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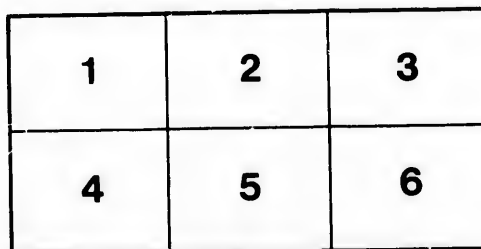
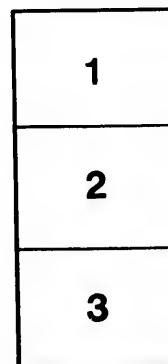
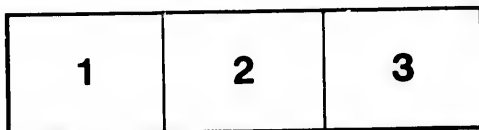
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# PROSPECTUS

— OF —

— THE MARITIME —

## Mining & Development Co.,

LIMITED LIABILITY.

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AUTHORIZED CAPITAL, - - \$1,000,000.

Divided into shares of the Par Value of \$1.00 each,  
Of which there have been placed in the Comp-  
any's Treasury, 300,000 shares.

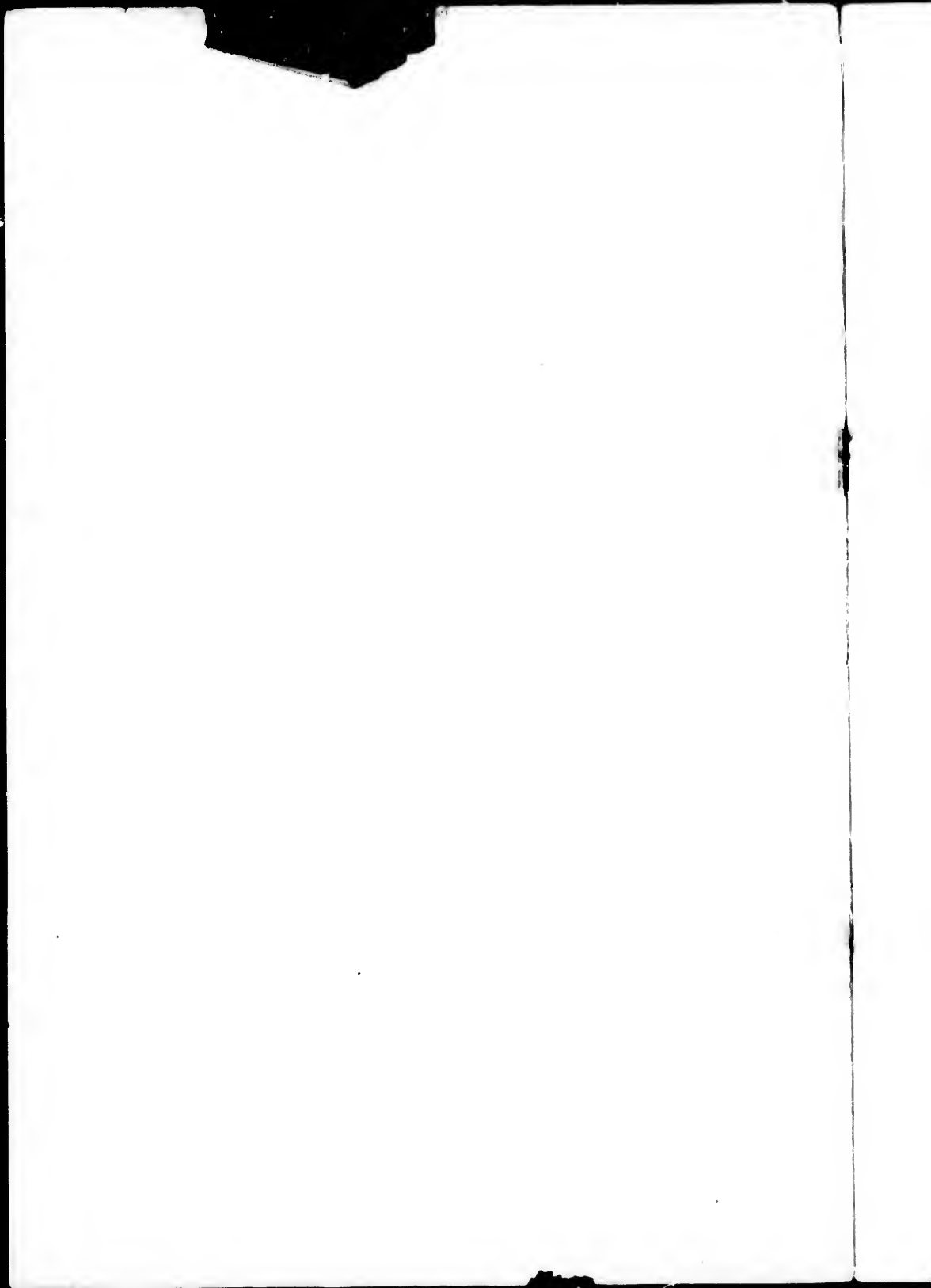
