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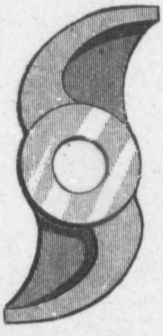

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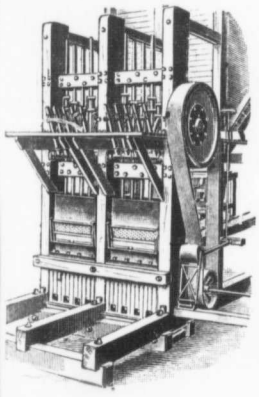

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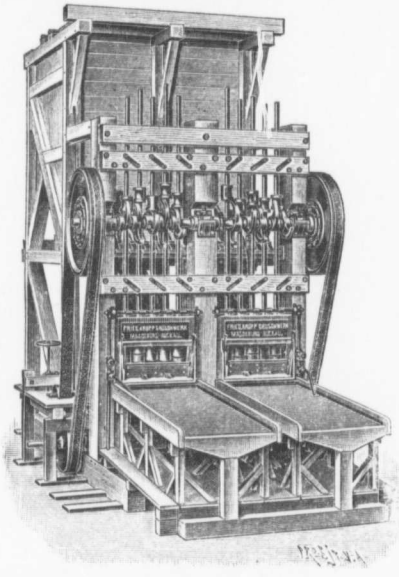

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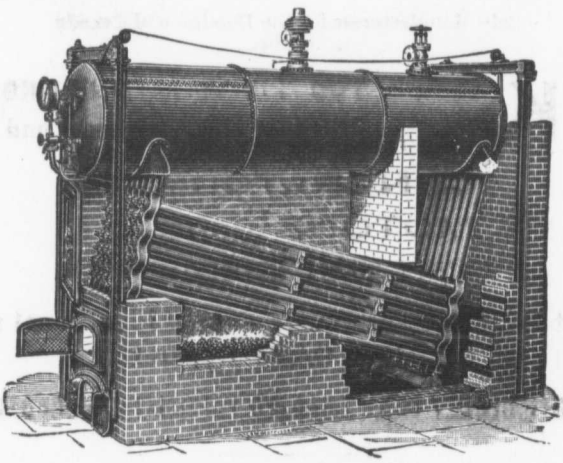

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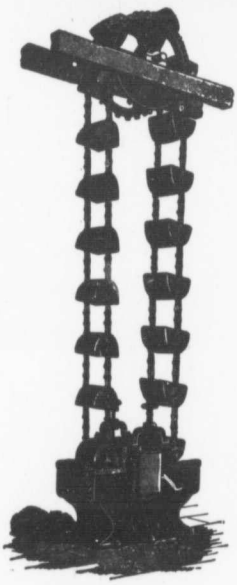

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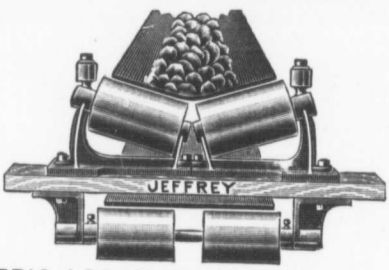

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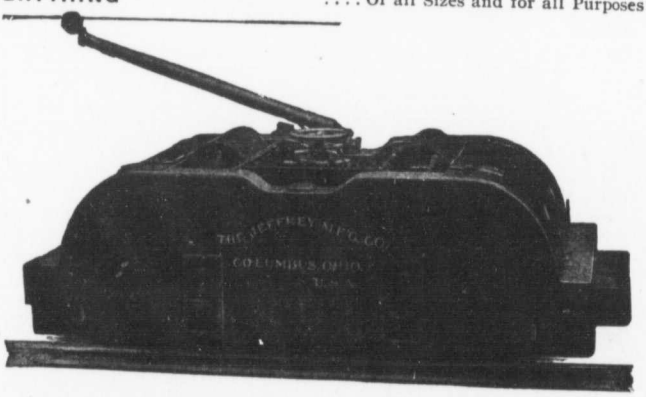

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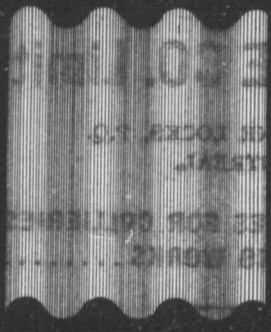

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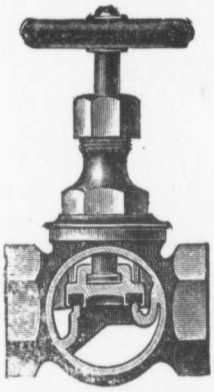

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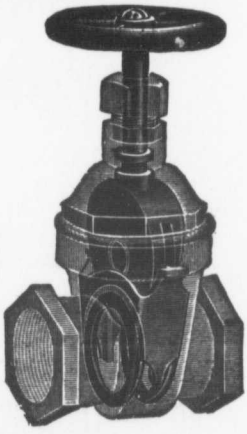

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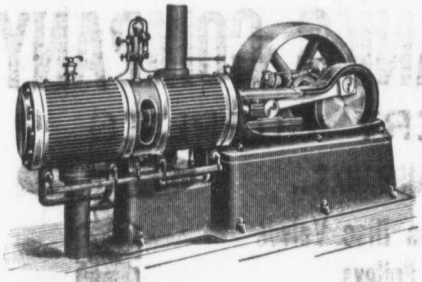

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2. In surveyed townships the three classes respectively comprise one, two and four lots.

All lands supposed to contain mines or ores belonging to the Crown may be acquired from the Commissioner of Colonization and Mines (*a*) as a mining concession by purchase, or (*b*) be occupied and worked under a mining license.

No sale of mining concessions containing more than 400 acres in superficies can be made by the Commissioner to the same person. The Governor-in-Council may, however, grant a larger extent of territory up to 1,000 acres under special circumstances.

The rates charged and to be paid in full at the time of the purchase are $5 and $10 per acre for mining lands containing the superior metals*; the first named price being for lands situated more than 12

*The superior metals include the ores of gold, silver, lead, copper, nickel, graphite, asbestos, mica, and phosphate of lime. The words inferior metals include all other minerals and ores.

miles and the last named for lands situated less than 12 miles from the railway.

If containing the inferior metal, $2 and $4, according to distance from railway.

Unless stipulated to the contrary in the letters patent in concessions for the mining of superior metals, the purchaser has the right to mine for all metals found therein; in concessions for the mining of the inferior metals, those only may be mined for.

Mining lands are sold on the express condition that the purchaser shall commence *bona fide* to mine within two years from the date of purchase, and shall not spend less than $500 if mining for the superior metals; and not less than $200 if for inferior metals. In default, cancellation of sale of mining land.

(*b*) Licenses may be obtained from the Commissioner on the following terms:—Application for an exploration and prospecting license, if the mine is on private land, $2 for every 100 acres or fraction of 100; if the mine is on Crown lands (1) in unsurveyed territory, $5 for every 100 acres, and (2) in unsurveyed territory, $5 for each square mile, the license to be valid for three months and renewable. The holder of such license may afterwards purchase the mine, paying the prices mentioned.

Licenses for mining are of two kinds: Private lands licenses where the mining rights belong to the Crown, and public lands licenses. These licenses are granted on payment of a fee of $5 and an annual rental of $1 per acre. Each license is granted for 200 acres or less, but not for more; is valid for one year, and is renewable on the same terms as those on which it was originally granted. The Governor-in-Council may at any time require the payment of the royalty in lieu of fees for a mining license and the annual rental—such royalties, unless otherwise determined by letters patent or other title from the Crown, being fixed at a rate not to exceed three per cent of the value at the mine of the mineral extracted after deducting the cost of mining it.

The fullest information will be cheerfully given on application to

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Nova Scotia, from its mineral wealth, climate and position, is destined to be the leading manufacturing State on the Atlantic Coast.

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The Coals furnish excellent Coke. The Gold fields are over THREE THOUSAND square miles in extent, and have hitherto received little attention.

The ores of Iron, Copper. Lead, Silver, Gold, Tin and Coal are held by the Crown, and are granted on easy terms, on long leases from forty to eighty years. The other minerals are granted in fee with the land at nominal rates.

For information apply to

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THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO is one of the two sources of the world's supply of Nickel, and a large portion of the Nickel Belt remains unexplored. The Goldfields of North-western Ontario are steadily increasing in number of mines and value of output. Important developments are in progress in Iron ore, large bodies of both the magnetite and hematite varieties of which exist in various parts of the Province. Copper, Silver, Zinc, Graphite, Corundum, Talc, Actinolite, Mica and other valuable minerals occur in workable deposits, besides Marl for cement-making, Limestone, Building Stone, Granite, etc.: also Clay for brick-making and Pottery. The Petroleum, Salt and Natural Gas industries of the Province are well known and extensive.

All royalties on ores and minerals reserved by the Crown have been abolished, and all reservations of mines and minerals in patents or leases (excepting patents issued under the Public Lands Act and the Free Grants and Homesteads Act) have been rescinded and made void.

For copies of the Mines' Act, Reports of the Bureau of Mines, Maps of the mining regions, and other information relating to the mines and mining industry of the Province, apply to

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The Canadian Mining Manual

AND

Mining Companies' Year Book

1900

AN AUTHENTIC DIGEST OF INFORMATION RELATING TO THE HISTORY, ORGANIZATION AND OPERATIONS OF THE COLLIERIES, METAL MINES, BLAST FURNACES AND SMELTING WORKS OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA AND THE COLONY OF NEWFOUNDLAND

COMPILED FROM THE MOST RELIABLE SOURCES

BY

B. T. A. BELL

Editor, Canadian Mining Review; Secretary, Canadian Mining Institute; Hon. Secretary, Mining Society of Nova Scotia; Secretary, General Mining Association of the Province of Quebec, etc.

CANADA AND NEWFOUNDLAND

TENTH YEAR

OTTAWA:
Slater Building, 177 Sparks Street.

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NOTICE.

THE CANADIAN MINING MANUAL is compiled and kept posted up from official reports and other equally authoritative sources, and it is requested that Prospectuses, Annual Reports, Statements of Accounts, and other documents bearing upon the scope of the work be promptly mailed to the offices of the CANADIAN MINING REVIEW, Slater Building, Ottawa, Ont.

Managers and Secretaries are respectfully requested to co-operate with the publisher in making the statements respecting the operations of their companies as complete and reliable as possible.

THE CANADIAN MINING MANUAL is published on the first of July of each year, and is entered accordidg to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year 1891, by B. T. A. Bell, at the Department of Agriculture.

The Mortimer Co. Print
Ottawa

STATISTICAL NOTE.

Notwithstanding that many producing mines were shut down, owing to an unfortunate strike in British Columbia, the figures of the mineral production of the Dominion during the year 1899 again show a considerable advance, the total output being valued in excess of $48,000.000 as compared with $38,661,010 produced in 1898. From official returns and other authentic sources, the distribution of this production may be placed as follows :—

Nova Scotia and New Brunswick :—	
Coal, coke, iron and steel, gold, gypsum, building materials, &c	$8,000,000
Quebec :—	
Asbestos, pyrites, slate, mica, silver, lead, zinc, graphite, chromite, charcoal, pig iron, etc	2,000,000
Ontario :—	
Petroleum, natural gas, nickel, copper, gold, silver, lead, zinc, mica, graphite, gypsum, pig iron, arsenic, and building materials	8,789,901
Manitoba and N. T. Territories (including Yukon) :—	
Coal, gold, etc	17,000,000
British Columbia :—	
Gold, coal, coke, copper, silver, lead, iron, etc	12,393,131
	$48,183,032

Details of this progress may be best gathered from the following recapitulation of the summaries furnished by the various Bureaus of Mines and other public departments :—

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The total mineral output of this Province for the year 1899, was $12,393,131, as against $10,906,861 for the previous year, and, but for the shutting down of the silver-lead mines of the Slocan, owing to the imposition of a short sighted and ill-advised Labor Law, there is good reason to believe that the increase would have been quite 27 per cent. over the year 1898. The following is a comparative statement showing the various minerals produced :—

	1897.		1898.		1899.	
	Quantity	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity	Value.
Gold, placer, ounces	25,676	$513,520	32,167	$643,346	67,245	$1,344,900
" lode "	106,141	2,122 820	110,061	2,201,217	138,315	2,857,573
Silver "	5.472,971	3,272,836	4,292,401	2,375,941	2,939,413	1,663,708
Copper, pounds	5,325,180	266.258	7,271 678	874,781	7,722 591	1,351,453
Lead "	38,841,135	1,390,517	31,693,559	1,077 581	21,862.436	878,870
Coal tons, 2,240 lbs.	882.854	2 648,562	1,135 865	3,407,595	1,306,3 4	3,918,972
Coke " "	17 832	89,155	35,000	175,000	34,251	171,255
Other materials	.....	151.600	.....	151,500	.....	206,400
		$10,455 268		$10,906,861		$12,393 131

MANITOBA AND NORTH-WEST TERRITORY.

The production of coal in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, and the output of gold from dredging on the Saskatchewan, together with the gold output from the Yukon, are the principal features of the mineral production of this region. Mr. R. G. McConnell, of the Geological Survey, who passed the season of 1899 in the Yukon, gives the following conservative estimate of the gold output of that country :—

1897	$2,500,000
1898	10,000,000
1899	16,000,000

He points out that it is unlikely that the rapid increase in production of the last two years will be continued, as serious inroads have already been made on the rich portions of Eldorado and Bonanza Creeks, and to a less extent on Hunker and Dominion Creeks, but the quantities remaining, with the long stretches of medium and low grade gravels still untouched on all the creeks, ensure a high production for a number of years. In the Yukon Territory 9,134 placer claims, 275 quartz claims, 577 renewals of entries, and 3,378 assignment of claims were recorded up to July 1st, 1898. The returns for the fiscal year, ending 30th June, 1899, show that 9,626 entries for placer claims, 444 entries for quartz claims, 4,825 renewals of entries, and 9,858 assignments were recorded. The revenue collected from this source and for fees collected for registering other documents in connection with mining was $450,799.59. Up to July 1st, 1899, 34,364 free miner's certificates were issued producing a revenue of $343,648.02. During the fiscal year 22,735 free miner's certificates were issued, and the revenue derived therefrom was $227,354.

The total revenue received for leases in the Yukon Territory up to July 1, 1899, was $132,505.50, and for the fiscal year $3,500. The total revenue received for the rent of the leaseholds in the North-West Territories up to July 1, 1898, was $8,862.71, and for the past fiscal year $1,550.

The total sum collected up to July 1, 1899, for royalty on the gross output of placer claims in the Yukon Territory, after deducting the exemption allowed by the regulations was $863,236.36. Of this amount the sum of $589,943.52 was collected during the last fiscal year.

The total area of coal lands sold up to 1st July, 1899, was 16,523.86 acres, realizing a revenue of $158,615.53.

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

The area of mineral lands sold and leased in Ontario last year was 98,307 acres, and the revenue from sales and rentals was $150,975. In 1898 the area disposed of was 68440 acres, and the revenue derived was $97,962. The statistics of mineral production for 1899 show a considerable increase over the preceding year, and are as follows :—

PRODUCT.	QUANTITY.	VALUE.	EMPLOYES.	WAGES.
		$		$
Building Stone, Rubble, &c....	.....	1,041,350	1,824	535,000
Cement, Natural Rock...Barrels	139,487	117,039	510	163,288
Cement, Portland..... "	222,550	444,227		
Lime.....Bushels	4,342,500	535,000	990	200,400
Drain Tile.....Number	21,027'400	240,246	3,416	630,480
Common Brick..... "	233,898,000	1,313,750		
Pressed Brick & TerraCotta "	10,808,000	105,000	186	59,068
Paving Brick..... "	5,300,000	42,550		
Sewer Pipe	.....	138,356	85	30,351
Pottery.....	.....	101,000	123	39,250
Petroleum.....Imp. Gal.	23,615,967	.....	.....	.....
Illuminating Oil..... "	11,697,910	1,059,485		
Lubricating Oil..... "	2,087,475	189,294		
Benzine & Naptha.... "	1,394,530	148,963	491	214,171
Gas & Fuel Oils & Tar "	5,410,915	213,544		
Paraffin Wax & Candles....Lb.	2,792,766	136,066		
Natural Gas.....	.....	440,904	95	40,149
Carbide of Calcium.....Tons	1,064	74,680	48	23,828
Salt..... "	56,375	317,412	261	80,021
Gypsum and Products of.. "	1,200	16,512	25	9,500
Talc..... "	100	500	3	135
Graphite..... "	1,220	16,179	20	8,000
Mica..... "	266	38,000	81	24,565
Zinc..... "	1,200	24,000	63	13,636
Iron Ore..... "	16,911	30,951	87	16,463
Pig Iron..... "	64,749	808,157	200	79,869
Nickel..... "	2,872	526,104	839	443,879
Copper..... "	2,834	176,237		
Gold.....Ozs.	37,727	423,978	611	286,797
Silver..... "	105,467	65,575	40	29,000
Arsenic.....Lbs.	113,937	4,842	5	2,250
	.....	$8,789,901	10,003	$2,930,100

PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

While there was a very marked improvement in the market for asbestos, pig iron, mica, graphite and other minerals, the figures furnished by the Bureau of Mines do not show any change from previous year :—

	Number of Employees.	Quantities.	Gross Value of Ore Shipped or Utilized.
Bog Iron (long tons)	800	20,000	$40,000
Charcoal Pig Iron (tons)	——	7,093	141,860
Calcined Ochre (tons of 2,000 lbs.)	50	1,430	14,300
Chrome Iron (long tons)	130	1,768	20,867
Low Grade Copper Ore (long tons)	340	38,928	157,062
High Grade do do	10	100	5,000
Blende and Galena do	10	350	12,250
Gold (ounces)	30	272	4,916
Asbestos (tons of 2,000 lbs.)	900	15,571	581,667
Asbestic do	"	7,695	17,069
Prepared Graphite do	10	60	5,100
Phosphate do	"	1,275	9,157
Mica (thumb trimmed) tons of 2,000 lbs.	500	331	108,063
Mica (not trimmed) do	"	240	28,800
Feldspar do	20	3,000	7,500
Sulphate of Baryta do	5	416	2,912
Slate do	75	2,263	30,119
Flag Stones, square yds.	9	4,000	3,500
Cement (barrels)	50	19,453	31,130
Water lime	"	900	1,080
Granite	60	——	14,780
Other Building and Structural Materials	——	——	990,000
Or in round figures			$2,000,000

PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

The year in this Province was chiefly remarkable for the prosperity of the coal trade, the output for the fiscal year ended 30th September, showing an advance of 360,879 tons over the same period in 1898. This increase was due to a larger demand in every market touched by Nova Scotia coal. The trade to the St. Lawrence for the first time in the history of the industry exceeded a million tons. The starting of the works of the New England Gas and Coke Company, at Everett, Mass., improved the sales of the Dominion Coal Co., the largest producer, but the effect of this large enterprise, now fairly under way, on the coal industry of Cape Breton will be more apparent in 1900. The establishment of the large iron furnaces and steel plants of the Dominion Iron and Steel Company, Limited, now nearing completion at Sydney, and the projected works of the Nova Scotia Steel Company, at North Sydney, will still further expand the home market for Cape Breton coal. While the gold output was not so large as in 1898 mines were worked profitably at North Brookfield, Guysborough, Moose River, Uniacke, Montague, Goldenville, and other points, several new mills were put up, and the outlook for a successful industry was never brighter. The figures, which are for the year ended 30th September, 1899, are :—

Mineral.		1898.	1899.
Gold	Ozs..	31,104	27,772
Iron *†	Tons..	31,050	16,169
Manganese.... †	"	75	100
Coal Raised †	"	2,281,454	2,642,333
Coke Made †	"	42,000	55,484
Gypsum † ‡		131,000	140,000
Grindstones, &c. ₰		38,000	50,000
Limestone †	Tons..	24,000	32,000
Barytes		.....	335
Tripoli and Silica		.....	893
Copper Ore		.....	400

* Not including imported ore. † Ton of 2,240 lbs. ‡ Amount exported. ₰ Value in dollars.

The Canadian Mining Manual and Mining Investor's Year Book.

1900

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Formed to acquire and work coal areas in Pictou county and elsewhere in the Province of Nova Scotia.

Acadia Colliery, at Westville, 3 miles from Stellarton. Mine Manager, James Maxwell; Overman, J. Patton.

Seam of 10 ft. worked: dip averages 27 degrees; slope, 4,200 ft.; extreme vertical depth, 1,800 ft.

System of working: in lifts of 300 ft., longwall with timber packs 5 ft. square.

Ventilation by fan, 24 ft. by 8 ft., iron casing; engine 20 in. by 20 in. cut-off; 3 in. water-gauge, barometer, etc.; Liveing's gas indicator.

Lamps—Mueseler and Marsaut.

Hoisting engines on slope, pair 32 in. cyl., 60 in. stroke direct; drum 10 ft.

Pumping—Duplex compound coudensing, 22 by 11 in. x 24 in; rams 5.5 in.; column length, 2,400 ft.; vertical head, 990 ft.; wrought pipe tarred 6 in.

ACADIA COAL CO.—Continued.

upset ends vanishing threads, metal flanges, no leaks ; steam pressure on top, 105 lbs., pipe 4 in. covered ; air feeder added to air chamber. Auxiliary direct acting 11 x 12 in. x 4 in. pump driven by compressed air, at bottom of pit head 600 ft.

Two air compressors, 16 in. and 20 in. with receivers at bank and in pit ; air pipe, 4 in., length, 4,000 ft.

Boilers—Water-tube ; fuel, culm.

Screens, double—Primary 2 in. ; secondary ¾ in. apart, curved ; 5 sizes of coal ; elevator, picking table, shaking screens.

Albion Colliery, at Stellarton on I. C. Railway ; J. Dunbar, Manager ; A. McDonald, Overman. Railway second built in America ; locomotives include "Sampson," built in 1838 (since sold) ; main seam, 38 ft. thick ; 148 ft. lower, deep seam, 22 ft. thick ; Foord pit, vertical 900 ft. deep ; sunk to main seam ; scene of explosion in 1880; loss of life, 44 ; workings now full of water ; machinery massive ; hoisting engine, 38 in. cyls. 5 ft. stroke, 18 ft. dia. drum ; Cornish pumps, 62 in. cyl., 9 ft. stroke ; beam 34 ft. long, 7 ft. deep in the middle ; weight 18 tons ; working barrel, 18 in. dia.; pit head frame 50 feet high ; independent condenser on hoisting engine. Fire has been in the old rise workings for 25 years.

Air-compressors in course of erection at time of explosion, and now not in use ; steam cyls , 36 in. ; dia.; do., 40 in. ; stroke 6 ft. ; fly wheel, 22 ft. dia. ; weight, 20 tons ; present workings in lower seams ; capacity 1,000 tons per diem ; ventilation by fans, the latter 30 ft. dia. by 10 ft. wide ; a new fan in couse of erection at the third seam 18 ft., high speed, rope driven with compound engines ; lamps, Mueseler : coal used for coking purposes ; 70 ovens ; bee-hive. 10 ft. dia. ; average pitch of seam, 22 degrees.

Vale Colliery, 6 miles east of New Glasgow.

Six ft. seam ; slope, 2,400 ft. ; outcrop for 500 ft. left unworked ; a new winning ventilated by compression fan, 16 ft. x 6 ft.; engine, 10 in. by 16 in.

OUTPUT 1899.

	Tons.
Total coal raised	269,250
" coal sold	238,961
" coke made	14,185
" coke sold	14,288

Labor.

Employed above ground	257
" below ground	555

ACADIA COAL CO.—Continued.

COAL DISPOSALS, 1891-99.

(*As per Returns Furnished by the Company.*)

DISTRIBUTION.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Nova Scotia	171,806	123,797	178,429	126,836
Prince Edward Island	33,577	21,354	24,500	25,950
Quebec	9,459	4,822	9,557	5,129
New Brunswick	18,885	16,268	19,329	7,199
Newfoundland	46	.....	.....	.....
United States	.....	.....	.....	.....
Other Countries	.....	.....	.....	270
St. Pierre Miquelon	.....	.....	.....	144
Colliery Employees	6,118	5,496	5,803	5,514
Bunker Steamers	15,250	7,662	12,954	.....
Engines and Coke Ovens	.....	73,142	22,634	55,400
	255,231	252,541	273,206	226,442

DISTRIBUTION.	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.
Nova Scotia	113.674	121,220	136,942	130,079
Prince Edward Island	18,916	23,540	25,472	21,262
Quebec	3,152	1,020	4,658	4,347
New Brunswick	6,242	4,214	13.172	10,372
Newfoundland	92	138	181	.....
Colliery Employees	5,243	6,065	5,191	4,516
Bunker Steamers	7,427	12,750	6,103	4,570
Engines and Coke Ovens	48,458	29,059	28,405	*31,503
Total Tons	203,204	198,006	220,124	206,649

*Engines, 25,998; Coke Ovens, 5,505.

COAL DISPOSALS, 1899.

	Tons.
Nova Scotia	136,471
P. E. Island	21,139
Quebec	24,452
New Brunswick	34,040
Colliery Employees	5,296
Engines and Coke Ovens	47,598
Total Tons	268,996

ALASKA GOLD FIELDS, Limited.

Registered 19th July, 1897. Authorized Capital, £300,000, in 290,000 ordinary and 10,000 deferred shares of £1 each; 240,000 ordinary and all the deferred shares have been issued, 150,000 (including deferred) being fully paid, and 100,000 having 10s. per share called up. The capital was originally £100,000, and was increased to the present amount in March, 1898, by the creation of 200,000 new ordinary shares, 50,000 of which were issued at 10s. premium, and 100,000 since issued *pro rata* to shareholders at par. An interim dividend of 2s. 1d. per share on 140,000 fully paid, and 1s. ½d. on 100,000 10s. paid shares was paid on the 29th March, 1899.

