

# Red Eagle Gold Mining Company, LIMITED LIABILITY.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Capitalization :  
\$1,200,000.

Shares, Par Value \$1.00,  
Fully Paid and Non-Assessable.

Treasury:  
500,000 Shares

### Provisional Directorate:

President—W. H. FIFE, Fife Hotel, Tacoma, Wash.

Vice-President—WM. BENNISON, Rossland, B. C.  
Managing Director—J. W. COVER, Rossland, B. C.

Secretary Treasurer—T. G. ELGIE, Rossland, B. C.

Consulting Engineer—C. W. CALLAHAN, London, Eng., and Rossland, B. C.

Properties (80 acres): **RED EAGLE** and **RED POLE**, in the famous South Belt—Trail Creek Mining District, B. C.,—adjoining Mayflower and Curlew.

Assays of ore from surface of Red Eagle give results ranging from \$20.00 to \$28.80. The Red Eagle has been surveyed, and a crown grant applied for. The first block of Treasury Stock is now on the market at 7½ cents, subject to advance without notice. The work of development has commenced, and will be prosecuted vigorously.

**Intending investors are invited to examine the Red Eagle properties.**

For prospectus and full information, address:

Remittances may be made through the Manager of the Bank of  
British North America, Rossland, B. C.

**WM. BENNISON & CO., Mining Brokers,**  
Shaw Block, Rossland, B. C.

inlet, and then be carried in a northeasterly direction, striking the Rockies at the Yellow Head pass, the object being to form eventually another transcontinental line to the north of the Canadian Pacific. How the Canadian Pacific Railway people would like this is a question, but there can be no doubt such a road would be of immense service to British Columbia. Some hitch has arisen between the company and the local government on the question of the financial assistance to be given by the latter, but it is probable that the construction of the road will not be much longer delayed. Several other smaller lines are in process of construction, and some \$15,000 has lately been voted for surveys. British Columbia, in fact, is waking up, and if its mineral wealth only turns out to be a third of what is confidently expected, its development is likely to be rapid."

### OIL STRIKE IN ONTARIO.

Now it is an oil boom. The oldtime oil fields of Bothwell, Ontario, are again to the fore, and, according to the Toronto World, "American and Canadian prospectors and speculators are now as thick as bees in the Bothwell district. The farms for a stretch of six miles or more have all been leased or otherwise secured. The farmers of the district have become demoralized. They are abandoning their farms to the oil men. Most of them expect to spend the rest of their days as independent gentlemen, living in opulence on the oil royalties of their farms."

It is surprising that so little has been heard in Toronto about the oil excitement in Bothwell. It looks very much as if there had been a conspiracy among the operators to keep the thing quiet until they had grabbed up the whole of the field. Whether the papers have been silent from interested motives or not, it is true that an oil boom is now under way in Bothwell, and it is growing fiercer every day. There is a possibility that the excitement that raged in the early '60's may be repeated next spring.

The extent of the oil territory, so far as known, is about six miles by two. The depth of the oil rock averages about 380 feet. It costs \$1.25 per foot to bore the hole and 65 cent per foot for the steel casing. This casing is eight inches in diameter and is pounded down length by length as the drill makes the opening for it. It takes about three weeks to sink a well. The total cost of putting down a well averages about \$650. In Petrolea a well can be sunk for considerably less money, but in Pennsylvania and Ohio they often have to go down 1200 and 2000 feet before they get oil. The Bothwell field is, therefore, a comparatively cheap one to operate in. A drilling outfit cost from \$1200 to \$1500.

Petrolea produces about 54,000 barrels of oil per month. The wells have been pumping for thirty years, and there are more than two thousand of them. The production of a well in Petrolea, when first drilled, will not average more than one barrel per day. This amount gradually diminishes to one-half a barrel per day, which is the average normal output of a Petrolea well. Oil Springs produces

11,000 barrels a month. The average output of a well there is one-third barrel per day. The Bothwell wells have started out with a much larger output than those in either Petrolea or Oil Springs. If they maintain their present capacity, or even 50 per cent. of it, they will turn out quite profitable. That the wells will be permanent is the general opinion of all the practical oil men of the district. In Petrolea a well can be pumped at a cost of about 25 cents a day. The same thing is not yet possible in Bothwell, because the wells are few in number and scattered. The cost of operating the wells will decrease according to the increase in the number of wells. One pumping plant can operate as many as 100 wells. In due time the same economy that prevails in other oil fields will obtain at Bothwell, and half-barrel wells will be remunerative. A 100-barrel well is a nice property to possess. The cost of pumping, even in Bothwell under present conditions, will not exceed \$6 a day. Crude oil sells at \$1.46 per barrel at the railway. A 100-barrel well will produce a revenue of \$146 a day and a profit of \$140. The owner of the land gets a royalty of from one-fifth to one-eighth of the production, according to the bargain made. Thirty or forty wells are frequently put down on a hundred acre farm. An average of three barrels per well would make such a property a very profitable one. The people of Petrolea for a long time belittled the Bothwell field, but they are now tumbling over one another to get into the territory.

