

**KOOTENAY-LONDON MINING CO., Ltd.**

Incorporated under the Laws of British Columbia.

**CAPITAL STOCK,** - 1,000,000 **SHARES,**  
 PAR VALUE \$1.00 PER SHARE, FULLY PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE.  
**TREASURY,** - 300,000 **SHARES**

**OFFICERS.**

WM. BENNISON, President. W. A. CAMPBELL, Vice-President.  
 M. O. TIBBITTS, Secretary-Treasurer. J. W. COVER, Managing Director  
 EDWARD PRITCHARD, F. G. S., Consulting Engineer.

Head Office, Rossland, B. C.

**DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.**

The company owns the Annie Fraction and the Comet No. 2 mineral claims. The Annie Fraction is situated between the California, San Francisco and Black Bear, the latter of which is the property of the great Le Roi Mining & Smelting company and is the first western extension of the Le Roi mine. The vein of the Le Roi can be traced through the Annie Fraction and men at work on this property have tapped an ore chute at a depth of 40 feet from which assays give returns of from \$14 to \$20.

The Comet No. 2 is a full claim, 1500 feet square, and lies about three miles north of Rossland. It has two strong, well-defined ledges running through it. A prospecting shaft now down 10 feet shows nothing but vein matter, the whole mass being well diffused with copper and iron pyrites. Assays averaging \$6 to \$8 have been obtained from this showing.

**SHARES.**

The entire capital stock of the company excepting treasury shares has been pooled and placed in the hands of W. T. Oliver, manager of the Bank of British North America in Rossland as trustee. The company now offers 50,000 shares of treasury stock at the low price of

**TEN CENTS A SHARE.**

The proceeds will be used in purchasing machinery for the Annie Fraction.  
 For shares, prospectus or other information apply to

**WM. BENNISON & CO.**

MINING BROKERS,  
 ROSSLAND, B. C.

**HOW TO USE DYNAMITE.**

The American dynamite of today is not an accident, but is the result of a long line of careful experiments, conducted by eminent chemists, and demonstrated by practical tests. These tests, aided by great advances in the art of manufacturing, have demonstrated that the products can be handled with greater impunity than many other things common to transportation by common carriers. They have also demonstrated that the safety of the compound is dependent upon purity of materials used and care in mixing. During the past few years competition among various powder companies has been so keen and bitter that gradually but steadily the cost of dynamite to the consumer has been reduced. It is a dangerous contest, and a rivalry in which, sooner or later, if continued, safety will be sacrificed. To be more explicit upon this point—skilled labor commands a certain price, likewise chemically pure nitro-glycerine, the two being the most expensive parts in the compound of dynamite; combined the product is a safe mixture. Unskilled labor and impure nitro-glycerine can be had for less money, but the product of this combination is a mixture subject to decomposition. Decomposition in such a compound is practically explosion. Decomposition may not set in for some time, and the great danger of the competition in the manufacture and sale of dynamite, is that of forcing some of the competitors to use impure or cheaper materials and labor, in order to meet a lower price, and take chances upon decomposition not commencing before the stock thus manufactured is disposed of. This danger point may not as yet have been reached. The older powder companies have much invested and a reputation to maintain; the newer companies have much invested and a reputation to make. From the standpoint of safety, however, the bottom price is very little below the market price of today.

Powder should be stored in a dry, cool and well-ventilated magazine built for that purpose. A brick or stone magazine is preferable to a frame, both on account of being affected less by sudden changes in temperature and freed from any danger of bullets from careless marksmen. When built of wood the

frame, or studding, should be covered inside and out with boards and so set that the air can circulate all around, and the inner boards be but little affected by the heat of the hot sun.

Caps should not be stored with powder.

Regarding the age of powder—when powder has had proper care in manufacture and storage, decomposition will not set in. If there is no decomposition there is no chemical change, and under these circumstances powder ten years old, or older, is just as good and safe to handle as powder ten days old.

One of the main sources of accident is from thawing powder, and the only safe plan is the use of heat from hot water. The powder should be placed in a watertight vessel and the vessel set in hot water, or a regular powder-warmer should be made. These vessels can be obtained from any of the mechanical firms or from the powder companies at nominal cost. Do not place powder under or on a stove or in the oven. Do not lay on boiler wall or on back plate of a boiler. Do not heat around a blacksmith forge, or over a burning candle. Do not lay on hot sand, or, in short, do not thaw powder with dry heat. Do not consider these precautions unnecessary, or reason that because you have done so many times there is no danger. An explosion is usually fatal, and numberless escapes in no manner reduce the explosive force.

