

MINES AND MINING STOCKS

Good News Re Athabasca Mill Run—Scurry Over White Bear on Monday Again.

REVIEW OF ROSSLAND CAMP.

Was Eagle, Centre Star, Le Roi, Iron Hawk, Evening Star, Northern Belle, Etc.

White Bear sold up sharply on the Toronto Mining Exchange yesterday. A wire from Rossland says that it is running 352 a ton.

Athabasca's Good News.

An authoritative advice from Nelson is to the effect that very rich ore has recently been put into the Athabasca mill. It seems that after running continuously for three years the stamp mill was shut down for a time, owing to the fact that on Feb. 1 to Feb. 13, it then started up again, and during the time it was running it was found that the mill was producing a ton of gold per day. This indicates that richer ore than heretofore has lately been put through the mill.

In Rossland Camp.

In its weekly review of March 10 the Rossland Miner observes that the Rossland camp has been the scene of a great deal of activity. The lease made in the shipments of last week, showing that the Rossland Great West and the Le Roi No. 2 have come into the list of shippers, marks an era in the camp's history. It is now justifiable to hope that in the near future the 10,000-ton mark will be attained. The additional shipment of 3,000 tons a week instead of 4,000. This amount alone, did all the other mines at their present rates, would bring the week's record over 30,000 tons. But the Rossland Great West is only shipping a third of its capacity and the Le Roi No. 2 only one-half, which would make another addition of 15,000. Besides this there is the War Eagle, which will be shipping before the summer is over at least 10,000 tons a week or about double the amount now being sent out. In addition, there are other mines which will do well later on, chief of which is to be reckoned the Kootenay mine, which will be the last of the K. C. properties to join the shipping list. Without noting these additional tonnage just reported amounts to 4,000, which will bring the shipments weekly over 32,000 tons, an amount that can be confidently looked for before the end of the current year.

The ore stopped down in the Le Roi during the past few months, and was being blocked up the floors, has now been very nearly all shipped away. It is, therefore, to be expected that a material increase in the number of miners to be employed will shortly ensue. Lately, within the year, the force of men employed in the camp has been greatly reduced in order to get rid of the tonnage already shipped. It is now, however, that the number of men employed in the camp will soon have to be replaced, and in addition there will have to be more men employed in leaving the camp to the standard to be set just as soon as the smelter facilities allow it. This will mean an addition of over one hundred men to the permanent staff. Similar conditions exist in the Le Roi No. 2, where much ore has been broken down. As this is the first of more men will have to be employed to keep up the output to 120 tons daily. Everything points to a summer, should amount to over 20,000 tons. The smelter is getting ready; the No. 4 furnace, which lately was run down, will soon be fit for work, and an additional furnace is going in, which will give a working-day capacity, allowing for the fact that about 1500 tons a day. There will probably be no change in this condition for some time, as this capacity will allow the Le Roi to ship a thousand tons a day, and yet permit the Le Roi No. 2, the Rossland Great West and the Le Roi No. 1 to ship 200 tons a day. As both these mines are engaged in shaft sinking and developing up new levels, it will be some months before they are in a position to ship more than this amount, with the result of keeping one compartment clear for the use of the shaft sinkers.

War Eagle—The tramway on the War Eagle is about finished, and all that is the smelter required is the coming of some cars for use upon it, already ordered from the east. As soon as these arrive there will be an addition to the shipments from the mine, it always being supposed that some attention will be given to the shaft sinking, which will allow, according to the returns of the gold company, to the indirect estimate, amounting to \$5.50 and \$3.00 per ton. There is no ore being shipped from the mine, but it is quite evident in value. It is not much longer that it was east of the rear, while there was no ore being shipped, a party of contractors were kept at work through the summer, working on the fifth and the sixth levels. None of the ore was shipped, although much was broken down. That the ore was not put out of there will not be much sent away from the lower levels. There is ore on the north vein in the mine to the east extension, which is still untouched upon the seventh level.

