is preparing to visit England, tion has been rife concerning rpose in doing so, the possibility not returning to the dependency s possible successor. The sus- had been aroused that Lord 's visit was being timed when alfour's administration is totter- n anticipation of being invited King to assume the premiership orm a ministry in the event of efeat of any vital government re and the overthrow of Balfour, was regarded before accepting ceroyship of India as the one hen in public life in England who n line to become prime minister. ver, he put a stop to all gossip s direction, saying that he in- d to return to India.

the most important part of his related to the purposes of the es which the budget proposed se. This involved an explana- f the attitude of the Indian and governments toward the inde- nt states contiguous to India. have hitherto been known in l politics and diplomatic inter- as buffer states, on the preser- of whose independence the in- and safety of India from invas- dependent. Lord Curzon creat- new situation for them and for The latter he described as a ss, and Arabia, Persia, Afghan- and Siam as the glacis or para- urrounding it, which must be clear to insure perfect security.

comments on the attitude of the n government toward Thibet were stive and full of meaning, if not . While disclaiming any desire nex new territory to the empire, early intimated that the Young- and expedition was a necessity d upon India by the unfriendly ct of the Thibetan government g the past five years and the per- nt efforts of Russia to encroach hat country and menace the safety he dependency from that quarter. id not mention the name of Rus- but it is clear that he had her in when he said that he would "suf- ny imputation rather than be an ithful sentinel and allow the peace he country to be compromised by oachments from the outside which d only have one meaning." He re- ed from explaining the ultimate ose of the military expedition, but not difficult to read between the that it is the Indian govern- t's intention, through this, to e it impossible for Russia to ap- ch in that direction nearer the an frontier than she is at present.

ANESE MILITARY PLANS-COMPLETE.

e plans of the Japanese military ements on land are evidently ma- d, as the first party of newspaper , consisting of sixteen foreign war espondents, chiefly American and ish, has left Tokio for the front. y will be carried to Moji, Japan, n which they will be taken in trans- s to some destination not yet re- ed, sailing on the 6th of April. This ouncement throws no light on the ect of the first scene of active mil- y operations. Secrecy is maintained the Japanese government on that t for the obvious reason that it prevent the enemy from being en- tened and give it no chance to pre- for the assault.

othing would please the Russians er than to know in advance where Japanese intend striking the first ous blow on land. They are looking it on the line of the Yalu river, ng the belief on the activity of the guard of the army in Korea that an mpt will be made to force the pas- e of that stream and endeavor to the Russian flank in the neighbor- d of Wiju and Antung. They have n preparing for such a movement e the opening of the campaign. They evidently fearful, however, that the thern Korean demonstration is mere- blind, veiling a movement in some er direction. The suspicion is, in , growing stronger in the Russian d that the first real land attack be made at some point on the Gulf Pe-chi-li, possibly at New Chwang. w that the river there is open neu- vessels are leaving, as the Russians nd to block the passage of the river mine the harbor. The frequent ex- sions of the Russian ships at Port hur into the gulf are construed in Petersburg as meaning that Ma- off expects the Japanese invasion of uchuria to occur in that quarter and he will make a vigorous attack on r transports and convoying war s whenever they appear.

is not unlikely, however, that the anese may have a great surprise for Russians and military experts, and the first serious blow struck on will be at some point not yet con- red by either. The release of the eign correspondents is apparently f positive that every arrangement the land movement has been com- ed, the point to be attacked select- and that the Japanese commanders confident of success.

hey would scarcely allow the for- n war correspondents to go to the t if they entertained even the pos- lity of failure.

the report which has reached Lon- is true that another attack was de on Port Arthur on the night of rch 30th and 31st to cover the taking soundings at the mouth of the har- over and between the sunken ships, indicates clearly that the work of ling the port is to be renewed with- delay and that the imprisonment of Russian cruisers and battleships is ential to the success of the land op- tions which the Japanese generals now ready to carry out. With the wspaper correspondents at the front secret of the Japanese campaign l soon be out.

ABOUT MILK TESTS

SUGGESTION IS MADE TO TEST FOR DRUGS AS WELL AS FATS.

WHY ORDINARY METHOD OF TESTING FOR FAT IS UNSATISFACTORY.

Many citizens who have given the subject consideration are not disposed to put much weight upon the monthly milk tests as conducted here, although the ordinary system of taking milk samples is practiced here. It is maintained, however, that a genuine average sample of milk sold by a dealer can only be secured under conditions that cannot be secured locally, and that unless this actual average is obtained the result of any test is too unreliable to be of any material value.