Powder freezes at from 40 degrees to 44 degrees Fahrenheit, explodes, when confined, at from 320 degrees to 360 degrees Fahrenheit. From a quick application of dry heat powder is liable to explode at 120 degrees Fahrenheit. A stick of powder heated to 120 degrees Fahrenheit can be held in the hand with little inconvenience, and this degree of heat is soon reached when placed under or above a stove.

That frozen dynamite is liable to explode from heat quickly applied has been demonstrated many times, and to ignorance, non-appreciation or carelessness of this fact most accidents are due. If you have heated powder above a stove for years without harm, consider yourself fortunate and stop it. If the warning of those who make the powder has no effect, let the accidents constantly occurring from this cause convince you. If you cannot procure a powder-warmer, take a five-pound lard bucket, fill it with powder, and set it in

**THE ALF GOLD MINING COMPANY, Ltd. Lbty.**

Incorporated under the Laws of British Columbia.

Mines Located at Rossland, Trail Creek Gold Mining District, British Columbia,

**CAPITALIZATION 1,000,000.**

Shares par value \$1.00 each. Fully-paid and Non-Assessable. 250,000 shares have been placed in the hands of a reliable trustee, who is responsible for the proper return to the company of the proceeds of any sale made by him of such shares.  
 All other shares are now pooled in the hands of the said trustee, so that purchasers of above stock need have no fear of promoters offering private stock below the market price.

LLOYD HARRIS, Esq., Brantford and London, England, President.  
 W. G. ELLIOTT, Contractor, Brantford, Ont. Vice-President.  
 W. E. PHIN, Contractor, Brantford, Ont., Secretary-Treasurer.

**STOCKHOLDERS (Shares Pooled.)**

H McK. Wilson, O. C., Brantford, Robt. Scott, Esq., Prop. Victoria Wheel Works, Galt, U. M. Stanley, M. D., Brantford, Thos. Nihan, Esq., Steamboat owner, St. Catharines; Thos. Woodyatt, P. M., Brantford, Ont.; J. A. Smith, Esq., Broker, Rossland; D. J. Waterous, Esq., Man'f., Brantford; H. King, Esq., Rossland.

**BANKERS** BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, Rossland, B. C.  
 Offices: ROSSLAND, British Columbia.

The Alf gold mine was located April 12th, 1895, recorded May 1st, 1895, and has since been purchased by the Alf Gold Mining Company, (Limited Liability.)

It has been surveyed, and is fully paid for. See government Records at Rossland, B. C.  
 The Alf is situated in the South Belt of the Trail Creek district, about one mile from Rossland, B. C., and adjoins such well known properties as the Hill Top and Mayflower. Close to it also are such well known mines as the Curlew and Gopher, and not 1,500 feet away are the Maid of Erin and R. E. Lee properties.

We have a limited number of Shares to offer at 10 cents. The price is subject to advance without notice. For shares or further particulars call on or address,

**The Smith-Hewitt Company**

P. O. Box 20, ROSSLAND, B. C.

warm water. If you have no warm water, put some sharp rocks in the bottom of a larger vessel to keep smaller vessel off the bottom, surround the inner vessel with water and set two lighted "snuffs" about an inch long under the big can, throw an ore sack over the whole, and in a short time the powder is in good condition for use and no risk has been incurred. With slow heat thus applied, dynamite may be heated to temperature of boiling water with safety. Do not use frozen powder to load a hole. It is unfit for use. If it explodes at all it will do poor work. If it does not seemingly burn or explode, it may be smouldering or decomposing, and the dropping in of a spoon, a drill or the stroke of a pick or hammer, may be sufficient to explode what is left.

**ASBESTOS.**

In itself asbestos is a physical paradox, a mineralogical vegetable, both fibrous and crystalline, elastic yet brittle, a floating stone, but as capable of being carded, spun and woven as flax, cotton or silk. It is apparently a connecting link between the vegetable and the mineral kingdom, possessing some of the characteristics of both. In appearance it is light, buoyant and feathery as thistledown; yet, in its crude state, it is dense and heavy as the solid rock in which it is found. Apparently as perishable as grass, it is yet older than any order of animal or vegetable life on earth. The dissolving influences of time seem to have no effect upon it. The action of unnumbered centuries, by which the hardest rocks known to geologists are worn away, has left no perceptible imprint on the asbestos found imbedded in them. While much of its bulk is of the roughest and most gritty materials known, it is really as smooth to the touch as soap or oil. Seemingly as combustible as tow, the fiercest heat cannot consume it, and no known combination of acids will destructively affect the appearance and strength of its fibre, even after days of exposure to its action. It is, in fact, practically indestructible. Its incombustible nature renders it a complete protection from flames; but beyond this most valuable quality, its industrial value is greatly augmented by its non-conduction of heat and electricity, as well as by its important property of practical insolubility in acids.