New St. Elmo—The principal news of importance during the week from the St. Elmo is the finding of the north vein of the mine. The search for the ore body has been going on since Oct. 15, and the first indication of an important event in the history of the mine. The ore body is not much larger than the one found in the St. Elmo. The ore body has been drilled on for 15 feet, and there is a full face in ore and no wall in sight. The ore will be continued along the ore to the west end of the claim, a distance of 1000 feet. The ore is of a fair grade. The ore was found at a point 75 feet west of the mine, and extended suddenly from a narrow streak of ore to a full face of good ore. There is no telling how wide the ore is, as the ore and the walls are in ore, and this will be the case until a cross-cut is made. The south drift is not in contact with the north cross-cut. The north drift is 44 feet from the north cross-cut. One of a good grade continues to be found along the footwall.

Evening Star—Work has been in progress during the past few days on No. 3 level for the purpose of locating the ore body, which has been drilled along on No. 3 level. An additional machine is to be put to work on No. 4 level. Northern Belle—The crosscut tunnel is 281 feet, and the face is still in ore, which is made up of quartz, galena, pyrite and small quantities of coal pyrite. Centre Star—The Centre Star has sent down to a regular shipping basis, and is sending away about 2200 tons regularly every week. This will remain about the output for some time to come, and upon a handsome dividend should be payable according to the average. The value of the ore shipped from the mine, as might be expected, is not as high as the same value, and is, in fact, a little better, there still remains a portion of the old level of 10,000 tons, which is being shipped steadily in conjunction with the ore coming out of the mine. Valerius—Manager Merrill of the Valerius in the city yesterday, and stated that the mill on the shaft was in operation. One line and a tramway are being put up. The shaft is being timbered and widened down to the 300-foot level, and the ore body on the 300-foot level are being worked on. The mill is in operation, and the ore is being crushed and shipped. The mill is in operation, and the ore is being crushed and shipped. The mill is in operation, and the ore is being crushed and shipped.

Nineteen Millions of Dollars!

A Greater and Grander investment than any offered to the Public, and especially the Farmers, of any country in the world in modern times.

Professor James W. Robertson, Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying for Canada, in his report to the House of Commons for Canada, after going to England and investigating, and sending sample shipments, endorses the great object of this Company.

THE CANADIAN DRESSED POULTRY COMPANY, Limited

(TO BE INCORPORATED.) CAPITAL STOCK - - - \$450,000. HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON, ONTARIO.

PRESIDENT—MR. GIBSON ARNOLDI, Barrister-at-law, Toronto, Ontario. MANAGER—MR. WILLIAM S. GILMORE, Merchant, Hamilton, Ontario.

OBJECT OF THE COMPANY.—This company is being formed for the advancement of Canadian trade with England, in dressed poultry, ducks, turkeys and other farm products that the company may at any time deem it advisable in the best interests of the shareholders, to deal in. Every well informed Canadian farmer knows about the extensive experiments Professor Robertson has been making for the Canadian Government at the Experimental Farms at Carleton Place, Ont., and at Bondville, Que., and that the object of the experiments was simply to prove to the Canadian farmer and the public of Canada, the amount of money they are falling to make every year by not taking advantage of the great market which is open to them in England. Canada has sent only a few samples of poultry to the British market, and the profits were simply astonishing and the Canadian public today are waiting for the Government of Canada for what it has done in this connection, and it has done much, for the fame of the Canadian shipments has spread all over Great Britain, and her merchants are to-day looking for a concern in Canada, financially strong enough and progressive enough, to supply the great demand.

THIS IS THE GREAT OBJECT OF THE COMPANY. IT WILL BE NO MONOPOLY AND IT CANNOT BE MADE ONE. THE SUCCESS MEANS THE FARMER'S SUCCESS. The farmer's duty is first to become a shareholder in this Canadian Company, and by so doing show his faith in his country's future, and that he means business as his money talks. His interests and the interests of the Company are the same, and then to earn a good reputation for himself as a first-class raiser of poultry, turkeys, ducks, and geese, for the Company. This Company will buy only from its own shareholders, as special care will be taken to instruct them in all the latest methods of raising and fattening poultry in large quantities, and especially the class of poultry required for the English trade, and with care and attention every farmer or farmer's wife and every man, woman or child of ordinary intelligence in Canada who has fifty dollars can buy ten shares and become a shareholder, and by beginning in a small way and saving his profits, make himself wealthy, like Mr. Taylor has done. Who Mr. Taylor is explained in the following story, told by Professor Robertson, the well-known Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying for Canada, to the standing committee of the House of Commons:

WELL-TO-DO FARMERS FATTEN CHICKENS.—I did not find the men who fatten chickens in Britain were poor farmers who had no other means of making a living. In Canada there is no idea that it is only poor farmers who can do anything else who may raise chickens. The people who raise and fatten chickens in England are to be found south of London, between London and the English Channel, on about the richest part of the island, with the finest situation close to the best markets. These are the men who have developed the chicken fattening industry, not the far-away, ignorant, incapable and poor farmers, but the men who are in the best position as to locality and soil, and in the British Isles. Then across the Channel, in the north of France, also, chicken raising is carried on, so that in the two parts of the European countries which are the richest, we find chicken-fattening. The business is not for the out-of-way farmer of Canada alone, I believe, also that there is money in this business, and instead of reasoning that out in the abstract, let me tell you in simple narrative what I found, when, last year, I made the acquaintance of a chicken-fattener near Uxbridge, who is known as one of the best poultry fatteners in Britain. I had got the name of Mr. Samuel Taylor from one of the leading poultry dealers in London. When I got to his place I found Mr. Taylor was a successful farmer. HE HAD BEGUN LIFE AS A FARM LABORER WITHOUT CAPITAL. When I visited him he had a fine farm-stead and was doing a prosperous business. I would not like to say how much fattening business brought him in, but I would not be surprised to learn that the annual net balance was over a thousand pounds (five thousand dollars of this). This man had begun life as a farm laborer, and by sticking to a business had made money out of it. Chicken-fattening is not to be sneered at as a small affair.

SMALL CAPITAL REQUIRED.—The amount of capital required by a farmer will be very small, as he can begin raising chickens in a small way as he likes, and as the profits grow he can increase the number, making this a grand investment for either farmers or THEIR WIVES and their children cannot afford to keep a large farm or who through some infirmity or poor health are not able to attend to the heavy duties of heavy farming. It is not necessary to employ much labor, as can be seen from the following description of the "cramping machine" and the directions how to use it. It is one of the most approved methods of feeding chickens; the machine is simply a hopper or reservoir about the shape and size of a large pail, on a stand about four feet from the ground. At the bottom of the hopper is the cylinder of a pump. That may be about three feet in diameter. The piston rod is connected with the lever to be worked by the man's foot. When the foot is pressed down that pumps the stuff out. At the bottom of the cylinder of the pump there is an opening or small nozzle, to which is connected a rubber tube about the size of the little finger and about ten inches long. Different sizes of tubes are used for chickens and turkeys. When the cramping process is begun the hopper is filled. A boy hands out a chicken to the operator. He opens the chicken's beak with one hand, then slips the tube down the throat. The tube is pushed into the chicken's throat, and the man gets the chicken's breast, and the chicken's one. One stroke of the foot, with his hand on the pump, will give the chicken's breast, and in some cases two to three strokes an hour. There is nothing cruel or brutal in the practice.

The following shows the average cost with freight on usual basis (not express) of laying down and selling such chickens in Liverpool:

Table with 2 columns: Description and Per pair. Includes items like Original cost of chickens, Cost of food, Cost of shipping, Freight, commission, etc.

These figures show the total cost of some chickens per pair which were shipped to Mr. James Riddell, St. John's Market, Liverpool, England, and which met with a ready sale at eightpence (sixteen cents) per pound. As they weighed eleven pounds per pair they were actually sold for one dollar and seventy-six cents per pair. AFTER THINKING FOR ONE MOMENT, one dollar and twenty-five cents for a pair of chickens in England, and to get a fair market price there, and the profits are as good, if not better, on turkeys, geese and ducks. Mr. Riddell wrote as follows about the shipment: "I was agreeably surprised at the all-round excellence of your small experimental shipment of Canadian capons (chickens). On opening the cases the birds were found to be in beautiful condition, and presented a most saleable appearance. After the birds were weighed I hung one to find out how long it would retain its bright appearance, and found that it became milky white in color as usual as the bird had died out of the chilled state; today, five days later, it is as good looking as a fresh killed bird. I think the bird obtained will bring a high price. It is a fair market price. THESE FIRMS ALONE INTIMATED THEIR ABILITY AND WILLINGNESS TO HANDLE ABOUT TWO THOUSAND CASES PER WEEK AT GOOD PRICES.