Head Office: W. J. Winbold, 5 Angel Court, London, E.C.

Formed to carry into effect an agreement with H. Liebes & Co., of San Francisco, and to acquire and deal with mining properties in British North America or elsewhere. The vendors received in payment for properties and business £20,000, of which £10,000 was paid in fully paid ordinary shares, and £10,000 in fully paid deferred shares. The company practically owns the undertaking of the Alaska Exploration Company of San Francisco, which is engaged in Transport and Trading operations in the Yukon district; various mining properties are also being dealt with.

Excerpt from Directors Report.

(*20th December, 1899.*)

"After paying all expenses since the company was started (being a period practically of two years to 30th June, 1899, to which date the accounts are made up), the total net profits amounted to $191,495.96. Of this amount $120,000 has been distributed as Dividends, and of the balance of $71,495.96. the following amounts have been applied in providing $14,076.22 for doubtful debts; $16,200.00 to form a nucleus for an Insurance fund for our river steamers; $40,416.90 written off for depreciation on floating and station plant.

Mining Interests.

The Chairman reporting on the year's business said:—

"I especially desire to draw your attention to the mining interests belonging to the company, and I have reason to believe that few, if any, of you realise the importance and value of the large number of mining claims owned by this company. You will, no doubt, be agreeably surprised to learn that it actually has to-day some 136 gold mine claims, some of which, however, are part interest owned jointly with others. The full list is as

ALASKA GOLD FIELDS—Continued.

follows:—59 claims in the Cape Nome gold mining district, 23 in the Kuykuk gold mining district, and 54 in the Dawson and 40-Mile gold mining district. All these claims in size will be more than equivalent to 400 claims in the Klondyke district. Besides all the above we have located and own 21 building sites in the new Cape Nome mining district. We have, as far as our means would permit, prospected a few of the claims, but there remains a great deal of work to be done, for the purpose of ascertaining and testing the value of the various properties. These claims are distributed from Dawson to Cape Nome and Golofin Bay, and at the later place the company owns a number of claims. I would refer to the particular interests the company has on Sweet Cake Creek, where we own half interest in six adjoining mining claims, each containing 20 acres, making the total length of the seven claims about 8,100 ft., of which about a twenty-fifth part has been worked up to the time of the last information, yielding (in all in less than 60 days' actual operation) £7,000. The cost of working same was £2,000, leaving £5,000 net, which was actually divided equally between ourselves and the other half undivided interest, and we hope to receive a further remittance before the close of the season. As our expert has tested the upper end of these claims, which is supposed to be of equal value to the ground now being worked, it can easily be seen that a large amount may be reasonably expected from this source during the coming season, more especially as it is our intention to work them on a larger scale than the past season permitted. The company owns in the immediate vicinity of the Sweet Cake claims a number of full claims, which have been partly tested with good results. The long list of mining claims owned by this company at the new goldfields of Cape Nome should receive special attention during the coming summer, for, let me assure you that, notwithstanding reports to the contrary that may have reached you, this district is one of the richest ever discovered, and you may expect this summer to hear startling news of the tremendous output of gold from that camp. I am not basing my ideas on newspaper reports, but on actual personal information, which is true beyond doubt.

Coal Options.

In addition to the claims above referred to the company has also a number of options on coal discoveries, one especially which it has had under consideration for a number of months, and on which considerable development work has been done. The results have been most gratifying, the quality of coal being the best. It is situated only about 20 miles from Dawson City. Coal is now actually being taken therefrom, and will be transported to Dawson City during the winter, where we expect to find ready sale for it in such quantities as we can deliver at not less than £5 per ton, at which price it is calculated it will leave a very good margin of profit.

ALASKA GOLD FIELDS—Continued.

It will certainly appear to you that we are quite conservative in our methods when I state that, notwithstanding the very long and valuable list of mining properties owned by this company, we have only taken them into our balance-sheet at the actual cost thereof—namely, the small amount of £2,600—preferring to leave it to the coming season to make a showing on this particular branch. (Applause.) It must be remembered that each of the American claims above referred to is equal to four times the size of the regular mining claim in British territory. The company also owns a number of town lots, located in the various promising mining sections, some of which are being used by this company, and buildings and warehouses erected thereon, and others held in reserve either for our own purposes or for sale. Most of all these lots referred to are taken up by the company's employees entirely for our account, and only at the nominal cost of actually recording same, at which nominal price they are taken in our balance-sheet. You will readily see that, apart from the mercantile portion of the company's undertaking (which really is its mainstay), there are a large number of various interests, all of which should receive active attention during the coming season, and there really is ample room for successfully employing therein much more capital than we have available for that special purpose. It is certainly my opiuion that whatever we can judiciously spend in that direction should lead to very satisfactory results. As most of you no doubt have read of the railroad lately constructed over the Chilcoot Pass, you will be interested to know the relative position the same bears to the company's business on the Yukon. It would be well to state that for the purpose of passenger travel to and from Dawson this upper route, as it is termed, will always be used in preference to the lower river, for it is much quicker. Yet the same cannot successfully compete with the freight carrying traffic. We shall always be able to land all kinds of merchandise at Dawson City and points on the Yukon River at much less cost than it can be carried over the passes, for the latter means a number of transfers, besides dangerous navigation, from the end of the railroad to Dawson City. It is a fact that at the present time a large quantity of merchandise in transit has been caught and frozen in the river; even the late mails have been entirely lost and abandoned, and our company to-day has £10,000 worth of gold dust frozen in one of the steamers just referred to, which will have to remain in its present position for some time before it can be taken out over the ice; but as the gold dust is sent through the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and guaranteed by them against any and all loss in any direction, we shall not suffer beyond the delay. I merely allude to these matters for the purpose of explaining the position of the up-river route as compared with that of the lower—namely, from St. Michael's up—and in consequence of the new mining discoveries in the neighbourhood of Cape Nome we expect to largely participate this season in

ALASKA GOLD FIELDS—Continued.

the passenger traffic that will necessarily take place within the river from Dawson and other points on the Yukon down towards St. Michael's. This certainly promises to be a good trade."

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FROM JUTY 19TH, 1897, TO JUNE 30TH, 1899.

Dr.

To Sundry expenses, including income tax, salaries, rent, cables and telegrams, advertising, law costs, &c.....	£2,871	9	4
Directors' fees.....	1,058	14	5
Preliminary expenses, stamp duties.....	180	0	0
Dawson City Electric supply concession.....	513	4	8
British Columbia expenses (registration, &c.).....	147	1	8
Rosenthal properties expenses.....	15	5	4
Depreciation on office furniture.....	30	0	0
Balance, being profit carried down.....	20,197	5	4
	£25,013	0	9
To Dividend paid 29th March, 1899.....	£19,791	9	6
Balance carried to balance sheet.....	405	15	10
	£20,197	5	4

Cr.

By Interim dividend paid by the Alaska Exploration Co.....	£20,518	15	0		
Further dividend declared for the period ending June 30th, 1899, at 10 cents per share.....	4,122	16	0		
				24,641	11	0
Interest.....				223	17	3
Transfer fees.....				147	12	6
				£25,013	0	9
By Balance brought down.....				£20,197	5	4
				£20,197	5	4

BALANCE SHEET, 30TH JUNE, 1899.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Authorized—				
290,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each	£290,000	0	0	
10,000 Deferred shares of £1 each.....	10,000	0	0	
300,000	£300,000	0	0	

ALASKA GOLD FIELDS—Continued.

Issued—			
140,000 Ordinary shares fully paid	£140,000 0 0		
100,000 Ordinary shares 15/. paid.....	75,000 0 0		
10,000 Deferred shares, fully paid.....	10,000 0 0		
250,000		£225,000 0 0	
Special Reserve Fund—			
Premium received on issue of 50,000 shares	£25,000 0 0		
Less Goodwill written off. £20,000 0 0			
Expenses of issue..... 2,391 11 11			
	22,391 11 11		
		2,608 8 1	
Bills payable (since paid)		20,000 0 0	
Sundry creditors and apportioned accounts.....		1,129 13 7	
Profit and Loss account—Balance after payment of dividend		405 15 10	
		£249,143 17 6	

ASSETS.

The Alaska Exploration Co.—			
199,955 shares of $5 each at cost, viz,, $1.50 each.....		£61,841 15 0	
The Alaska Exploration Co.—			
Advance account		180,137 11 11	
Balance of cash advanced to this company and represented by assets as shewn on their balance sheets rendered.			
Atlin Lake and Omineca Syndicate, Limited—			
438 shares of £1 each at cost		438 0 0	
Cash at Bank	£2,461 19 5		
Cash in hand.....	12 9 2		
		2,474 8 7	
Sundry debtors and apportioned accounts ...		11 10 0	
Office furniture account	147 16 0		
Less Depreciation	30 0 0		
		117 16 0	
The Alaska Exploration Co.—			
For Dividend of 10 cents per share for the period ending 30 June, 1899, not yet received.....		4,122 16 0	
		£249,143 17 6	

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR SEASON ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1890.

To Losses :—		
Rampart City.....	$924 95	
St. Michael's	990 21	
Eagle City	975 00	
		$2,890 16

ALASKA GOLD FIELDS—Continued.

To Expenses Account—		
A. W. Orland	$250 00	
Report on Klondike Railroad	500 00	
L. R. Fulda, expense to Creek	40 00	
F. Jansen	17 65	
Mining expenses	1,718 45	
Postage and Revenue stamps	513 52	
Commissions	500 00	
Stationery and books	1,282 75	
Salaries	33,287 46	
Directors' fees	5,958 97	
Legal expenses	1,319 75	
Auditors' fees	525 00	
Charges on merchandise	249 40	
General interest account	3,642 96	
Travelling expenses	8,004 48	
Surety bond	337 10	
Taxes	349 07	
Telephone, telegrams, and cablegrams	1,707 84	
Signs	298 12	
Mr. Phillip, petty expenses	257 55	
Subscriptions	185 00	
Rent of offices	1,840 00	
Janitor, light, and towels	136 70	
Insurance, office furniture	26 09	
Exchanges	81 80	
Buggy hire, &c	307 38	
Sundry expenses (petty cash)	409 90	
		63,746 94
To Depreciation, Office furniture		167 40
To Mining accounts written off		1,064 40
To balance, being profit		191,495 96
		$259,364 86
By Profit—		
Dawson City	$157,293 77	
Less—		
Loss on Gold dust, per steamer "Herman"	$2,003 01	
Expenses, L. R. Fulda	7,080 00	
	9,083 01	
		$148,210 76
By Transportation account net earnings		107,419 12
Storage earnings, St. Michael's		292 50
Merchandise suspense		452 39

ALASKA GOLD FIELDS—Continued.

Gain on sale of schooner "C. L. Woodbury"	$ 563 93
Gain on distribution of merchandise	1,919 54
Bank charges	35 50
Insurance rebate marine loss	431 12
Collection account	40 00
	$259,364 86

Dr.

To Dividends		$120,000 00
To Reserve—		
Doubtful debts, Dawson City	$14,076 22	
Insurance fund, river vessels	16,200 00	
Depreciation, Floating plant	31,107 54	
" Station "	9,309 36	
Undistributed	802 84	
		$71,495 96

Cr.

By Balance profit brought down	$191,495 96
	$191,495 96

BALANCE SHEET FOR SEASON ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1899.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Account—		
200,000 shares at $5 per share		$1,000,000 00
Loans—		
Alaska Gold Fields, Limited		428,017 50
Bills Payable Account—		
Notes to London, Paris and American Bank		33,500 00
Banking Account—		
Letters of credit not paid	$6,935 00	
Less guaranteed by Daniel Meyer	5,000 00	
		1,935 00
Draft Account—		
Drafts outstanding		2,471 39
Consignment Account—		
Invoice of H. Liebes and Co., not settled		1,040 37
Sundry Creditors –		
W. W. Phillips, Rampart	$1,358 67	
J. W. Duncan	212 97	
N. A. T. & T. Co	72 00	
Alaska Goldfields, Ltd., general account	1,650 58	
		3,294 22
Dividend unpaid		20,000 00
Cash due from Season No. 2 account		42,541 98
Reserve Fund—being balance of Profit and Loss Account after paying dividends, viz.—		
Profit	$191,495 95	
Less Dividends	120,000 00	
	$71,495 95	

ALASKA GOLD FIELDS—Continued.

Disposed of as follows :

Reserve for doubtful debts at Dawson City..	$14,076 22	
Insurance fund river vessels.....	16,200 00	
Depreciation Floating plant	31,107 54	
" Station plant.....	9,309 36	
Undistributed.....	802 83	
		71,495 95
		$1,604,296 41

ASSETS.

Plant Account—		
Dawson City.....	$82,437 19	
St. Michael's	23,599 49	
Rampart City.....	9,667 50	
Eagle City	8,220 65	
Seventy Mile Station.....	200 00	
		$124,124 83
River Vessel Construction Account—		
Steamers "Arnold," "Leon," "Linda," "Hermon ;" Barges "Bear Fox," "Lynn," "Mink," Otter," "Seal ;" 4 Lighters.....		347,967 13
Steamers and Boats Purchased—		
"F. K. Gustin ".....	30,000 00	
"Mary F. Graff ".....	30,800 00	
Tug "Cub ".....	5,000 00	
Launch "Clara Belle"	1,000 00	
		66,800 00
Office Furniture and fixtures		997 14
Mining Ventures—		
N. S. Vestel Party.....	$3,543 10	
W. C. Birkhead.....	2,126 98	
Golofvin Bay	202 08	
S. Mathew Coal Venture.....	113 75	
		5,985 91
Station Account—		
Dawson City..... $247,501 13		
" Reserve for doubtful debts..... 14,076 22		
	$261,577 35	
St. Michael's	15,261 90	
Rampart City	41,562 19	
Eagle City.....	8,295 61	
		326,697 05
Steamer Equipment Account (extra)—		
"Arnold"	$3,564 78	
"Herman"	2,469 74	
"Linda"	2,002 06	
"Mary F. Graff".....	687 00	
"F. K. Gustin".....	544 35	
		9,267 93
Vessel Supplies and Equipment in Warehouse.....		4,108 87

ALASKA GOLD FIELDS—Continued.

Wood Contract—		
2,000 cords on hand, at $8.00	$16,000 00	
Sundry Debtors—		
G. F. Dey	1,000 00	
Jas. McGillivray	351 50	
Sheppard, Agt. N. Co	327 45	
N. S. Vestel	276 05	
Ames & Wilkinson	96 75	
Cal. Yukon Trading Co.	75 00	
St. City of Paris	53 23	
Campbell & Bletsoe	39 25	
Hilbert Bros.	21 00	
Thomas Pierce	19 75	
		2,259 98
Cash—		
In Office, S. F., 30th June	19 45	
In Bank	225 62	
Share Discount—		
Discount of $3.50 per share on 199,955 shares allotted to Alaska Goldfields, Ltd		699,842 50
		$1,604,296 41

STATEMENT OF NO. 2 ACCOUNT.

DEBITS.

Cash on hand	$178 20	
" in bank	1,172 10	
		$1,350 30
Stations.		
Dawson No. 2. General Account	$494,308 09	
St. Michael No. 2. "	211,703 97	
Nome Station "	39,786 65	
Golofvin Station "	24,296 62	
Eagle " "	24,102 60	
Rampart " "	15,704 24	
Council City "	200 00	
		810,102 17
Mining Accounts.		
N. S. Vestel Party	$583 75	
W. C. Birkhead Party	190 00	
Thomas Pierce	100 00	
Bonanza Venture Nome	805 00	
Sweetcake	313 50	
		1,992 25
Expense Accounts.		
General Expense. No. 2 Account	$8,292 84	
Exchange Account	97 28	
Interest Account	2,490 12	
Travelling Accounts :—		
L. A. Phillips $1,317 90		
George Liebes 1,100 00		
	2,417 90	
		13,298 14

ALASKA GOLD FIELDS—Continued.

Wood Contracts, 1899.

J. E. Girardin Account	$2,099 30	
Quesnelle Camp	20 48	
Sundry Wood Accounts	1,563 00	
		3,682 78

Sundry Accounts.

Land Scrip Account	$437 00	
Otto Spatz	1,393 20	
Narraganset Mining Co.	63 50	
C. Busch Nulato (Suspense)	4,728 92	
W. C. Slade	200 00	
Standard Oil Co.	600 00	
		7,422 62
Sundry Employees: Debits	$3,674 19	
less Credits	190 00	
		3,484 19
Loan to No. 1 Account		42 541 98
		$883,874 43

CREDITS.

Transportation Account No. 2.

Passenger Receipts		$5,595 35	
Freight "		339,025 22	
		$344,620 57	
Less Debits to River Vessels	$21,980 36		
" Ocean Vessels	83,530 24		
		105,510 60	
			$239,009 97
Treasure Account: difference on Gold Dust			610 38
Purchase Account: unpaid bills, season 1899			3,020 36
Merchandise Account No. 2			15,450 90
Charges Account No. 2			4,658 03
Bills Payable Account: Acceptances for Mdse. No. 2, due in December			2,485 00
Collection Account			294 24
Banking Commissions			48 77
Discount Account			4,891 75
Banking Accounts: Deposits against drafts			120 00
Alaska Goldfields Co., Ltd., Loan No. 2			446,018 48
Profit and Loss Transportation No. 2, cancelling "Nelson" charter			3,335 00
C. M. Lampson & Co., Insurance Premiums unpaid			18,563 45
Insurance Rebates			587 33
Bills Payable Accounts: Notes to London, Paris, and Am. Bank for overdrafts			91,500 00
Remittance Account: not yet segregated			46,985 32
Outstanding Drafts: Issued at St. M. No. 2			6,295 45
			$883,874 43

ALBERTA RAILWAY AND COAL COMPANY, Limited.

Incorporated 20th January, 1889.

Authorized Capital:

4% Prior lien debenture stock	£125,000
4% A debenture stock	250,000
5% B debenture stock	750,000
Total	£1,125,000
Preference shares	$1,000,000
Ordinary shares	100,000

The capital issues of the Company were re-arranged by Act of Parliament in 1895.

Directors:

Elliott T. Galt, President, Lethbridge, N.W.T.

Col. R. R. B. Wodehouse, Vice-Pres., London, Eng.
W. Burdett-Coutts, M.P., London, Eng.
Edward Crabb, London, Eng.
Hon. T. C. Farrer, London, Eng.
Edwin Waterhouse, " "
W. M. Ramsay, Montreal, Canada.
H Joseph, " "
Sir R. W. Cameron, New York, U.S.A.

CANADIAN OFFICE:

Elliott T. Galt, President, Lethbridge, N.W.T.; P. L. Naismith, Manager; W. D. L. Hardie, Colliery Supt.; C. A. Magrath, Land Commissioner; J. E. Lethbridge, Auditor.

Head Office: Geo. Edwards, Secretary, 37 Old Jewry, London, Eng.

Formed to take over and control the lands, works, mines and railways formerly owned and operated by the North-Western Coal and Navigation Co., Limited.

The Company owns the railway from Lethbridge to Great Falls, Montana, U.S.A., 200 miles in length, 3 feet guage, equipped with 21 locomotives and 402 cars.

The railway from Lethbridge to Dunmore, 110 miles in length, likewise narrow guage, was changed to standard guage during the summer of 1893 and sold to the C.P.R., and is now being operated as a portion of that Company's system.

The Company owns the Lethbridge Collieries at Lethbridge in the District of Alberta, N.W.T. The workings consist of three shafts, sunk from the level of the prairie to the coal, a distance of about 300 feet, and situated about half a mile from each other.

ALBERTA RAILWAY AND COAL CO.—Continued.

The system of mining the coal is that known as "pillar and stall," and consists of double entries, each 6 feet wide, driven parallel, with a pillar of coal of not less than 30 ft. between. Every 400 ft. a new pair of entries are extended into the coal parallel to the first pair, and along each individual entry a room is turned off every 34 ft., and driven at right angles to and in the opposite direction from the adjoining entry. At a distance of 30 ft. the room is opened out to a width of about 20 ft , and continued into the coal until it reaches its maximum depth from the entry, viz., 200 feet there meeting a room which has been taken a similar depth from the next pair of entries, either above or below, as the case may be. After carrying rooms to their full depth, the miner returns, withdrawing the pillar between his and the adjoining room. There are practically two seams of coal worked. These are separated by a parting of fireclay, varying from one to two inches. The lower bench coal has a thickness of 2 ft. 8 in., while the upper bench is 1 ft. 10 in.

The mode of ventilation is by means of one Capell fan, with a capacity of 100,000 cubic feet of air. This fan will either exhaust the air from the shaft or force it down, as required by the state of the weather. The reversing of the current of air is made by opening or closing certain openings. The winding engines for these shafts are two 20-in. cylinders, direct acting, on a spirally grooved drum and excellent brake connection. The pit head frame, screening and general arrangements are of the most modern type, including a safety clutch on the cage, so that if the wire rope was to break, the cage would only descend a few yards until the clutch acted on the guides of the cage, stopping any further descent.

The Company have recently introduced coal cutting machines in their No. 3 shaft, consisting of twenty-one Sergeant and eight Legg coal cutting machines; two compressors, 20 x 24 cylinders.

The workings are sufficiently developed to permit the present output of 1,000 tons daily to be increased on the shortest notice to 1,500 tons.

The output of coal in 1885 was 22,000 tons; in 1895, 110,522 tons; in 1896, 116,511 tons; 1897, 120,049 tons; 1898, 168,260 tons; 1899, 192,889 tons.

The Company has extensive machine shops, equipped with machinery suitable for all classes of repairs.

The acquirement and development of the properties has caused an expenditure of about $5,000,000 and in the services of the Company there are on the average about 800 men employed, for whose accommodation the Company has erected buildings.

The Company markets its coal at no less than 193 points in Manitoba, the Canadian North-West, British Columbia, and in the States of Montana and Washington in the United States of America, the most distant selling point being 830 miles from Lethbridge.

ALBERTA RAILWAY AND COAL CO.—Continued.

The Analysis of Galt coal is :—Carbon, 56.20 ; ash, 6.40 ; water, 4.90 ; volatile matter, 32.40.

The Company's landed estate consists of 1,100,000 acres of farm and ranching land, situated in alternate townships in the District of Alberta, N.W.T. Of this, 750,000 acres have been transferred to the Lethbridge Land Company, an affiliated Company, formed to improve, colonize, and dispose of them.

Another Company, the Canadian North-West Irrigation Company, of which Mr. E. T. Galt, is President, has acquired a considerable portion of these lands, and has constructed an irrigation canal from the St. Mary's River to Stirling, a distance of 56 miles, and a Latoral to the Town of Lethbridge, 26 miles, for the purpose of improving the lands in question, in which connection, 300 families were imported and settled thereon during last summer. This enterprise has entailed an expenditure in excess of $500,000.

ALBERT MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

Incorporated 1854. Authorised Capital $350,000.

Directors :

Joseph T. Tomkins, *President.*
Calvin Tomkins. | Walter Tomkins.
Rutledge Odell. | C. J. Osman.

Head Office : Hillsborough, N.B.

C. J. Osman, *Superintendent.*

Owns and operates four gypsum quarries and a plaster mill at Hillsborough, in Albert County, New Brunswick. In 1896 the shipment of rock plaster amounted to 59,265 tons, while 8,745 tons were manufactured in 61,220 barrels of calcined plaster, land plaster, and terra alba ; 1897, practically the same as in 1896 ; in 1898, 62,800 tons shipped and 9,130 tons manufactured. In 1899, 87,593 tons shipped and 8,680 tons manufactured. 185 persons employed.

ALGONQUIN MINING COMPANY, Limited.

Registered 6th June, 1898. Authorized Capital £500,000, in shares of £1 each.

Head Office: F. A. Labouchere, Secretary, 43 Lothbury, London, E.C.

Formed to acquire 17 mineral claims known as the Algonquin group, situate on Castle Mountain, near Christina Lake, in the Grand Fork Mining District of Yale, British Columbia. The purchase consideration was fixed at £400,000, payable in fully paid shares.

AMERICAN-CANADIAN GOLD MINING CO.

Incorporated under the laws of the State of Wisconsin.

Capital Stock, $1,200,000.

Officers:

J. S. Hillyer, President. Geo. H. Hillyer, Vice-President.
H. C. Clark, Secretary. Dr. Carroll Corson, Treasurer.

Directors:

J. S. Hillyer, George H. Hillyer, Dr. Carroll Corson, John M. Gray, M. A. Murphy, A. C. Clark, George E. Morrison.

Head Office: 221-224 Keystone Block, West Superior, Wis.

Chicago Office: 751 Marquette Building.

Mine Office: Thos. G. Prideaux, Mine Supt., Mine Centre, Ont.

Owns and is developing Mining Location K 191, known as the Alice A, situated between the Little Turtle River and Wild Potato Lake, about 9 miles N.E. of Mine Centre, Seine River District, Province of Ontario. At date of report about 200 feet of sinking in the form of shafts and pits, and 160 feet of cross cutting has been done on the property. The mine is equipped with steam drill, air compressor, and drills and steam pumps, saw mill and one steam Tremaine stamp mill (2 stamps). Negotiations are pending with an English Company by which the Alice A is to be acquired by the latter and a large stamp mill installed having a capacity of 250 tons per day.

ANGLO-CANADIAN GOLD ESTATES, Limited.

Registered August, 1899. Authorized Capital £61,000, in shares of a par value of £1 each.

Canadian Office: Alan Sullivan, M.E., Manager, Rat Portage, Ont.

Formed to prospect, acquire and work mining properties in Canada. At date of report had acquired and was developing a property containing 160 acres in the Lake of the Woods District, Province of Ontario. Equipped with 25 h. p. boiler, Rand drills, hoisting plant, sawmill, etc.