If the test included an analysis to ascertain if milk was diluted or adulterated with any deleterious compound for preservative purposes the test would be of real utility, and it is suggested in some quarters that this be done if at all possible.

The difficulty of securing average samples of milk has been an issue in numerous Canadian towns and cities, and everywhere it is admitted that the undertaking presents numerous difficulties. At the creameries in Ontario where milk is paid for on the basis of its percentage of butter fat the sample is taken when the milk is running through a trough in the factory and a perfect average is thereby secured. This is impossible in the case of the milk vendor. The ordinary method of taking samples is to pour a little milk from one or more cans and test the quantity thus obtained, but some remarkable anomalies have been developed in instances where the efficiency of the system has been under test. In one case samples were taken just as a dealer drove into town with his cans full. The sample was taken from the top and ran high in butter fat because the cream had gathered unduly on the surface. Later in the day other samples taken from the same can after the cream had been taken off largely in various dippings the butter fats were so low that the results bore no resemblance to each other. In other cases, where large cans, having taps at the bottom were used, the first samples were low because the cream was at the top of the can. The last samples taken were remarkably rich, because only a small quantity of milk remained and this carried much more than its normal share of cream. Thus it was shown that tests rarely tallied, and that the differences were often so great between samples from the same can as to destroy the usefulness of the experiment.

It has frequently been hinted that not all the milk sold daily in Rosland was up to the standard of purity that should exist in such a product. The parular charge is that formaldehyde or similar compounds in dangerous quantities is introduced for the purpose of preserving the milk. Such a charge can only be supported by analysis, and it is suggested that the city authorities might have some experiments along this line conducted. If the milk supply is pure the fact will be interesting to the general public and will increase the business done by the dealers, for many persons now eschew milk who might otherwise become customers.

SNUG CASH BALANCE

WINTER CARNIVAL COMMITTEE HAS OVER $400 FOR 1905.

CELEBRATION OF 1904 FORMALLY WOUND UP LAST NIGHT.

A cash balance of $400 will be carried over to the credit of the Winter Carnival committee of 1905 This is the net result financially of last winter's celebration as reviewed last night when the general committee met and wound up the affairs of the carnival.

K. E. McKenzie, honorary treasurer of the committee, reported when the meeting opened that he had to the credit of the committee a total of $850. Accounts passed during the evening and yet to be disbursed cut the actual margin down to the figure first named.

As a starter A. B. Mackenzie was granted $150 for secretarial work and expenses. Then $10 was voted to pay for medals presented to Greenwood curlers. The Rossland hockey club was given $100 as its allowance for games played during the carnival. The club came forward with a further request for $150 to assist in defraying the heavy shortage in the club's finances It was argued that hockey had been the principal source of profit at the celebration, that the pastime was the real feature of the whole week's entertainment and that without the local club's participation and missionary work on tour the tournament would not have been the success it was. It was pointed out that the hockey club was run for the entertainment of the public and in a sense for the benefit of the carnival, in view of which the committee ought to assist with a vote from its large surplus. The resolution was finally carried almost unanimously.

This practically concluded the business of the meeting. The honorary treasurer's report showed disbursements of $1,497.47 appearing on his written report and additional disbursements of $410 passed at the meeting last night. The receipts were $2,336.555, leaving a balance of $429.08 undisposed of. Auditors were appointed in the persons of J. H. Watson, manager of the Bank of Toronto, and C. B. Winter, Bank of Montreal.

The matter of disposing of the fund was broached and created some discussion. Dan Thomas and other committee members desired the balance to be placed at the disposition of the next summer carnival should one be held, or to the winter celebration of next year This was out-voted in favor of holding the fund exclusively for next winter's carnival. The balance remaining will be deposited as agreed and will form a snug nucleus for the carnival of 1905.

THE LEAD BOUNTY

SMELTER AND MINE REPRESENTIVES REACH AN AGREEMENT.

MEMORIAL TO GOVERNMENT TO MAKE SOME CHANGES IN LAW.

NELSON, March 30.—At the final meeting of the representatives of the smelters and the silver-lead mine owners' association this evening an agreement was arrived at under which it was stipulated that a memorial be sent to the Dominion government asking that some changes be made in the lead bounty. It is believed that the changes suggested will greatly stimulate production, giving the local smelters a large and steady tonnage and greatly adding to the prosperity of the country.