THE FOLLOWING TABLE shows the difference in weights of representative chickens killed before being fattened and similar chickens after being fattened for thirty-six days:

Table with 3 columns: Description, Before fattening, After fattening. Includes items like With feather off, Ready for cooking, After being cooked and left cool two days, Bones, Edible portion.

RAISING POULTRY PAYS.—The above table shows it pays better to fatten them, and the above memo of sale shows it pays best to ship them to England. The shipment sent to Mr. James Riddell, St. John's Market, Liverpool, above described, brought one dollar and seventy-six cents per pair, the farmer selling to the shipper for fifty-four cents per pair, which is above the average price. The shipper then spent another fifty-four cents per pair fattening them, paying freight charges, cold storage charges and the commission for selling them, and then put in his pocket a clear net profit of sixty-eight cents. The Canadian farmer who sold the chickens to the shipper had to make his profit out of the fifty-four cents, and every Canadian farmer today is making his profit out of chickens at about the same price, and often he does not get more than thirty cents per pair; can anything be clearer than this, the farmer is falling to make enormous profits? The company intends to meet this condition of affairs.

ADVANTAGES OF BEING A SHAREHOLDER.

- 1. TO SELL TO THE COMPANY.—It is intended that the Company shall only buy from those who are shareholders, and to buy birds raised or fattened by them, and any shareholder who allows his name to be used for the purpose of selling to the Company any chickens not so raised by himself, or for him, will render himself liable to have his business connections with the Company ended permanently, unless he has first the permission of the Company, which will be given only in case shareholders are not able to supply the demand. In which case shareholders will be appointed buyers to buy on commission.

APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

GIBSON ARNOLDI, ESQ., President, The Canadian Dressed Poultry Company, Limited, 9 Toronto Street, Toronto. Dear Sir:—I enclose you herewith \$..... in full payment of fully paid up shares of the Canadian Dressed Poultry Company, Limited, which I wish allotted to me, as I wish to become a fully qualified shareholder, and entitled to all the advantages of the Company, as described in the above prospectus. Your name and address is..... \$15.00 Your address.....

WM. A. ROGERS, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE ONTARIO COMPANIES ACT WITH CAPITAL \$1,350,000, DIVIDED INTO 13,500 SHARES OF \$100.00 EACH, AS FOLLOWS: PREFERENCE STOCK, \$600,000. ORDINARY STOCK, \$750,000.

DIRECTORS: S. J. MOORE, President, Toronto (General Manager Niagara Silver Co.) A. E. AMES, Vice-President, Toronto (of Messrs A. E. Ames & Co., Bankers.) HON. W. CARYL ELY (President Buffalo Railway Company, Buffalo, N.Y.) ROBERT KILGOUR, Toronto (Vice-President Canadian Bank of Commerce.) JAMES L. MORRISON, Toronto (President Niagara Silver Co.) HON. CHAS. H. DUELL (Commissioner of Patents, Washington, D.C.) WM. A. ROGERS, General Manager.

REGISTRAR OF STOCKS AND TRANSFER AGENT—NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, Limited, Toronto. COUNSEL—MESSRS. BLAKE, LASH & CASSELLS, Toronto. BANKERS—THE BANK OF HAMILTON.

Head Office—Toronto, Ont. Factories—Niagara Falls, N.Y., and New Bedford, Mass.

WE OFFER \$290,000 OF THE ABOVE-MENTIONED PREFERENCE STOCK AT PAR, PAYABLE 25 PER CENT. ON ALLOTMENT, 25 PER CENT. ON MAY 15TH, 25 PER CENT. ON JULY 15TH, AND 25 PER CENT. ON SEPTEMBER 16, 1901, WITH THE PRIVILEGE OF MAKING PAYMENT OF ANY OR ALL INSTALLMENTS ON ANY INSTALMENT DATE. Subscription books will be opened at our offices on Monday, the 25th day of March, at ten o'clock a.m., and close at four o'clock the same day. Subscription forms may be had on application.