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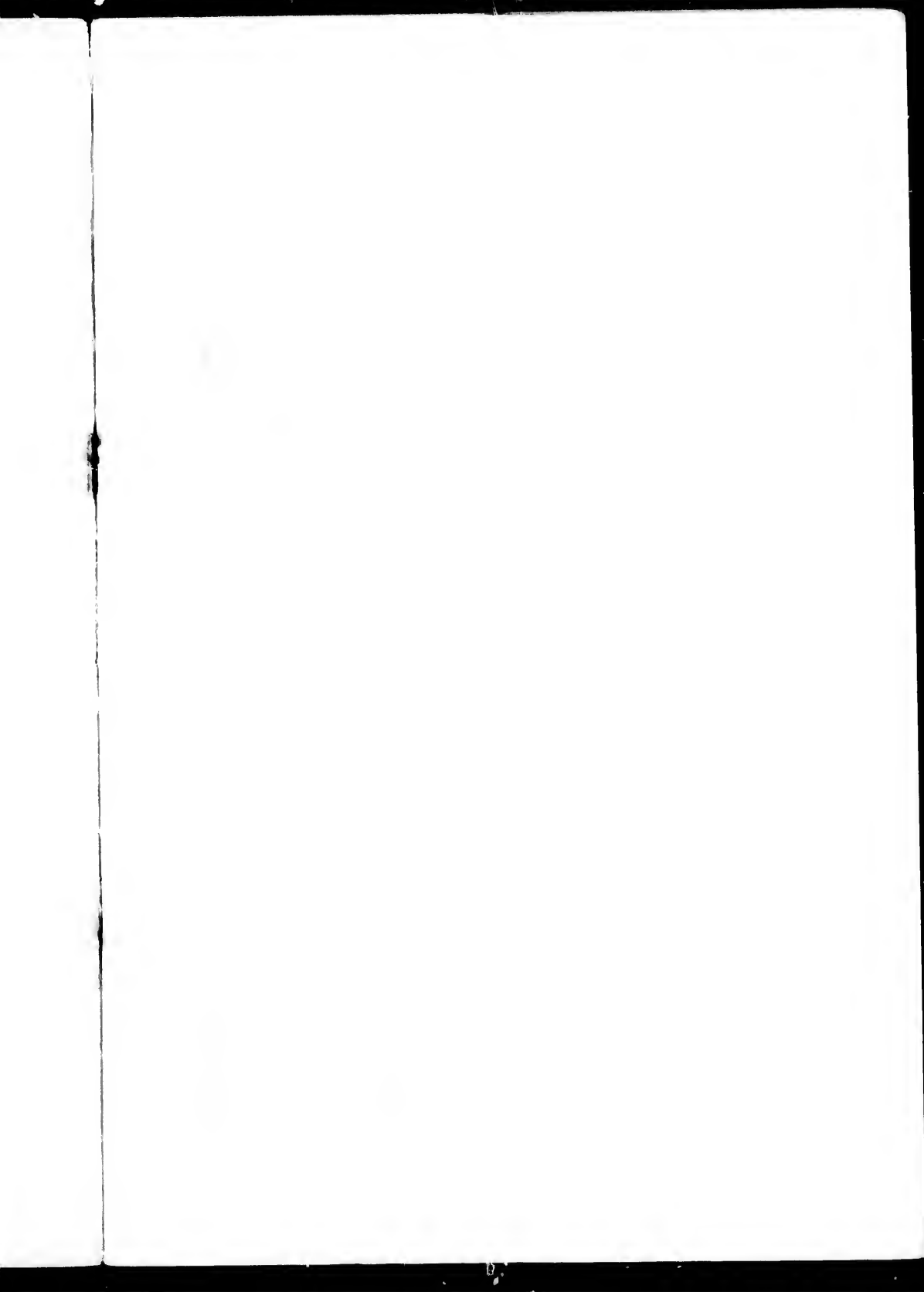
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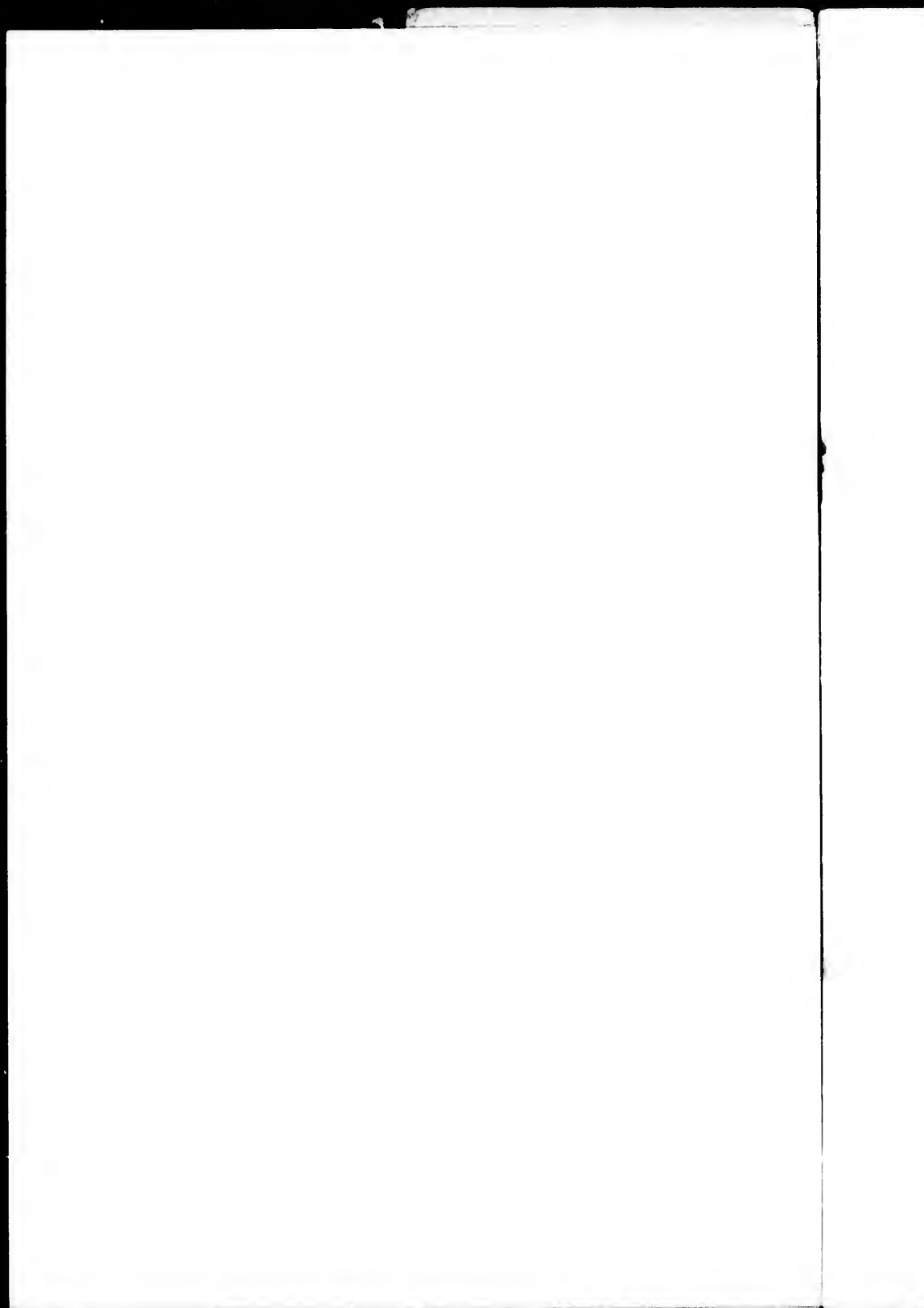
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TRURO, N. S.  
NEWS PUBLISHING CO.,  
1897.