ANGLO-FRENCH KLONDYKE SYNDICATE, Limited.

Registered 10th November, 1898. Authorised Capital £50,000, in 50,000 shares of £1 each. 15,000 Shares were offered for private subscription in December, 1898.

Head Office : Fred Hawdon, Secretary, 9, New Broad St., London, E.C.

Formed to carry into effect an agreement with C. E. Carbonneau to acquire four placer mining claims known as Bonanza No. 41 above Discovery Claim, Eldorado Creek No. 3A, and Lucky Creek Nos. 2 and 7, situate in the Yukon District. The purchase consideration was £44,000, payable £10,000 in cash, £30,000 in fully paid shares, and the balance of £4,000 in cash out of profits after ten per cent. had been paid to shareholders.

ASBESTOS AND ASBESTIC CO., Limited.

Registered 1897. Authorised Capital, £500,000 in 50,000 shares of £10 each, all of which have been subscribed and called up.

Directors :

Gilbert Bartholemew, Chairman.

Wilberforce Bryant.	Henry Hayman.
A. Naylor.	R. H. Martin.

CANADIAN OFFICE :
Mr. James R. Pearson, Manager, Danville, Que.

Head Office : E. E. Hayes, Secretary, 27, Billiter Buildings, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.

Formed to acquire and work the Jeffrey asbestos mine and other freehold property at Danville, in the Province of Quebec, as follows :—

"Under Contract No. 1, for the consideration of 16,666 fully paid shares of £10 each, and £283,340 in cash, the vendors undertake to transfer to the company free from all mortgages and charges :

1. The freehold asbestos property, about 75 acres in extent, with the factories and buildings situate thereon, and the plant and rolling stock, supplies and tools.

2. Six hundred acres of freehold land with growing timber, near Danville, with saw mill and slate quarry, and about 200 acres of freehold land, with the buildings, machinery, and dwelling-houses thereon.

3. The options on the water rights recently acquired by the vendors on the River Nicolet, and all such rights of way as the vendors now have, together with the right to take over their charter, recently obtained, for the proposed branch railway."

ASBESTOS AND ASBESTIC CO.—Continued.

The mine is at present worked by three pits, but these will shortly be opened together, making a working face of at least 1000 feet long by about 100 feet high. The material is raised from the pits and carried by a cableway and derricks worked by large winding engines, direct to a large and well appointed mill thoroughly equipped with a plant of modern construction, comprising crushing, sorting, drying, pulverising, and separating machinery.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

(Submitted 10th July, 1899.)

"The result of the trading, after providing for the Directors' and Managing Director's remuneration, expenses of management, maintenance and repairs of premises, plant, and machinery, and all other expenses in London and Danville, is a loss of £198 5s. 8d., which is deducted from the balance of profit brought forward from the previous year, leaving a balance of £1982 7s. 4d. at the credit of Profit and Loss Account.

The directors regret that a better result has proved impossible, solely on account of the difficulty in effecting sales of Asbestic. Considerable progress in introducing this important product has been made, and there is reason to expect larger sales year by year, but it has been made more clear to the directors by the operations of the last year that much patience must still be exercised. Wherever Asbestic has been used, it has given full satisfaction, and its gradual introduction as the very best wall plaster is believed to be certain.

During the Summer of 1898, a large quantity of Asbestic was produced, which has not yet been sold, and consequently the directors, while anxious to get out as large a quantity as practicable of Asbestic at all times, have arranged that during the present summer only such Asbestic as may be required shall be produced, and it may be confidently expected that the expenses of working will, under this arrangement, prove well within the value of Asbestic produced and sold, and that the Company will continue to pay its way and make some accumulation of profits.

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST MARCH, 1899.

Dr.

To Capital Authorized—		
50,000 shares of £10 each.....		£500,000 0 0
Subscribed and issued—		
33,334 shares of £10 each, fully paid ..	£333,340 0 0	
16,666 shares of £10 each, fully paid issued to Vendors in part payment of purchase money	166,660 0 0	
50,000	500,000 0 0	

ASBESTOS AND ASBESTIC CO.—Continued.

Less—		
11 shares forfeited	110 0 0	
49,989		499,890 0 0
To Cash received on account of shares forfeited		5 10 0
To Sundry Creditors—London and Danville		
On open accounts	1,414 7 3	
Managing Directors' remuneration	861 18 10	
Legal expenses and Auditors' fees	380 0 0	
Wages and salaries	201 1 9	
Directors' fees	3,166 13 4	
		6,024 1 2
To Profit and Loss—		
Balance brought forward from last account	2,180 13 0	
Less—		
Loss, year ended 31st March, 1899	198 5 8	
		1,982 7 4
N.B.—There are contingent liabilities for calls in respect of shares in the American Asbestic Co., and on Bills receivable discounted at Danville.		
		£507,901 18 6

Cr.

By Cash in hand and at Bankers—		
London	£540 16 8	
Danville	207 13 3	
		748 9 11
By Bills Receivable in hand		123 5 11
By Sundry Debtors—		
London	3,132 11 8	
Danville	6,283 1 0	
		9,415 12 8
By Stocks in Hand—London and Danville—		
Asbestos and Asbestic	11,418 14 1	
Mine and Factory supplies	978 16 3	
		12,397 10 4
By Horse, harness, &c.		51 9 9
By Office Furniture—		
London	223 12 6	
Danville	34 17 10	
	258 10 4	
Less, Depreciation 15 per cent.	38 15 6	
		219 14 10

ASBESTOS AND ASBESTIC CO.—Continued.

By Cost of Freehold land, Mining and water rights, buildings, plant and machinery railways, &c., in Danville (as per last account)	480,256 8 4		
Additional expenditure to date	87 14 8		
		480,344 3 0	
By Investment—			
American Asbestic Company's shares at cost		3,101 12 1	
By New Agencies—			
Amount advanced to assist in forming new agencies		1,500 0 0	
		£507.901 18 6	

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 1899.

Dr.

To Expenditure in Canada—			
Managing Director's remuneration	£2,054 19 3		
Salaries of staff	779 1 1		
Repairs to plant, premises and machinery	3,219 6 9		
Rates, taxes and fire insurance	1,163 0 10		
Stationery, trade charges, postages, cablegrams, &c.	211 13 2		
Travelling expenses and advertising	491 2 2		
Agency expenses and commission	1,032 7 5		
Expenses of working railway	365 6 6		
Horse and stable expenses, storage, cartage, &c.	460 4 8		
Bank charges, discount, exchange, &c.	475 5 6		
Legal and professional charges	160 1 8		
		£10,412 9 0	
To Expenditure in London—			
Directors' fees	2,000 0 0		
Salaries, office rent, rates and taxes	807 4 5		
Stationery, trade charges, postages, cablegrams, &c.	246 6 3		
Legal expenses and audit fees	130 0 0		
		3,183 10 8	
To Depreciation of Office furniture		38 15 6	
		£13,634 15 2	

Cr.

By Gross profit on Trading	£13,368 18 2	
Sundry receipts	67 11 4	
Balance, being loss for the year carried to Balance Sheet	198 5 8	
	£13,634 15 2	

ATHABASCA GOLD MINE, Limited.

Registered 20th April, 1898. Authorized Capital, £200,000, in 200,000 shares of £1 each. 186,906 shares have been issued and are fully paid. 180,000 (vendor's) being credited as fully paid.

Directors :

Arthur Fell, Chairman. | Lieut.-Col. Lord Charles Pratt.
T. A. Yarrow.

Head Office : J. A. Turner, Secretary, 46 Queen Victoria St., London, E.C.

CANADIAN OFFICE.

E. Nelson Fell, A.R.S.M., Manager, Nelson, B.C.

Formed to carry into effect an agreement dated 23rd March, 1898, made between Arthur Emerson Rand, as Trustee for the Athabasca Gold Mining Co,, Limited, of the one part, and the British Columbia and New Find Gold Fields Corporation, Limited, of the other part, being an agreement for the purchase of all the mining rights, concessions, undertakings, business and good will of the Athabasca Gold Mining Company, Limited, and to acquire and work other grants, concessions, leases, claims, licenses, &c.

By an agreement made 17th May, 1898, the Company purchased the interest of the British Columbia and New Find Gold Fields Corporation, Limited, in four mining claims and two fractional claims known as Athabasca, Algoma, Alberta, Manitoba, and Ruby, located about 3¾ miles from the Town of Nelson, British Columbia. The purchase consideration was £180,000, paid in fully paid shares.

The operations during the year 1899 resulted in a profit of $31,504.55.

EXCERPT FROM ANNUAL REPORT.

(Dated 15th January, 1900.)

During the year 1275 feet of development work has been done, as follows : 720 ft. of drifts, 360 ft. of crosscuts, 165 ft. of raises, and 30 ft. of winzes. 5,150 tons of ore have been mined and sent to the mill, 20,000 tons have been mined and thrown over the dumps, and a further large quantity of waste has been holed in the stopes from which the ore has been removed. This work has been carried on entirely by hand labor in hard ground. Altogether about 40,000 tons of ore and waste have been handled at a total cost of $74,824.35 including all cost of labor material, supervision, and sundries ; or at a cost of $1.87 per ton.

The high values obtained from the preliminary shipments to the smelter, of sorted ore, and from the assays made during development, raised hopes of high figures being obtained in the mine, and in this respect our

ATHABASCA GOLD MINE—Continued.

hopes have not been disappointed. Owing to the poor development of the mine at the commencement of the year, and the interruptions caused by the scarcity of miners during the summer, we have been able to only partially demonstrate the values of the ore in practice; but the months of November and December are indications of what can be done under more favorable conditions; during these months values of $29.86 and $30.25 (respectively) were recovered in the mill.

EQUIPMENT.

10 Stamp Mill.—The ore in the bin at the foot of the three-rail gravity tramway is run into a car and weighed. It is then trammed into the mill and dumped over a 4 ft. x 10 ft. Grizzley, with tapered section bars 2 inches apart. The material refused by this passes a 7" x 10" Blake crusher, running at 250 revolutions, and joins the fine ore in the 50-ton bin below. From this bin it passes into the hoppers of two automatic Challenge Feeders and is delivered to the stamps at any speed desired.

The battery frame is of the front knee type with 12 x 24 inch battery posts. The mortar blocks are constructed of 2 in. planks, 12 ft. long, set on end. These are dressed and accurately fitted, and are spiked together with wire nails. They rest on a foundation of cement, and have sand rammed tightly around them to the surface.

The mortars are of the Homestake pattern, without liners, and weigh 6,000 lbs. each. Between the mortars and the mortar blocks is a piece of ¼ inch rubber.

The guides are of maple and are sectional. The front half of each guide is separately bolted through the back, to the guide rail with two bolts held by spring steel nuts. The upper guides are 13¾ inches long and the lower are 15¾ inches long.

The stems are of steel and weigh 395 lbs.

The tappets are three keyed, of cast steel, and weigh 95 lbs.

The bosses, or stamp heads are of cast iron, and weigh 265 lbs.

The shoes are of forged steel, and weigh 175 lbs.

Crushing weight of stamps, 930 lbs.

The cams are of cast steel, and are of the Blanton pattern.

The camshaft is of hammered iron, 6 inches in diameter. It turns in open boxes, and is placed in front of the battery posts. The camshaft pulley is of wood and is belted to a friction clutch pulley, so that the rest of the machinery in the mill may be run without turning the camshaft.

The screens used are of the diagonal slot type, of punched Russia iron.

Running over the battery on a track, is a crawl which supports a one ton differential pulley by which means the stamps can be quickly and easily lifted for setting tappets, etc.

ATHABASCA GOLD MINE—Continued.

All the copper plates are electro-plated, with 1·5 oz. silver per square foot. There are two plates inside the mortars, a back plate 52½ x 11 inches, and a chuck block plate 51 x 4 inches. Both these are 3-16 of an inch thick. Outside the mortars is a lip plate 51 x 8 x 3-16 of an inch thick. The front plates or aprons are 56 x 120 x ⅛ of an inch thick.

After leaving the aprons, the pulp passes through two mercury traps placed beneath the floor, and thence to the Browne Hydrometric Sizers. There are three of these, made of vitrified clay; the product of each and the overflow from the last going to four vanners. The waterfeed for the sizers and vanners comes from an overflow tank placed outside the mill on the level of the camshaft floor.

The vanners are of the Frue type, and consist of three plain 6-foot belts for the finer grades of pulp, and a Morse corrugated 4-foot belt for the coarse material.

A 30-inch clean-up pan is placed on the main floor, and is found invaluable for grinding the sand taken from around the dies at clean-up.

The mill and buildings in the neighbourhood are lighted by a 6 kilowatt, Canadian General Electric, 110 volt dynamo which is placed on the battery floor.

The vanner room, which is the coldest part of the building, has been lined, and the walls now consist of three inches of wood, one thickness of building paper, and 8 inches of sawdust. In winter the mill is heated by steam supplied by a 15 h.p. upright boiler. The steam is conducted through the building in 1 inch and 1½ inch pipes, with coils placed at intervals.

The mill is constructed entirely of wood, the retaining walls being of masonry.

The power is supplied by two Tutthill impact water-wheels, working under a head of 398 feet.

The smaller wheel is 12 inches in diameter, and, with 17½ cubic feet of water per minute, is capable of developing 11¼ h.p., making 1500 revolutions per minute. It runs only the vanners, thus giving them a motion independent of the rest of the mill. When the mill is shut down for clean-up this wheel runs the clean-up pan, which is belted to the vanner line shaft.

The larger wheel is 24 inches in diameter, and, with a consumption of 93 cubic feet per minute, can develop 58½ h.p., running at the rate of 765 revolutions per minute. It runs the rest of the mill.

The water is supplied to the nozzles by offsets from a 16in. receiver which forms the end of the pipe line. This pipe is 850 feet long and 10 inches in diameter. It is made of riveted sheet steel, is asphalt dipped, and is put together with slip joints. The water enters it from a 6 x 6 x 12-foot pressure box, which is fitted with submerged screen, overflow, and sand trap.

ATHABASCA GOLD MINE—Continued.

The flume, which is 24 x 20 inches inside, is 2350 feet long and is built on a 0.2 % grade. Its capacity is about 725 cubic feet per minute. It is built of dressed cedar with tarred joints. The 3 x 4-inch cross ties rest on stringers and mudsills of split cedar. This under-structure is filled with earth to the bottom boards in order to ensure against cold. Two sets of waste gates are placed along the line, one near each end.

The water enters the flume from a dam constructed of cribbing filled with rock and clay, with two thicknesses of sheet piling driven into the clay on the upper side. The distance from the lowest mud-sill to the crest of the weir, which is 18 feet long, is 8 feet. The length of the dam from wing to wing is about 50 feet.

All the machinery in the mill, with the exception of the water wheels and boiler, was supplied by Messrs. Fraser and Chalmers, of Chicago. The water wheels were supplied by the Oakland Iron Works, of Oakland, California, and the boiler was supplied by the Jenckes Machine Co., of Sherbrooke, Quebec.

Air Compressor.—In order to use for power the water running to waste from the mill wheels, the compressor was placed about 1000 feet down the gulch.

The plant consists of one half of a rand duplex class D compressor, with the Dodge system of rope power-transmission from the water-wheel. The compressor is mounted on a good concrete foundation, with bolts set for the other half. The cylinder is 14 x 22 inches, and the fly wheel, which is also the driving wheel, is 10 feet in diameter. The distance between the centres of the fly-wheel and the pulley on the water wheel shaft is about 60 feet, and the difference in elevation about 20 feet. The transmission rope is 4 strand manila, and passes 8 times round the pulleys in V grooves, which prevent slipping. It also passes over a winder pulley and a tightener.

The water wheel is a four-foot Pelton, and works under a head of 300 feet. The water is conveyed to it from the flume in a 10-inch, sheet steel, spiral riveted pipe, with flanged joints. The length of the pipe is about 750 feet. The pressure box at the head of the pipe is 6 x 6 x 8 feet, and contains sand trap, submerged screen, and overflow. The flume, which extends from this point to the mill, is about 1100 feet long. It is built on a 0·4 % grade, and has a capacity of about 500 cubic feet per minute. It is built of dressed cedar. The sides are held tightly against the edges of the bottom boards by wedges which can be tightened, if necessary. The under-structure is the same as that of the mill flume. A set of waste gates is placed in a convenient gully near the pressure box.

At the upper end of the flume is a box 4 x 2 x 6 feet. This box receives the water from the mill wheels as well as the water from a small flume 500

ATHABASCA GOLD MINE—Continued.

feet long, which collects water from the main creek and from small streams along the way. This flume is built of rough 1 inch boards, on a 2·0 % grade, and has a capacity of about 400 cubic feet per minute.

The air, as it comes from the compressor, is discharged into a receiver 10 feet long and 42 inches in diameter, which is placed in the back part of the building. From this it is conveyed to the mine in 3500 feet of 5-inch pipe of the kind known as casing. This pipe is thin steel, and has a brass thread instead of the usual standard. Its chief advantages are that it is cheaper and much lighter to haul than standard pipe, and where it is used for a permanent line, it is quite satisfactory. The line is fitted with flanged joints at frequent intervals, and has two expansion joints along it.

The compressor and receiver are housed in a two-storey building, 20 x 30 feet. The upper storey has living rooms for the engineer in charge. The rope drive is well protected by a building 6 feet wide, and the water-wheel shaft is enclosed in a building 12 x 16 feet.

This plant was supplied by the Canadian Rand Drill Company, of Sherbrooke, Quebec.

Tramway.—The ore is brought from the mine to the mill on a three-rail gravity tramway. The cable is ⅝ of an inch in diameter, and is of crucible steel, by Roebling and Sons, and has a breaking strain of 13 tons. The cars are of a nominal capacity of 2 tons each. The bodies are of hardwood, lined with heavy sheet steel, and reinforced outside with heavy bands of wrought iron. The wheels and axles are of the Anaconda type, and run very smoothly. At the head of the tramway is a 50-ton ore-bin. Placed directly under this is the brake, which is of the usual 3-wheeled type, with rubber lined sheaves and two wood shod band brakes.

The rails weigh 12 lbs. to the yard, and are spiked directly to the hewed surface of the three stringers which run ftom bent to bent. The bents, which are composed of a mud-sill, two posts, and a cap, average about 12 feet apart, and are of a minimum height of 4 feet and a maximum of about 10 feet. They are securely cross-braced and braced to one another and to stumps near by, with poles. The timbers used in the bents and stringers are of a minimum thickness of 10 inches.

At the bottom of the tram is a 150-ton bin into which the cars dump antomatically, The bin at the head of the tramway is fitted with balanced gates, operated with a lever. This bin is filled by a chute into which the mine cars dump directly.

At the lower end of the tramway is about 200 feet of light snow shed, but, other than this, no such protection is required.

The length of the tramway is 2150 feet, and the difference in elevation between the top and the bottom is 1120 feet. The grades on the line are

ATHABASCA GOLD MINE—Continued.

such as to not only permit of a load of 1000 lbs. being hauled up without any undue loading of the descending car, but also to make any speeding of the cars above the ordinary rate unnecessary at any part of the line.

The lower end of the tramway requires no attention other than to load freight. The work of maintenance is performed by the man in charge of the brake. This, however, only takes a few hours of his time per week, and consists chiefly in replacing the wooden rollers which support the rope along the line.

Judging from its performance under present conditions, we estimate that without unduly taxing its capacity this tramway will lower 75 tons per ten hour shift, or 150 tons per day, when running steadily. At this duty, allowing $7.00 per diem for service and $3.00 per diem for repairs, cost of rope, and general maintenance, the cost of ore handled would be 6⅔ cents per ton.

Tailings Dam.—This is situated below the mill. It consists of two parallel walls of logs about 7 feet apart, and measures 128 feet along the front and 29 feet on each wing. As originally built, the front wall had an average height of 12 feet, and at this height the capacity, when levelled off, is about 1000 tons of tailings. Several small additions have been made, however, so that the capacity is now about 1500 tons, and others will be made as the occasion demands, until the present capacity is at least doubled.

Machinery at Mine.—This consists of the following:—One sixteen horse-power hoist, one sixteen horse-power boiler, two 3¼ Rand machine drills, one 2¾ Rand machine drill.

The water used at the mine for boiler and domestic purposes is supplied by a 1 inch pipe, 2250 feet long, which runs on a 3% grade to a small creek to the west. This pipe can supply about five gallons per minute. The Company owns a water right on this creek, which is ample for such purposes."

GOLD YIELD.

(*From September 1st, 1898, to January 1st, 1900.*)

Bullion recovered during 1898	$13,744 26	
" " " 1899	81,865 53	$95,609 79
Concentrates recovered during 1898	2,996 58	
" " " 1899	23,121 33	26,117 91
Value of crude ore shipped during 1898	2,063 64	
" " " " " 1899	298 61	2,362 25
Total value of produce from all sources		$124,089 95

ATLAS ARSENIC COMPANY, Limited.

Incorporated 1899, under the Laws of Ontario. Authorized Capital, $750,000, in shares of a par value of $1.00.

Directors:

H. J. Coe. C. B. Britton. G. Prescott.

Head Office: W. A. Hungerford, Manager, Belleville, Ont. Mine Office, Deloro, Ont.

This company owns and is exploiting a mineral property containing 186 acres in the Township of Madoc, and 111 acres in the Township of Marmora, Hastings Country, Province of Ontario. Equipped with 1 Rand and 1 Mac machine drills, Rand 8 drill compressor (being installed), one 80 h.p. and one 25 h.p. boiler, 1 single hoisting engine 20 in. drum, Northey, Williams & Knowles pumps, Blake rock breaker, and 10 stamp battery. Product: Gold and arsenic. 30 persons employed.

ATLIN MINING CO. OF ONTARIO, Limited.

Authorized Capital, $400,000, in 1,600,000 shares of a par value of 25 cents.

Officers:

John Torrance, jr., President.

Wm. Moore, 1st Vice-President. | Henry Hamilton, sr.
J. B. Clarkson. | Bannell Sawyer, Secy.-Treas.

Hector Lamontagne.

Head Office: Bannell Sawyer, Secretary, Temple Building, Montreal.

Owns and is developing mining Location H. P. 258 and H. P. 259, known as the "Sirdar of Manitou" claim, on the Upper Manitou Lake, in the Rainy River District of Ontario. The claim is seven miles from the town of Denmark. A test of 18 tons milled at the Haycock mine and the amalgam retorted by the Ottawa Gold Milling & Mining Company at Keewatin, gave a value of $9.60 to the ton. At date of report a shaft has been sunk to a depth of 55 feet.

Two other properties near the Mikado mine, Lake of the Woods, known as the Anaconda group, are owned by this company and about $200 spent in surface cuttings which has exposed leads of nice-looking quartz yielding $5.00 to $8.00.

B. C. COPPER SYNDICATE, Limited.

Head Office: John Smiley, Secretary, 23 St. Swithins Lane, London, E.C.

Registered 31st March, 1898, to adopt an agreement dated 4th April, 1898, with P. Tarbutt, to acquire a mineral property known as B. C. Mineral Claims, situate at Summit Camp, in Grand Forks Mining Division of Yale, British Columbia. The purchase consideration was £18,499 13s.; payable £5,000 in cash and £13,199 13s. in 269,993 fully paid shares. The Authorized Capital is £13,500 in 270,000 shares of 1s. each.

B. C. EXPLORING SYNDICATE, Limited.

Registered 11th July, 1896. The authorized capital is £20,000, in 20,000 shares of £1 each: 15,682 shares have been issued, 2,500 being fully paid, and 13,182 having 15s. per share called up.

Directors:

E. A. Cade, Chairman.
J. Cobledick. F. V. Marment. E. P. Milsted. John Morrish.
C. E. Tempest.

Head Office: J. H. Champness, F.C.A., 103 Cannon St., London, E.C.

Formed to enter into an agreement with J. Cobledick, and generally to prospect and explore mining lands in British Columbia and elsewhere.

The following statement of accounts dated 12th January, 1899, is the last issued by the company:—

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

To Share Capital—			
20,000 shares of £1, of which have been issued:—			
13,682 shares (15s. called up)...	£10,261 10 0		
2,500 shares alloted fully paid ..	2,500 0 0		
	£12,761 10 0		
Less Calls in arrear.....	30 0 0		
	£12,731 10 0		
Plus Paid by shareholders in excess of calls.....	87 15 0		
		£12,819 5 0	
To Sundry liabilities.....		399 18 11	
			£13,219 3 11

NOTE.—Under the agreement with Mr. Cobledick, he is entitled to one-fourth of the issued share capital of the company.

B. C. EXPLORING SYNDICATE—Continued.

Cr.

By Preliminary expenses	£197 4 10		
" Cost of registering in British Columbia	48 7 0		
		£245 11 10	
By Printing, stationery, cablegrams, law charges, brokerage, rent of offices, secretarial and sundry expenses:—			
1896-7	£212 16 4		
1897-8	239 5 2		
	£452 1 6		
Less—			
Transfer fees received:—			
1896-7 £0 7 6			
1897-8 0 17 6			
Interest on deposit 17 2 11			
	18 7 11		
		433 13 7	
By Expenses incurred in connection with Mr. J. Cobeldick's Explorations in British Columbia, viz :—			
Outfit, 1896-7	£85 0 0		
Instruments and apparatus, 1896-7	43 12 1		
Travelling and hotel expenses for self, assistants and Miners (including stores and sundry outfit expenses)			
1896-7 £374 9 11			
1897-8 436 18 7			
	811 8 6		
Cablegrams, postages, stationery, typewriting and incidentals:—			
1896-7 £139 2 9			
1897-8 278 0 8			
	417 3 5		
		1,357 4 0	
By Exploration Account, viz. :—			
Shares allotted to Mr. J. Cobeldick	£2,500 0 0		
Legal expenses, licenses, assays and analysis, salaries, prospectors, surveyors, and labourers, &c. :—			
1896-7 £283 17 8			
1897-8 (London) 11 11 3			
" (B. C.) 711 2 11			
J. Cobeldick, salary 12 months 1,200 0 0			
Difference in Exchange 6 14 0			
	2,216 5 10		
		4 716 5 10	

B. C. EXPLORING SYNDICATE—Continued.

By Expenditure on Properties purchased and on Options, viz. :—			
Kamloops, 1896-7.....	£126 16 3		
1897-8.....	2,005 8 9		
		£2,132 5 0	
Kamloops' Machinery, London account.		13 17 2	
Frederick Arm and Stewart Island :—			
1896-7.....	£1,102 4 2		
1897-8.....	1,141 12 11		
		2,243 17 1	
			4,389 19 3
By Cash at Bank of Montreal, London.....		£654 13 0	
By Cash in hands of Mr. J. Cobeldick.....		292 14 8	
By Petty cash in hand.....		4 2 5	
By Cash at Bank of British Columbia :—			
Kamloops.....	£23 1 9		
Coast Mines account	84 14 8		
		107 16 5	
			1,059 6 6
By Cash deposited with National Discount Corporation.....		£1,000 0 0	
Interest due.....		17 2 11	
			1.017 2 11
			£13,219 3 11

BELL'S ASBESTOS CO., Limited.