COMMUNICATIONS

G. F., Toronto, Ont.—It is a source of regret to us that we are unable at this juncture to give you a prompt reply in respect to the Camp McKinney properties you ask about. We have, however, taken steps to secure information respecting the mines in question, and if the results of our efforts are successful we will publish the facts at the earliest possible date—next week if the information is available.

H. & F., Spokane—Beyond the fact that such a company was organized in 1896 we cannot readily lay our hands on any facts relating to it, but if its property is located in the vicinity of Rossland it is certainly among the list of dormant concerns. If you can supply us with the names of the claims owned by the company we will endeavor to supplement this with some information that may be of use to you.

J. McP., Owen Sound, Ont.—On inquiry we find that the company you ask about is out of funds, and that the lack of success in locating a definite ledge of ore when operations were conducted there has discouraged the principal people interested to such an extent that a resumption of activity is unlikely. The mine has not been worked for the past two or three years, and from what we can learn locally there is little prospect of anything being done with it for a considerable period.

NEWS OF THE COAST

From Friday's Daily.

John Murray, provincial timber inspector, confiscated between 300 and 400 cords of cordwood and several hundred shingle bolts near Burnaby Lake. The land off which these were cut is government reserve. The cutters were Chinese, and the chief commissioner of lands and works will decide what action is to be taken against them.

It is not improbable that within a few months preparations will be in progress for the erection at Victoria of an immense mill by the Frontenac Cereal company, a manufacturing concern of Kingston, Ont. Such a plant will involve the expenditure of between $250,000 and $300,000, and when completed constant employment will be provided for not less than one hundred and fifty men.

Vancouver is getting alarmed at the growing record of crime in that city. Says the News-Advertiser of Sunday: "The reports of the proceedings at the assizes during the past week cannot be very pleasant reading to those who are concerned for the good order and well being of the community. The list of criminal cases that were set down for this assize was an unusually long one. In itself that was not a healthy sign, especially as some of the offences with which the accused were charged were of a very serious character."

Georgiana Hewitson, who pleaded guilty at Vancouver to an attempt to poison her mother, was handed over to the Children's Aid Society. Chief Justice Hunter said he would not release her and he did not want to send the young girl to jail and so ruin her life. Therefore he put her in the charge of the philanthropic society. In this connection the girl Hewitson gave the police evidence that a number of Vancouver girls had had their photographs taken in the nude at John Christopher's studio. The police have arrested Christopher and secured 300 photos.

After many delays, due to the objections lodged with the government by persons who oppose the plan of the C. P. R. to erect a new wharf in James Bay, Victoria harbor, the government has at length consented to allow the company to proceed with the work, and it is expected that it will not be long before work is begun on the structure. The new wharf will probably be about 400 feet long, and will have a shed of immense dimensions, running nearly the whole length. The company own a total frontage of 640 feet on that side of the bay. The main entrance to the wharf will be at the foot of Menzies street. The ticket office will be situated in the eastern end of the wharf.

There is every reason to expect that sooner or later the Victoria council will endeavor to alter the relationship which now exists between it and the school board. It is understood that officials are busy collecting information on the status of this question in other places, with a view of evolving a condition which will commend itself to the civic government as satisfactory. The council's grievance is not a new one. It is a subject of discussion every time the annual estimates of the school board are presented to the mayor and aldermen. They are dissatisfied because they have no alternative than to provide the funds required, and prefer to see the board either under the control of the council in the matter of finances or clothed with the power to levy its own rates for revenue purposes. Certain of the aldermen claim that the annual charge for education is becoming too formidable and that the council, therefore, should be in a position to check the rising expenditure.

Vancouver has developed another line of depravity, according to evidence given by two young girls in a police court case. J. Christopher, a photographer, was charged with producing obscene photographs, and the two girls in question testified that they had in his studio been photographed in the nude. This and a large number of similar pictures were put in as exhibits in the case.

Another sensational case arising out of the trouble between the unions and the Vancouver Engineering Works has appeared in the police court. It is a prosecution against Colin F. Jackson, manager of the works, under the provisions of the Alien Labor Act. He was charged on two informations, one that he caused the bringing in of one Carvell Mezere, who is alleged to be a mechanic, from the United States, and the other that he in the same way caused the arrival of Mr. Robert C. Clark, a machinist of Seattle.

