

THE BOUNTY ON LEAD ORES.

The following figures are supplied by Mr. G. O. Buchanan, dispenser of the Government Bounty on lead, at a meeting last month to the Nelson Board of Trade:—

Beginning with the present fiscal year, dating from July 1, 1904, the Canadian smelting works received in July, 2,103,255 pounds of lead; in August, 1,446,139; September, 2,287,164; October, 1,391,382; November, 947,168; December, 1,488,330; January, 1,295,399; February, 938,301; March, 514,104; April, 173,948; total for the ten months of the present fiscal year being 12,206,490 pounds of lead. It will be observed that the receipt of lead for the past three months has dwindled considerably, which fact has been due to the Hall Mines smelter getting, under a mutual agreement with Trail, the bulk of the ore offering.

In the same period the figures for the Hall Mines smelter were as follows:—July, 1,065,494; August, 2,117,313; September, 977,605; October, 1,221,501; November, 1,048,262; December, 1,407,927; January, 1,726,154; February, 2,255,077; March, 777,409; April, 1,784,985; the total for the ten months being 14,381,727 pounds, or slightly more than the Trail works.

In addition there has been the lead smelted by the new stacks at Marysville and to the Sullivan is credited for February of this year, 852,871 pounds, for March, 1,717,829 pounds, and for April an additional 455,631 pounds. The total for the Sullivan is therefore, 2,526,331 pounds and for the three smelters for the ten months of this fiscal year, 29,113,248 pounds or 14,556 tons.

But this is not the total of the lead so far produced, for to these figures must be added the ore exported, coming altogether from the St. Eugene. In July last were exported 2,386,591 pounds, in August, 1,342,435, in September, none; October, 220,113; November, 1,032,968; December, 1,655,063; January, 1,405,362; February, 1,097,069; March, 3,959,231; April, 3,073,337, totalling 15,982,169 pounds for the ten months, or 7,991 tons. This makes the total tonnage of lead raised for the period under consideration 22,547. It will be noticed that the St. Eugene is sending out very large shipments of lead for the past two months. For the whole fiscal year only 11,000 tons may be exported and claim the bounty of 50 cents per hundred and the St. Eugene therefore has to ship over six million pounds in two months if that mine would reap the full advantage of the export bounty.

The bounty paid on this ore is approximately, for the home smelted product, \$208,000, of which the St. Eugene has earned \$103,000 and all the other mines combined \$105,000. The approximate return is only given as for some of this ore claims have not as yet been presented by the shippers and the bounty will then have to be calculated according to the varying London price, for as lead reaches over £12 10s on the London market so a diminished rate is given here.

In addition there is the bounty paid on exported lead by the St. Eugene which amounts to another \$75,000 approximately.

During the first fiscal year of the bounty the St. Eugene earned \$45,634 on both classes of ore and all the other mines combined \$149,579, the latter figure including the earnings of the Highland mine at Ainsworth which received from the government \$37,088.

The total bounty earned to date by all mines is, therefore \$195,214 for the first fiscal year and \$284,244 (approximate) for ten months of the second, or a total of \$419,467 to date, of which the St. Eugene has taken \$244,922 (approximate).

For the first fiscal year there were shipped 13,397 tons, and during ten months of the second 22,547 tons, showing that a material impetus has been given to the industry. Out of this total output during the first year were exported 1,133 tons, and during the ten months of the present fiscal year 7,991 tons, or about 25 per cent. of the total amount produced.

THE MONTREAL & BOSTON CONSOLIDATED.

The properties of this concern were recently reported on by Mr. M. Johnston, as follows:—

The property consists of one smelting plant, situated at Boundary Falls, and fourteen mineral claims and fractions of other claims in various parts of the Boundary district. This plant has two furnaces, 40 by 176, with a daily capacity of 300 tons. Three directly connected Connersville blowers, one 7 by 12 steam locomotive, slag cars, sampling mill with crushers and rolls, assay office and laboratory complete the outfit. Steam is the motive power. The mineral claims are as follows: The Phoenix camp, containing the Dominion group, is composed of the following claims: The Brooklyn, 18 acres; the Idaho, 37 acres; the Stemwinder, 12 acres; the Standard, 8 acres; Montezuma, 42 acres; Rawhide, 31 acres. The Wellington camp contains the Athelstan, containing 17 acres, and the Jack Pot fraction of 17 acres. The Summit camp contains a three-fourths interest in the Mountain Rose, containing 17 acres, and a half of the Lancashire Lass, containing 44 acres. The Deadwood camp contains the Sunset of 19 acres, the C. C. D. of 43 acres, the Crown Silver of 18 acres, and the Morrison of 30 acres. This totals 363 acres. The cost of freighting the ore from the Phoenix and Summit camps via the Canadian Pacific Railroad is 30 cents a ton, and from the Deadwood camp 17 cents a ton. The Athelstan is not connected with the railway.