Registered 4th May, 1888, to take over, as from 1st January, 1888, the business of Messrs. John Bell and Son, asbestos manufacturers, and asbestos bearing property in Canada. In 1895, the then existing shares of £5 each were sub-divided into 5 shares of £1, and the share capital is now £700,000 in shares of £1, of which £170,000 has been issued and paid up in full. There is also a mortgage of £75,000, and 5 per cent. debentures of £100 each to the amount of £51,200 (outstanding balance of £70,000), with interest payable January 1st and July 1st. The debentures are redeemable on or before January 1st, 1913, at 115 per cent by annual drawing in December, a fixed sum being set aside annually to cover interest and redemption ; while the company reserves the right at any time to increase the sinking fund, and apply such increase towards the redemption of the outstanding balance, either by purchase in the market, if under 115 per cent., or by additional drawings at this rate. Accounts to December 31st submitted in February. Dividends for 1888 and 1889, 22½ per cent. each year ; 1890, 15 per cent ; 1891, 10 per cent ; 1892, 7½ per cent ; 1893, 5 per cent ; 1894, 12 per cent ; 1895, 3 per cent ; 1896, 5 per cent ; 1897, 4 per cent ; 1898, 4 per cent ; 1899, 6 per cent.

BELL'S ASBESTOS CO.—Continued.

Directors :

Hy. Heywood, Chairman.

T. B. Lightfoot. | H. A. Bell. | A. J. Burnett.

CANADIAN OFFICE :

George R. Smith, M.L.A., Thetford Mines, Que.

Head Office : Geo. W. Giles, Secretary, 59½ Southwark St., London, S.E.

Formed to take over the business of Messrs. John Bell and Son, and to buy and work the freehold deposits of asbestos at Thetford, Hayden, and Belmina, and elsewhere in the Townships of Thetford and Coleraine, Province of Quebec. The purchase price for these properties was : Belmina, £8,394 ; Thetford at £41,300 stg., and Hayden at £8,000 stg. Mines at Thetford Station on the Q.C. Railway. 280 persons employed. The machinery equipment at date comprises :—

Boilers—Three 20 h.p., two 100 h.p., two 60 h.p., one 150 h.p.

Air Compressor—One Norwalk, 12 drill capacity.

Hoisting engines—Three Ingersoll and four Bacon in place ; cyl. 8¼ x 10 in. ; diameter of drum, 24 x 36 in.

Rock drills—Nine in place ; six Sergeant, 3¼ in. ; three Ingersoll, 3¼ in.

Derricks—Three cable and five boom.

Pumps—Five in place, Blake and Worthington.

Rock breaker—One Gates.

Asbestos mill, equipped with a first-class plant for mechanical separation of asbestos, including rolls, crushers, picking tables, screens, and a cyclone mill.

Works lit by electricity.

DIRECTORS' REPORT, 1899.

Dated 9th April, 1900.

The Directors' report for the year ended 31st December, 1899, showed :

" The result of the year's operations is a net profit of.....	£9,046 0 9
" To which has to be added the amount brought forward....	2,073 11 7
" Leaving for Appropriation.....	£11,119 12 4

" The Directors recommend :—

1.—The payment on the 14th May of a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent per annum, free of Income Tax.

2.—To place to Reserve Fund £2,500.

3.—To carry forward £1,419 12s. 4d.

BELL'S ASBESTOS CO.—Continued.

"The Directors have pleasure in stating that the lawsuit with the Johns Manufacturing Company, of New York, has been settled favourably in the interests of this Company."

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST DECEMBER, 1899.

Dr.

To Share Capital—Authorised—			
200,000 Shares of £1 each.....	£200,000 0 0		
Issued—			
120,000 Shares of £1 each fully paid.....		£120,000 0 0	
To Mortgage Debentures—			
(Charged upon the undertaking)—			
463 Bonds of £100 each.....	46,300 0 0		
Interest.....	1,157 10 0		
Premium on Bonds drawn for Payment	390 0 0		
	47,847 10 0		
Deduct—			
Cash lodged with Trustees for Redemption of Bonds	3,169 0 5		
		44,678 9 7	
To Creditors—			
On Bills Payable	8,492 17 7		
On Open Accounts	13,904 8 9		
		22,397 6 4	
To Reserve Fund invested in the business of the Company		65,000 0 0	
To Machinery Reserve Fund.....	3,500 0 0		
Deduct Extensions, Renewals and Removing, Greenwich Factory and Asbestos Estates.....	3,500 0 0		
		" " "	
To Profit and Loss Account—			
Balance from Account, 31st December, 1898	2,073 11 7		
Balance from Account for the Year	9,046 0 9		
		11,119 12 4	
To Liability on Bills Receivable, Discounted	£16,361 17 1		
		£263,195 8 3	

Cr.

By Cash—		
At Bankers, on Current Account.....	£2,908 12 1	
In Hand.....	17 9 4	
		£2,926 1 5
By Bills Receivable on Hand		5,500 4 0
By Debtors		44,162 2 4
By Sundry Shares.....		1,767 3 0

BELL'S ASBESTOS CO.—Continued.

By Stock in Trade—			
London and elsewhere	24,720 19 8		
Asbestos Estates	5,441 9 0		
		30,162	8 8
By Plant, Machinery, Fittings, Fixtures, and Furniture	16,799 8 11		
Less Depreciation during the Year	876 2 10		
		15,923	6 1
By Asbestos Estates Canada, at cost, and Buildings, Machinery, and Sundries thereon	76,294 1 4		
Less Depreciation of Buildings and Machinery during the year	682 2 3		
		75,611	19 1
By Freehold Premises, Southwark street, at cost	50,776 19 2		
Less Mortgage thereon	35,000 0 0		
		15,776	19 2
By Leasehold Premises at Greenwich, cost of Alterations and Improvements		2,263	5 10
By Amount Paid for Goodwill, Patents, and Trade Marks of the business of John Bell and Son		69,101	18 8
		£263,195	8 3

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1899.

Dr.

To Interest on Debentures, and on Mortgage on Freehold Premises	£3,715	12	10
To Remuneration of Directors	550	0	0
To Salary and Bonus of Managing Director	1,710	0	0
To Premium on Debentures drawn for Payment	390	0	0
To Balance carried to Balance Sheet	9,046	0	9
	£15,411	13	7

Cr.

By Profit of the Year, including an amount recovered in an Action at Law	15,378	10	1
By Transfer Fees	33	3	6
	£15,411	13	7

BIG THREE GOLD MINING CO., Limited.

Organized, August, 1896. Auzhorized Capital, $3,500,000, in shares of $1.00.

Directors :

A. F. Gault, President.
S. H. C. Miner. Hon. J. O. Villeneuve. Leslie H. Gault. Chas. F. Smith.
Jay P. Graves, Manager. C. E. Gault, Sec.-Treas.

Head Office : C. E. Gault, Sec.-Treas., 17 St. John St., Montreal.

Mines Office : W. Yolen Williams, Mine Superintendent, Rossland, B.C.

Owns and is developing the "Mascot" claim, comprising 44 acres, the "Southern Belle," comprising 30 acres, and the "Snow-Shoe," comprising 44 acres, situated near Rossland, in the Trail Creek Mining District, British Columbia.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

(31*st October*, 1899.)

Mr. C. E. Gault, Secretary-Treasurer, says :—

"While the mines have not developed quite as rapidly as was expected at that date of the last report, and a great many unforseen obstacles have had to be overcome, still, the prospects for the eventual success of the company are favorable, and everything tends to show that the company will be in a good position before the next annual meeting.

Financial arrangements have been completed by the Directors and officers, whereby if necessary and thought advisable, a sufficient amount of money is secured to carry on developments for eight or ten months, before the end of which time it is expected the property will be on a self sustaining basis."

GENERAL BALANCE SHEET.

31*st August*, 1899.

Dr.

Mines and Mineral claims	$3,337,373 85
Tools and construction, "S. Belle"	350 68
Supplies, "	954 24
Labor, "	10,151 97
Buildings, "	30 20
Tools and construction, "Mascot"	3,649 84
Supplies, "	6,940 19
Labor, "	26,442 06
Buildiugs, "	139 31
Plant, "	8,373 18
Expense	1,112 49
Power	1,869 80
Assaying	123 95
Open accounts	220 00
	$3,397,761 76

BIG THREE GOLD MINING CO.—Continued.

Cr.

Capital	$3,500,000 00	
Less unissued	120,830 00	
		$3,379,170 00
Open accounts		4,515 70
Transfer fees		117 20
Loan		3,300 13
Profit and Loss account		10,658 73
(Balance at credit of surplus on Treasury Stock, as in Statement.)		
		$3,397,761 76

C. E. GAULT,
Sec.-Treas.

BERTIE NATURAL GAS COMPANY.

Incorporated 21st February, 1891. Authorized Capital, $8,000, of which, to date, about $4,000 have been paid up.

Directors:

H. N. Hibbard.

B. M. Disher. | I. L. Pound.
John Young. | A. H. Kilman.

Head Office: A. H. Kilman, Sec.-Treas., Ridgeway, Ont.

The operations of this company are at the village of Ridgeway, on the Buffalo and Goderich line of the Grand Trunk Railway. One well 870 feet deep; pipe line laid for about two miles: product entirely consumed in the village for light, heat and motive power. The first gas was found in the Clinton limestone at 725 feet; the second in red Medina sandstone at 785 feet; but the best flow was obtained at 840 to 850 feet in the white Medina. A 3-inch pipe has been put down to the bottom of the well, through which the gas from the second and third horizons is delivered to the service pipe.

In 1893 a second well was put down. It is located about half a mile north-east of No. 1 well. The formations passed through were very similar to those pierced in boring the first well, the chief difference being that corresponding strata were found at from 10 to 15 feet nearer the surface, due to the southerly dip of the rock. The product of No. 2 is estimated at about half that of No. 1; that is to say, nearly 250,000 cubic feet in 24 hours. This well is now piped to the regulating station, and the gas from either well or from both may be used at will. This gas is used for local purposes only.

BERTIE NATURAL GAS CO.—Continued.

Reporting 1st January. 1896, the Secretary writes:—"The product of gas from these two wells is yet sufficient to supply the village, though a decrease of pressure is noticeable—not, however, running so low as to allow the water to enter or to necessitate "blowing off." The gas is used economically and is indeed a boon to the village. About 120 houses, stores, hotels, etc., are supplied with fuel from the two wells. The Standard Oil Company—controlling the gas field here—pipe the product to Buffalo. Our little local company is struggling to save for our own people a share of the vanishing luxury—natural gas. The output of great wells around us goes by our village at high pressure. The effect of the heavy drain begins to show, as during some months our wells have steadily decreased, and the water must be "blown off" at regular intervals to prevent flooding the regulators."

In October, 1897, a third well was drilled, which proved a very light producer.

The product from each well is now regulated by itself in order that one may be rested while the other two are used. In very cold weather all three are required. The presrure is still falling off.

A fourth well was drilled during December, 1899, which was so light in output that it was sold to the tenant of the land for less than the cost of the casing and pipe put in the well, and is used by him for his house supply only.

Well No. 5 was bored in January, 1900. This well is about equal in product to No. 2, though showing a much less pressure when closed in than No. 2 when first drilled, thus showing beyond reasonable doubt that all our wells are drawing from a common source.

BLACKBURN MICA MINE.

Owners:

Blackburn Bros., Ottawa, Ont.

Head Office: Russell Blackburn, Manager, 46, Sussex St., Ottawa, Ont.

Mine Office: R. A. Stewart, Mine Superintendent, Perkins Mills, P.O., Que.

The property comprises 900 acres of phosphate and mica lands in the IX. Range, East Templeton, Ottawa County, Province of Quebec. The mine has been worked for many years, formerly for phosphate and morer ecently for amber mica and phosphate. The workings comprise one shaft down 210 feet, one open pit 200 feet long, 100 feet wide, and 60 feet deep; with numerous drifts and cross cuts. Equipped with a suitable mining plant.

BLUE NOSE GOLD MINING CO., Limited.

Incorporated 1896. Authorised Capital, $50,000, in Shares of $100.00.

Directors:

Simon A. Fraser. | Thos. Cantley. | John W. Fraser. | A. G. McNaughton. John Craig.

Head Office: John Craig, Secretary, New Glasgow, N.S.

Mines Office: A. G. McNaughton, Superintendent, Goldenville, N.S.

The gold areas controlled by this company number 166, and comprise the Caledonia, Cobourg, Woodbine, and Springfield properties at Goldenville, in the Sherbrooke district, Province of Nova Scotia. Size of vein worked, 12 to 15 inches; yielding 6 dwts. per ton. Produced in 1896, 423 ounces from 1,536 tons of rock milled; three months' work only; 1897, 1,939 oz. 13 dwts. were won from 7,983 tons of rock milled; 1898, 3,664 ozs. from 10,455 tons rock crushed; 1900, 4,218 ozs. 1 dwt. from 12,588 tons rock crushed.

The plant comprises:

Stamp mills—(old) 12 stamps; (new) 20 stamps, steam driven; 40 h.p. horizontal multitubular boiler; compound condensing engine; weight stamps 850 lbs.; speed 80 p.m.; wire screen 40 mesh; Hammond ore feeders; Forster ore breaker.

Boilers in place—Two multitubular; two upright.

Drills—Ingersoll-Sergeant.

Hoisting engines in place—Two, built by Fraser Bros., New Glasgow.

Pumps—Four in place, Cornish.

BOSUN MINES, Limited.

Registered 1899. Authorised Capital £50,000, in 50,000 shares of £1 each, of which 35,000 shares were allowed as fully paid to the vendor company (The North West Mining Syndicate), in part payment on the purchase price.

Directors:

E. L. Headley. | H. Butler. | Louis Seelig. | T. J. Lendrum.

Head Office: E. F. W. Pipe, Secretary, 10 Fenchurch Avenue, London, E.C.

BOSUN MINES—Continued.

CANADIAN OFFICE :

W. H. Sandford, Mine Manager, New Denver, B.C.

Formed to carry into effect an amalgamation of the mineral claims, "Tyro," "Tyro Fraction," "Boatswain Fraction," "Fidelity Fraction," and one-half of the "Broken Lock," on which group of claims the "Bosun" Mine has already been developed, with the adjoining group of mineral claims known as the "Fidelity," and consisting of the "Fidelity" and "Cracker Jack" claims, and the other half of the "Broken Lock."

These properties are situated about 1½ miles from the Town of New Denver, in the Slocan District of the West Kootenay Division of British Columbia, and comprise an area of about 218 acres.

The ore is silver lead, averaging 50 per cent. lead, and 105 ozs. silver per ton of 2,000 lbs., and occurs in lenses or chutes ranging from 3 inches to 4 feet wide of solid galena. There are also chutes of argentiferous zinc blende, assaying 40 per cent zinc and 80 to 100 ozs. silver per ton. 931 tons of silver lead ore were shipped from the mine between the months of September, 1898, and May last. From the report of Mr. W. H. Sandiford, the manager, it is shown that for the ten months to June 30th last, the returns from the Bosun Mine were $54,864.63, against an expenditure during the same period of $22,999.14, showing a nett profit of $31,864.49. This return, which has been obtained from the comparatively small amount of ground so far opened up on the Bosun claims alone, represents a profit at the rate of over 15 per cent. per annum upon the capital of the Company.

Sixty tons of zinc are have also recently been shipped to England at a considerable profit.

BRITISH AMERICA CORPORATION, Limited.

Registered 1897. Authorised Capital, £1,500,000, in shares of £1 ; all the shares have been issued and are fully paid, 500,000 (Vendors) being issued credited as fully paid. In December, 1897, 1,000 000 shares were offered at Par by the London and Globe Finance Corporation, Limited, to shareholders of that company only, payable 10s. per share on application, and 10s. on allotment. The London and Globe Finance Corporation guaranteed £500,000 of this capital.

Directors :

The Marquess of Dufferin and Ava.

Right Hon. Lord Loch.	Robert E. Semen.
Sinclair Macleay.	Whitaker Wright.

BRITISH AMERICA CORPORATION—Continued.

Head Office: W. B. Mitchell, Secretary pro tem., 43, Lothbury, London, E.C., England.

CANADIAN OFFICES:

Rossland: Bernard McDonald, M.E., Mining Engineer in Chief; Edwin Durant, Office Manager.

The following properties have been acquired under option and otherwise, and arrangements are being made for their vigorous development:

"*District of Rossland, B.C.*—The mines purchased include the following properties, viz.: Lucky Queen, Surprise, You Know, Number One, Rockingham, West Le Roi, The Kla, Josie, Foorman, Oreornogo, Nickel Plate, Golden Chariot, Great Western, Golden Dawn, Columbia Kootenay, Tip Top, Copper Jack, and Black Eagle.

"*Sophia Mountain District, B.C.*—The Corporation owns the Whoop-Up and Tootsie mine, which adjoin the Velvet mine property, upon which successful developments are said to have been made. The corporation own also 10 adjacent claims.

"*West Kootenay, B.C.*—In the Salmon River country, south of Nelson, in the Wild Horse District, the Corporation has purchased five properties, viz:—Argenteuil, Hawkeye, Murphy, Katharden, and Mist Fraction.

"*East Kootenay, B.C.*—This corporation owns the Hoskins group, on the west side of Perry Creek, and known as the Perry, Maybe, Emma, Southern Girl, Gold Bug, Bozeman and Manhattan. Four distinct reefs have been opened, varying from four to 25 feet in width, the ore being free milling.

"The corporation has under option many properties in the Yukon country, but only one concession so far has been acquired conjointly with the London and Globe. It consists of a twenty years' dredging lease of 50 miles of river beds."

Le Roi Mine.—In December this property was taken over by the Le Roi Mining Company, Limited, a subsidiary company, promoted by the Corporation.

REPORT OF DIRECTORS.

Submitted 19th February, 1900.

The Directors have pleasure in submitting to the shareholders the audited Statement of accounts, from the date of incorporation to the 28th of November, 1899.

The balance to the credit of the profit and loss account is £225,994 4s. 1d.

In referring to this balance of profit, the Directors have much satisfaction in calling the attention of the shareholders to the fact that the entire sum of £250,000 paid for options, concessions, &c., at the inception of the corporation, and the sum of £16,451 3s. 2d., constituting the preliminary

BRITISH AMERICA CORPORATION—Continued.

expenses of establishing the Company, have been written off in full, instead of being spread over a term of years, as is usual in companies of this character.

The result of the trading of the Corporation in the Yukon territory has not been so satisfactory. The Yukon is undoubtedly rich in gold, but we have found that the severity of the climate, and the difficulties of transport and of keeping open our communications with our agents, are so considerable as to have discouraged your directors from extending their industrial enterprise in that portion of the world beyond their first tentative efforts. Fortunately, we have exercised none of the options which we held on property in the Yukon, and some time back it was decided to close up your trading posts and discontinue business in that territory, as it was evident that more promising fields for the application of your capital might be found in other directions. The losses on trading in the Yukon, including estimated depreciation on steamers, &c., is £29,474 10s. 2d., all of which has been written off, and a reserve of £20,000 has been set aside to provide for any depreciation that may accrue in such of the Yukon assets as are not yet realised.

On the other hand, the business of the Corporation in British Columbia has been both satisfactory and profitable. In this Province you own or control many of the best mining properties that have been there discovered. Most of them are turning out well, and if they continue to improve in the near future as they have done in the past, it is probable that your directors will have occasion to call you together within a few months, to consider proposals that, it is believed, will be greatly to your advantage.

Out of the available profit to be dealt with at the present time, the directors recommend that a dividend of 10 per cent (free of income tax) be declared, payable on the 27th of March, to shareholders on the register on the 27th instant. This dividend will absorb the sum of £150,000, leaving a balance of £75,994 4s. 1d. to be carried forward to the next account.

BALANCE SHEET, 28TH NOVEMBER, 1899.

Dr.

To Capital issued and called up—			
1,500,000 shares of £1 each	£1,500,000 0 0		
Less Calls in Arrear.....	50 0 0		
		£1,499,950	0 0
" Sundry Creditors.....		52,464	5 6
" Advance by Bankers to Yukon Office against Deposit of Securities		14,492	15 1
" Reserve against Yukon Accounts, &c.....		20,000	0 0
" Profit and Loss Account—			
Balance as per account		225,991	4 1
		£1,812,901	4 8

BRITISH AMERICA CORPORATION—Continued.

Cr.

By Shares held in various companies, those purchased being taken at cost, and those otherwise acquired at their par value		£1,382,503	5 0
" Mining Claims and Properties	£16,833 12 6		
" Buildings and Plant	13,092 19 1		
		29,926	11 7
" Rossland Stores, as per Certificate of Rossland Manager		7,084	0 10
" Yukon District Agency Accounts, Charges for Goods and Cash from the Vancouver Office		34,776	4 0
" By Steamers, as per valuation of Yukon Manager		27,950	6 3
" Sundry Debtors		43,612	4 10
" Office Furniture, Tools, &c., as per Valuation of Rossland Manager		1,608	0 5
" Cash in Transit to Rossland		18,633	10 10
" Cash at Bankers and in Hand		266,807	0 11
		£1,812,901	4 8

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

(*From Incorporation to the 28th November*, 1899.)

Dr.

To General expenses	£2,672	18 7
" Advertising	4,336	1 3
" Postage and cables	627	13 3
" Legal expenses	2,089	0 1
To Salaries	11,097	13 0
" Printing and stationery	782	10 3
" Office, rent, rates and taxes	2,094	17 3
" Preliminary expenses written off	16,451	3 2
" Loss on trading in the Yukon district, and estimated depreciation on steamers, &c	29,474	10 2
" Reserve against Yukon accounts	20,000	0 0
" Balance as per balance sheet	225,994	4 1
	£315,620	11 1

Cr.

By Profit on securities realized, interest, etc., and profit on mining properties purchased and resold, subject to the realization at their par value of shares received as part consideration	314,068	7 7
" Transfer fees	1,552	3 6
	£315,620	11 1

BRITISH AMERICA CORPORATION—Continued.

PROPOSED APPROPRIATION OF PROFITS.

Dr.

To Dividend	£150,000	0	0
*Carried forward	75,994	4	1
	£225,994	4	1

Cr.

By Balance brought down	£225,994	4	1
	£225,994	4	1

BRITISH AMERICAN GOLDFIELDS, Limited.

Offices : 9, Union Court Buildings, London, E.C.

Registered on 20th January, 1899, to acquire, develop, and turn to account concessions, options, lands, and mines in British Columbia. The authorised capital is £125,000 in 125,000 shares of £1 each. The capital, formerly, £25,000, in 25,000 shares of £1 each, was increased to its present amount by the creation of 100,000 new shares, to purchase some properties now under option in the West Kootenay District of British Columbia.

BRITISH AND CANADIAN LEAD CO., Limited.

Registered December, 1899. Authorized Capital, £120,000, in 120,000 shares of £1 each.

Directors :

E. Herbert Andrew.
Joseph Mellowes.
Charles Dunderdale.
De F. Pennefather.
John Mather.
James Foley.

Head Office : S. Lee, Secretary, 120 Bishopsgate, Street, Within, London, E.C.

Canadian Office : E. J. Walsh, C.E., Manager, Ottawa.

Mines Office : Lake Temiscamigue, Que.

Formed to acquire, further develop and work the Wright Galena mine, situated on the east shore of Lake Temiscamingue, in the Township of Duhamel, Province of Quebec.

BRITISH AND CANADIAN LEAD CO.—Continued.

Development—No. 1 level at a depth of 52½ feet from the surface has been driven in a westerly direction for a distance of 64 feet in the lode and some ore has been raised.

No. 2 level at a depth of 103 feet from the surface has been driven in a westerly direction 63 feet, also a rise taken up for 16 feet at the end and ore can be seen in the level and rise. On the easterly side a level has been driven 20 feet to the country rock which then turns southerly and driven alongside the country rock for 61 feet.

No. 3 level at a depth of 197 feet from the surface this level has been driven westerly for 65½ feet—at 42 from the surface a shaft is driven 48 feet and at a height of 21 feet another level has been driven westerly and southerly in the lode alongside the country rock for 167 feet; indriving has been done on the east side of the shaft.

To verify the estimate of the percentage of lead and silver contained in the ore body in sight, a sample of 50,000 lbs. (25 American tons of 2,000 lbs.) of galena concentrates, taken from the shafts and levels down to 125 feet, the then depth of the shaft, were shipped through the Hudson Bay Company's local agent and Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Company of New York, to be smelted. The result obtained from this shipment was 76 per cent. lead, and 16 ounces of silver per ton.

An improved and up to date mining and concentrating plant was being installed at date of report.