Some time ago announcement was made of rich copper ore from a property near Ladysmith being on exhibition in Victoria under the charge of J. B. Hird. The property is owned by residents of Vancouver Island, and is situated near deep water for shipping, a good trail existing from Ladysmith to the mine. Capital in the hands of an experienced mining man, who has engaged in enterprises in various parts of the world, has become interested in it, and a party of men are already at work on the property. The assays of ore have gone remarkably high, and the property has the appearance of being a good one. The vein is said to be well defined and traceable for a considerable distance. It will be fully exploited in order to ascertain just what the property contains.

Clinging to the bottom of an overturned canoe, immersed in the icy waters of Alberni canal, and a furious storm rapidly carrying them out to the Pacific, Rev. F. Thomas and Joseph Jacottinger, both of Portland, last week looked death in the face for hours. With them was an Indian family of four, man, woman and sons, and had it not been for the accidental glimpse of them caught by a telegraph lineman they would all undoubtedly have perished. The two white men had been up to Clayoquot to arrange for the erection of an addition to the Indian school there, and, after waiting days for the Queen City, started with the four Indians in a large sailing canoe for Alberni. A heavy squall upset the canoe, and the party clung to the bottom until assistance came. Lineman McKay, with great bravery, put out in a small boat and brought them ashore. They lost everything, even their boots.

The death of Mrs. William Henderson, wife of the resident superintendent of the public works department, occurred in Victoria. For four years past Mrs. Henderson has been in ill-health and has required the most careful attendance. She was a native of Peterhead, Aberdeenshire, Scotland. She emigrated from Scotland with her husband, taking up her residence in Ottawa. After living in the Northwest Territories for a time she went to Victoria upon the appointment of Mr. Henderson to his position in that city seven years ago. Three sons and one daughter survive her. These are Stuart, of Ashcroft, member of the local legislature; George, manager for R. G. Dun & Co., of Louisville, Kentucky; Gordon, a barrister, at Ottawa, and Mrs. Mikkelson, of San Francisco. The deceased was sixty-three years of age.

Opposite the site of the new C. P. R. docks on James Bay, Victoria, new wharves and offices for the Alaska Steamship company are to be erected at once. A company known as the Victoria Dock company has purchased several lots on the city side of the bay, near where the Yacht club house now stands. The property has a frontage of two hundred feet along the foreshore. Sheds are to be built on the wharves, the lower flat of which will be for freight and the upper flat will be taken up with waiting rooms, ticket offices, and the general offices of the Alaska Steamship company. Seattle parties have put through the deal, but Victoria capital is also in it. When this structure and the C. P. R. wharves are finished the old Hudson's Bay company wharves will cease to be the base of shipping of the port, which will be transferred to James Bay and the outer wharf.

The order in council of February 23, 1903, granting foreign steamships the privilege of carrying Canadian bonded freight from Vancouver to Dawson via St. Michael and the lower Yukon river route has been renewed. Collectors of customs on the Pacific coast were so advised by telegraph lately. The result is that American vessels may take Canadian freight and transport same to St. Michael for transhipment there to river steamers for delivery in Dawson. On March 15 notification was sent out to Pacific coast collectors of customs that the order in council in question had not been renewed this year, and that in consequence all foreign vessels were barred from handling Canadian bonded freight on the route in question. Information that the order in council had not been renewed no sooner got out than Commissioner of Customs McDougald was besieged with inquiries concerning the matter. Judging by the questions asked and the requests made to the government to renew the privilege to foreign vessels, merchants in British Columbia did not favor the idea of possibly losing trade with Dawson via the lower Yukon route. The United States department of state also wired several inquiries about the matter to United States Consul Foster at Ottawa and the impression given was that Washington was put out that American vessels were placed under the ban of the Canadian coasting laws.

PETROLEUM DUTY.

Mr. Chamberlain's Surmised Method of Raising Revenue.

LONDON, April 6.—The Daily Mail says there is reason to believe that in the forthcoming budget Austen Chamberlain, the chancellor of the exchequer, will propose an import duty on petroleum and petroleum products, probably of a penny a gallon.

CREATED A SENSATION IN GALT

The Whole Country Ringing with Praises of

PSYCHINE

(PRONOUNCED SI-KEEN)

Mr Weaver, Cured two years ago, continues to spread the good news of his recovery from Grinder's

CONSUMPTION

Publicly corroborates the history of his restoration to health, as published recently by the daily press of Canada.