An analysis of the properties follow: The Brooklyn lode has been developed to a depth of 350 feet and has 3,500 feet of underground workings; the average sample taken from this mine represents the group. Copper, 1.43%; gold, \$1.32; silver, 25 cents per ton. There is 260,000 tons of ore available for the smelter, which at current prices has a gross value of \$5.86 per ton. The diamond drill indicates that there is an equal amount of ore below the developed ground. The Stemwinder is developed to a depth of 125 feet, but sufficient work has not been done to indicate the tonnage. Samples show copper, 1.40%, gold \$1.00, silver 25 cents. The

Idaho shows surface indications of the same body that is being successfully worked in the Granby. The Rawhide has 600 feet of underground workings at a depth of 180 feet. Average assays show copper 1.4%, gold 90 cents, silver 25 cents. Available tonnage 230,000 tons, prospective tonnage, 1,000,000 tons. Mountain Rose, the vein has been explored for 125 feet; ore contains 40 to 50% iron, 20% sulphur, and about \$1 in copper, gold and silver. It is valuable only as a flux. The Lancashire Lass has a shaft of 50 feet deep and is stripped for a distance of 500 feet and is of the same quality as above and has from 2,000 to 3,000 tons on dump. The Athelstan is merely a prospect. The outcrop shows a large body of oxidized ore, containing gold, silver and a little copper; 4,060 tons of this ore has been shipped to the smelter and the returns show an average of \$7.67 in gold. Indications are that there is sulphide ore below the oxide, containing copper values. The Sunset has a shaft 200 feet deep, no drifting below 100 feet. The ores assay copper .6%, gold .80%, silver 20 cents, iron 34%, Silica 23%, and lime 11%.

In conclusion, Mr. Johnston says: "The equipment at the mine is not of the proper type or of sufficient power for economical work. The prospects of obtaining a large tonnage, particularly on the Rawhide and Dominion groups, seems most certain. In order to put the mine on a production of 1,500 tons a day and keep the cost of production down to a point that would make the operation profitable, there should be an expenditure of \$250,000 for additional furnace, converting plant, electric power equipment, compressor and mine development. I am satisfied that it can be done at a profit of \$1.25 per ton, based on the selling price of copper at 12½ cents a pound."

BRITISH COLUMBIA SMELTING PROMOTIONS.

In connection with the establishment of a zinc smelter at Frank, the following report, contained in a recent issue of the British Columbia Review, of London, may be of interest:—

"In the Chancery Division this week, Mr. Justice Swinfen Eady had before him the case of the Metallurgical Company, when counsel asked, on behalf of the plaintiffs, for an injunction restraining the defendant from disposing of a number of shares in the Royal Smelting Company and the Canadian Metals Company. The defendant was the agent and trustee of the plaintiffs. He went to Canada in order to establish for the plaintiffs a zinc-smelting process. He came back from Canada and introduced the plaintiffs to a number of gentlemen there, and a joint venture was entered into to carry out a joint smelting process. The defendant brought back with him an agreement, under which it was proposed the plaintiffs were to act, and they consented to it, and, in order to raise further capital, entered into negotiations with a gentleman in Paris, who ultimately found the necessary capital. It appeared from the affidavits that the defendant, Mr. Fernau, was the agent and trustee for the plaintiffs in respect of any shares that he had or would obtain in either of the companies mentioned. He had made an offer to the plaintiffs of £6,000 worth of shares in a certain company, but as he had previously made an offer of £12,000, the plaintiffs could not accept it, and had brought this action, in consequence, for an injunction.

"Counsel for the defendant said he was willing to agree not to part with any shares he might receive from the Royal Smelting and Refining Company, of Canada. With regard to the Canadian Metals Company, the defendant's case was that, in fact, he was not the agent of the plaintiffs, but was prepared not to do anything with any profit he might make. Really, with regard to both companies, the defendant submitted that this action was premature, as no shares had yet come to Mr. Fernau in respect of either matter; while, if an injunction were granted, it would probably spoil the "deal," which formed the subject of the agreement.

"His Lordship said he would grant the plaintiffs an injunction until the first motion day next sittings, which would give the defendant an opportunity of stating the facts fully."

PROSPECTIVE SALE OF THE CONSOLIDATED CARIBOO HYDRAULIC.

Since sending the article, appearing on page 123 of this issue, to press, we learn, on the best authority, that the directors of the Consolidated Cariboo Hydraulic Mining Company have given an option on their property to Mr. John Hays Hammond, who is believed to represent the Messrs. Googenheim, and other New York investors and Mr. Hoffman, Mr. Hammond's particular expert, has been at Cariboo, in company with the manager, Mr. Hobson, during the past month, making an examination on behalf of his principal. During this examination, a run of twenty days with the monitor was made, resulting in a clean-up of \$20,000. An extension of thirty days has been given to the optionees, in order to enable Mr. Hoffman to make in addition an examination of the Horsecfly property. The Review is further informed by one of the officials of the company that a proposal is being entertained by the bondholders, by which, in the event of a sale of the property being made, the holders of the common shares will be enabled to rank proportionately with the bondholders in any division of the proceeds which may be realized from the transfer of the property, and it is understood that a satisfactory provision will be made, by which existing shareholders, upon contributing a pro rata amount towards the retirement of the bonds, will be placed upon this profit-sharing basis.

THE MANUFACTURE OF STEEL RAILS AT SYDNEY.

The Dominion Iron & Steel Co., of Sydney, has notified the Trade and Commerce Department of its intention to commence immediately the manufacture of steel rails. The company recently received an order for 250 tons of steel rails for the Intercolonial Railway. The Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co., New Glasgow, N.S., has also informed the Department that the manufacture of steel ingots will be commenced early in July.