

AN INVESTMENT ...

.. IN THE STOCK OF THE ..

ROSSLAND - SLOCAN MINES**DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, LTD. LY.****WILL BRING****PROFITS...**

President—Hon. T. Mayne Daly
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 Secretary—R. C. Macdonald
 Mining Engineer J. L. Parker

Its Directors are men of known experience, ability and integrity.
 Its operations will not be confined to one section of British Columbia, but wherever promising prospects are to be exploited its representatives will work.

There are many undeveloped mines in this province awaiting development.

The object of the Rossland - Slocan Mines Development Company is to acquire and develop potential mines. Working bonds have been secured on a number of properties and development work will be vigorously prosecuted on such as are favorably reported on by the company's engineer.

The Company has purchased the **STEAMBOAT GANG GROUP** of silver-lead claims, on Kootenay Lake, and is now developing the property. This is the most promising group in the Kootenay Lake section. Surface assays \$81.50 to \$300. Watch this property.

FOR PARTICULARS AND PROSPECTUS ADDRESS

R. C. MACDONALD, SECRETARY.

P. O. BOX 696.

ROSSLAND, B. C.

REFINING LOW GRADE BULLION.

It is well known to metallurgists that the parting of highly cupriferos silver bullion—that is, its separation into gold, silver and copper—presents considerable difficulties. Neither the electric nor the sulphuric acid process works satisfactorily on this kind of bullion. It has, therefore, become the general practice of mine owners in the United States to sell such bullion to lead-smelting works where the bars are added to the silver-lead in the cupelling furnaces. The copper is removed by cupellation and the silver dore which remains is parted by one of the usual processes. As far as I know this method is purely American, and is not practised extensively in Europe on account of the loss of silver by cupellation. In this country, however, where the refiner receives his refining charge per gross ounce, that is, for both silver and copper, and pays little or nothing for the copper, there is generally sufficient margin left to compensate for losses. A refining charge of $\frac{3}{4}$ cents per gross ounce on bullion of, say, 500 fineness, is equal to $1\frac{1}{2}$ cents per ounce of silver, or, at the present silver prices, to $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the silver value, not to mention the value of what copper is recovered from the litharge in the ordinary course of the smelting process. Thus, the refiner is justified in his faith that everything will turn out well in the end, as far as his own pocket is concerned. But the miner has to bear still other losses in producing low-grade bullion. The express companies charge for the transportation of such bullion by the pound, and thereby make themselves pleasantly independent on the silver question. A pound of copper traveling as bullion in an express car from, say, Montana to Pittsburg, soon outrides its value. Thus, all the copper in the bullion is spent in railroad fare. This is not all, however. The miner requires bluestone or copper sulphate for his amalgamating pans; that is a compound containing 25 per cent of copper and nearly 40 per cent of water. In fact, a good deal, if not all, of the copper in his bullion comes from this very bluestone. So the whole amount of copper for which the miner has paid $\frac{3}{4}$ cents per gross ounce to the refiner in order to separate and keep it, is reshipped by the latter as bluestone

at an advanced figure to where it came from, the railroad dipping once more into the miner's pocket.

To recapitulate, the miner instead of getting anything for his copper presents it to the refiner and pays its full value three times: 1. To the express company for transportation. 2. To the refiner for separating it from the silver. 3. To the same or some other refiner in purchasing bluestone. For large producers this amounts to quite a large sum. For instance, when a few years ago a certain great mine in Montana produced per year between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 ounces of silver, all in coppery bullion of about 650 fineness, the game described between miner and refiner cost the company annually about \$50,000. Considering the facility and cheapness with which sulphuric acid is now shipped by railroad in iron drums of thirty or more tons' capacity, mining companies whose reduction works are situated at a railroad station can refine their coppery bullion on the spot at less than they pay the refiner, saving liberally in express charges, and getting their bluestone as a by-product for nothing—provided that the difficulty, mentioned above, of refining low-grade bullion by sulphuric acid is overcome.

B. H. Lee, Notary Public.

A. B. Anderson.

LEE & ANDERSON,

Mining Brokers and Real Estate Agents.

BOUNDARY CREEK MINES A SPECIALTY.

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GREENWOOD CITY LOTS.

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Rossland, B. C.

MINING OUTLOOK IN COLORADO.

The mines of Colorado are booming according to the Denver Mining Record. Their gold production for the past three months of 1897, as computed by the United States mint in Denver, amounted to \$1,556,294.57, as against \$834,007.86 for the corresponding period in 1896, a gain of eighty-six per cent. This gain is occasioned not only by increased production from new discoveries, but from heavy shipments from old properties, made possible by the steadily decreasing cost of treating low grade ores. It is a well-known fact that as value decreases permanent tonnage increases in a geometric ratio, the speculative in mining is thus steadily becoming eliminated, and a commercial basis is asserting itself. The great Homestake mine at Deadwood, Dakota, is a familiar example, and the rapidly acquiring prominence of the mines of Clear Creek country, Colorado, is a further evidence. Hence it can be safely stated that the outlook for mining was never so good. It is with these conditions in mind and a knowledge of what you are doing that you should make your future investments