:

Some few years back when dudeism had attained its most pronounced virulence, Punch cited the following scrap of causerie between two members of the genus:

"Say, Chappie, do you note anything noticeable in the weather?"

Chappie: "Yaas, dear boy, I always note that when there's a noticeable change in the weather 'tis quite noticeable."

The above occurred to me on perusing a certain local geologist's report on a new company's sphere of operations in which the phrase occurs: "The characteristics of all these blanket bodies is (sic) highly characteristic."

### GOVERNMENT INSPECTION OF MINING COMPANIES.

"Government regulation and inspection of mining companies must be insisted upon. The formation of these companies is expanding so rapidly and so many people are becoming interested in mining ventures in one way or another," says the Toronto World, "that the industry is becoming or has become, one of national importance. Canada's reputation is at stake in this matter. We may have, and we believe we have, unsurpassed mineral resources both in Western Ontario and British Columbia, but it is possible to handle the business connected with their development in such a way as to blast our reputation in the eyes of the world. The good properties available for development are so numerous that there is no necessity of placing wildcats on the market at all.

Whatever Government regulation is decided on it should be designed to protect the public from wildcat ventures. If it is in the public interest that banks should be subject to government inspection and regulation it is much more so that mining companies should be subject to the same regulation and inspection. For instance, when a mining company sells stock for development purposes the public should be assured that the proceeds from the sale of such stock will be used for actual development and not find their way into the hands of promoters. The government should insist on the truth of every statement contained in a prospectus. All the directors should be held responsible for false representations that appear in any documents circulated for the purpose of selling stock. It goes without saying that no company should be allowed to solicit stock for the development of a property of which it does not hold the patent. Furthermore, it would seem to be only fair to the public that mining companies should be made to account for all their stock, showing the amount assigned for promotion, the amount offered for sale, and the disposition of the balance. The assets and liabilities of the company should be plainly set out in the prospectus, the same as they are in all companies floated in Great Britain. As all the provinces are now

more or less directly interested in gold and silver mining, the inspection we have suggested should be assumed by the Dominion government. This will give it uniformity throughout the whole country. Another reform that would help to keep the mining business in good repute would be the formation of a mining exchange in British Columbia and another at Rat Portage. The men who are engaged in the practical development of mines are not in sympathy with the business that is carried on by mere paper companies. A mining exchange composed of men who are actually in the business would exercise a great influence in the suppression of wildcat ventures. Legitimate mining is speculative enough in itself. Wildcatting should be prohibited by the most stringent legislation."

### MINING AT GREAT DEPTHS.

B. H. Brough, in his recent lecture on "The Problems Associated with Mining at Great Depths," said that the maximum depth had reached 4920 at the Red Jacket shaft of the Calumet and Hecla mine, in the Lake Superior district, and the only other mine over 4000 feet was the Tamarack, in the same district, which is 4,450 feet deep. Of mines over 3500 and under 4000 feet there were four in Germany, two in Belgium and one in Austria-Hungary. The deepest British mine is sixth on the world's list. It is the Pendleton, near Manchester, and is 3474 feet. The deepest in Scotland was given as the Niddrie, at Portobello, which is 2010 feet. Mr. Brough dealt with the difficulties of deep mining; and he stated that the cost of hemp ropes used to be 6d. per ton of output, but now crucible steel wire ropes were used and in one case a flat rope weighed only 8.2 pounds per foot, had a tensile strength of 89 tons per square foot, raised loads of 11 tons from a depth of 3117 feet, and yet lasted twelve months. At the deep mines of Calumet the cage, carrying six tons, was lifted at the rate of a mile in 1½ minutes; in England the speed has been great as 57 miles an hour, and the lecturer pointed out that the best way to increase the speed of winding was to slightly increase the steam pressure and the size of the engines. In the Marchiennes mines the shaft was small in diameter, although nearly 4000 feet deep, and ten and twelve deck cages were used, the cage weighing 8800 pounds, and carrying 13,200 pounds; but in the Kimberley mine of 1100 depth, 3665 tons had been taken out in 11½ hours.

### CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

#### EMERALD MINERAL CLAIM.

Situate in the Trail Creek Mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: East of and adjoining the town of Rosslund.

TAKE notice that I, N. F. Townsend, acting as agent for Hirschel Cohen, free miner's certificate number 7584, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action, under section thirty-seven must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

Dated this 23rd day of November, 1896

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N. F. TOWNSEND.