BRITISH COLONIAL MINING AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY.

Incorporated 1900, under Ontario Statutes. Authorised capital, $500,000, divided into shares of a par value of $1.00.

Directors:

Hon. A. G. Blair, M.P. | Wm. Strachan. | David Russell.
Edward Kavanage. | John T. Wilson. | E. S Leetham.
David McCaskill.

David Russell, President. Wm. Ssrachan, Vice-President.
H. L. Pieler, Secretary.

Mines Office: Millbridge, Ont.

Owns and is developing a mineral property comprising 300 acres in Hastings County. Proeince of Ontario. Products, zinc and lead. Opened at date by four shafts, 120 feet, 100 feet, 12 feet, and 30 feet respectively. Output to 1st May, 1900: About 2,000 tons of concentrating ore. 25 persons employed. Equipped with Mac drills, one 50 h.p. boiler, hoisting engine, steam pumps, and other plant.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AND NEW FIND GOLD FIELDS CORPORATION, Limited.

Registered 3rd August, 1897. Authorized Capital, £500,000, in 497,000 ordinary shares of £1 each, and 3,000 deferred shares of £1 each; ordinary and deferred shares have been issued, the deferred being fully paid, and the ordinary 20s. per share called up. In August, 1897, 100,000 ordinary shares were offered for public subscription, payable 2s. on application, 3s. on allotment, 5s. on the 1st October, 1897, and the balance in calls of 5s. each at intervals of not less than two months. The last call made was 5s. payable on the 17th February, 1898. Subscribers were entitled to apply for one deferred share at par, payable in full on application for every 100 ordinary shares subscribed. The deferred shares do not participate in the profits until 10 per cent. for any year has been paid on the ordinary shares after which they are entitled to one-half of the remaining profits of such year.

Directors:

Arthur Fell. Lt. Col. Lord Charles R. Pratt. T. A. Yarrow.

Canadian Directors:

Hon. J. H. Turner. R. P. Rithet. Hon. E. G. Prior. Thos. B. Hall.

Head Office: John A. Turner, 46 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

CANADIAN OFFICE:

G. A. Kirk, Local Secretary, Victoria, B.C. E. Nelson Fell, Mining Engineer, Nelson, B.C.

Formed to carry on an exploration, finance and agency business in the Province of British Columbia, or elsewhere. (See also Athabasca Mine, Limited.)

BRITISH COLUMBIA AGENCY, Limited.

Registered 3rd November, 1896. Authorized Capital, £100,000, in 100,000 shares of £1 each; 11,017 shares have been issued, 9,507 being fully paid, 1,510 having 5s. per share called up.

Directors:

Sir E. Robert Pearce Edgcumbe.
F. A. Gillam. Barclay Bonthrone. John Seear.
H. Burkley Praed.

BRITISH COLUMBIA AGENCY—Continued.

Head Office: J. W. Clark, 15 and 16 George Street, Mansion House, London, E.C.

Canadian Office: Barclay Bonthrone, Vancouver, B.C.

Formed to acquire mining and other properties in British Columbia.

DIRECTORS REPORT.

(*Submitted 21st December*, 1899,)

"With the exception of three claims sold, and the abandonment of six of the less promising claims, as not justifying the requisite annual development outlay required by the Government, the claims held by the company remain practically the same as set out in the previous report.

"The funds required for the protection of these properties have been obtained, by means of advances made from time to time as required, from the mortgagees.

"As the shareholders will remember, an opportunity seemed to offer early in the year for the disposal of all the company's assets in British Columbia on favourable terms and the proposals were laid before the shareholders on 30th May last, and accepted by them. Unfortunately, the promoters of the scheme were unable to carry it to a successful issue, and the matter fell through."

BALANCE SHEET, 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1899.

Dr.

Capital Authorized—			
£100,000 in 100,000 shares of £1 each.			
Issued—			
11,017 shares fully paid	£11,017 0 0		
Less calls in arrear	7 0 0		
		£11,010 0 0	
Sundry creditors—			
London	£734 5 2		
Vancouver	952 3 0		
		1,686 8 2	
Loans on mortgage	£4,326 0 0		
Interest accrued	238 5 9		
		4,564 5 9	
		£17,260 13 11	

BRITISH COLUMBIA AGENCY—Continued.

Cr.

Properties and claims acquired, including development		£10,795 12 5
Furniture and outfit of Vancouver office		903 2 5
Preliminary expenses		262 14 11
Cash in hand—London	£21 1 4	
" " Vancouver	111 13 0	
		132 14 4
Profit and loss account—		
Balance per last account	£3,348 17 6	
Add balance this year	1,817 12 4	
		5,166 9 10
		£17,260 13 11

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1899.

Dr.

To London expenditure—		
General expenses, including stationery, cables, &c.	£85 17 11	
Legal expenses	27 3 11	
Interest	218 14 8	
Salary of secretary and rent of office	75 0 0	
Directors' fees £500 0 0		
Less Fees waived by Sir R. Edgcumbe for this and previous years 456 4 0		
	43 16 0	
		£450 12 6
To Vancouver expenditure—		
Rent, salaries, &c.	£1,235 2 7	
General charges, including stationery, cables, exchange, &c.	131 17 3	
		1,366 19 10
		£1,817 12 4

Cr.

By Balance	1,817 12 4
	£1,817 12 4

BRITISH COLUMBIA BULLION EXTRACTION CO., Limited.

Registered 11th May, 1897. Authorized Capital, £40,000, in 40,000 shares of £1 each. 12,006 shares have been issued and 10s. per share called up.

Directors:

Maj.-Gen. C. E. Webber, C.B., Chairman.
Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. Bevan Edwards, C.B., M.P. Louis Peletan.
Wilberforce Bryant.

Head Office: Richard Fleming, Secretary, 27 Chancery Lane, London, W.C.

Canadian Office: Silica, B.C.

Formed to acquire and turn to account mines, mining rights, etc., in British Columbia or elsewhere, and inventions for the extraction of metals from their ores.

The company owns the patent rights of the Pelatan-Clerici process in Ontario and British Columbia, and part of its business will be to erect plants wherever required in either of these provinces. A milling plant has been constructed and is now in operation at Silica, a siding on the Red Mountain Railway, 3 miles south-west of Rossland.

The mill was built to treat the low grade silicious ore of the Rossland camp, and is situated at Sillica, B.C., on the Red Mountain Railway, some three miles southwest of the town of Rossland. The mill is in many respects admirably adapted for the treatment of ore gravinutrically with a minimum amount of hand labor.

The mill for description may be divided into two sections, namely, the upper or crushing and sampling section, and the lower or treatment section. The ore is delivered at the works in cars which are side tracked. passing over a Guernsey track scale where they are weighed, t the receiving bins which are under cover. The cars returning, are again weighed. This is necessary, as in the winter months the snow on the cars, alters the light weight to an appreciable extent.

The motive power at the mill is electric, and is obtained from the West Kootenay Power and Light Company. The current as delivered, is 2080 volts to two motors, a 50 h.p. Induction motor drives the crushing and sampling machine in the upper section. A 75 K. W. Synchronous motor, furnishing power for the lower, or treatment section. The mill is lighted throughout with electricity, by the use of two lighting transformers taking the current from the power mains. All current consumed at the mill, is paid for on the meter basis.

BRITISH COLUMBIA BULLION EXTRACTION CO.—Continued.

The treatment the ore receives in the first section, is dry crushing. It is fed gravimetrically to a 9 by 15 Blake crusher, thence by means of a carrying belt to a 30 x 16 Cornish roll belted, thence it is carried by a second carrying belt to another 30 x 16 Cornish rolls geared, thence by a third carrying belt to a bucket elevator, where it is raised 40 feet for sampling. The material leaving the last set of rolls, will all pass a ¼-inch mesh screen, and a third of it, a 30 mesh screen. The elevator delivers the material direct to a Constant sampler, which is so set that $\frac{1}{16}$ of the whole is retained. This is further reduced by passing it through a Brunton sampler, where ⅙ is cut out giving a sample of exactly $\frac{1}{96}$ of the whole. This is designated a floor sample, which is quartered down by what is known as a Corno.

The ore rejected from the Constant and Brunton samplers, falls gravimetrically from a hopper through three 6-inch iron pipes to three storage bins by a simple service fitted to the hopper. The whole of the ore is easily converted to either of the three bins. The ore from the storage bins now enters what has been christened the treatment section of the mill, and is fed by two James automatic feeders to two 6-foot Bradley Chilian mills driven from underneath This pulveriser performs good work where fine crushing is required, without the formation of excessive slimes. The crushed product discharged varies considerably, depending not only on the character of the ore, but also on the ratio of water to ore during crushing, when using 60 mesh screen and crushing a silicious ore containing from 4 to 6 per cent. of sulphide, with such a quantity of water that the resulting sludge shall contain 50 per cent. of water. Ninety per cent. of the ore will pass a 150 mesh screen, the remaining 10 per cent. a 100 mesh screen, but on the other hand increasing the quantity of water used so that the sludge shall contain 4 times of water, 17 per cent. passed the 150 mesh screen, 12 per cent. the 100 mesh screen, 40 per cent. the 80 mesh screen, the remaining 31 per cent. remaining on the 80 mesh screen. Mr. Hopkins, the metallurgist in charge of the plant, says: "I am aware that generally, in stamp mill practice, all that passes the 120 mesh screen is considered slimes; this however, I find not to be the case with ore crushed by this mill, as when a recourse to wet separation is had, 40 per cent. of the product passing the 100 mesh sieve is a good leachable product. The crushed material from the Chili mill, passed direct to the four vats 9 x 5 feet, where it was kept agitated until the P. C. vats were ready to receive a charge which consisted of 2½ tons of dry material with 3¾ tons of water which gave fairly thin pulp. The current for electrolysis used in the Pelatan Clerici vats, is a direct current generated by two dynamos, each having a capacity of 12 volts by 750 amp. The switch-board was so arranged that every one of the 12 vats was on its own independent circuit, and in such a manner that the current generated by either of the dynamos could be connected with any one of the 12 vats. For

BRITISH COLUMBIA BULLION EXTRACTION CO.—Continued.

the erection of the P. C. vats no care was exercised to insulate the vats; they simply stood on a dry floor.

To determine if there was any loss of current in the vat, I placed an ammemeter at various points of the circuit of the different vats, which are situated in two parallel lines, at right angles to the switch-board, and found the ammemeter invariably checked with the ammemeter on the switch-board, which is on the positive wire. There was, as is to be expected, a slight drop in E.M.F., the voltage at the board being from two to three volts higher than at the vat farthest away, and slightly higher than at the vat nearest the board, the drop being proportional to distance.

The electrical chemical process which takes place in the vat, has been fully described by Major General C. E. Webber, C.B., (Ret.) R.E.M., published in the journal of the proceedings of the Institute of Electrical Engineers, part 132, vol. xxvii, from which I give a few extracts:—The relative degree of the pulverisation the ore has been carried to, varies, the chemically, electrical and their combined effects especially when dealing with refractory ores. During the whole time of treatment, agitation is kept up with the accompaniment of an electric current. To the sludge salt is added varying between 5 to 1 per cent. of the weight of ore in the sludge by degrees. The effect of the sodium chloride is first to increase the conductivity of the solution. This expression is scientifically inaccurate. The effect that takes place on the addition of sodium chloride to water brought between an anode and a cathode is that the sodium chloride in solution is disintegrated and reformed, and thus it becomes the intermediary by which at the instant that chloride gas and sodium are set free, the currentis enabled to communicate between the electrodes.

During electrolysis, when the liquid contains only sodium chloride, the primary decomposition will be sodium at the cathode, and chloride at the anode. Now, to consider the section of these products of electrolysis as the sodium comes in contact with the mercury, a small portion will be dissolved by the mercury as amalgum, a portion with water, giving Na O H, and H. The chloride liberated at the anode, a small portion will attack the metal of the anode, the greater part be dissolved in the solution, some of which will reform with the Na O H sodium chloride, another portion, sodium hypochlorite (Na Clo) and water. The action of the chloride liberated and not engaged as above, will to some extent attack free gold, and form $Au\ Cl_3$ which is readily deposited by electrolysis on the mercury, the rest will attack the base metallic ore present in a finely divided state, when present uniting with the metallic bases, the sulphur arsenic being oxidized by the combined action of the chlorine and sodium hypochlorite into sulphuric and arsenic acids. These will again form with the sodium,

BRITISH COLUMBIA BULLION EXTRACTION CO.—Continued.

sulphate and arsenate with the consequent formation of free acids, which must be neutralized with lime, before potassium cyanide is added.

With the addition of potassium cyanide, it is advisable to have it in excess, not only to allow for oxidation, if any hypochloride is present, but to allow of formation Cyanogen at the anode, which being dissolved in the solution, will readily unite with the minutest particles of gold to form with the excess of potassium cyanide, the double cyanide of gold and potassium. At the same time chlorine and cyanogen both yielded at the anode, would form cyanogen chloride, which in the presence of potassium cyanide is effective in dissolving gold.

Owing to the high specific gravity of the sludge, arising from the character of the Rossland ore, this process without some modifications, was not found to be an economical success. The process finally adopted was close classification of the ore before treating with cyanide. For this purpose Wilfley tables were placed before the Chili mills. The sludge leaving these tables contains an excess of water. This is concentrated by the use of large vats of conical form, fitted with a valve at the apex of the cone. In these, a concentration is effected, the ratio of water to ore, as 1 is to 1.

The concentrated sludge flows direct to the agitation vats, and on its way encounters a solution of K Cn flowing in the opposite direction, and in this manner the sludge becomes well mixed with the K Cn solution, of such a strength that, diluted with the water contained in the sludge, it will give, depending on the ore, a solution in the aggregation value of 8 to 15 per cent.

After the charge has been agitated, the required number of hours, fresh slack lime is added, the agitation being continued from 5 to 10 minutes.

The exhausted sludge, together with the gold solution, flows into concentrating vats, and on its passage it is diluted to such an extent that the sludge entering the concentrating vats is of a consistence as 3 is to 1. The discharge valve at the apex of these vats is kept shut until clear solution commences to flow into the discharge launders. The concentrated pulp is now allowed to flow to a second similar vat.

In this manner, two-thirds of the gold solution is separated from the exhausted sludge by the first vats, and a further ⅔ by the second, according to the dilution that takes place between respectively the agitation vat and the first and second settling vats, any desired quantity of the gold in the more or less diluted solution can be separated from the pulp.

The gold bearing solution now flows to the Pelatan Clerici vats. The time to effect this is dependent on current and richness of solution. Six hours suffices to reduce a $4.00 solution to seven cents per ton, with a current of 5 to 7 volts and 70 to 80 amperes.

The treatment of the siliceous ore, assaying iron 4.3 per cent., copper 7 per cent., a trace of lime and magnesia, 3 ounces of gold, 5 ounces of silver, gave a theoretical extraction of 94 per cent. of gold and 73 per cent. of silver. A pyritic ore, gold 8 oz., 1.3 oz., copper 1.8 per cent., and iron 22 per cent., resulted in an extraction of 89.87 per cent. gold, 72 per cent. silver.

BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER CO., Limited.

Registered 26th April, 1898. Authorised Capital, $1,000,000, in shares of $5.

Directors :

Paul Babcock. | H. L. Horton. | C. J. Laidlaw.
F. L. Underwood. J. F. Tichenor ; all of New York.

Officers :

H. L. Horton, President. C. E. Laidlaw, Treas. Chas. E. Morris, Sec.

Head Office : Charles E. Morris, Secretary, Room 1,200, 31 Nassau Street, New York.

Mines Offices : Frederick Keffer, General Manager, Anaconda, B.C.

Owns and operates the "Mother Lode," "Offspring," "Tenbrock," "Sunflower," "Julia," and the "Primrose" mineral claims, situated at Deadwood Camp, Kettle River Mining Division, of the Province of British Columbia, about 3½ miles N.W. of the town of Anaconda. The following particulars have been furnished by the mine manager :—

The surface showing of the Mother Lode may be rightly described as enormous. It is, perhaps, the most striking in the district, the outcropping of the large ore body standing out prominently for 1,050 feet along the hill in which it occurs, and rising to a height of nearly 300 feet. The lode has a strike approximately north, 25 degrees east, and it lies between lime and porphyry formations. Its width on the surface naturally is not so well defined as it is in the tunnel below, but it appears to cover a distance of nearly 200 feet. The work done by the locators was chiefly surface prospecting, of which they did a great deal. Low down the side of the hill they ran a tunnel through the lime formation, but at 12 feet they were in ore, and this work was not continued. On top of the hill a shaft was put down 20 feet in the lode near the point of contact with the lime. Numerous cuts were also made and holes sunk, ore showing in nearly all of these. In September, 1896, work in a more systematic manner was begun by the present owners, and it has been continued almost without interruption up to the present time. The shaft was sunk five feet deeper, and a fair quality of ore was taken out of it, but as it entered the lime wall at 25 feet it was decided to stop sinking, and to put in a cross-cut tunnel, to test the value of the ore body at a greater depth. The tunnel was commenced at a point 100 feet above the level of the base of the hill, near the west line of the claim, and about 600 feet from the lower end line. The hill rises directly above the tunnel 100 feet higher, and the highest point of the ore body farther back is 86 feet higher still, so that if a tunnel were run in at the lowest practical

BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER CO.—Continued.

level along the ore body, it would give a maximum depth of 286 feet. The dimensions of the tunnel are six feet six inches by five feet. The first 42 feet from the mouth of the tunnel was driven in white limestone. The footwall side of the ore body was then encountered, and from this time until the other side of the lode was reached, 245 feet from the tunnel mouth, the work was continually in ore—that is, the length of cross-cut in the ore is 203 feet. Allowing for the somewhat diagonal course of the first part of the tunnel, the distance across the lode, measured at right angles, is 185 feet. The porphyry encountered at 245 feet is separated from the lode by gouge matter, which is perfectly free, not being "frozen" to the hanging wall as is frequently the case.

The ore found immediately next to the limestone footwall was of good quality, but beyond this up to 146 feet from the mouth of the tunnel the grade was low. At 146 feet ore having much higher values was found, and this ore continued for a distance of about 80 feet, or to within 20 feet of the hanging wall. From here to the hanging wall the ore was very poor. The gangue of the lode matter met with in the tunnel in to about 146 feet is mostly silicates of iron, lime, alumina, and magnesium, with more or less crystallised carbonate of lime. Thence to 185 feet it is chiefly oxide of iron, with some silicates. For the remaining distance it resumes its former character. In the main the ore is of such a nature as to be self-fluxing, or would require the addition of but little flux for smelting.

Although not much of the ore found in this tunnel would pay to smelt directly without preliminary treatment, still the improvement over the surface showings was so marked that it was decided to sink a winze 100 feet and then crosscut again. This work was soon begun, but water came in so freely as to make sinking a slow and expensive task. However, the 100 foot level was reached, and cross-cutting was then begun. The first crosscut was run towards the footwall, and it was continued 12 feet, or until a stratum of poor ore was encountered. (It should be mentioned that the winze was begun 152 feet in from the mouth of the tunnel, or six feet inside the line of good ore mentioned above as occurring in the tunnel at 146 feet.) The mean assay values of the first six feet of the ore in the crosscut, taking all rock, good and bad, gave $18.50 per ton. Of the first nine feet it was $15.50 per ton, and of the whole twelve feet it was $12 per ton. Assorted ore—that is, ore with the waste taken out—assayed on an average $30 per ton for the twelve feet. The best ore ran $45 per ton, and the copper values in it were about twice the gold values. The crosscut was next run towards the hanging wall. For 38 feet the mean value of the ore (good and bad) obtained here was $8.50 per ton. With waste taken out it averaged $12 to $13 per ton, while more carefully sorted ore ran nearly $17 per ton. The ore was fairly uniform here, although there were five to six

BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER CO.—Continued.

feet of it in one place, which, roughly sorted, assayed $16 to $17 per ton. At the end of the 38 feet a "horse" of barren rock was found running diagonally through the ore body, at nearly right angles to the hanging wall. This "horse" was about 4 feet in thickness, and owing to its inclined position the crosscut was in it for some 12 or 15 feet, the ore tapering out above and in below the barren rock. Immediately beyond the "horse" the ore was not very good, although well mineralised, for the copper pyrites was replaced by iron pyrites with but little gold. From 60 feet to the hanging wall, which was found 11 feet farther on, or 71 feet from the winze, the ore greatly improved. From 60 to 65 feet the mean value was $10.50 per ton, and with waste taken out was $18 per ton. From 65 to 71 feet the mean value was $16 per ton, and with waste taken out was $25 per ton. None of the assays given include the silver in the ore, as there was seldom more than two or three ounces of this metal present, and usually the amount was not over one ounce. The assays are all wheelbarrow samples," that is from every barrow and from every bucket of ore taken out of the mine a few pieces were placed in a box, and from each piece in the box a smaller piece was broken for the sample. In this way it is believed that the samples truly represent the mine, and are not merely "show assays."

This work having been accomplished, it was decided to equip the property with a power plant. Accordingly, in March of 1898 the following machinery was purchased :—One 10-drill Ingersoll-Sergeant Air Compressor, with drills, &c. ; one Lidgerwood hoist ; one Knowles sinking pump ; one Cameron station pump ; two duplex pumps for water and other uses ; two 60 horse power boilers ; one feed water heater ; one electric light plant ; together with a half-mile of pipe, cars, buckets, track rails, &c., &c., necessary to install a complete plant. The cost of plant and building completed was $25,000.00.

In September, 1898, work was begun on a shaft located near the southern end line of the claim, on the vein, near the hanging wall side. This shaft, which will be the main working shaft of the mine, is a double compartment one, each compartment being 4½ x 5 feet in the clear. It is heavily timbered throughout with 12 x 12 inch timbers, and at present is 215 feet deep. The man-way is so arranged as to guard against any possible accident, there being platforms placed every 15 feet, and inclined ladders leading from platform to platform, with guard rails to prevent falling.

At the 200 foot level a station 16 x 20 feet, all in ore, has been cut out. Cross-cuts have been run from this station about 100 feet on either side to prove the ore body. A drift has been started to the south to explore the Primrose ground, and another to the north to connect with the old workings. As the drift is some 175 feet deeper than the bottom of the winze,

BRITISH COLUMBIA COPPER CO.—Continued.

an upraise will be needful to connect, which upraise will furnish ample ventilation, as well as a means of escape in case of accident in the shaft. The northern drift is now advanced some 200 feet, and is being extended at the rate of six feet daily. The ore from the station and drifts is excellent, and better than that found on the higher levels, and shows no signs of giving out.

Since the above was written, the shaft has been extended to 325 feet, the north drift on 200 level has been run 700 feet (still being extended). Connections made by upraise to meet foot of old winze, thus affording excellent ventilation. Numerous cross-cuts to prove the ore body have been driven, and a 700 feet drainage tunnel is now being run. Drifting to south of shaft has been done about 150 feet. All this work has proved conclusively the certain existence of an ore body of great dimensions. A very heavy mining plant (described elsewhere) is now under construction, capable of an output of 300 tons daily. The Company has also under construction a smelter at Anaconda, B.C , having an initial capacity of 300 tons daily. The amount of money expended to date is nearly $250,000.00.

MINING PLANT.

The mining plant at date is as follows :—

Boilers—Two 16′ x 66′ 100 h.p. each ; two 80 h.p.

Air Compressor—One 18 x 24 Ingersoll Sergeant, straight line, 8 drill capacity ; one Corliss compound condensing, 22 x 40 x 48 ; 35 drill Ingersoll Sergeant, built by the James Cooper Manufacturing Co.

Drills—17 in place, Ingersoll Sergeant and Rand.

Hoisting—One, cyl. 8 x 10 in., single drum ; one Corliss valve, double drum, 20 x 42 cyl , diameter drum 6 ft. Also two auxiliary hoists for winzes, &c.

Pumps—One Knowles plunger, one Norther duplex.
Ore Breaker—One small Gates for sampling.
Lighting—One 50-light Edison plant.
Output—4,000 to 5,000 tons from development.

BROOKFIELD MINING COMPANY, Limited.

Incorporated 18th January, 1897. Authorized Capital, $500,000, in shares of a value of $50.00.

Directors :

Wilbur L. Libbey, President.
Elijah H. Harding. G. A. Spink.

Mine Office : W. L. Libbey, President and Manager, North Brookfield, Queen's Co., N.S. ; G. A. Spink, Secretary-Treasurer.

BROOKFIELD MINING CO.—Continued.

Owns and operates a gold property containing 104 areas at North Brookfield, Queen's County, Province of Nova Scotia. Opened by shafts and incline. Equipped with 20-stamp mill and chlorination plant (Thies process) having a capacity of 12 tons daily. Output :—

1895.....	2,975	ozs.	11	dwt.	15	grs.	from 4,242	tons rock milled.
1896.....	4,667	"	10	"	15	"	" 5,351	" "
1897.....	3,906	"	18	"	00	"	" 9,712	" "
1898.....	2,659	"	00	"	00	"	" 8,020	" "
1899	3,125	"	06	"	00	"	" 9,568	" "

Since the property was acquired by the present owners there have been extracted 45,500 tons, and the total value of the gold yield (up to 15th May, 1900) has been $381,000.

Generally the method of treating the ore is by stamping the ore wet, passing the pulp over electro silver plated copper plates and then saving the sulphurets by means of the Improved Triumph Concentrators. The resulting concentrates are roasted in single hearth reverbatory furnaces, and then subjected to barrel chlorination by the Thies process—a process without patents, which is used with many adaptations by a large number of successful mines in the mining regions of the United States and other parts of the world.