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TRURO, N. S.  
NEWS PUBLISHING CO.,  
1897.

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## SOLICITOR:

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In addition to the above the following gentlemen are associated with the Company, viz.:-

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 L. J. Crowe, Esq., Sheriff of the Co. of Colchester, - - - - - Truro.  
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 W. W. Black, Esq., - - - - - Amherst.  
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 C. H. Dimock, Esq., - - - - - Windsor.  
 W. Churchill, Esq., - - - - - Hantsport.  
 Edward Churchill, Esq., - - - - - Hantsport.

and others.

## **...PROSPECTUS...**

— OF —

# **The Maritime Mining and Development Co.**

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### **PLANS AND PURPOSES.**

The object of the Company is for the purpose of acquiring, developing, operating, selling, and otherwise dealing in Mining properties. The Company's chief operations will be in the now famous Kootenay district of British Columbia, but it is proposed to take power in our Charter to carry on our operations in the Lake of the Woods and Rainy River districts, in Nova Scotia, or any other part of Canada where mining properties may be obtained.

### **CHARTER.**

Application is now being made for the Company's Charter; and as soon as it is obtained, the Company will commence its operations.

### **POWERS.**

The object being principally a development Company, it is the intention of the promoters, to take very full powers in their Charter, so as to enable the Company to handle mining properties of all kinds wherever they may be found in Canada, and for this purpose power will be taken to do everything in connection with opening up and developing mining properties in a new

country, such as the building of tramways, steam boats, town sites, saw mills, and such other business as may be deemed necessary and expedient.

### **PROPERTIES.**

The Company have already secured three valuable mining properties situated in the Trail Creek district in British Columbia, within a short distance of the town of Rossland, viz., the "Comstock" "Mabel" and "Jacksey." These claims are 1500 feet square, or about 51 acres each and have a strong vein of ore running through them. They are easy of access and within easy distance of transportation and smelters. Options have also been obtained on several other properties in the same districts and in the Lake of the Woods district, which, if found satisfactory upon examination, will be secured for the Company. In addition to these, other claims will be secured from time to time on the most favorable terms possible.

We wish to call attention to the fact that the policy pursued by successful Mining Companies is to handle a number of different mines, instead of investing everything in one property, this is the policy to be pursued by the Maritime Mining and Development Company, so far as the funds at their command will warrant, thereby greatly eliminating the possibility of loss, and securing to the investor every possible prospect of profitable investment.

### **STOCK.**

Three Hundred Thousand Shares of Stock have been set aside to be sold as Treasury Stock, a limited number will be placed on the market at the low price of 15 cents per share, in blocks of not less than One Hundred Shares, for development purposes, proceeds of which are to be used for opening up and developing the Company's properties, and for securing other properties from time to time; these shares are fully paid

up and non-assessable, being subject to no further call. The Company wish to make this a strong feature of its organization thus doing away with the possibility of further calls upon the stock.

Applications for stock may be made to the Secretary of the Company and in all cases must be accompanied by funds to pay for the same.

### GENERAL INFORMATION.

For the benefit of those not familiar with the mineral resources and the wonderful development of British Columbia and the Lake of the Woods, we give herewith a brief sketch of that country, together with the opinions of a number of leading men from different parts of the world who have visited these districts and have expressed themselves regarding their resources.