Doctors and specialists despaired of a cure and gave Mr. Weaver but three months to live.

MR. L. WEAVER, GALT.

Who desires to publicly confirm the history of his remarkable recovery, as published quite recently by the daily press of Canada. Mr. Weaver was so bad a case of Consumption as might well be imagined. He was employed for five years in the grinding room of James Warnock & Co's, better known as "The Axe Factory," in Galt. Here he contracted consumption from the steel-laden dust. He persisted with local physicians' treatment for over a year, also consulted a number of lung specialists. They all did their utmost to cure, but declared Mr. Weaver's an incurable case of grinder's consumption giving him but three months to live. Mr. Weaver himself, despaired of a permanent cure, as two of his brothers before him had already died of consumption.

It is but seldom that any remedy receives such strong endorsement as Psychine is receiving daily. Seldom indeed that the cured come forward voluntarily to state their case a second time so that all may be convinced of the truth. The instance herein reported from the busy town of Galt, Ont., is a typical instance of what is occurring in every city, town, hamlet and countryside in this broad Dominion. Scores of people living in Galt were long ago conversant with the facts of this notable case; while to others the publication of it in the daily press came as a revelation.

Scores of people recently called upon Mr. Weaver to see if all that had been published was really true. Medical men evidenced a desire to see the good work wrought with Dr. Slocum's famous remedy, Psychine (Si-keen). Mr. Weaver has also been the recipient of hundreds of letters from all parts of the country enquiring as to his case.

Sad and sorrowful is the first chapter of the story told by the man whose case has excited the interest of Lung Specialists and of medical men and whose cure and complete restoration to health is the talk of Galt and the wonder of the medical profession. Such, in brief, are the opening remarks of the case of Mr. Weaver, of Galt, whose portrait appears above.

Mr. Weaver is to-day a splendid specimen of manhood and the picture of robust health. His lungs give him no more trouble. He is strong and healthy, eats and sleeps well, and feels better than he has for ten years.

Mr. Weaver's Case as given to the press, January 30th, 1904.

Dr. T. A. Slocum:—For five years I worked as a grinder in the James Warnock, better known as the Axe Factory, here. The dust from the grinding did for me what it has done for many others. It gave me "grinder's consumption." I was compelled, of course, to quit work. I persisted with two local physicians, and also consulted a number of lung specialists. Their diagnoses were all alike:—**"You have Grinder's Consumption, and may possibly live three months, but you are liable to drop off at any time."** This was over two years ago.

I then almost abandoned myself to what seemed my fate, **my two brothers having died of consumption a few years previous.** I was in an advanced stage of the disease. I was thin and weak, had night sweats, chills and fever, and a terrible cough.

I saw your advertisement of "Psychine," and I determined to try it. Through the kind advice and assistance of REV. MR. KETTLEWELL, Methodist minister in charge here at that time, I procured your treatment. The very first bottle gave me great relief, and after taking six bottles I could walk down town and even work occasionally. Have since then entirely regained my health, and work hard every day. I can eat and sleep well. I feel better to-day than I have for years. I owe my life to Psychine.

Yours truly,
LEVI WEAVER.

Mr. Weaver's second statement after the above was published.

GALT, ONT.

Dr T. A. Slocum:—The publication of the history of my case in Toronto and Galt papers has caused quite a sensation in this town. There have been scores of people ask me if such were really the case. I have also received by mail numbers of like enquiries. Some people hardly think it possible that I was so near death's door. But I can say for certain that **Psychine saved my life** and I bless the day I saw Psychine advertised and became convinced of its merits enough to try it. I have spread the good news in three counties, and shall ever continue to praise Psychine. Every word, as published January 30th, is true to the facts of the case.

Yours truly,
LEVI WEAVER.

If you suffer from **Lung Trouble, La Grippe, Asthma, Throat Diseases, Pneumonia, Catarrh of the Stomach, Bronchitis, Night Sweats, Loss of Flesh or Run-down System,** or diseases where a tonic is required, there is no other medicine in the wide world that will act more promptly or effectively.

PSYCHINE is pronounced SI-KEEN.

For sale at all drug stores, or, if you have not tried it a sample can be obtained by writing to Dr. T. A. Slocum's laboratory, 179 King Street West, Toronto, Canada. Send for Dr. Slocum's Treatise on the prevention and cure of Throat and Lung Diseases.