The mill, with power and capacity for 40 stamps, at present fitted with 20, is placed directly over the working shaft. The shaft is perpendicular for 100 feet and then dips south to the depth of 400 feet at an angle of 23° cutting the pay chute on the fissure vein which has given to Brookfield its yield of gold. The shaft also dips north, cutting a large main lead at about the same angle, thus enabling the products of both leads to be hoisted to one deck on the top of the mill. The ore is hoisted to the iron-clad deck by a double cylinder steam hoisting engine placed on the ground floor of the mill, the whole arrangement being such that the engine-man hoists and dumps the self-acting skip of one ton capacity without assistance from the deck-man. The ore is shovelled from the deck into a 10 x 15 Dodge rock breaker placed below the level of the deck, whence it is fed through chutes into any desired ore bin. A waste rock car runs beneath the deck to take waste over a tramway elevated 50 feet high. In fact, although this mill is in a low swampy place the most ample elevation has been given, by means of a massive stone foundation, for the concentrators below the stamps and for the deposit for years of both waste rock and tailings. On the lower floor are two sixty-horse power boilers, the main engine, the hoisting engine, 5 drill air compressor, 20 stamps with 14 foot silver plates and a large amalgamating room fitted up with hot and cold water, panning tubs, iron sheathed table to handle amalgam set retort, smelting furnace, and clean-up barrel.

BROOKFIELD MINING CO.—Continued.

The whole building, including the large concentrator room, is heated with the exhaust steam and is lighted by two 15 K. W. dynamos, which likewise transmit power for the chlorination and furnaces houses. The stamps are 900 pounds stamps run on a 5 to 6 inch drop, 92 to the minute; 30 mesh wire screen is used. The mortars are narrow, single discharge, the latter being about 8 inches. The concentration is done on eight Improved Triumph Concentrators 4 x 12 feet with smooth rubber belts. (This machine was patented by Mr. W. A. Sanders, late manager of the Equitable Mining Co., at Caribou Gold Mines, Nova Scotia, and by him sold to the Joshua Hendy Machine Co., of San Francisco). They are set at an inclination of 2½ inches in 12 feet and receive 230 shakes per minute. The load is distributed over the endless rubber belt which travels about four feet per minute, at a depth ot abont 5-16 of an inch and of about the consistency of paint. Great care is necessary to keep even speed and not to allow pulp to become too thick or too thin. These two points, added to the absolute necessity for cleanliness, are the three most important points in running the machines, and, it may be added, most difficult to obtain. From the concentrating room the sulphurets are hauled on the tramways by electric power to the furnace house. Here there are three single hearth reverberatory furnaces each 8 x 70 feet, with a capacity of two tons each per twenty-four hours. Each furnace is worked by two men to a shift of twelve hours. These concentrates contain about 28 per cent. of sulphur and 16 per cent. of arsenic, practically all of which is eliminated in roasting. The ore, when cooked, is run on to a brick cooling floor, whence, when cooled, it is elevated by chain bucket elevator to the top of a 5-storey frame building containing four chlorination barrels, 16 filtering tanks, four storage tanks, 16 precipitating tanks, two settling tanks, two acid tanks and one tank in which to make ferrous sulphate. The ore is discharged from the elevators into cars containing one ton each, wheeled along over the desired barrel and dumped through a hopper into the steel barrel 60 inches long, 42 inches in diameter and lined with lead 12 pounds to the square foot. The entire charge consists of 125 gallons water, 15 lbs. chloride of lime, then the ore and last 30 lbs. of sulphuric acid 66° Beaume. The barrel is at once hermetically closed and revolved at twenty revolutions per minutes for five hours. The barrel is then discharged through a lead-lined half-circle in the floor to a filter tank on the floor below. There are four of these lead-lined filter tanks to each barrel, each being 6 x 8 feet by 18 inches deep in front and 17 inches back. The bottoms are covered by specially made mineral tiles 8 x 12 inches, perforated, and having 1½ inch gutters underneath. On top of these is a rack 1¼ inch slats 4 inches high and 6 inches apart. Three sizes of quartz, from ½ inch to ordinary gravel, are placed in the rack for the filter. Before emptying the barrel, sufficient clean water is let into the filter

BROOKFIELD MINING CO.—Continued.

to cover the gravel. This acts as a cushion to receive the pulp. Then the barrel is dumped, the contents striking on a wooden float to prevent disarranging the filter bed. The pulp is then washed three times with clear water, tests being made with ferrous sulphate to determine when the chloride of gold is all out of the pulp. The resulting solution is conveyed through lead pipes to the stock tanks on the floor below and there retained until it is desired to precipitate the gold. It may be here remarked that all the tanks in this building are lead-lined, except the 16 precipitating tanks, which are made of Florida cypress and coated several times with an acid-proof paint. When it is desired to precipitate, the solution is drawn down to the tanks, which are eight feet in diameter and three feet high. Each tank is provided with three outlets, one 18 inches from the bottom, and another 1 inch, and the third in the bottom. About eight or ten buckets of the ferrous sulphate is added to each tank of liquor and thoroughly stirred, then the whole is allowed to settle for three or four days, the gold being precipitated in the form of a brown powder on the bottom of the tank. The solution is drawn off through the two upper outlets, opening one after the other to prevent stirring up.

The remainder is swept out through the bottom hole and placed in a small settling tank 2 x 2 x 4 feet and allowed to stand 24 hours. The supernatant liquor is then carefully syphoned off and the precipitate filtered on paper, dried, mixed with one half its weight of bicarbonate of soda and glass borax and then smelted; the resulting brick averaging .980 fine. The solution drawn from the precipitating tanks in every case is run through a sawdust filter, which every few months is subjected to chlorination to get any gold that may be in it.

So far as the Brookfield ores go chlorination is a success, and there is every reason to believe that many, if not most, Nova Scotia ores could be more profitably worked if concentrators were introduced with subsequent chlorination in view. After the character of an ore is definitely determined and the amount of chemicals necessary to use per ton of ore is settled, the process is a very simple one, which is a special advantage to a country like Nova Scotia, where there are no men in the line of chlorination who combine theory and practice.

The plans and specifications for the roasting and chlorination plant were furnished by Dr. Adolph Thies of the Haile Gold Mine, Lancaster County, South Carolina, who is a thoroughly educated chemist and metallurgist with some 40 years of actual experience in gold mining in various parts of the world, and from him also were obtained many of the most useful ideas in fitting up the mill.

BURLEY GOLD MINING COMPANY, OF OTTAWA Limited.

Incorporated under the Laws of Ontario, 1897. Authorised Capital $1,000,000, in shares of $1.00.

Directors :

Levi Crannell.	F. P. Bronson.	John Maclaren.
E. Seybold.	W. A. Clark.	W. G. Bronson.
	A. W. Fraser.	

Head Office : A. W. Fraser, Secretary, Ottawa, Ont.

Mine Office : Rat Portage, Ont.

Owns and is developing Mining Locations D 193 A, Part D. 193, and 271 P, in Bald Indian Bay, Lake of the Woods, Ontario. An excellent description of the sinking of the company's shaft under the water adjacent to the Sultana Gold Mine is given in a paper read before the Canadian Mining Institute, from which we quote :—

"The north east boundary of the Burley Gold Mining Company's location is about 700 feet from the Sultana shaft.

"At a distance of 165 feet S.W. of this boundary, or 865 feet S.W. of the Sultana shaft, a cross section was obtained of the deposit by three diamond drill borings, to locate the position of the proposed shaft on the Burley water location. There being, however, insufficient clay covering the rock-bed of the lake at this point to ensure a perfectly water-tight seal, a diver was employed to carefully examine the bottom, and finally a location was found having a covering of from ten to fifteen feet of fine plastic blue clay over the rock, 56 feet to the southwest of the point where the borings were put down. It was at first intended to sink a crib 60 feet square on the outside and 40 feet on the inside, using an inner caisson for a watertight compartment in which to commence sinking the shaft and then to carry a steel lining from a depth of 20 feet in the rock up to the deck of same, and afterwards to build a wall of concrete masonry round the shaft which would be carried up to the same level. The space between this wall and the inner walls of crib to be braced strongly together with timbers and filled with rock. Owing, however, to unexpected delays, the lateness of the fall season and the stormy weather to be expected at that time, and the fact that we were at the last moment unable to secure any land in the immediate neighbourhood on which to frame the crib, our plans had to be changed. It was then decided to build a water-tight caisson on the Queen Bee Island, about one mile away from the proposed site of shaft. A good sloping beach of sand was selected in a sheltered bay, ways were laid down, and the work

BURLEY COMPANY—Continued.

of building the caisson commenced. Its dimensions are 60 feet square on the outside, 40 feet on the inside (leaving a box space all round about 10 feet wide for the rock ballast to be used to sink it), and 24 feet high. It was strongly ribbed and braced and sheeted throughout with eight inch square timbers, the whole bolted and spiked together in the strongest possible manner, the heavy eight inch sheeting being caulked and pitched right up to deck. Valves were provided inside the caisson to admit water, as it was known that the structure could not contain sufficient weight of rock to sink it without this addition. The time occupied in building the caisson was something under two months. At the end of November, 1897, it was safely launched and towed by steam tugs to the proposed site of shaft, and a few days later it was frozen hard and fast into position by the ice. Shortly after this the caisson was filled with rock and sunk to the bed of lake. To make doubly sure an inner coffer-dam was constructed inside the hollow square of the caisson. The water was then pumped out with a powerful centrifugal pump, and the clay inside the inner coffer-dam was excavated down to bed-rock. The shaft was then excavated the full size of the inner coffer-dam, 12 feet into the solid rock. A strong water-tight shaft-casing formed of timbers eight inches square was carried up to the deck platform of caisson, which had previously been raised six feet higher to be safely above flood watermark of the lake. Behind this casing and under its foot, careful sealing with the rock was made by calking with oakum and filling in with hydraulic cement ; the remainder of this space was then filled in with concrete up to some feet above the surface of the rock-bed of the lake.

"From this point upward to platform the space between shaft-casing and coffer dam was filled in with puddled clay. The space still left between the inner coffer-dam and inside walls of caisson was filled in with clay and rock, after being securely framed and braced with timbers. The platform on top was decked in the usual way, and on this platform are erected the temporary buildings containing the machinery and plant of the mine, and a temporary pit-head framing. The sinking plant and machinery consist of one Ingersoll-Sergeant air compressor and three rock drills ; one 80 h.p. boiler ; one Ingersoll 8 x 10 inch duplex double drum steam hoist ; one portable steam derrick hoist ; one direct-acting steam centrifrugal pump, and some ordinary sinking pumps. The shaft is 6 feet x 12 feet in the inside, and is now down to a depth of 190 feet. At a depth of 107 feet down a cross-cut level was driven S.E. towards the shore as a test, and as expected crossed a lense of auriferous quartz eight feet wide, 35 feet from the shaft. The shaft was continued down to a depth of 140 feet when quartz was again struck, showing visible gold in places.

CANADA COALS AND RAILWAY CO., Limited.

Incorporated by Act of the Legislature of Nova Scotia, 1892. Capital Stock, $750,000. Bonds, $750,000.

Directors :

S. Finlay, President,

Wm. Hanson. | S. H. Ewing. | E. W. Wilson.
A. F. Gault. | E. Hanson. | R. Wilson Smith.

Mines Office : Robert Archibald, Gen. Manager, Joggins Mines, N.S.

Head Office : 157, St. James Street, Montreal.

Formed to mine, quarry, work, win and prepare for sale, by any process, and to carry, sell, and deal in coal, iron, and other minerals, etc. The Company controls an area of 15 square miles, upon which is situated the Joggins Colliery, at Joggins Mines, in the County of Cumberland, Province of Nova Scotia.

COAL DISPOSALS.

	1892. Tons.	1893. Tons.	1894. Tons.	1895. Tons.	1896. Tons.	1897. Tons.	1898. Tons.	1899. Tons.
New Brunswick	41,553	48,750	56,558	55,435	30,782	45,409	46,911	42,260
Nova Scotia	5,817	10,793	11,894	9,624	4,638	7,463	4 293	3,923
Quebec	16,497	23,774	15,800	20,371	13,260	16,409	10,432	10,395
United States	395	248	7,347	2,457	555	....	....	....
P.E. Island	....	....	401	418	118	....	....	....
Employes, &c	4,905	7,685	10,029	13,381	7,202	4,716	5,980	6,365
	69,167	91,250	102,031	101,686	56,555	74,080	67 616	62,943

Colliery eleven miles from Maccan Station, on the main line of the Intercolonial Railway, connected by a standard gauge railway ; also one mile from Joggins wharf, on Chignecto Bay, connected by tramway. Rolling stock comprises two locomotives, four passenger coaches, 30 box and flat cars, etc

Seam from 6 ft. to 8½ ft. worked ; coal from 4 ft. to 5½ ft. ; clay in centre seam from 1 ft. to 3 ft. ; dip, 17° ; slopes, 2,700 ft. and 2,500 ft. respectively.

System of working—Longwall.

No 3 slope—Ventilation by open fan 14 ft. dia. x 3 ft. 2 in. broad ; No. 2 slope, furnace.

Lamps—Anton, all open lights.

Winding engines No. 2 slope—One double 18 inch. x 42 in. geared 3 to 1 ; one 15 in. x 30 in. operating saw mill ; one 14 in. x 24 in. hauls empty cars from pier to pit ; one double 3 in. x 10 in. used in sinking , one 5 in. x 10 in., and one 7 x 16 in ; at No. III. slope, one 17 in. cylinder x 36 in. stroke.

Haulage engine (tail rope) 10 in. cylinder and 12 in. stroke.

Pumps—One Burrell-Johnston, one Cameron, and one Northey ; one Northey on service, one Jeanesville.

Screens—Six in use.

Boilers—No. II. slope, 8 double flue 3 ft. x 30 ft. long, and two 5 ft. dia. and 30 ft. long ; No. III. slope, 2 double flue Lancashire boilers 7ft. dia. and 30 ft. long.

Employees—Above ground, 72 ; below, 179—total, 251.

CANADA IRON FURNACE CO., Limited.

Incorporated by Dominion charter under date 29th November, 1899. Authorised Capital, $200,000. Increased 13th August, 1893, to $300,000.

Directors :

P. H. Griffin, Buffalo, N.Y., President.

G. E. Drummond, Montreal.
T. J. Drummond, Montreal.
A. F. Gault, Montreal.
J. T. McCall, Montreal.
George Gudewill, New York.

Hon. T. Guilford Smith, Buffalo, Vice-President.

Head Office : G. E. Drummond, Managing Director and Treasurer, Canada Life Building, St. James Street, Montreal.

Works : John J. Drummond, M.E., General Supt., Radnor Forges, Que., and Midland, Ont.

Formed to acquire and work mineral and wood lands in the Province of Quebec and elsewhere in the Dominion of Canada, and to manufacture special high-class charcoal iron, similar to and competitive in quality to that of Sweden.

Ore Deposits.—The company at present owns an area of 100,000 acres of bog ore rights in the district of Champlain, St. Maurice, Three Rivere, Vaudreuil, Joliette, St. Ambrose de Kildare, Point du Lac, Gentilly, and Becancour, including the important deposits (supposed to be the largest of like nature in the world) of lake ore in Lac-a-la-Tortue and Lac-au-Sables.

Lake ore is raised principally at Lac-a-la-Tortue, where a steam dredge of a capacity of 50 tons a day is employed. The deposits vary somewhat in analysis ; some of the bog ores used by the company being as low as .080 sulphur and .042 phosphorus.

The lake iron ore is found scattered over the bottom of the lake in an unctuous light colored mud made up of decayed vegetable matter. The ore does not appear to be found deeper than 12 or 18 in. below the surface of the bottom, and is most plentiful in the upper parts of the mud. It occurs in the form of porons, flat rounded concretions, very irregular in color. The concretions vary from ¼ to 12 in. in diameter, and from ¼ to 2 in. in thickness, and closely resemble the dried excrement of cattle, The country surrounding Lac-a-la-Tortue is almost as flat, being a great sandy plain underlain by stratified clays, and covered in many places by extensive swamps. The underlying sands are highly impregnated with oxide of iron derived from the decomposition of the rocks of the neighbourhood, which are highly charged with titaniferous iron ore. The iron in these sands is leached out by the action of acids formed, and fresh ore is being constantly

CANADA IRON FURNACE CO.—Continued.

formed, so much so that paying quantities of ore have been obtained from parts of the lake bottom which had been worked over thoroughly only a few years previously. As the lake is quite shallow and the depth increases slowly from the shore, the whole bottom can be worked over by the dredge belonging to the company. The dredge is of the endless chain pattern, with four rows of buckets. The buckets bring up the ore mixed with large quantities of mud, which they empty into a long cylindrical sieve, having rows of water jets inside. The sieve is slowly rotated and the ore tumbling through is washed clean and discharged on scows moored alongside, and then towed to the railway at the west end of the lake. The company has lowered the level of the water several feet, exposing a wide margin of the deposit, which is worked by hand. This is shovelled into round iron sieves, and the ore washed out and made into heaps along the shore. The bog iron ore, found all over the country, on either side of the St. Lawrence about Three Rivers, was formed in the same manner as those of Lac Tortue, and are often of great extent. It is found in patches near the surface of the soil, and varies in thickness from a few inches to several feet.

Furnace Stack (at Radnor Forges, (Que).—Height, 40 feet ; bosh, 8 feet diameter ; crucible 5 feet diameter ; height of bosh line from hearth, 11 feet ; 4 tuyeres of 3½ dia ; crucible and bosh from mantle ring down is encased and protected with a Russell Wheel and Foundry Co. water jacket ; furnace top is provided with a bell and hopper, capacity of which is twenty-five bushels.

Hot Blast Stove—This is of the Pipe Pattern, with a combustion chamber below. Dimensions are : Length, 24 feet ; height, 18 feet ; width, 9 feet 6 in. ; 68 openings between combustion chamber and pipe chamber above.

Steam Power—Consists of four steam boilers, each four feet dia. by 25 feet long, with two 18-inch flues ; shells are of ⅜ inch plate and double rivetted ; all boilers connected with a brick chimney 75 feet high, and are all bricked separately, and arranged to fire with either wood or gas ; gas connections are made so that boilers can be worked in batteries of 2 each or more, and one or two can be laid off for repairs or cleaning at any time.

Water Power—The River au Lard, which flows through the property, affords the company a most valuable developed water power directly at the furnace. At this point there is a fall of 27 feet, and here the company use a "New America" wheel, affording power, and also keeping the water jackets constantly supplied. In addition to this fall there are 3 other separate falls situated within 300 yards of the furnace, giving an additional aggregate of 30 feet fall.

Blowing Engines—New Weimer blowing engine, size 16 x 48 x 30, set up on a solid stone foundation, which rests on a limestone bottom. This

CANADA IRON FURNACE CO.—Continued.

engine is provided with a patent water heater and a Scanlan patent wind receiver and heater, capable of raising the temperature of wind to about 200 degrees Fah. before entering the hot blast stove.

Auxiliary Blowing Engines—These are of the horizontal type, with two cylinders, each 40 inch diameter by 46 inch stroke, and are geared to be driven either by a horizontal steam engine of 14 x 20 inch cylinder or by water power. These engines are complete with their own wind receiver and pipes, and are so arranged that they can be used in case of an accident to or a shut down of the Weimer engine. They deliver about 2,100 cubic feet of air per minute, with a pressure of 4½ lbs. The whole is set up in an engine house entirely separate from the Weimer, and is isolated from the latter and the boiler house.

Steam Pumps—One Blake Duplex pump, 12 x 7 x 12 ; one Holly boiler feed pump, one Niagara boiler feed pump, one Northey volume pump.

Force Pumps—One horizontal force pump, 1 double acting plunger force pump. All the above steam and force pumps are so connected that they can be used either on the furnace water jackets, tuyeres, for general fire purposes, or for boiler feed. All the suction pipes in connection with the new engine-house are laid through a stone tunnel, which leads from engine house to river, and are always beyond the action of frost, and so arranged that alterations or repairs can be made at any time, as the tunnel is large enough to allow a man to pass or work.

Hoisting Power—This consists of a crane pattern double cylinder hoisting engine ; size of cylinders, 8 x 10 inch. This engine is connected with two hoisting cages, having a lift of 15 feet from floor of weigh house to floor of top house.

Charcoal Kilns—Radnor Forges battery consists of : Seven rectangular kilns, capacity 55 cords each ; seven beehive pattern kilns, capacity 55 cords each. Grand Piles Battery consists of : Fourteen beehive pattern kilns, capacity 55 cords each ; Lac au Sable, six beehive kilns, capacity 50 cords each. Others in course of construction. Charcoal also made and supplied from pits in the Swedish manner. The buildings and real estate in connection with the entire plant is the property of the company in fee simple.

Wood Lands—Freehold and royalty rights on hardwood lands extending throughout the country north of Radnor Forges, and comprising some thousands of acres. The supply of wood is practically inexhaustible, the company's location for charcoal kilns at Grandes Piles securing to them the "key" of the St. Maurice river, and practical control of most valuable hardwood lands on either bank of the river for 70 miles of the navigable waters of the St. Maurice. The wood is principally hard maple, birch, and beech. Assembly Bill No. 21, session 1895, Quebec Legislature, entitled :

CANADA IRON FURNACE CO.—Continued.

"An Act respecting Colonization in certain parts of this Province, and for promoting the Mining Industry therein," reserves for the sole purposes of the Canada Iron Furnace Co., Limited, 30,000 acres (part of a township) of hardwood lands, thus further guaranteeing the company a sure constant supply of fuel.

Limestone—The furnace is built upon one of the best limestone quarries in the Province of Quebec (the property of the company), and from this the necessary flux is quarried at a distance of not more than 60 yards from the furnace stack. The company is therefore assured of a constant supply of this necessary material at the minimum cost.

Blue Clay.—On the east side of the limestone quarry, and about 150 yards from the furnace, is a magnificent bed of blue clay, averaging about 12 feet in depth.

Sand—Directly in the rear of the furnace, and on the property, is a large bank of sand, suitable for use on the cast house floor.

MIDLAND PLANT.

The Canada Iron Furnace Company's blast furnace plant at Midland, Ontario, is situated on the shore of Midland Bay, immediately opposite the town, with a perfectly sheltered harbour, safe at all seasons of the year. The property upon which the furnace is built is about 100 acres in extent, with a splendid water front on the bay, the works being erected in immediate proximity to the water. The furnace water front will be available for ves els of large size, and will be about 450 feet long, with a depth of water alongside (when dredging operations now in progress are completed) of 21 feet 6 inches. The wood wharf in front of the charcoal kilns will have a length of from 800 to 1200 feet. The docks will be fitted with Brown elevators of modern type that will unload the ore and other necessary material from the vessels and deliver directly into the stockhouse.

Furnace—The furnace is 65 ft. x 12 ft., and capable of producing from 100 to 150 gross tons of iron per day. The furnace, with hoist, water jackets, and all fittings, is modern in every respect.

Hot Blast Stoves—There are three stoves, 16 ft. diameter x 65 ft. high, known as two-pass stoves. They are first-class in every respect, including fittings, the whole resting upon a large and substantial stone foundation, laid in cement.

Furnace Cast House—40 ft. wide x 150 ft. long, the floor of which is 5 ft. above yard level. Walls entirely of brick (heavily built) 20 feet high, with roof of steel.

Steam Hoist—The usual crane pattern elevator engine.

Boilers—Eight 50 h.p. flue boilers supply steam for all requirements.

Boiler house—Consists of iron columns, with steel roof. Between columns is built in with brick work, and boiler house is erected immediately

CANADA IRON FURNACE CO.—Continued.

adjoining the engine room, so that the engineer on duty can at all times have boilers under his eye.

Engine House—Brick Structure, with fireproof roofing. Building is provided with steel I beams for the purpose of handling any portion of the engines or machinery situated in the building.

Blowing Engines—Made by the Ragor Machine Co., of Columbus, Ohio, are first class in every respect, each one being capable of supplying in itself sufficient blast to the furnace. They are thoroughly well finished and fitted out with all requirements, including patent water heaters for boiler feed.

Pumps—There are two large duplex pumps for circulation and fire purposes. One duplex for boiler feed purposes. All pumps are more than ample for requirements.

Chimney—Is built of steel 10 ft. diameter, 170 ft. high. The foundation is built of stone 20 ft. high and is exceptionally strong. Chimney is first class in every respect, and is lined with firebrick. Inside diameter, 8 ft. 6 in.

Workshop—A brick building 30 ft. x 60 ft. One end contains blacksmith's shop, separated from the machine and carpenter shops by an 8in. brick partition wall. In the blacksmith shop is situated a locomotive-type boiler, with engine attached, for the purpose of providing power for the shops, also for heating same in winter if furnace should be shut down. The remainder of building will be used for machine shop and carpenter shop, and in the latter is situated necessary wood-working machines, such as saw table, jig saw, and buzz planer. Machine shop is also equipped with the usual tools required for furnace use, such as pipe cutting and screwing machines, lathe and drilling machines, iron sawing machines for cutting samples, &c.

Office—Is situated immediately above the works on the hill-top, where a complete view can be had of the total plant. In this building are situated all the offices, as well as chemical laboratory, &c.

Water Tank—Steel tank 12 ft. diameter. 40 ft. high, situated immediately above the office on the highest point of the adjacent hill and about 70 ft. above the water level. The present intention is to pump all water for requirements to this tank, and supply furnace and buildings generally directly from the tank, the total water supply for plant being taken from the bay immediately in front of the works.

Charcoal Kilns—Consist of 65 cord kilns, and are built in a double row, parallel and in close proximity to the water front. Each kiln is built on a solid stone foundation. Between two rows of kilns will run a wooden trestle, with railway, for the purpose of delivering loaded cars to the kilns.

CANADA IRON FURNACE CO.—Continued.

Scales—The yard is provided with modern railway scale, of full capacity. Stock-house is equipped with the usual six beam scale.

Stock Shed for Ore—This building is about 80 feet by 200 feet, and is provided with trestle work for railway cars, also an overhanging roof facing water front for the purpose of permitting the Brown elevator to deliver ore underneath the roof. The foundation is of stone, with suitable superstructure.