It has been shown for years that the Province of British Columbia is rich in the precious metals, many millions of dollars having been extracted from its placer mines during the past thirty years ; but until about ten years ago little was known of the extensive veins which are now attracting the attention of the mining world. The Silver lead ores of the Kootenay Lake region, and afterwards the rich Silver ores of the Slocan district, and and now the Gold and Copper ores of the Rossland and Trail Creek country, have induced the investment of much capital, which has yielded and is now yielding enormous returns and profit to the investors. About six years ago some prospectors were attracted to the enormous ledge of decomposed iron in the Trail Creek district, and many locations were made at that time. There were no means of transportation, and no work was done to develop these properties. The principal mines of Trail Creek are situated about seven miles north of the international boundary line, and west of and from two to three thousand feet above the Columbia

River, near the sources of Trail and Sheep Creeks. It is a region sufficiently timbered for all mining necessities and mountainous enough to facilitate mining without offering any severe obstacles to wagon and railroad construction, and is truly as far as natural advantages are concerned an ideal mining region.

At the present there are two railroads running into the town of Rossland, the one connecting with the American Railway system at Spokane, and the other connecting with the C. P. R. at Trail, via steamer from Revelstoke. In addition to this, two large smelters are erected, one at Trail and the other at Nelson, and two others are to be erected during the coming summer, so that the question of transportation and the treatment of ores is now definitely settled.

The mines carry quartz and iron sulphides containing Iron, Copper, Gold and Silver. The country rock consists of diorite and syenite. There are a great many vein exposures, a large number of which are remarkable for their great strength, uniformity of courses and continuity of great distances. The surface rock in these veins showed little or no value at first and the ore was supposed to be rebellious. As a natural result nothing was done to open up these mines until about the year 1894, when by the pluck and energy of a few wealthy individuals, the now famous Le Roi mine was opened up and made a success, after which followed the War Eagle, the Centre Star, and others, until to-day over a hundred valuable mines are being operated in the Kootenay district and all without exception opening up well and proving big dividend payers under proper management and development. Among the more prominent properties in the Kootenay district are the following:—the "Le Roi," which paid last year \$275,000 in dividends and is now under offer to an English syndicate for \$5,000,000; the "War Eagle," which paid

\$187,000 in dividends last year, and which was recently sold to the Gooderham syndicate of Toronto for \$850,000; the "Slocan Star," which paid \$300,000 to its owners last year; the "Josie," "Iron Mask," "Centre Star," "Kootenay-Columbia," "Jumbo," "Mayflower," "Crown Point," "Deer Park," "Iron Colt," and a number of others situated in the Trail mining division of West Kootenay, in the immediate vicinity of the town of Rossland. In addition to these there are a large number of other rich properties in the "Slocan" district, which is the great silver district of British Columbia; and also in the "Nelson," "Salmon River," "Boundary Creek," and "Greenwood" districts, and further north in the "Cariboo" district. All these properties have been discovered within the past year or two and many of them have only recently been opened up and brought under development, and large dividends are being paid to the shareholders by all those where sufficient development work has been done. There can be no doubt that a very great future awaits the mining developments now going on in that country.

The same may to a large extent be said of the "Lake of the Woods" and "Rainy River" districts, where also a large amount of capital is now being spent and some valuable mines have been discovered, and are now being worked. The chief mines in this district are the following:—the Sultana, Regina, Mikado, Scramble, Golden Gate, Master Jack, Ferguson's, Foley's, Preston's, etc., etc., and the Empress Mine at Jack Fish Bay.

We cannot in this prospectus enter into very much detail regarding the various properties and districts, our object being to give simply a short account of the mining progress in those districts where our Company's operations will be carried on, so that those desiring to invest with us may have a general idea of the country and will be enabled to secure additional information if desired.

Having thus briefly described the country we will give herewith a few extracts from the published statements and official reports of reliable mining and business men of undoubted reputation and experience from different parts of the world, who have given their reports after a careful examination of the country and its resources.

Dr. W. E. Everette, of Tacoma, Washington Territory, made a report on British Columbia's mineral resources for a large English company, of which the following is an extract :—

"The mining possibilities here are something so great, something so entirely out of the way of ordinary mineralogical conditions, that not until one arrives here upon the ground can he fully recognize what the true conditions of affairs really are. I can assure any practical mining operator that in order to realize the mineralogical conditions existing in the Trail Creek, Slocan and Boundary Creek mining districts, they must actually see them, in order to realize their true commercial value, and this value is in gold, silver, lead, with some copper, asbestos, lime, iron, gypsum, and coal.