Application will be made in due course to have the stock of the Company listed upon the Toronto Stock Exchange.

Reference is invited to the following letters giving history and prospects of the businesses now being united under the name of Wm. A. Rogers, Limited.

The Directors reserve the right to allot only such subscriptions and for such amounts as they may approve.

We recommend these Preference Shares as an investment.

A. E. AMES & CO., Toronto.

12 Warren St., New York, Feb. 26th, 1901.

MESSRS. A. E. AMES & CO., Toronto: Dear Sirs,—The business now carried on by me was commenced in 1890, but in 1895 I began the sale of high grade silver-plated ware, and since that time have devoted myself almost exclusively to the sale of that quality of goods, with the result that my business has grown to large proportions. Amongst my regular customers are the following:

- W. H. Macy & Co., Bloomingdale Bros., J. A. Hearn & Sons, New York; Abraham & Strauss, Fred Lester & Co., J. H. Bauland & Co., Brooklyn; Otto Young & Co., Marshall Field & Co., Montgomery Ward & Co., Benjamin All & Co., Chicago; R. H. White & Co., Jordan, Marsh & Co., Houghton & Dutton, Boston; H. O. Meldrum & Co., J. N. Adam & Co., Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Co., Irish & English, Buffalo; Fletcher Hardware Co., Hunter & Hunter, Detroit; Daniels & Fisher, Denver, Col.; Mabey & Carey, Adams & Doepke Co., Cincinnati, O.; Bernheimer Bros., Baltimore, Md.; Supplies Hardware Co., Biddle Hardware Co., C. W. Young & Son, Ltd. Bros., Marks Bros., Gimbel Bros., Philadelphia, Pa.

With increased facilities I could have added largely to the volume and net profits of my business during the last three years.

The increased facilities which the \$150,000 of new working capital will furnish will, it is expected, enable the Company within two years to increase its gross business more than 50 per cent. The increase in net profits should, at least, correspond with this. The net profits of last year having been \$79,352.20, the increased business thus provided for should rapidly bring the net earnings of the Company up to three times the amount necessary to pay dividends on the Preference shares.

Yours truly, WM. A. ROGERS, Toronto, February 29, 1901.

MESSRS. A. E. AMES & CO., Toronto: Dear Sirs,—We have examined the books and accounts of Wm. A. Rogers of New York and the Niagara Silver Co. of Niagara Falls, N.Y., for a period of three years from Jan. 1st, 1898, to Jan. 1st, 1901, and hereby certify that, after charging against the profits all operating expenses, etc., we find the actual profits have been as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Year and Profit. Includes years 1898, 1899, 1900 and corresponding profit amounts.

Yours truly, CLARKSON & CROSS, Niagara Falls, N.Y., March 1st, 1901.

MESSRS. A. E. AMES & CO., Toronto: Dear Sirs,—Regarding the issue of Preference shares of Wm. A. Rogers, Limited, I beg to say:

Wm. A. Rogers, Limited, has been formed for the purpose of acquiring and carrying on the business of manufacturing and selling silver-plated ware heretofore carried on by the Niagara Silver Company of Niagara Falls, N.Y., and Wm. A. Rogers of New York City, and for the extension of these businesses.

The silverware business of Wm. A. Rogers was commenced in 1890, and in 1895 he began to deal in the highest grade of silver-plated ware. This branch of his business has grown to such proportions that the Niagara Silver Company, who manufactured a large portion of the goods sold by Wm. A. Rogers, found it necessary for the last three years to furnish him with more than 75 per cent. of their total output. The continued growth of the business makes it necessary still further to increase manufacturing facilities, and it is proposed to add one or two other lines to those already manufactured and increase the buildings and plant for this purpose. These lines have heretofore been purchased by Wm. A. Rogers from other manufacturers. The contemplated arrangements will secure to the new Company the manufacturing profit from these extra lines. It also ensures throughout the whole output the high standard of quality established by the Niagara Silver Company. The relations of the two concerns during the last three years have been of a most intimate character, so much so that their amalgamation is a natural development.

