

THE CANADIAN GOLD FIELDS SYNDICATE, LIMITED.

LEADING FEATURES:

Incorporated December 9th, 1896, under the great Imperial Companies Act.

Entire Capital Stock, "Treasury."

There being no Promoters' Shares.

Absolutely no personal liability following the Shareholders.

Shares sold at TEN CENTS are actually Fully-Paid and Non-Assessable.

Empowered to do a General Mining Business anywhere for profit.

Ample Capital Stock to enable successful accomplishment of any undertaking.

Every Share participates in all of the Syndicate's operations.

Will not risk all of its working capital upon success or failure of any single mining undertaking.

Begins business with control and vigorous development of the justly celebrated Sunset Group of rich Gold-Copper properties at Rossland.

Owens the "Jennie," a Sloan property, the clean ore from which assays \$80 to \$650 per ton.

Is officered by men, more than one of whom, in any emergency, can step into the breach and do expert work, whether the "sharpening of steel," the use of any mine workman's tools, or the conduct of financial operations of magnitude be necessary.

Orders and Remittances for *Fully-Paid, absolutely Non-Assessable Shares* of the Canadian Gold Fields Syndicate, Limited, at 10 cents, may be sent direct, or through any bank, to

THE WALTERS COMPANY, Rossland, B. C

No Order Filled for less than FIVE HUNDRED SHARES.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF TO-DAY.

Development is a wonderfully significant word as applied to mining claims, districts and companies, because development reveals the facts. Theories, expectations and hopes fade away under the operation of this magic word unless absolute merit describes the underlying strata. Time is necessary to development, therefore, time tells the tale. Applied to the great Trail Creek Gold-Copper Mining District this crucial test affords an almost incomprehensible exhibit of stability and genuine worth. See the Le Roi in '91, without a wagon road, packing a paltry ten ton lot of ore on horseback to the Columbia river, whence by devious water and rail routes, the shipment must be continued for hundreds of miles before returns could be had; the shares a burdensome eyesore to the holders. Consider it now with fine equipment, over five hundred feet of shaft, two railroads and a third coming, \$250,000 paid in dividends, the shares worth over seven dollars and the ore bodies bigger and richer with depth. Then the War Eagle, a prospect at the end of '94, the shares worth fifteen cents; a dividend payer in '95 with over \$350,000 net ore production to credit of the mine in that year. Greater and richer ore bodies and dividends in 1895-'96 and the shares at upwards of one dollar and fifty cents.

The entire space contained in a single issue of the MINING REVIEW could be filled with actual results gained in the older properties proving how magnificently the great gold-copper district surrounding Rossland has stood the test of development and time.

The more recent propositions subjected to vigorous work afford more speedy results because all of the advantages of improved working conditions and, better still, the benefits of the pioneer experiences are theirs. Every working facility is theirs and serious mistakes need not be made.

Notice the Sunset group, under active development by the Canadian Gold Fields Syndicate, Limited, just opposite the town. In October the Sunset was explored thoroughly on the surface for about five hundred feet along the vein. Carefully assayed, the outcrop yielded from three dollars to sixty-nine dollars

and fifty cents, mainly in gold, per ton; no time was required, as in earlier days, for the samples to be sent to Spokane, Butte, Denver or Salt Lake for assay before the values could be known—on the contrary, they could be obtained every day. In November a shaft was sunk twenty-five feet and in the first half of December twenty feet further, or forty-five feet in all. From the surface to the bottom the Sunset vein increased in strength and the ore in value; the results to date in the shaft ranging from two dollars to fifty-six dollars, principally in gold per ton; the average for the last twenty feet being upward of thirty dollars per ton. As a result, the Canadian Gold Fields Syndicate has been enabled to determine within the brief period named that the Sunset is a rich ore producer worthy of immediate and thorough development and equipment.

Work in the Sunset shaft is therefore pushed day and night, the plans are being gotten out for a first-class power plant and the Sunset promises to become an early shipping mine. In the older days it would have taken longer to get a ten ton lot of Trail Creek ore to the smelter and the returns back. Development has established the great gold-copper camp and time has been kind, for to-day, given a first-class prospect, it is but a brief span from development to dividends in the Trail Creek mines.

A BELIEVER IN TRAIL CREEK.

The Washington Mining Journal, which will hereafter appear monthly at Seattle, has the following remarks to make in its first number, which is just to hand:

"A great impetus was given to mining in the northwest by the successful development of properties in Trail Creek, British Columbia. So numerous, so rich and so extensive have the mineral bodies of that district proved to be that they have not only attracted to themselves mining investors from all quarters of the globe, but they have also established confidence in the other mineral districts of British Columbia and of the State of Washington.

"The whistle of the engine of the Le Roi can be

heard by the prospectors on Grouse mountain on the Washington side. The justly famous mineral belt plainly extends along both sides of the imaginary boundary line. Neither its width nor its length have been determined. Its boundaries, like the walls of the Jumbo, can not be found. It surely extends from the sources of the Wild Horse, the Moyea and Pend d'Oreille to the Pacific Ocean; north to the Big Bend and Thompson river and on the southern side may include one half of the State of Washington. Whether the best camps of this state will be found to be inside of this remarkable gold field, does not matter. Their proximity to properties of established value will lead to careful investigation, and the development which only comes with the advent of abundant capital.

PROF. COLEMAN IS VERY CONSERVATIVE.

Prof. A. P. Coleman gave a lecture at the Y.M.C.A. last night on the gold mines of Canada, says the Toronto World. After introducing his subject, Prof. Coleman said that all people desired gold mines, and no country in the world met that desire better than did Canada. Every province had gold, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. In Nova Scotia the annual output was \$400,000 a year. He then took up the British Columbia mines in general and particularly those in Rossland. The process of work there now was by hydraulic (?) means. Instead of an average of \$500,000 a year the output of gold in 1895 was \$1,200,000, and in 1896 would likely be much larger.

Coming to the Ontario mines, he said we possessed as wide an extent of gold area as any country in the world. From east to west one could not travel 100 miles without finding a mine of some sort. In the Rainy River district for 200 miles from east to west and 100 from north to south, one could not go ten miles without coming across a mine. Some of these could be reached by Pullman cars, but some could only be got at by water from Rat Portage. The average gold output in the province until the last couple of years had been \$30,000 a year. Last year it was \$50,000, while this year up to date it had been \$120,000. He thought it would reach \$500,000 before long.