A sample of Psychine will be sent free of charge to all who desire to test it. Write to-day to DR. T. A. SLOCUM, Limited, Offices and Laboratories, 179 King St. W., Toronto, Can.

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vastly better than we anticipated with an enormously big demand last year, and the promise of still greater increase this spring. All of which means that

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are the kind that grow. People are shrewd enough to insist on something they know to be good, and the very enthusiasm of trade has prompted us to do better than ever before.

Look for Steele, Briggs Seeds next time you go to the store.

If your dealer doesn't keep them send direct to us, sure.

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"CANADA'S GREATEST SEED HOUSE."

Branch Store in WINNIPEG TORONTO, Ont.

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We take pleasure in offering to the public a saw manufactured of the finest quality of steel, and a temper which toughens and refines the steel, gives a keener cutting edge and holds it longer than any process known. A saw to cut first "must hold a keen cutting edge."

This secret process and temper is known and used only by ourselves.

These saws are elliptic ground thin back, requiring less set than any saws low made, perfect taper from tooth to back.

Now, we ask you, when you go to buy a Saw, to ask for the Maple Leaf, Razor Steel, Secret Temper Saw, and if you are told that some other saw is just as good ask your merchant to let you take them both home and try them and keep the one you like best.

Silver steel is no longer a guarantee of quality, as some of the poorest steel made is now branded silver steel. We have the sole right for the "Razor Steel Brand."

It does not pay to buy a saw for one dollar less, and lose 25 cents per day in labor. Your saw must hold a keen edge to do a large day's work.

Thousands of these saws are shipped to the United States, and sold at a higher price than the best American saws. Manufactured only by

SHURLY & DIETRICH.
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BARRISTER AND SOLICITOR,
P. O. BUILDING, ROSSLAND, B. C

Charles R. Hamilton
Barrister, Solicitor, Notary.
Solicitor for the Bank of Montreal

NOTICE.

At an Extra Ordinary General meeting held jointly by the shareholders in the "Keremeos Copper Mines, Limited," and the "Pontiac Copper Mines, Limited," it was unanimously resolved to amalgamate said companies under the name of "Keremeos-Pontiac Mines, Limited," thus making capitalization of the new company $2,500,000.

Said resolution was confirmed at a subsequent General Meeting on the 20th day of July, 1903.

(Signed) A. C. SINCLAIR, President.
W. H. DANBY, Secretary.
Rossland, B. C., July 21st, 1903.

NOTICE.

To delinquent co-owners:

To B. Fenell, R. J. Baker, A. Tremblay, Emilo Mirogaux or to whomsoever they may have transferred their interests in the Oro Plata mineral claim, situated on Sophie mountain, Trail Creek mining division.

You are hereby notified that I have expended $100.00 in labor and improvements upon the above mentioned mineral claim under the provisions of the Mineral Act, and if within 90 days from the date of this notice you fail or refuse to contribute your proportion of the above mentioned sum, which is now due, together with all costs of advertising, your interest in said claim will become the property of the undersigned under section 4 of the "Mineral Act Amendment Act 1900."

Rossland, B. C., Feb. 10, 1904.
GEORGE AGNEW.

SYNOPSIS OF REGULATIONS FOR DISPOSAL OF MINERALS ON DOMINION LANDS IN MANITOBA, THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES AND THE YUKON TERRITORY.

Coal.—Coal lands may be purchased at $10 per acre for soft coal and $20 for anthracite. Not more than 320 acres can be acquired by one individual or company. Royalty at the rate of ten cents per ton of 2000 pounds shall be collected on gross output.

Quartz.—Persons of eighteen years and over and joint stock companies holding free miners' certificates may obtain entry for a mining location.

A free miner's certificate is granted for one or more years, not exceeding five, upon payment in advance of $7.50 per annum for an individual, and from $50 to $100 per annum for a company, according to capital.

A free miner, having discovered coal in place, may locate a claim 1500x1500 feet by marking out the same with two legal posts, bearing location notices, one at each end on the line of the lode or vein.

The claim shall be recorded within fifteen days if located within ten miles of a mining recorder's office, one additional day allowed for every additional ten miles or fraction. The fee for recording a claim is $5.00.

At least $100 must be expended on the claim each year or paid to the mining recorder in lieu thereof. When $500 has been expended or paid, the locator may, upon having a survey made, and upon complying with the other requirements, purchase the land at $1.00 an acre.

Permission may be granted by the Minister of the Interior to locate claims containing iron and mica, also copper, in the Yukon Territory, of an area not exceeding 160 acres.