Railway—The Company's Railway, which connects with the line of the Grand Trunk Railway at the edge of the furnace property, extends from one end of same to the other, and is owned and controlled by the company.

Midland as a location for the furnace is unsurpassed, being in very close touch, by direct water route, with the iron mines of Lake Superior, and the furnace can draw its supplies with equal facility from either the Canadian or American mines. Vessels plying from Lake Superior to Midland can do almost double service, as against boats plying to Lake Erie and Lake Ontario ports. Midland is also splendidly situated for serving the Ontario and Eastern markets with iron products. The following table will show how well placed Midland is (in comparison with other Georgian Bay ports) with regard to serving eastern points :—

Distance from Midland to Montreal via Grand Trunk Railway ..... 383 miles

Distance from Owen Sound to Montreal by Canadian Pacific Railway..... 460 miles

OUTPUT 1893-4-5-6.

	1893.	1894.	1895.	1896.
Ore Raised....	18,848 tons (short)	20,648 tons (short)	16,023 net tons	24,713 net tons
Charcoal Made	750,000 bush'ls	756,000 bush'ls	651,361 bush'ls	630,000 bush'ls
Charcoal Iron manufactured	7,422 tons (short)	7,900 tons	6,598 tons	5,602 net tons
Ore charged ..	16,700 tons ...	17,500 tons ...	.....	13,725 net tons
Fuel Charged.	750,000 bush'ls	750,000 bush'ls	.....	557,400 bush'ls
Flux Charged.	1,680 tons	1,750 tons	1,500 tons	1,415 net tons

OUTPUT 1897-8-9.

	1897.	1898.	1899.
Ore Raised	20,041 net tons....	14,400 net tons....	15,500 net tons....
Charcoal Made...	836,000 bushels....	580,100 bushels....	770,600 bushels ...
Limestone mined	2,229 net tons. ...	1,432 net tons.....	1,650 net tons.....
Charcoal Iron made.....	8,512 net tons.....	6,040 net tons.....	$6083\frac{630}{2000}$ tons .....

Campaign in 1899 for nine months only.

CANADA PETROLEUM CO., Limited.

Registered 1899. Authorised Capital, £300,000, in shares of £1.

Directors :

Sir W. H. Bailey, J.P., Chairman.

Malcolm Guthrie.	J. Sparks Dewhurst, J.P.	A. Lord, J.P.
Walter G. Bagnall.	George Carr Glyn.	James Foley.

Head Office : 120 Bishopsgate Street Within, London, E.C.

CANADIAN OFFICE :
Mr. A. B. Walker, Gaspe, Que.

This company has been formed to acquire valuable rights and privileges from the owners of very extensive and proved petroleum fields in the oil-bearing region of Gaspe, Province of Quebec, Canada, with a view to supplying high flash illuminating or lamp oil and petroleum products to Great Britain, the Dominion of Canada, and elsewhere. Such owners possess about 38,000 acres of freehold land and perpetual mining rights over a further 5,000 acres. The following are the rights and privileges acquired :

(*a*) The sole right in perpetuity to lay pipe-lines over the whole or any part of the freehold lands of the Petroleum Oil Trust and the Belgian Company and the Irish Proprietary Company, or any lands over which any of the three companies has mining rights in perpetuity.

(*b*) One hundred acres of freehold land in fee simple, free from encumbrances, to be selected from any part of the said lands belonging to the Oil Trust, in such portions as and when required by the company for the purpose of erecting thereon a refinery or refineries.

(*c*) One hundred acres of freehold land in fee simple, free from encumbrances, to be selected from any part of the said lands belonging to or which may belong to the Oil Trust, in such portions and as and when required by the company for the purpose of erecting and constructing storage, oil, or other tanks.

(*d*) The right in perpetuity to erect and remove derricks, tanks, workmen's houses, stables, and other buildings, and drill or sink wells upon any portion of the said freehold land belonging to the Oil Trust, or over which they shall for the time being have the mining right in perpetuity, and any well so drilled or sunk and the products therefrom shall be and become the property of the company. And in addition the company shall forthwith become the owners of ten acres of freehold land belonging to the Oil Trust, surrounding each such derrick so erected and well so sunk or drilled, but nevertheless the provisions in this paragraph (*d*) shall not in any way prejudice the right of the Oil Trust to sell or dispose of or otherwise deal with the whole or any part of the lands or mining rights belonging to the Oil Trust, provided that any lands, wells, or products actually acquired under this paragraph by the company before the contract for such sale,

CANADA PETROLEUM CO.—Continued.

disposition, or dealing is entered into, shall not be or be deemed comprised therein unless with the company's concurrence.

(*e*) The sole right in perpetuity on any lands belonging to the Oil Trust, or over which it has or shall have the mining rights in perpetuity as aforesaid, to refine crude petroleum and manufacturing and lubricating oil and otherwise deal with the products thereof.

(*f*) The right to obtain in perpetuity from the Oil Trust, the Belgian Company, and the Irish Proprietary Company the supply of the whole of the output of crude petroleum that may be obtained from the wells now sunk on the property of any of the three companies, or which may hereafter be sunk thereon, except such oil as any of the three companies may at any time require for the purpose of its works, but so that the company shall pay for such crude petroleum the current market price within two calendar months from the date of each supply, and that none of the said three companies shall be bound to supply to the company any specified lot of petroleum for the time being actually gotten, which the company shall for twenty-one days after receiving notice from such company of the same being gotten, refuse or omit to purchase the same.

(*g*) The free use in perpetuity of the wharves of Gaspé Basin, the property of the Oil Trust, for the purpose of the exportation or importation of goods and merchandise and petroleum or its products.

(*h*) If the company fail to purchase the oil after the expiration of the twenty-one days' notice referred to in the preceding clause (*f*), the company shall, at the request of any of the said three companies, convey such oil through their pipe-lines to such place or places to which the pipe-line or lines may be laid, as such company may direct, at such price per barrel and upon such terms as may hereafter be agreed upon, and in case of dispute by arbitration, this right of the said three companies shall also at their request be extended to any company or companies or persons who shall have acquired or may hereafter acquire any lands or rights from them.

(*i*) The sole right to exploit and work any existing wells of the Oil Trust for three years from April 17, 1899, on paying to them two-thirds of all oil obtained from such wells, which said two-thirds shall be sold to the company at the current market price.

(*j*) The option to purchase all or any parts of the said lands if unsold by the Oil Trust, at a price (cash and shares) to be settled by arbitration in case the parties differ, except 10 acres of land surrounding each well now or hereafter to be sunk or drilled by the Oil Trust.

DIRECTORS' INTERIM REPORT.

Dated 5th January, 1900.

"Immediately after the Company was registered the Managing Director, Mr. W. G. Bagnall, proceeded to Canada to make arrangements

CANADA PETROLEUM CO – Continued.

for the exploitation of the Company's properties. Mr. W. G. Bagnall was fortunate in securing the services of Mr. A. B. Walker, an independent, thoroughly experienced, and highly recommended petroleum expert, who had much to do with the successful development of the well-known Pennsylvania Oil-fields, and they together surveyed the Gaspé property, and formed a very high opinion of its resources with regard to the production of petroleum.

"In consequence of their reports the Board authorised the construction of a pipe line from the wells to the central depot, and also gave instructions for the purchase of the plant for a refinery.

"In consequence of a "car famine" in Pennsylvania it was found impossible to get pipes for the line shipped until after a delay of six or seven weeks, and they arrived on the ground too late to be of use this season. In fact, the laying of the lines to the refinery site—11 miles—is only just complete, and there remains another 10 miles to the harbour still to be replaced in position, the same can be completed before the refined oil is ready for shipment.

"We have also pleasure in stating that the refinery plant is being rapidly delivered, and should be erected early next spring.

"The sinking of wells was started immediately on Mr. Bagnall's visit, by the advice and under the supervision of the oil expert, Mr. A. B. Walker, and this work has been pushed forward all summer with, rapidity, and will be continued without interruption. In the neighbourhood of No. 27 Well, which is regarded by the Petroleum Oil Trust as their best well, orders were given to sink six additional wells, two of which, namely, well 34 and well 35 have struck oil, and are pumping at from 1570 feet to 1582 feet from the surface, being the depth at which Mr. A. B. Walker, the oil expert, advised us we were likely to strike oil, and this circumstance we regard as a favourable indication for the future. At the other wells near the derricks are either built or in course of erection. Instructions have also been given for sinking eight new wells. Captain Dewhurst informs us that the distance between No. 11 (a Petroleum Oil Trust well showing traces of oil) and No. 36 is about 10½ miles. This fact tends to show that the oil fields cover a wide area. Captain Dewhurst also advises us that he saw on the property about 12 wells, all showing decided indications of petroluem, and at well 31 the oil was forcing its way through the plug with which this well had been stopped.

"We have had to expend a considerable amount of capital since the formation of the Company, and unexpected delays have arisen in counection both with regard to the laying of the pipe line and the erection of the refinery, yet we trust to see next spring many wells sunk, and the refinery in operation.

"In the near future we hope to report to you that further substantial progress has been made.

"Pending the completion of the pipe line and refinery, the company has not yet taken over the working of the Petroleum Oil Trust Wells."

CANADIAN COPPER CO.

Organised January 6th, 1886. Capital Stock, $2,500,000, fully subscribed and paid up.

Directors :

Hon. Stevenson Burke, President, Cleveland, O.

C. W. Bingham, Vice-Pres., Cleveland. | A. H. Paget, New York.
Geo. G. Allen, Akron, O. | H. P. McIntosh, Cleveland.

CANADIAN OFFICE :

James McArthur, Gen. Manager, Copper Cliff, Ont.

Mine Captain : John Lawson.

Head Office : Room 12 Wade Building, 108 Superior Street, Cleveland, O.

H. P. McIntosh, Secretary-Treasurer.

This company is the owner of mineral lands in the townships of Blezard, Creighton, McKim and Snider, and has also a controlling interest in the Vermillion mine, in the Township of Denison, in the Province of Ontario, holding in all about 13,000 acres of the richest nickel lands in the Sudbury district.

On this property twelve large deposits of copper-nickel ore are known to exist, five deposits being at the present time developed and worked as producing mines, and five having been explored by diamond drilling, will be worked as soon as the nickel market warrants such development. At present the five working mines supply enough ore to keep the smelters in constant operation.

All the mines, smelters, general office, &c., are connected by telephone lines, to facilitate the transaction of business.

The working mines are known as the Evans, Stobie, Copper Cliff, McArthur No. 1 and McArthur No. 2. The ore in each of these is practically the same mixture of minerals, though varying widely in their general appearance and richness.

The ores may be described as a mixture of nickeliferous pyrrhotite, pentlandite, chalcopyrite, and diorite. The diorite forms the matrix or gangue, in which the mineral occurs as shots and stringers. On the lower levels of the mines the ore occurs as a massive mineral containing very little diorite. The chalcopyrite, which is sorted out as copper ore, contains, when pure, about 33 per cent. copper. The pentlandite, which occurs in spots throughout the nickeliferous pyrrhotite, is a pure nickel mineral containing about 35 per cent. nickel, 35 per cent. sulphur and 30 per cent. iron. The nickeliferous pyrrhotite, which is the usual nickel ore, may be said to

CANADIAN COPPER CO.—Continued.

contain 60 per cent. iron and 40 per cent sulphur, with a portion of the iron varying from 2 per cent. to 10 per cent. replaced by nickel.

The Vermilion ore contains about 25 per cent. copper-nickel and some platinum and palladium, but unfortunately there is little or no market for palladium, The yellow surface sand, which is a product of the decomposition of the underlying ore, assays about 6 ounces platinum and 7 ounces palladium per ton.

The Evans mine is situated in the south-east corner of Snider. It is fully equipped with stock-house, crusher, sorting tables, hoisting engines and boilers, and is surrounded by neat frame houses erected by the company for the use of its employees. The mine is worked both as shaft and open pit. In the main body of the ore an open pit about 80 feet square and 200 feet deep has been sunk. The method of ore mining is particularly adapted to the Sudbury mines, on account of the strength and hardness of the diorite through which the ore reaches the surface. A vertical shaft about 30 feet from the open pit follows it and communicates therewith by drifts in the ore body. The ore is quarried down in the open pit by drilling and blasting, the larger masses are blockholed and broken by small dynamite cartridges, and the ore is trammed through the drifts to the shaft, where it is hoisted by skips to the rock house. Arriving at the top of the shaft the ore is dumped over a grizzley or screen made of heavy rails, whereby the coarse ore is separated from that already broken fine, and the coarse ore is delivered in front of the crushers. These are of the Blake pattern, and crush about 20 tons per hour. The ore falls from the crusher jaws into a hopper which delivers it to a revolving screen. In the upper end of this screen the "fines," or small ore, falls through a screen which is perforated with ¾ inch circular holes, and is from this delivered into its respective bins. The medium grade, or "raggings," falls through openings 1¾ inches in size in the middle portion of the revolving screen, while the coarse ore passes in pieces about three inches square, out of the lower end of the screen to the sorting tables. These tables are of iron, about 10 feet long by 3 feet wide, and are moved horizontally over a three or four inch stroke with a jerking motion, which carries the ore towards the end of these tables. At each side of these tables a number of boys gather the ore from the rock and throw the ore into bins, marked "copper ore," "nickel ore," and "mixed ore," according to the predominace of one mineral over the other in the specimens.

The Evans mine ore, taking the mine as a whole, will average 2.88 per cent. copper and 3 06 per cent. nickel. The Evans mine ore is readily distinguished from that from other mines by its peculiar appearance, the nickel and copper ore being scattered through the black diorite in small

CANADIAN COPPER CO.—Continued.

nuggets of globular concretions like water-worn gravel in a conglomerate rock.

The Copper Cliff mine is about a mile and a-half north by east of the Evans. The village of Copper Cliff is situated around this mine, and here the company's offices and shops are located. This mine is reached by an inclined shaft about 800 feet deep. The ore, which on the surface was almost pure chalcopyrite, has gradually given place to the nickeliferous pyrrhotite, of which the seventh level was almost entirely composed. The machinery and rock houses used at this mine are of the same kind as at the Evans, and the ore is treated in exactly the same way. The Copper Cliff ore may be recognised by its coarse grain and the flattened appearance of the pyrrhotite crystals. The average Copper Cliff ore contains 5.98 per cent. copper and 4.40 per cent. nickel.

The Stobie mine consists of a large open quarry in the face of a hill of ore. Test pits all over the surface of the Stobie hill show the presence of the same ore as is removed in the quarry. An incline shaft penetrates the ore under the quarry and is connected therewith by a cross-cut. This mine, which lies about 3½ miles north of the town of Sudbury, is connected with the town by railway, over which the ore is brought to the roast yard at Copper Cliff. The Stobie ore is very close grained, and does not yield so readily to sorting as the Copper Cliff and Evans ores. It is valuable more for its high iron contents as a furnace flux than for its copper nickel, of which the average ore shows 1.84 per cent. copper and 2.13 per cent. nickel. The crushing and sorting is carried on in the shaft house in the same way as that at the Copper Cliff and Evans mines.

At all of the mines the ore is loaded on flat cars and pushed by an engine to the top of a trestle which runs parallel with the roast yard. This yard is about half a mile long and 100 to 150 feet wide, and has a capacity of treating about 300,000 tons of ore per annum. On this yard the ore is piled to a height of 8 or 10 feet on an 18-inch bed of soft wood, each pile being of rectangular oblong shape, and containing from 900 to 2500 tons of ore. The wood being fired each heap burns from four to six months, the sulphur being lowered to about 7 per cent., and the iron being partially oxidized. When cold the ore is taken to the smelters. These are of Herreshoff pattern, of boiler iron, water jacketed, about nine feet in height, of oval section, 6 feet 6 inches by 3 feet 3 inches at the tuyeres, and completely surrounded by a three-inch water jacket. Five furnaces are in continuous operation. Each furnace uses 100 tons of ore and produces 12 tons matte per day. This matte passes from the furnace into an iron cased, brick lined, water-jacketed forehearth or well, in which the slag rises to the surface and flows over a slag-spout to a water-jet beneath the floor, whereby

CANADIAN COPPER CO.—Continued.

it is granulated and carried to the dump. The matte is tapped from the forehearth at 20 minute intervals into conical cast-iron pots holding about 800 pounds in which it is sometimes allowed to cool, and at other times poured into thin sheets on a slab for greater convenience in breaking up.

The average grade of standard matte contains copper, 20 to 25 per cent.; nickel, 15 to 18 per cent.; iron, 25 to 35 per cent., and sulphur, 20 to 30 per cent.

CANADIAN GOLD FIELDS, Limited.

This company was registered 26th February, 1898, with a capital of £150,000 in £1 shares, to acquire the property of the Canadian Gold Fields, Limited, registered on 16th June, 1896, (now being wound up) and certain property of the Canada Venture Syndicate, Limited. The company, by agreement, took over various options on about 9000 acres of mineral lands in Ontario, and the patent rights of the Sulman-Teed bromo-cyanide process, acquired from the Gold Ore Treatment Company, Limited, The Canada Venture Syndicate received £30,000 in fully paid shares. Of the capital of the Company 94,465 shares have been issued and are fully paid, 75,118 being credited as paid.

Head Office: A. Neville, 3 Lombard St., London, E.C., England.

Mines Office: T. P. Kirkgaarde, Superintendent, Deloro, Ont.

Controls and is operating certain mineral claims at Deloro, Hastings County, Ontario, on which, during 1896 and 1897, extensive works were erected and a large force employed to recover gold from the mispickel ores of the district by the Sulman-Teed bromo-cyanide process.

The company owns about 2,500 acres of mineral land in the Township of Marmora. The principal works are at the well-known Deloro mine, four miles east of the town of Marmora. Here it is operating an extensive plant, mining mispickel ores and extracting gold and arsenic, also buying mispickel ores from outsiders. The process employed is crushing by gravity stamps, amalgamation, concentration, and leaching by bromo-cyanide; the concentrates after leaching are treated for arsenic. Many difficulties have been encountered in former years, and a vast amount of money has been expended in vain attempts to treat these ores. The mine is now being worked very successfully under the present management, which dates from 1898.

CANADIAN GOLD FIELDS SYNDICATE, Limited.

Registered in British Columbia, December, 1896. Authorised Capital, $1,000,000, in shares of a par value of 10 cents.

Directors:

W. H. Brouse, Toronto, Ont.
T. G. Blackstock, Toronto, Ont.
E. P. Heaton, Montreal, Que.
Alex. Pridham, Grenville, Que.
J. C. Drewy, Rossland, B.C.
J. W. Graham, Montreal, Que.
R. K. Hope, Hamilton, Ont.
G. Sumner, Montreal, Que.
Thomas Wilson, Clarence, Ont.

Officers:

George Sumner, President.
J. C. Drewry, Managing Director.
Alex. Pridham, Vice-President.
J. C. Hodgson, Secretary.
John Hyde, Treasurer.

Head Office: 181, St. James St., Montreal.

Registered Office: J. C. Drewry, Managing Director, Rossland, B.C.

Owns and is developing the Sunset No 2, Alabama, Gold Hunter, and other claims near Rossland and in other portions of British Columbia. The following is excerpted from the last directors' report, under date 1st February, 1900.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

"The aim and ambition of the Board and its officials has been to bring your properties into the ranks of the shipping mines and regular dividend payers. Although this result has not as yet been attained, yet we feel that the work done is helping on to the desired end. The development work on the Sunset group of mines at Rossland has gone on steadily during the whole year. Your Board considered it was in the interest of the Company that an independent report should be made on the properties, and in July, 1898, Mr. W. F. Ferrier was retained and after his examination changes were made in the working of the mine. In October, 1899, it was also deemed advisable to secure the services of a consulting mining engineer, and arrangements were made with Mr. W. H. Jeffery, M.E., and since that date all the work at the Sunset properties has been carried on under his direction.

"In the month of June last, your Managing Director and the present Secretary secured an option to purchase the Lake Shore group of properties situate at Moyie City, B.C., on favorable terms. Your Board, considering it would be in the interest of the company to take over the option, did so, and secured the necessary capital to carry it out by the issue of new stock. Full particulars of this transaction were furnished you by circular dated 8th

CANADIAN GOLD FIELDS SYNDICATE—Continued.

July, 1899. Development work on the Lake Shore mine was vigorously pushed, and a compressor plant erected, and the result of the labor was to show that the syndicate had acquired a valuable property ; however, as the ore that was being taken out was largely of the concentrating grade it was evident that it would be necessary to erect a concentrating plant in order to secure the best results, and this would have necessitated the securing of additional capital. While this matter was under consideration it was ascertained that the principal shareholders of the Moyie Mining Company, who owned the Moyie and Queen of the Hills Mines, which were on the hill above the Lake Shore mine, were desirous of selling out their interest, and it was felt that if your company could secure these properties we would have under our control one of the finest mining properties in British Columbia. Negotiations were opened up through Mr. C. E. Hope, of Vancouver, and after some time your Managing Director was instructed to proceed to Vancouver to continue the negotiations in conjunction with Mr. Hope. After numerous consultations and communications it was ascertained that we could not obtain sufficient time to enable us to make the necessary financial arrangements, and your Board decided to allow the matter to drop. Your Managing Director, however, being on the spot, and knowing the value of the properties, personally advanced sufficient funds to secure an option on 9-16ths of the property, and immediately came east to report and to offer to your company the option secured by him. The parties who controlled the other 7-16ths of the Moyie Mining Company also owned the St. Eugene mine, and on ascertaining that the option had been granted opened up negotiations with a view of amalgamating the whole of the properties into one large company. After fully considering the whole matter your Board decided that it was in the best interest of all that such a consolidation should take place, and as a result your company is now the holder of 640,000 fully paid-up shares (par value $1.00 each) of the St. Eugene Consolidated Mining Company, Limited. We feel that this is an asset of sufficient value to cover the whole of the issued capital of the Canadian Gold Fields Syndicate, Limited."

MANAGING DIRECTOR'S REPORT.

" During the year 1899 development work on the Company's "Sunset" group of properties, at Rossland, has been carried on steadily and uninterruptedly. During the early part of the year work was confined to the further exploration of the No. 1 vein, the main shaft being continued down to a depth of 446 feet. Some cross-cutting and drifting was also done on the 350-ft. level. No ore bodies of sufficient size and value to mine economically were found in these workings, although ore carrying pay values ranging from $18.00 to $24.00 was frequently encountered, and of a

CANADIAN GOLD FIELDS SYNDICATE—Continued.

character to justify the belief that large pay ore chutes did exist in the No. 1 vein, though possibly below the 350-ft. level.

"Early in the summer of 1899 a vertical shaft was started at a point near the intersection of the No. 2 and No. 3 veins; this shaft has been sunk to a depth of 110 feet, and cross-cutting and drifting has been done from the 100-ft. level. The No. 3 ledge has been cross-cut and found to carry bunches of high grade gold-copper ore. Some drifting has also been done on this vein, and it is found to be broken and disordered by three dykes, which in each case cut off the ore. The workings are now being extended to the west and gaining depth very rapidly with every prospect of opening up a large chute of pay-ore in the very near future.

"The No. 2 vein has been cross-cut, and where cut was found to have a pay-streak of from 14 to 18 inches of very high grade gold-copper ore assaying $51.84. At the surface this pay-streak was but from 2 to 4 inches wide. By drifting west on this vein (and this work is now being done) fully 225 ft. of depth will be attained at a point under the old No. 2 shaft. I confidently expect to find a good body of ore by continuing the west drift on the No. 2 ledge.

"Since September last our mining operations have been carried on under the personal supervision of W. H. Jeffery, mining engineer, a gentleman of splendid ability, wide experience, and high standing in his profession. Our company were fortunate in securing the services of Mr. Jeffery, and I have full confidence that he will speedily put the 'Sunset No. 2' on a paying basis. Mr. Jeffery is himself so satisfied that he can do so that he has just resigned another important position in order to give his time and attention to the 'Sunset No. 2.'

"While the 'Sunset No. 2' has not yet come up to our expectations, the property today gives brighter promise than ever before, and I have no hesitation in saying that I firmly believe that the 'Sunset No. 2' will in the very near future make a paying mine.

"Early last year I came to the conclusion that the time had come for our company to adopt a policy of expansion, and I accordingly secured the 'Lake Shore' group of mines at Moyie, B.C., a property of splendid merit, and submitted it to the Board of Directors. The Board fully appreciated the merits of the property and the desirability of extending our operations. They accordingly purchased the 'Lake Shore' group of mines, and gave instructions to proceed with the active development of them. A 7-drill compressor plant was quickly installed on the 'Lake Shore' mine, and to our company belongs the credit of installing this, the first machine drill plant in East Kootenay. The 'Lake Shore' mine developed hand omely, and rapidly proved to be one of the best silver-lead properties in British

CANADIAN GOLD FIELDS SYNDICATE—Continued.

Columbia. The machine drills were put at work about the middle of August, and in three months' time we had blocked out fully twenty thousand tons of ore.

"By a fortunate combination of circumstances, which it is not necessary here to refer to, our company, in November last, were able to bring about a consolidation of their Moyie properties with the famous 'St. Eugene' mine and the 'Moyie' and 'Queen of the Hills' mines, all situated up the mountain side above the 'Lake Shore.' By this combination of properties, the new company, which is known as the St. Eugene Consolidated Mining Company, Limited, undoubtedly have the biggest and best silver-lead mine in British Columbia, and one which is certain to be a very large dividend payer. The Canadian Gold Fields Syndicate, Limited, received 640,000 shares of the stock of the St. Eugene Consolidated Mining Company, Limited, in exchange for the 'Lake Shore' group.

