



CONDUCTED BY H. T. A. BELL.

OFFICES:

Victoria Chambers, 140 Wellington Street,
OTTAWA.

Vol. XII. JUNE, 1893. No. 6.

THE OFFICIAL ORGAN

—OF—

THE GOLD MINERS ASSOCIATION OF NOVA SCOTIA,

THE UNITED MINING SOCIETY OF NOVA SCOTIA,

THE ASBESTOS CLUB, QUEBEC,

THE GENERAL MINING ASSOCIATION OF QUÉBEC.

THE following Resolutions of Council indicate beyond a peradventure the status of THE REVIEW as the exponent of the Canadian Mineral Industry:—

The Gold Miners' Association of Nova Scotia.

"At the annual meeting of the Gold Miners Association of Nova Scotia, held at Halifax on 6th March, 1893, THE CANADIAN MINING REVIEW was adopted the official organ of this Association.
(Signed), H. C. WILSON, President,
G. J. PARKINGTON, Secretary.

The Mining Society of Nova Scotia.

"Moved by Mr. R. G. Leckie, seconded by Mr. C. A. Umack, That the thanks of the Society be tendered to Mr. H. T. A. Bell for his kind offer placing the columns of THE REVIEW at the disposal of the Society; and that THE CANADIAN MINING REVIEW be hereby appointed the official organ of the Society."
(Signed), H. S. POOLIE, President,
H. M. WYLLIE, Secretary.

The Asbestos Club, (Quebec.)

"Resolved: That THE CANADIAN MINING REVIEW be, by authority of the Members and Council, hereby appointed the official organ of the Asbestos Club."
(Signed), D. A. BROWN, President,
A. M. EVANS, Secretary.

The General Mining Association of the Province of Quebec.

At a meeting of Council held at Montreal on Friday, 6th May, 1891, it was moved by Captain Adams, seconded by Mr. R. F. Hopper, and resolved: That THE CANADIAN MINING REVIEW be the official organ of the Association.
(Signed), GEORGE INYSS, President,
H. T. A. BELL, Secretary."

The Lake View Mining Syndicate Ltd.

Our article under the above heading in the May issue seems to have hit hard in an unexpected direction.

The purpose of that article, as clearly stated, was to call the attention of the directors of the Syndicate to some matters that we thought should be looked into before asking the public to subscribe.

It seems, however, from articles which have appeared in the Halifax *Chronicle*, *Herald* and *Critic* that a little clique of interested parties with headquarters in Halifax, have taken great offence thereat, and consider themselves personally attacked. The statements published all show such a similarity of thought and language as to warrant the belief that this clique is quite small, probably three or four in number.

We fancy we know the source of inspiration, and we know that the pecuniary interests and mining speculations of this clique are not likely to be benefited by having the REVIEW's search light turned upon any of their schemes, or on the methods they employ. The REVIEW has no fear of, and asks no favors from the promoters of any wild cat enterprise, and if the article referred to has made some such promoters uneasy,

it is because they have knowledge that their methods cannot stand impartial scrutiny.

Any mining company or mine promoter that takes offence, and publishes angry paragraphs, full of vulgar adjectives, because we call attention to inconsistent and misleading statements, or make pertinent inquiries as to facts and methods, is accusing itself or himself of trying to foist upon the public that which will not bear investigation.

The REVIEW believes in honest and legitimate mining, in promoting the mining industries of the Dominion in all lawful ways, and one of those ways it conceives to be—fearless and impartial criticism, based on facts. In all that has been written on the REVIEW's article, we note nowhere any attempt to controvert its facts or to answer its questions.

The use of such words as "malicious," "unfair," "jealous," "rival, &c., *ad libitum* is easy, but it is neither refutation nor argument.

The public in Nova Scotia is so used to the vapors of the *Critic* that anything emanating from that source calls for no reply. The *Herald* had the grace to publish a retraction in its very next issue, and to state that its article should have appeared as the contribution of an interested party; it also had the manliness to say that it knew nothing whatever of the merits or demerits of the case and that the article might be published in the best interests of Nova Scotia mining for aught it knew. But we are surprised that a reputable journal like the *Chronicle* should endorse a scheme of which it knew nothing except (like the *Herald*) what had been communicated to it by "an interested party."

We ask the *Chronicle* if it has carefully read the prospectus of this syndicate and compared it with the facts? and if so it is prepared to approve the statements therein contained as true, fair, and in no wise misleading?

Will it endorse such a scheme as one likely to prove a benefit in any way to the shareholder, the mining industry or the fair name of Nova Scotia?

Does it endorse the past management of the Lake View Co. as successful? as efficient? as economical?

Will it kindly say how, when or where the REVIEW has in any way attacked the personal reputation of Mr. A. A. Hayward? and will it please say what there is in his record as a mine manager, or in the record of any mining property he has ever been connected with that any person could be jealous of?

In view of the fact that the REVIEW's article made no attack whatever upon Mr. Hayward's personal character the remarkable unanimity and promptness with which these newspapers, without replying to our interrogatories and without meeting or denying our statements, hastened to endorse his statements is, to say the least, significant.

From the general tenor of the *Chronicle's* article we infer that it considers Mr. Hayward responsible for the prospectus and its statements, we had supposed the directors and their mining experts were the responsible parties.

If the *Chronicle* is disposed to look into this matter it will find overwhelming proof of the justice of the REVIEW's article, and should it not be satisfied we shall be found very willing to give it additional and stronger evidence.

EN PASSANT.

To those of our readers conversant with the affairs of that colossal white elephant the General Phosphate Corporation Ltd., the announcement of the insolvency of Knud Sando, its promoter and late managing director, will not come as a surprise. It will be remembered that this Corporation was formed in London to acquire some 2,660 acres of undeveloped phosphate lands in the county of Ottawa, for £98,900 stg. The vendors received £20,000 stg. in cash, £17,500 by bills of exchange, and £57,500 on mortgages redeemable in five years. The nominal capital was £1,000,000, but £100,000 stg. was subsequently borrowed upon debentures secured by the properties and uncalled capital. After some two years of unsuccessful work operations were suspended, and the affairs of the concern are now being investigated by a committee of shareholders. As his share of the spoils, Sando actually received about £15,000 stg. promotion money, but he claims that out of that he paid £9,000 in respect of calls on his shares in the Corporation. He also collared some £11,000 stg. commission on the sale of the Stewart properties to the Corporation, and received a salary and expenses in managing its affairs. Notwithstanding he ascribes his insolvency to the Corporation and to loss of business (whether as wool-broker, gold miner, or commission agent is not stated) owing to his absence in Canada.

Among Sando's wild-cat schemes it is hardly necessary to remind our readers of his projected line of railway up the Lievres river, for which he obtained a charter from the Dominion Government. He also endeavored to secure a grant of lands in the North-West territory, for a colonization company, and gained some newspaper notoriety as the philanthropic promoter of a co-operative scheme to benefit the Homestead strikers. Doubtless we will hear more of him and his little ways when the shareholders present the report of their investigations to the Corporation.

The Leeds Copper Company, which is the new name of the Excelsior Copper Company, (operating the old Harvey Hill mine at West Broughton, Que.) is already in difficulties, although the reconstruction only took place in January, 1891. The report tersely states that "the whole of the works have been shut down and beyond the wages of the caretaker no expense is being incurred." We should think even the cost of a caretaker might be dispensed with; for between January 16, 1891, and November 30, 1892, the company earned only £542 gross on a paid up capital of £284,405, and the expenses incurred in earning