The patent for a mining location shall provide for the payment of royalty on the sales not exceeding five per cent.

Placer Mining, Manitoba and the N. W. T., excepting the Yukon Territory.—Placer mining claims generally are 100 ft. square; entry fee $5, renewable yearly. On the North Saskatchewan river claims for either bar or bench, the former being 100 feet long and extending between high and low water mark. The latter includes bar diggings, but extends back to the base of the hill or bank, but not exceeding 1000 feet. Where steam power is used, claims 200 feet wide may be obtained.

Dredging in the rivers of Manitoba and the N. W. T., excepting the Yukon Territory.—A free miner may obtain only two leases of five miles each for a term of twenty years renewable in the discretion of the Minister of the Interior.

The lessee's right is confined to the submerged bed or bars of the river below low water mark, and subject to the rights of all persons who have, or who may receive entries for bar diggings or bench claims, except on the Saskatchewan river, where the lessee may dredge to high water mark on each alternate leasehold.

The lessee shall have a dredge in operation within one season from the date of the lease for each five miles, but where a person or company has obtained more than one lease one dredge for each fifteen miles or fraction is sufficient. Rental, $10 per annum for each mile of river leased. Royalty at the rate of two and a half per cent collected on the output after it exceeds $10,000.

Dredging in the Yukon Territory.—Six leases of five miles each may be granted to a free miner for a term of twenty years, also renewable.

The lessee's right is confined to the submerged beds or bars in the river below low water mark, that boundary to be fixed by its position on the 1st day of August in the year of the date of the lease.

The lessee shall have one dredge in operation within two years from the date of the lease, and one dredge for each five miles within six years from such date. Rental $100 per mile for first year, and $10 per mile for each subsequent year. Royalty, same as placer mining.

Placer mining in the Yukon Territory.—Creek, gulch, river and hill claims shall not exceed 250 feet in length, measured on the base line or general direction of the creek or gulch, the width being 1000 to 2000. All other placer claims shall be 200 feet square.

Claims are marked by two legal posts, one at each end, bearing notices. Entry must be obtained within ten days, if the claim is within ten miles of mining recorder's office. One additional day allowed for each ten miles or fraction.

The person or company staking a claim must hold a free miner's certificate.

The discoverer of a new mine is entitled to a claim of 1,000 feet in length, and if the party consists of two, 1,500 feet altogether, on the output of which no royalty shall be charged, the rest of the party ordinary claims only.

Entry fee, $10. Royalty at the rate of two and one-half per cent on the value of the gold shipped from the Yukon territory to be paid to the Comptroller.

No free miner shall receive a grant of more than one mining claim on each separate river, creek or gulch, but the same miner may hold any number of claims by purchase, and free miners may work their claims in partnership by filing notice and paying fee of $2. A claim may be abandoned and another obtained on the same creek, gulch or river, by giving notice and paying a fee.

Work must be done on a claim each year to the value at least of $200.

A certificate that work has been done must be obtained each year; if not, the claim shall be deemed to be abandoned, and open to occupation and entry by a free miner.

The boundaries of a claim may be defined absolutely by having a survey made and publishing notices in the Yukon Official Gazette.

Hydraulic Mining, Yukon Territory.—Locations suitable for hydraulic mining, having a frontage of from one to five miles, and a depth of one mile or more, may be leased for twenty years, provided the ground has been prospected by the applicant or his agent; is found to be unsuitable for placer mining; and does not include within its boundaries any mining claims already granted. A rental of $150 for each mile of frontage, and a royalty at the rate of two and one-half per cent on the value of the gold shipped from the Territory are charged. Operations must be commenced within one year from the date of the lease, and not less than $5,000 must be expended annually. The lease excludes all base metals, quartz and coal, and provides for the withdrawal of unoperated land for agricultural or building purposes.

Petroleum.—All unappropriated Dominion lands in Manitoba, the Northwest Territories and within the Yukon Territory are open to prospecting for petroleum, and the minister may reserve for an individual or company having machinery on the land to be prospected, an area of 640 acres. Should the prospector discover oil in paying quantities, and satisfactorily establish such discovery, an area not exceeding 640 acres, including the oil well and such other land as may be determined, will be sold to the discoverer at the rate of $1.00 an acre, subject to royalty at such rate as may be specified by order-in-council.

JAMES A. SMART,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.
September, 1903.