"The mineral belt just referred to is about a hundred miles wide and extends northerly and north westerly from the north-western Montana country, through southern British Columbia, taking in the gold range and a portion of the Selkirk range, thence into the northern Cariboo country."

M. S. Wade, F. C. S., of London, in a published statement the other day, said :—

"Much has been written and more said about the vast mineral wealth of the Kootenay country. Towns have sprung into existence where but a few months ago the stillness of the mountain fastnesses was unbroken, save by the twittering of birds, the cries of wild animals, the sighing of the pine trees and the murmuring of the clear mountain streams. The population has increased with almost magical rapidity to many thousands. Capital has been freely invested, and all because the wealth of that section has been brought to light and proclaimed from the house tops at home and abroad. If mineral



wealth will attract population, British Columbia is destined to be a busy hive of industry; for the mining camps around Trail and Rossland are mere specks on its wonderful mineral belt. Within the past twelve months several new districts have come to light."

### **Spokane Mining Record.**

"Rossland is now compared with all the great mining camps of the world and the anticipations and expectations of many are that in a few years it will be the greatest gold mining camp the world has ever known. Surrounded by a vast area, that embraces a wonderfully rich region, unequalled in any other part of the globe, Rossland to-day stands a most promising city.

"It now seems as if everybody wanted to share in the wonderful prosperity of the camp. That is the impression that is made upon travelers who visit the Trail Creek mines and the Kootenays.

"The conservative business man has found upon investigation that when mining is honestly and intelligently managed it offers quite as safe and legitimate a field for investment as almost any other industrial enterprise, with perhaps far better results.

"The principal mines of Trail Creek are situated in the vicinity of the town of Rossland, and from five to ten miles north of the international boundary line. The region is most favorable for mining. Sufficient timber and plenty of water; and mining is generally done by tunneling.

"This district taken as a whole is wonderful. It seems as if some supreme power, as a compensation for the apparently valueless giant mountains bestowed them with wealth untold."

### **B. C. Mining Record, Nov. '96.**

That Rossland is destined to become a great railway as well as mining centre may now be regarded as certain. Already two lines, the Columbia & Western and Red Mountain Railway, run into the city. The Great Northern is said to be looking for an entrance into Rossland, the C.P.R. has a line surveyed through the heart of the city, and now a movement is on foot to build a railway from the coast cities direct to the Kootenay, making Rossland the terminus.

"There are a few points we would like to impress upon capitalists who have money to invest. First, the mineral resources of British Columbia have been pronounced as wonder-

fully rich by every experienced man who has visited the province. Second, the gold and silver mines possess every indication of being as rich as any in the world. Third, the treasure being here all that is required is capital to develop and operate the mines in order to realize millions of dollars. Fourth, the spirit of the people is to protect the capitalist in the safe investment of his money. Fifth, the spirit of our legislators is to frame the laws for the protection of investors, and the courts may be relied upon to see justice done. Under these circumstances is there a better field at the present moment for the investment of capital than British Columbia?"

"At present there are a half dozen mines in Trail and Kootenay that will produce from \$500,000 to \$1,000,000 this year. Fully as many more will record an output of half that amount, and at least twenty will produce \$100,000 apiece—a conservative estimate of \$8,000,000 for the year's production in a new district."—*N. P. Sun*.

### A Great Gold Field.

*From Mining and Scientific Press of San Francisco. Issue of June 13th, 1896.*

"There is every indication that the Pacific Coast will soon lead all the auriferous regions of the world in gold production. Large as is our present yield of the yellow metal, it is only the beginning. We have but commenced the development of the gold bearing quartz veins of the country. There yet remain in our great gold fields extensive regions that are wholly unexplored. The vast majority of the gold bearing veins of the country await the developing pick and drill of the miner. Nowhere else on earth can there be found a greater field for the industry of gold mining than here in this west half of America. We have hundreds of thousands of square miles of gold-producing territory. A man may mount a horse and ride for days, weeks and months, and at the end of a year he will not have been able to visit a tenth part of the localities in which gold is to be found."