The Niagara Silver Company was started at Niagara Falls, N.Y., in 1893, and has grown steadily since its commencement. In 1900 a branch factory was established in New Bedford, Mass., in order to meet the increasing demand for the Company's goods.

Wm. A. Rogers agrees to become General Manager of the Company, while, having been General Manager of the Niagara Silver Company since commencement, it has been thought by my fellow Directors that I should become President of the Wm. A. Rogers, Limited.

The goods manufactured by the Niagara Silver Company have a recognized standard of excellence, and their sale has grown steadily and rapidly from commencement of the business.

Of the \$600,000 of Preference Stock, \$310,000 have been issued for the purpose of acquiring the property of the silverware department of the Niagara Silver Company, including factory, premises, leases, fixtures, plant and machinery, together with good will, trade marks and patents, and also the manufacturing assets of every description; also the stock in trade, furniture, fixtures, lease of premises, good will, trade marks, trade names and other assets, but not including book debts or bills or account receivable of Wm. A. Rogers, as of March 1st, 1901. A sum approximating \$100,000 in cash from proceeds of this issue, together with Common Stock in Wm. A. Rogers, Limited, is necessary to complete this transaction.

The Company will have in manufactured goods, goods in process of manufacture and raw materials on hand upwards of \$200,000. It will, also, have upwards of \$150,000 of cash available for the further extension of the business.

The Preference Stock is entitled to preferential cumulative dividends of 7 per cent. per annum, accruing from dates of payment on shares, and is preferential as to assets as well as dividend. The Charter of the Company provides that, after payment of 7 per cent. in dividends on the Preference Capital and before payment of any dividend upon the Common Stock, the sum of \$15,000 shall be annually transferred to reserve account on the books of the Company (to be used in the business of the Company), and such annual transfers shall continue until the amount reaches \$150,000, at which sum it is to be maintained, and if it is at any time drawn upon, it is in like manner to be restored and maintained. 23561

Yours truly, S. J. MOORE, President.

Wm. A. Rogers, Limited, 120 King Street West, Toronto.

RICE LEWIS & SON (LIMITED) NEW TOOLS - FOR - CARPENTERS MACHINISTS ENGINEERS. For King and Victoria Streets, Toronto.

Nuts and Seeds. Do you like to crack twelve nuts and find ten bad? How then must a cage bird, whose only food is seed, feel on cracking twelve grains and finding them worthless? Use Cottans Seed, with its plump, sweet and wholesome kernels. [L] COTTANS SEED CO. LTD., LONDON. Sole Importers for Canada, THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY CO., 1000 BAY ST., TORONTO.

HOFBRAU Liquid Extract of Malt. The most invigorating preparation of its kind ever introduced to help and sustain the invalid or the athlete. W. H. LEE, Chemist, Toronto, Canadian Agent. Manufactured by 289 REINHARDT & CO., TORONTO, ONTARIO.

THE DOMINION BREWERY COMPANY Ales and Porter. One the finest in the market. They are made from the finest malt and hops, and are the genuine extract. THE WHITE LABEL BRAND IS A SPECIALTY To be had of all First-Class Dealers.

While Baby Sleeps. It grows and cuts its teeth with out trouble or pain when Carter's Teething Powders are used. They make teething easy and prevent convulsions. 25c per box.

Freight Trunk Heavy. Freight rates on the Grand Trunk Railway for the past month have been unusually heavy. On the middle division on Saturday 800 cars of freight were sent out.

Nervous Debility. Exhausting vital drains (the effects of early follies) thoroughly cured; Kidney and bladder infections, Urinary Disorders, Syphilis, Erysipelas, Loss of Failing Manhood, etc., cured. It makes an infirmity of the Genito-Urinary Organs a specialty. It makes an infirmity of the Genito-Urinary Organs a specialty. It makes an infirmity of the Genito-Urinary Organs a specialty. It makes an infirmity of the Genito-Urinary Organs a specialty.

THE WHITE LABEL BRAND. Parents buy Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator because they know it is a safe medicine for the children and an efficient expeller of worms.