

compliment—the case will go to another tribunal, and that other tribunal would like to know exactly what this gentleman is. You had better have it all down, on both sides.

Mr. Davis—I know it is quite repulsive to Mr. King's modesty to have all this come out, but you cannot help it.

The Court—No, you cannot help it. It is the same as in the case of a medical man being examined. He states, in the first place, in so many words, that he is competent, by telling you where he got his degree.

Q. When did you leave the geological survey of California, Mr. King? A. In December, 1867.

Q. What were you engaged in after that? A. In the early spring of 1868 I was placed in charge of a geological expedition called "The United States Exploration of the 40th parallel." It was under the War Department, and particularly under the Bureau of Engineers of the army under which I received my appointment. This expedition was designed to cover the country being then opened by the then building Central and Union Pacific Railroads.

Q. Did the examination of the mineral resources of the country form any portion of that exploration? A. It did; that was a special portion.

Q. Who had most to do with that particular part? A. Mr. James Heyden.

Q. Were you engaged in that branch? A. I was, particularly in investigating the Comstock Lode, the greatest lode ever discovered in the United States, and on which as a result of that examination I wrote a memoir for the United States Government which was published in a portion of the report of the expedition which I made; also, other contributions to mining literature.

Q. When did you leave that employment, Mr. King? A. I think I concluded it in 1876 or '77; I can not quite remember.

Q. What were you engaged in then? A. In 1869, the government having previously confided its geological work to special chiefs who took the field under different departments of the government, concluded to unite, or rather, to discontinue expeditionary work under different departments, and instituted the United States Geological Survey which should be a permanent bureau of the government. In that inauguration, I was placed at the head of it and was the first director.

Q. That would involve, I suppose, more or less examination of the mineral resources of the country? A. It was left very much to me to decide the early policy of the survey, and my very first efforts were directed to making a series, or to ordering and preparing for a series of exhaustive studies of the great mining districts of the United States as they should develop into prominence. That policy has been to a certain extent followed by my successor.

Q. How long did you remain at the head of the Geological Survey of the United States? A. Two years.

Q. Since then what have you been engaged in? A. Partly in consulting mining work, and partly in travels on my private account, in geological study and investigation.

Q. In what different countries and what different portions of the United States as one of the countries, have you examined the mines, or many of the mines? A. I have visited nearly all the prominent districts in the United States and made more or less of a study of them, sometimes very slightly to get a hint of their structure, sometimes more carefully, but they involve

the leading districts of Nevada, like the Pecos, Virginia City, Eureka, and the leading districts of Utah—at least most of the leading district of Utah, Colorado and part of Dakota, parts of New Mexico, practically the whole of California and Arizona. Not absolutely the whole of any state, but most of the leading districts.

Q. And what countries outside of the United States? A. Europe and North Africa and the islands of the Pacific, parts of them all.

A. And Mexico also? A. And Mexico, very freely over Mexico.

Q. What experience have you had yourself in actual mining? A. I have been both president and directing engineer of mining companies. In particular, I was the first president of three companies which opened the Las Prietas in the State of Sonora, Mexico, of the Las Ye dras, in the State of Sinaloa, and Sombrete in the State of Zacatecas, Mexico.

Q. You have been in Rossland, I believe, before your present visit? A. Yes, calling the present visit a double one.

Q. No, I mean the one this month. A. I came here very early in February and passed a week and returned on the 6th of April.

Q. But prior to that time I believe you were in Rossland? A. Prior to that time in 1895, if I remember rightly, I was here, both in '95 and '96, or '94 and '95; I can not quite remember.

Q. At any rate— A. In the early stages of the district.

Q. In two separate years before? A. Yes.

Q. At that time did you make any examination of the mines of Rossland camp? A. I visited, but I did not make an extensive examination of any one; but I visited and passed many hours here, in the War Eagle and the Le Roi; I went through the Josie, through the Cliff, of the works that were then opening in the Monte Cristo, and some of the smaller claims like the Monita and No. 1, and that is about all. I took a general view of the district, not very precise or particular.

(To be Continued.)

## BRITISH COLUMBIA IN LONDON.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

ALTHOUGH business generally in the London Stock Exchange during the past month has been exceedingly limited in volume, towards the end of June some effort was made to infuse a little life into British Columbian issues, this being largely in connection with the flotation by the Whitaker Wright group of yet another of their Rossland properties; it being necessary to assist them in successfully carrying through this operation to make the market for Le Roi, Le Roi No. 2 and the British America Corporation as strong as possible.

Although it had been known for some time past that the British America group contemplated taking advantage of the first opportunity that presented itself to float off some of their properties which had been on their hands for a considerable time, it yet surprised most of us to find the issue of Le Roi No. 2 followed up so quickly by the flotation of the Rossland Great Western Mines, Ltd., the prospectus of which is before the public. In connection with this issue, it may be worth while my pointing out the very pronounced similarity between the prospectuses of the Le Roi No. 2 and the Rossland Great Western Mines. In many cases, the one practically paraphrases the other. As you will be largely interested in this latest effort of the Whitaker Wright group,