

Canadian Mining Review.

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in, 1882, number of the
Canadian Mining Review is the first
number issued under a new manage-
ment. It is the intention of the
publishers to continue the publica-
tion of the REVIEW as a monthly
paper, devoted to the mining inter-
ests of the Dominion of Canada;
and attention, however, will be
given to the mining industries in
the Ottawa Valley and Manitoba, as
may be seen by the articles appear-
ing in this number. Information
concerning Canadian Mines and
General Lands is respectfully solicit-
ed by the publishers, who assure
respondents that all reliable in-
formation of this nature will find
place, without prejudiced comment,
in the columns of the REVIEW. This
paper has an extensive circulation
throughout the Dominion of Canada,
the United States, in Great
Britain and in Europe, and one of
its objects is to bring the owners of
general and other lands into closer
connection with capitalists seeking in-
vestment, with a view to the speedy
development of Canadian mines;
and in order that our aim in this
direction may be attained, a liberal
support from both parties will be
necessary. The advertising columns
of the paper are always open to
those who have properties for sale,
to intending purchasers, as well
to merchants generally; dealers
in machinery and mining supplies
find in the REVIEW a valuable ad-
vertising medium.

Address all Correspondence
to the Publishers, CANADIAN MINING
REVIEW, Ottawa.

We wish to call attention to the
advertisements, in another column,
of mineral lands for sale. True re-
ports of all properties mentioned
therein will be forwarded, on appli-
cation, by the publishers of the
REVIEW.

PHOSPHATE MINING.

This is becoming a most impor-
tant industry in the vicinity of
Ottawa, and has already developed
to such an extent that it is difficult
to say how soon it may throw the
lumber interests completely in the
shade. It is not many years ago
that this mineral was comparatively
unknown to the inhabitants of the
Ottawa Valley, while to-day there
is an activity prevailing at mines
throughout the phosphate district
that would do credit to a people
who had spent their lives in a
mining camp.

During the past winter the road
on the ice of the Rivière du Lièvre,
leading to Buckingham Station on
the line of the Canadian Pacific
Railway, presented a busy scene,
such as had never before been wit-
nessed in that locality. Hundreds
of teams were engaged in hauling
phosphate from the various mines,
and by the time the ice gave way
on the river, and hauling became
impracticable, no less than 10,000
tons of first quality ore, running as
high as 85 per cent. of phosphate
lime, besides many hundred tons of
second quality (60 per cent.) had
been delivered at the station ready
for shipping. In addition to this,
about 1,500 tons in all were deliver-
ed at the Templeton Station on the
line of the same railway. This far
exceeds in quantity the output of
any former year, and is attributed,
mainly, to the prevailing high price
offered for ore, and to the fact that
many of the most productive prop-
erties have fallen into the hands
of English, French, and American
companies.

The great drawback experienced
heretofore by those engaged in
mining was the want of capital to
prosecute operations to advantage.
Mining had to be carried on during
the whole year, while delivery of
the output could only be made in
winter, thus necessitating a con-
tinuous drain on the funds of the
miner for nearly nine months.

The promoters of the enterprise
in the County of Ottawa were not
men of means, but, for the most
part, farmers and men of limited
resources. To-day the more valu-
able developed properties are con-
trolled and worked by capitalists,
who are conducting their operations
on an extensive, though economical,
scale, producing the ore at a mini-
mum of cost, employing an enor-
mous amount of local labour, and
later on, by the country, and

reap-
selves; so
and correspon-

the phosphate zone
County of Ottawa extends
west boundary of the Town
Hull, about 8 miles north from the
Ottawa River, and, following a
northeasterly direction,
through that township and the
townships of Wakefield, Templeton,
East and West Portland, Bowman
and others north and east of those
named. This belt is from 8 to 10
miles in width, and is clearly de-
fined in the maps and in the reports
published by the Canadian Geolo-
gical Department. There is ample
field for many times the amount of
capital now employed in this dis-
trict, and virgin properties are yet
to be had that will, without doubt,
equal in richness any of those at
present in operation; all they re-
quire is developing, and, to accom-
plish this, capital alone is necessary.

It has been estimated that the
cost of mining and delivering the
mineral at different points for ship-
ment varies from \$4 to \$7 per ton,
according to the location of the
mine and the nature of the deposits,
and, as the price paid for the high
grade ore is about \$21 per ton at
the railway station, it may be seen
what a handsome profit is derived
by those engaged in mining. It is
claimed for the Canadian apatite
that it is of a superior quality to
that found in any other part of the
world, on account of its purity and
for its high percentage of phosphate
of lime. Specimens of it were ex-
hibited at the Centennial Exhibition
in Philadelphia in 1876, and attract-
ed considerable attention from those
familiar with the mineral. Many
specimens were also exhibited at
the Paris Exposition in 1878, and
some phosphate crystals, sent there
by a gentleman of Ottawa, were
eagerly bought up by English and
French merchants engaged or in-
terested in the manufacture of fer-
tilizers, and preserved by them as
rare curiosities; some of these crys-
tals weighed as much as 800 lbs.

In France, Spain, Norway, the
West Indian Islands and in South
Carolina, phosphate mining has
been carried on for many years.
Canada may now be added to this
list. Her output for the past 5 years
has been as follows: in 1878,
3,701 tons; 1879, 11,927 tons;
1880, 1,974 tons; 1881, 15,601
tons; and in 1882, 17,191 tons.
These figures cover the entire out-
put of the Dominion of Canada, where

the C.
ation
nearly deliver.
station, it is expect-
3,500 tons will be forward-
the mines during the summer,
of the mines being so situated as to
render delivery practicable at any
season of the year. This argues
well for the future of Canada as a
phosphate producing country, and,
judging from the rapid progress
made during the past three years in
the development of the apatite de-
posits in the Ottawa Valley, there
remains little doubt that this
Dominion bids fair to become, at no
distant day, an important competi-
tor in supplying the markets of the
world with this valuable mineral.

The latest advices of the ruling
price offered for Canadian phosphate
in England quotes it at 1s. 4d. per
unit for 80 per cent. phosphate of
lime, with one-fifth of a penny rise
per unit for shipments overrunning
80 per cent. This, for 85 per cent.
mineral, would be equal to \$30 per
ton of 2,240 lbs.

The Coxheath Copper Mining
Company of Nova Scotia, composed
of Boston capitalists, has had
samples of ore assayed by two well
known assayers who report value
as follows, including a fair per cen-
tage of silver—No. 1, \$104.58, No.
2, \$106.90 per ton. It is now
stated that a regular output of ore
from the Coxheath mine has been
begun and that there will be no
difficulty in raising from fifteen to
twenty tons daily of 5 to 10 per
cent. ore.

N.B.—The Austin Mine on Echo
Lake is capable of a daily produc-
tion of from one hundred to one
hundred and fifty tons of ore, yield-
ing 10 to 12 per cent. of copper.
Surely this property should be a
mine of wealth to the stockholders
if mining operations were carried on
under proper management.

The contribution of Arizona to
the world's stock of the precious
metals from 1850 to the close of
1882 is approximately estimated as
follows: Silver, \$28,770,000;
gold, \$1,225,297, making a total of \$29,995,297.