### Winnipeg Nor' Wester, Jan. 14, 1897.

Mr. Edward Cronyn, of the firm of McDonald & Cronyn, solicitors of Toronto, said :—

"The half has not been told about the commercial importance of the mineral development made in the West Kootenay districts during the past five years. Expert knowledge may be necessary to judge a mine intelligently, but a business man

with his eyes open can see enough evidences of substantial worth in a month's stay in Rossland, Nelson and the Slocan to satisfy him that the Dominion of Canada will soon take first rank among the gold, silver, copper and lead producing countries of the world. The rapid introduction and equally rapid demand for enlargement and betterment of transportation, smelting, banking, commercial and domestic facilities throughout the whole of West Kootenay afford a most reliable evidence of the esteem in which the natural resources of the region are held by capitalists, who nowadays only introduce such facilities where actual business is, in language of the camp, 'in sight.'

"More active mining is now under way than at any previous time in both the Slocan and Rossland mines. In consequence developments of value are of almost daily occurrence, and new properties are continually added to the immediate or prospective shipping lists.

"As to the mines, there are too many meritorious properties and valuable discoveries are of too frequent occurrence in the Rossland and Slocan districts to safely particularize."

### Winnipeg Nor' Wester, Jan. 12, 1897.

"The Rossland Miner, in its remarks to intending investors says editorially:—'That the best safeguard the public has, is the character of the men who are at the head of a mining company whose shares are offered for sale. When the public puts its money in a bank for safe keeping, it looks to the men at the head of the bank. Character rises higher than even law itself in such matters.'"

### Nor' Wester, Jan. 14, 1897.

Mr. Chas. H. Lugin, formerly of the *St. John Telegraph*, now of Victoria, and who is deeply interested in the development of British Columbia, said:—

"I conversed yesterday with an American mining expert, who has been through several great mining booms in the United States. I asked him how many people he expected there would be in Kootenay by Jan. 1, 1898. He had just returned after spending the whole of the summer in that district. He replied that there would be between 40,000 and 50,000 by the end of next year, and 100,000 by the close of the century."

## Rossland Weekly Record, Jan. 21, 1897.

### BETTER THAN SOUTH AFRICA.

SOME INTERESTING COMMENTS ON THE PROSPECTS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

When the Hon. Wm. Pugsley reached his home in New Brunswick, from a trip to British Columbia, he, among other things, said :—

"While in British Columbia I saw some gentlemen from South Africa who have had large experience in the gold fields there. They expressed the opinion that British Columbia presents a far better field for profitable investment than the famous Rand region in South Africa. In British Columbia an area of country 400 miles by some 700 or 800 miles is well mineralized, and such valuable discoveries have been made at such widely separated points as to lead to the belief that practically the whole province will in the near future become a vast field for the production of gold, silver and other valuable minerals.

"There is a vast tract of rich and comparatively undeveloped country which will be made easily accessible by the proposed railroad through the Crow's Nest Pass. This line is very much talked of in the west, and its early construction would undoubtedly prove a great advantage not only to British Columbia, but to that portion of the Northwest Territories lying adjacent to the Rocky Mountains on the east, whose farmers will thereby be afforded facilities to market produce, and also to eastern Canada, which is interested in securing the trade of a district which will, before a very long time, have a large consuming population."

Regarding the Lake of the Woods district, we cannot do better than give a general description of the country by Mr. G. H. Campbell, as published in the *Rossland, B. C., Miner* a short time ago, and it may be remarked that it speaks well for the British Columbia papers that they are willing to publish so fully information regarding other countries than their own. The following is Mr. Campbell's interview :—

"George H. Campbell, of Winnipeg, who has been in this vicinity for several weeks looking after his mining interests

here, has favored a representative of *The Miner* with an account of the Rainy River gold fields of Ontario. It will be remembered that Mr. Campbell and a number of other gentlemen, among whom was N. Byron White, of the Stocan Star mine, paid a visit to that country recently and were very much pleased with what they saw, and there seems no doubt that in the near future, if indeed not in the immediate future, north-western Ontario will rival British Columbia in the richness of its mineral resources.