### TREATING LOW GRADE ORES.

In time to come some cheap process for the treatment of low grade ores will doubtless be perfected. Only when this comes to pass will the importance of this district be fully realized. In the meantime several experimental systems of reducing base ores at low cost are receiving attention. The latest to be given publicity in Canada is the Flauvel process, regarding which the following appears in a Toronto exchange:

Mr. C. S. Drummond of London, Eng., representing a new process for the reduction of sulphide ores, has just been at Rossland, and is now on his way back to the old country. The object of his hurried visit to the camp was to secure certain information for a company organized in London for the purpose of introducing this new process of treating ore into British Columbia, and especially into the Trail Creek district. The company is now in possession of patents covering the entire Dominion of Canada, and will build furnaces in the Sudbury district of Ontario as well as at Rossland. Mr. Drummond expects to return to Rossland about February 1, when, he says, he will take immediate steps towards the construction of a reduction plant.

The furnace to be used is the invention of Dr. Flauvel, the great expert, and has been employed in South Africa and Colorado. At Ward, Col., 100 tons of \$5-ore are being put through every day.

The Flauvel furnace does not involve a new principle, but presents the new application of principles already recognized. Wood can be used as the fuel.

It is said the ore is first reduced to thirty mesh fineness by stamp or rock crusher and rolls, then fed into a tower forty feet high and precipitated on plates heated to varying degrees of temperature by the furnace, the flames never coming in contact with the ore, but the work of oxidization being accomplished by air heated to 1000 degrees. When the ore reaches the bottom of the tower it is at 1000 degrees of temperature, and at that temperature comes in contact with cold running water, which causes an explosion and disintegration of the ore particles, thus releasing the gold, the sulphur, arsenic and other volatile constituents having been previously liberated. The gold is then collected in ordinary pans, and the copper goes off in the tailings, from which it is afterwards recovered by a leaching process. The cost of this furnace is \$10,000. The rock crusher and rolls, boiler, etc., cost probably \$5,000 more, making the total cost of the plant about \$15,000.

Mr. Drummond says the furnace can reduce Trail Creek ores for \$1 a ton. This we understand to be the net cost. His plan is to have mine-owners erect furnaces for their own separate mines and charge a royalty on the tonnage. Of course, if Mr. Drummond can treat the ore for any such price it simply means he will effect a revolution by making available ores which are now too low-grade for successful treatment. It means that \$10 ore can be treated at a profit.

Mr. Drummond is arranging to have a carload of ore from the Rossland mines shipped over to Swansea immediately for treatment. He says 500 pounds of Trail Creek ore went over from Spokane last summer and that the Flauvel furnace at Swansea saved 93 per cent. of the gold. The return of Mr. Drummond will be awaited with interest. He is entirely confident of the ability of his company to treat the low-grade ores of Rossland camp successfully.

### AUSTRALIAN CLAIM OWNERS' TROUBLES.

The rapid increase in claims taken up and mining companies organized in Western Australia seems likely to cause some trouble to the mine owners. Under the mining law of the colony the holder of a mineral lease is bound to keep at least one man at work on each three acres included in the lease. A large number of miners have gone to the colony during the past two years, but many of them are prospecting and locating claims on their own account, and the number of men available has not increased by any means as fast as the number of leases. Some of the companies find themselves under the necessity of importing men from other parts of Australia, which takes time and is expensive, while the men are not always to be had when wanted, nor are they always kept after their arrival at the mines. Wages are already high according to the Australian standard, £4 and £5 per week being paid, and it is quite possible that the rate will go still higher. It is becoming more and more difficult to obtain skilled miners, and almost any sort of labor is accepted. There is no supply of native labor to be had in Western Australia, as there is in South Africa, and the labor question is a growing difficulty just now. Very probably the demand will decrease after a time, but there is no immediate prospect of such a change.