"In reply to a question as to extent of the country, Mr. Campbell said: 'That's a difficult question to answer as the country is new from a mining standpoint and is not yet fully prospected, but there can be no doubt that the mineral belt or zone extends from the shores of Lake Winnipeg in the west as far as Sudbury in the east, a distance of perhaps a thousand miles, and from the International boundary line on the south, a hundred or a hundred and fifty miles north. Rich mineral has been discovered all along this territory, and no doubt other discoveries will be made when the country is more fully prospected.'

"Rat Portage is the Rossland of Ontario. Indeed we have a Rossland station just near Rat Portage where several valuable properties are situated. Rat Portage is the business centre of the whole of the Rainy River district, and more particularly of that section of it known as the 'Lake of the Woods' district.

"Of course in a short time other places more centrally located in the different districts will come to the front, such as Wabigoon in the Manitou district and Minc Centre for the Seine River district. This latter place is well situated in the midst of a rich gold producing country. Then there are Port Arthur and Fort William further east, just east of which, at Jackfish Bay, is situated the now famous Empress mine. At present any one wishing to see the mining districts most advantageously will go to Rat Portage. Immediately surrounding this place in the Lake of the Woods and vicinity are situated a number of very valuable mines, some fully developed and in good working order and others in various stages of development, all turning out handsomely and yielding returns above the expectations.

"From Rat Portage steamboats are taken up the lakes for Fort Francis and the Seine River country. The trip through the Lake of the Woods and up Rainy River is a most delight-

ful one and is one continual panorama of beautiful scenery among the islands and lakes. From the mouth of the Rainy River to Fort Francis we have a very rich soil capable of producing the food supplies for all the mines for years to come. At Fort Francis another boat is taken up the Seine River, a distance of about forty miles, till we come to the new town of Mine Centre. This town, as I have already said, is situated in the midst of an undoubtedly very rich mining country and development work is now being vigorously pushed ahead on several of the largest properties in the vicinity, notably the Foley mine, where a twenty stamp mill is being erected and is now almost ready for work, and the Ferguson mine where they are erecting a forty stamp mill. The Preston mine is also being opened up and is said to be very rich in free gold. Further east of this is the great Sawbill mine, situated on Sawbill Lake. This mine is only a new discovery and not more than six months' work has been done on it, but it is turning out very well.

"Another valuable section of the country is the Manitou section where some rich properties have been discovered during the past summer. This section is reached by way of Wabigoon station on the Canadian Pacific railway from which point I understand a line of boats is to be put on next season navigating the Wabigoon and Manitou lakes, each about thirty miles in length.

"What are the peculiar mining advantages of the country as compared to British Columbia?"

"Comparisons are odious. Each country has its own particular features. The hills (or I suppose I should more properly say mountains) are not so large nor so frequent as here, but the means of access, especially in the summer, is very easy and exceedingly pleasant, being largely if not almost wholly by water. There is abundance of wood and water and the climate is advantageous, which with most favorable mining laws makes the future of the country assured. At the present time winter travel is inconvenient, but with the advent of railways and good roads this will be obviated and northwestern Ontario will certainly go ahead and make her mark in the mining world."

"Mr. Campbell left for Winnipeg yesterday to return to Rossland shortly after the new year. Before returning Mr. Campbell will visit Montreal, Toronto, and other eastern cities."

It will thus be seen that a large and important field is open for the Company to operate, including our own Province, which it is our intention to fully explore in the near future.

Applications for stock may be made to the following gentlemen, viz.:—

D. C. BLAIR, Secretary, Truro, N. S.

T. N. CAMPBELL, Sec'y Amherst Boot & Shoe Co.,  
Amherst, N. S.

All communications addressed to Mr. D. C. Blair, Secretary of the Company at Truro, will receive prompt replies.

A block of the Treasury stock is now offered for sale at the low price of 15c. per share, in blocks of not less than 100 shares, fully paid up and non-assessable, for a limited time, after which the price is subject to increase.