"The St. Eugene Consolidated Mining Company, Limited, own the following property:—The St. Eugene, St. Peter, St. Mary fraction, Loretta fraction, Moyie, Queen of the Hills, Lake Shore, Menelek, Dude fraction, St. John fraction, Jameson, Lake View, Trade Dollar, and an eleven-sixteenths ($\frac{11}{16}$) interest in the Baltimore, a claim adjoining the St. Eugene. The 'St. Eugene' and 'Lake Shore' are well developed, and on these two properties alone there is at present nearly one hundred thousand tons of ore blocked out. Active development work is now being carried on in fifteen different places on the 'Lake Shore,' 'Moyie,' and 'St. Eugene.' I last visited these properties on the 13th January, 1900, and found ore in every one of the fifteen workings, a truly marvellous showing. In several of the faces the ore was the full width of the workings. By continuing the lower tunnel of the 'Lake Shore' in through the 'Moyie,' 'Queen of the Hills,' and 'St. Eugene,' nearly two thousand feet of depth will be gained, and the whole property cheaply and quickly developed. The property is now equipped with a first-class concentrator, with a capacity of 150 tons per day, and steps are now being taken to double its capacity. The 10-drill compressor plant for the 'St. Eugene' will soon be in operation, and it is expected that the concentrator will be started up not later than the 1st of April. Dividends will certainly be earned in the very near future. I cannot speak too highly of this grand property, and I must again congratulate the directors and stockholders of the Canadian Gold Fields Syndicate, Limited, in owning so large and substantial an interest in it. Three of our directors, namely, Messrs. Sumner, Heaton, and myself, have been given places on the Board of Directors of the St. Eugene Consolidated Mining Company, Limited. By the terms of the consolidation Mr. George Gooderham, of Toronto, for himself and associates, purchased over a million shares of the stock of the Canadian Gold Fields Syndicate, Limited.

CANADIAN GOLD FIELDS SYNDICATE—Continued.

"The company's property at Rossland is in splendid shape, is well equipped with machinery, and the work is being thoroughly and economically done.

"Believing as I do in a policy of expansion, I have been and still am on the lookout for one or more good properties to submit to the Board of Directors, with a view to still further extending our operations. It is this work that is now engaging my attention to such an extent that I have decided to forego the pleasure of meeting our stockholders at the approaching annual meeting."

(Signed) J. C. DREWRY.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

ASSETS.

Sunset and Alabama Mine—		
Cost of Mine	$120,000 00	
Expenditure on Development, &c.	215,957 93	
Machinery and Buildings	13,324 24	
Furniture and fixtures	963 67	
		$350,245 84
Jennie Mine—		
Cost of Mine	12,000 00	
Cost of Working	205 45	
		12,205 45
Goldhunter Mine—		
Cost of Mine		35,125 00
St. Eugene Consolidated Mining Co.—		
640,000 shares of $1 each, fully paid up	640,000 00	
Inasmuch as the Lake Shore Mines and the development of same up till the date of the Consolidation, cost the Canadian Gold Fields Syndicate the sum of $116,969 67, these shares are only entered at the value of such expenditure, and are therefore subject to revision as to value when the same is established by the market		116,969 77
Cash—		
On Deposit in Bank of British North America, Montreal	4,600 70	
Petty Cash on hand	22 57	
On hand at Rossland	536 77	
		5,160 04
Bills Receivable—on Hand		8,646 00
		$528,352 10

CANADIAN GOLD FIELDS SYNDICATE—Continued.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock—	
5,283,521 shares issued at 10 cents per share.	$528,352 10

Treasurer's Cash Statement for the year ended 31st December, 1899.

RECEIPTS.

Received in Cash on account Stock sold.....	$170,508 25
Interest on Deposits, &c.....	73 50
	170,581 75
Add balance on hand 31st December, 1898.....	33 07
	$170,614 82

DISBURSEMENTS.

Office Expenses, Salaries, Rent, Telegrams, &c.—		
Toronto Office, account 1898 $239 60		
" " " 1899 681 54		
	921 14	
Montreal " " 1899.....	424 32	
		1,345 46
Directors' Fees and Travelling Expenses—		
On 1898 account.....	668 60	
On 1889 "	903 87	
		1,572 47
Interest and Discount—		
Discount on Cheques and Drafts and Commission on Remittances to Mines.....		281 72
Travelling Expenses—		
President and Vice-President to Sunset properties.....	800 00	
Secretary to Toronto.....	55 39	
		855 39
Sunset Mine—		
Remitted Managing Director and payments to him on account of Shares	39,590 00	
W. F. Ferrier, for Special Report.	350 00	
Vote to Managing Director for extra services.....	500 00	
J. Cooper Mfg. Co., for machinery	1,584 22	
		42,024 22

CANADIAN GOLD FIELDS SYNDICATE—Continued.

Lake Shore Mines—			
Remitted Managing Director and payments to him on account shares	110,000 00		
J. Cooper Mfg. Co., machinery	5,200 00		
Newsome & Co., typewriter	105 00		
C. E. Hope, on account services Moyie Mining Co. deal	1,500 00		
Telegrams, &c.	24 57		
J. C. Drewry, Special Vote for Services St. Eugene Consolidation	1,000 00		
		117,829 57	
		$163,908 83	
Bills Receivable—Discounted		800 00	170,614 82
Guarantee Bond—Premium		37 50	
Mortgage Account—			
Mercantile Trust Co., on Principal	986 00		
Interest and Expenses	259 22		
		1,245 22	
			165,991 55
Cash Balance			$4,623 27
On Deposit Bank of British North America	$4,600 70		
On Hand—Petty Cash	22 57		
			$4,623 27

CANADIAN MINES DEVELOPMENT CO., Limited.

Registered May, 1899. Authorised Capital, £300,000, in shares of £1, of which 150,000 shares were allotted as fully paid on account of purchase consideration, 750,000 shares were retained unissued for working capital, or to acquire other properties, and the balance, 750,000 shares, were offered for subscription.

Directors :

Right Hon. Sir Edmund Thornton.
Oscar Andrae. | Hon. G. E. Hill Trevor. | A. C. E. Hill.
Hon. Lyman M. Jones. | Edmund Bristol.

Head Office : C. E. R. Betteley, Secretary, St. Stephens' Chambers, Telegraph St., London, England.

CANADIAN OFFICE :
Edmund Bristol, 103 Bay St., Toronto.

CANADIAN MINES DEVELOPMENT CO.—Continued.

Mines Office : Foley, Seine River, Ontario, via Tower, Minnesota.

Formed to acquire valuable mining properties in the Rainy Lake Gold Fields, Ontario.

The properties include the well-known Foley mine, which consists of a mining claim, area equal to about 191 acres, described in the Government returns as Locations AL 74, 75, and 76, situated on the north shore of Shoal Lake, Seine River District.

In addition to the Foley Mines, the company acquired the following mining properties, leases and freeholds situate in the vicinity, and which can be developed advantageously and economically in combination with the Foley mine, viz. :—

80	Acres.	—H.W. 59, 60, situated on Doyle Lake, North of Lower Manitou Lake, in the Manitou District.
74	"	G. 96 (¾ interest) situated in Upper Seine River District, near Osinawe Creek, near Reserve Island.
35	"	G. 97, situated on Upper Seine River District.
89	"	G. 98-99 " "
77	"	G. 100-101 " "
160	"	G. 109-110, situated near Little Turtle Lake.
39	"	(1 3/16 interest) K. 426, situated on Hall Lake, Saw Bill District.
44	"	(1 3/16 interest) K. 418, situated on Edward Lake.
38	"	(¾ interest) G. 150, A.B , situated in Manitou Lake.
98	"	(1 3/16 interest) K. 425-419, situated on Saw Bill Lake.
74	"	(1 9/16 interest) G. 7, situated in Manitou Straits.
230	"	P. 732-736-737, situated on Seine River, near Sturgeon Falls.
170	"	(¾ interest) S.V., 133-134, situated in Pipestone District.

It is proposed at a later date to form subsidiary companies for working portions of this large area, but until further development has taken place the exact arrangements cannot be given.

The purchase price, as fixed by the vendors, the Foley Syndicate, Limited, who are also the promoters, at £200,000 ; payable as to £150,000 in fully paid shares, and the balance of £50,000 in cash or shares at the option of the company. The vendors have made arrangements whereby the subscription of 25,000 shares is assured for the provision of working capital.

The purchase includes the following machinery now on the Foley mine, viz. :—A new 20-stamp mill, by Fraser and Chalmers, with appliances ; a 12 Canadian Rand drill power plant, with hoisting gear and plant, buildings, tramroads, and general appliances for active operation.

The Company will also under the contract have the option of acquiring another property of 120 acres in the same district, payment for which can be made by the issue of 25,000 shares of the reserve capital.

CANADIAN SMELTING WORKS.

Formerly the property of the British Columbia Smelting and Refining Company, Limited, which, in March, 1896, sold to the present proprietors, the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, who operate under a charter of the British Columbia Southern Railway.

Officers :

W. H. Aldridge, General Manager.
A. L. Dean, Superintendent.
Jules Le Barthe, Engineer.
J. C. Welsh, Chief Chemist & Assayer.
T. W. Bingey, Accountant.
D. W. Moore, Ore Buyer.

Office and Works : Trail, British Columbia.

Since the Canadian Pacific Railway Company took over these works, some $200,000 have been expended in rebuilding and improving the copper plant and in adding lead furnaces. Today it is the largest lead copper reduction works in Canada, and in the matter of modern improvements and cheap methods of handling material, compares favourably with the most modern plants in the United States.

The total daily capacity of these works is close to 1,000 tons, the copper blast furnace being capable of smelting close to 800 tons, while the lead furnace can smelt over 150 tons a day.

The plant can be operated by three different powers ; first, steam ; second, water-power developed from neighbouring streams ; and third, by the power of the West Kootenay Power Company, whose power plant is at at Bonnington Falls.

The plant consists of the following :—Two complete automatic sampling mills, one for crushing and sampling Rossland gold copper ores, and the other for crushing and sampling the high grade lead silver ores from the Slocan and East Kootenay districts ; three large copper blast furnaces, one 150 ton lead blast furnace, one large reverberatory, two automatic O'Harra roasters, six Bruckner roasters, four hand roasters, 24 roasting stalls, one briquetting plant, and two lime kilns. There is also a copper refinery, and it is intended that a lead refinery will be built within the next year or two.

There are the usual offices, assay office and laboratory, warehouse, a complete machine shop, and quarters for the employees of the works.

OUTPUT, 1899.

	Ozs. Gold.	Ozs. Silver.	Lbs. Copper.
Quarter ended 31st March.....	5,827	14,827	305,599
" " 30th June.....	11,661	27,388	587,242
" " 30th September.	15,976	31,048	760,398
" " 31st December..	18,754	28,147	925,478
	52,218	101,410	2,578,717

CAPE BRETON COAL MINING CO., Limited.

Incorporated 1899 according to the Statutes of Nova Scotia. Authorised capital $500,000.

Officers :

J. E. Burchell, Sydney, C.B., President.
J. T. Burchell, New Campbellton, C.B., Managing Director.
J. Sydney Burchell, Treasurer. | C. J. Burchell, Secretary.

Mines Office : J. T. Burchell, Manager, New Campbellton, C.B., N.S.

The colliery worked was acquired by the present owners in June, 1893, but was worked as far back as 1861. It is situated at New Campbellton, at the mouth of the Big Bras d'Or Lake, Cape Breton County, Province of Nova Scotia. The property covers an area of 3 miles.

Seam of 4 foot worked , dip, 12° ; opened by slope, 1,000 feet. A. Ferguson, Underground Manager.

System of working—Pillar and room.

Ventilation by furnace.

Lamps—Naked.

Hoisting engines—Pair 12 in. x 16 in. cyl., single drum, dia. 5 ft.

Pumps—One Cameron, 15 in. cyl., 9 in. plunger.

Boilers—Two locomotive, 50 h.p., and one tubular, 110 h.p.

Railway—One and a half miles to shipping wharf, 3 ft. guage, 40 lb. steel rails.

Ingersoll Sergeant Compressor, 16 x 18.

Five Ingersoll coal-cutting machines.

COAL DISPOSALS, 1894-99.

To	1894. TONS.	1895. TONS.	1896. TONS.	1897. TONS.	1898. TONS.	1899. TONS.
Quebec	900	1,303	7,391	4,077	2,303	912
Newfoundland	3,915	68	1,500	138	702	166
Nova Scotia	6,036	4,763	5,094	5,892	5,437	7,133
P.E. Island	2,331	624	535	1,361	1,080	1,811
New Brunswick	898	368	580	294	326	35
St. Pierre	.....	365	131	.....	134	.....
Other Countries	595	.....	534	576	.....	.....
Colliery Consumption	2,c98	1,680	1,474	2,820	1,925	1,880
Colliery Employes	313	318	518		740	720
Total	17,086	9,489	17,757	15,159	12,647	12,657

The Company also operates a quarry of superior Dolomite.

CAPE BRETON COPPER CO., Limited.

Incorporated 15th January, 1896. Authorised Capital, $2,000,000, in shares of $10.

Directors :

John C. Watson, President.

Jonathan Dorr, Secretary and Treasurer.

M. M. Cunniff. | Isaac P. Gragg.

Head Office : 53, State Street, Boston.

Mines Office : Coxheath, C.B., N.S.

Formed to acquire and work the Coxheath and Argyle copper mining leases and other property in Cape Breton County, N.S., formerly owned by the Eastern Development Co., Limited. January 1st, 1900, the company reports no indebtedness and $1,075,780 worth of stock at par in the treasury for working capital.

Plans and estimates for further development of the mines, erection of concentration, smelting, and refining works, and building of seven miles of railroad have been completed by Dr. Edward D. Peters, jun., Copper Metallurgist, of Boston, Horace F. Brown, Mining Instruction Engineer, of Chicago, and Charles M. Odell, C.E., of North Sydney, and the company expects to be able to commence operations during the present year. Owing to the very favourable conditions in Cape Breton of cheap fuel and direct water communication to all parts of the world, the company expects to produce refined copper and market it at a very low cost per pound. Present developments at the mine include four shafts sunk 325 feet, 176 feet, 100 feet, and 40 feet respectively, which have developed two strong veins. 50,000 tons of copper ore have been placed in mining sight, which is estimated to average from five to six per cent copper, with a little gold and silver.

Previous to 1899 development work has been mainly confined to the Coxheath area. During 1899 a road was built the entire length of the Argyle area, and considerable prospecting work was done, resulting in locating the western extension of the Coxheath lode, also an additional lode 1,000 ft. to the north of the Coxheath and nearly parallel to it.

CARIBOO CONSOLIDATED, Limited.

Registered May, 1899 Authorised Capital, £350,000, in shares of £1 each.

Directors :

Lieut.-General Sir James Bevan Edwards.
Maures Horner. | A. P. B. Loftus. | John Girdwood, J.P.

Head Office : E. W. Ayres, Secretary, 18, St. Swithans Lane, London, E.C., England.

This company has been formed to acquire 19 mining properties in British Columbia, comprising an approximate area of over 12,000 acres, together with five miles of dredging rights. The whole of these properties, which have been carefully selected, are situated in the Cariboo and Lillooet Districts, B.C. It is proposed to work these in different ways, namely, by drifting, by hydraulicing, and by dredging. The claims and their acreage are as follows :—

Name.			Approximate Acreage.
Lightning Creek			320
Lowhee Creek			240
Cunningham Creek			320
1½ mile North Fork, Quesnelle River..	Cariboo Lake.	3 leases of 5 miles each, equal to about =	
Keithley, Bar			
Pine Creek Bar			
Goose Creek Bar			
Harvey Creek Bar			
Duck Creek Bar			
Swamp River 1 mile			9,600
Quesnelle Forks—Government Reserves			240
Cedar Creek Bar			300
French Creek			320
San Juan and Boyces			160
Cariboo Creek (Champion Gulch)			80
Eureka Gulch			160
Chinese Hill (Au Quay)			80
British Empire			240
			12,060
Fraser River and Cayuse Creek			5 miles dredging rights.

The purchase price has been fixed by Gold Lands Corporation, Limited, who are the vendors to and promoters of the company, at £250,000, payable as to £60,000 in cash, and as to £190,000 in fully-paid shares of the company, or partly in cash and partly in fully-paid shares. Provision is made in the agreement of sale for a proportionate reduction of the purchase consideration in case the company should not take over any particular properties.

CARIBOO GOLD FIELDS, Limited.

Registered 22nd November, 1894. Authorised capital, £100,000 in 50,000 preference shares of £1 each and 50,000 ordinary shares of £1 ; 25,599 preference shares and all the ordinary shares have been issued and are fully paid, the ordinary shares being issued as fully paid. There are also ten per cent. first debentures to the amount of £10,000, six per cent. second debentures to the amount of £4,300, and sundry loans from directors amounting to £40,606. These are being increased as funds become necessary.

Head Office : W. Bromfield Brough, Secretary, 6 and 8, Eastcheap, London, E.C.

CANADIAN OFFICE :
Williams Creek, Cariboo, B.C., L. A. Bonner, Manager.
Agent at Victoria, B.C., Hon. J. H. Turner.

Formed to adopt an agreement made with the Whittier Gold Concessions, Ltd., for the purchase of placer mining concessions and rights at Williams Creek, near Barkerville, Cariboo District of British Columbia. The property comprises about two miles of gravel deposits along the bed of the creek. The purchase consideration was £51,000, payable £50,000 in fully paid ordinary shares and £1000 in cash. The accounts to the 31st December, 1898 (the last obtainable) showed construction account (being four years' expenses in British Columbia and London), £72,883. The works were practically complete.

CARIBOO McKINNEY MINING AND MILLING CO., Limited.

Incorporated 25th October, 1898, under "The Companies Act, 1897." Authorised Capital $1,250,000, in shares of a par value of $1. (Formerly the Cariboo Mining, Milling, and Smelting Co.)

Directors :

Robert Jaffray, President. | H. M. Pellat, Vice-President.
Geo. B. McAul , Managing Director. | S. W. McMichael, Treasurer.
A. Ansley. | Thomas Long. | G. B. Smith.

Head Office : 34, Yonge Street, Toronto, Can.

Mine Office : Camp McKinney, B.C., Joseph P. Keane, Mine Supt.

CARIBOO McKINNEY CO.—Continued.

Owns and operates seven mining claims, namely, the "Maple Leaf," "Alice," "Emma," "Cariboo," "Amelia," "Saw Tooth" and "Okanagan," situate at Camp McKinney, Osoyoos Mining Division, B.C. Work at present confined to "Cariboo," "Amelia, "Saw-Tooth," and "Okanagan" claims. Bullion extracted to 31st December, 1899, $676,680.36. Dividends paid to 31st December, 1899, $409,337 52. During 1899 14,792 tons milled yielded 11,762 ozs. of bullion and 575 tons of concentrates.

Development includes four shafts, one of which, the main working shaft, is 370 feet deep. From the main shaft (on the "Amelia") four levels have been run on the ledge east and west, as follows :—

2nd level east	250 feet.
3rd level east	300 "
3rd level west	250 "
4th level east	450 "
4th level west	300 "
Total	1550 feet.

Equipped with Duplex Compound Rand 10-drill compressor ; a hoisting plant capable of carrying on the work of the mine to a depth of 1000 ft. ; two 60 h.p. boilers, pumps, saw-mill, lathe, &c. ; 20 stamp battery, Gates ore breaker ; Wilfly & Johnson concentrators ; 50 employees. Battery to be increased to 40 stamps during present year.

EXCERPT FROM DIRECTORS' REPORT.

(Dated 24th January, 1900.)

Since the Company's re-organisation in October, 1898, a large amount of necessary development work has been done in the mine, and important and valuable additions made to the operating plant.

Besides making the large expenditures necessary for above, dividends at the rate of one per cent. per month have been paid to the shareholders, making the total dividends paid to 31st December, 1899, $409,337.52.

Your Directors would recommend a continuance of the policy of thorough development of the ore bodies, in order that reserves of ore may be blocked out largely in advance of present needs. It is also recommended that the capacity of the company's 20-stamp mill be increased at an early day.

You will be pleased to learn that the company's superintendent in charge of the mine reports that the property never looked better than at present. There is every reason for believing that the product of the mine will continue to equal, and may exceed, that of the past.

CARIBOO McKINNEY CO.—Continued.

Statement of Account, 31st December, 1899

Capital Stock		$1,250,000 00
Bullion		676,680 36
Rent		7,320 33
Mine and Water Rights	$1,101,412 38	
Mill Plant	24,128 96	
Hoisting and Compressor Plant	27,257 63	
Buildings	2,571 78	
Office Furniture	174 55	
Mine and Mill Supply, Labor, Salaries	309,944 70	
Expense	23,945 77	
Mineral Tax	3,135 91	
Dividends	409,337 52	
Profit and Loss	13,750 92	
Cash in Bank	18,340 57	
	$1,934,000 69	$1,934,000 69

CARNES CREEK CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINES Limited.

Incorporated under the Laws of British Columbia. Authorised Capital, $1,000,000, in shares of $1.00.

Directors :

F. McCarty. C. H. Temple. Thos. Kilpatrick. Wm. Cowan.
I. T. Brewster.

Officers :

F. McCarty, President.
C. H. Temple, Vice-President. I. T. Brewster, Sec.-Treas. & Manager.

Head Office : Revelstoke, B.C.

Owns the Rosebery, Salisbury, Homestake, Imperial, Coronation, Jubilee, and Arsenic claims, on Carnes Creek; also the St. Peter at Illecillewaet ; and the Clondyke and consolidated claims on Downie Creek, Revelstoke Mining Division, British Columbia.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

Submitted 13th March, 1900.

It was stated in our last annual report that the necessary conditions had been complied with and application made to the Government for

CARNES CREEK GOLD MINES—Continued.

crown grants of the Rosebery group, consisting of the eight adjoining mineral claims, Rosebery, Empire, Salisbury, Arsenic, Jubilee, Kingdom, Coronation, and Imperial, and 155 acres of land on the north fork of Carnes Creek. These crown grants have since been duly received, thus making the company's title to this ground perfect and indisputable.

In addition to the above-mentioned property the company still holds the following mineral claims : St. Peter at Illecillewaet, Homestake at Carnes Creek, Klondyke at Downie Creek, and Consolidated at Downie Creek.

Considerable surface prospecting has been done on the different claims of the Rosebery group and much additional information gained in this way in regard to the continuity of the vein and the probable extent of ore deposits.

Winter cabins, sheds, etc., have been erected on the Rosebery claim, and work has been carried on there continuously all winter.

An assaying plant has been placed at the works, this being thought necessary to enable our foreman to make the tests required for his guidance in saving ore.

The lower, or No. 2 drift, has been extended 325 feet, gaining a point approximately 250 feet below the surface. Ore is continuous for the whole length of this drift, 400 feet, and considerable bodies of the higher grade ore have been struck, especially in the most recent part of the work. The high-grade ore now mapped out by our workings has been computed at 5000 tons, valued at $30 per ton, and we believe this to be a very conservative estimate. This estimate, however, only represents a small part of the advantage gained by the work done. In gaining depth by drifting we have been approaching the richer part of the vein, and we also anticipate striking larger bodies of ore than we have yet found, by means of comparatively short cross-cuts from this main drift through the mineralised zone, which is upwards of forty feet wide, and the surface of which at some points shows indications of containing good ore for the greater part of its width.

We are gratified to be able to report that the results of our work have justified an increase in the price of our treasury shares. Shortly after our last annual meeting 100 000 shares were sold at ten cents per share. After this sale it was thought advisable to offer no more of these shares at less than 25 cents. Two hundred thousand shares have been offered, and a sale has recently been made of 30,000 shares at this price. This is especially gratifying, in view of the existing depression in the mining business and the prevalency of cheap stocks, and serves to indicate the confidence which our steady progress in development is inspiring.

Arrangements are partially completed for the sale of the 170,000 shares

CARNES CREEK GOLD MINES—Continued.

still offered at this figure, and it is expected that the sale will be brought to completion within the next sixty days.

We have not been unmindful of the future of the treasury, and are glad to be able to report that the company still holds 318,130 shares, which, at the steadily increasing value caused by development, should be ample for future operations.

Receipts and expenditures are as follows :

Expenditure, year ending Feb. 15, 1898	$6,455 00
Expenditure, " " 1899	6,151 90
Expenditure, " " 1900	13,058 31
Total Expenditure	$25,665 21

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand last report	$ 85 87
Sale of Treasury Shares	17,500 00
Sundries	10 25
Liabilities	729 96
Total	$18,326 08

EXPENDITURES.

Liabilities as per last report	$4,191 40
Assaying Plant	297 67
Solicitors' fees	13 00
General expense, including commissions, advertising, &c	3,609 00
Work at Rosebery mine	5,004 24
Work on other claims	473 23
Travelling Expenses	1,115 10
Government Fees	161 67
Management and office Expenses	1,704 39
Merchandise	247 52
Interest and Discount	248 74
Printing	92 75
Telegraphing	32 12
Office fixtures	154 75
Cash on hand	980 50
Total	$18,326 08

CENTRE STAR MINING COMPANY, Limited.

Incorporated 1898. Capital Stock paid up, $3,500,000, in shares of a par value of $1 each.

Directors :

W. H. Beatty. | A. E. Gooderham.
George Gooderham. | T. G. Blackstock.
W. G. Gooderham.

Head Office : E. J. Kingstone, Secretary, Toronto.

Mine Office : Edmund B. Kirby, Manager, Rossland, B.C.
Consulting Engineer, J. B. Hastings.

Owns and is developing the Centre Star Mineral claim, comprising an area of 20.66 acres near Rossland, B.C., in the Trail Creek Mining Division. (Formerly owned and operated by the Centre Star Mining and Smelting Co.)

CITY OF PARIS GOLD MINING CO., Limited

Registered 11th July, 1898. Authorised Capital, $1,200,000, in shares of a par value of $1.00.

Officers :

Jay P. Graves, President.
J. P. Whitney, Vice-Pres. | George W. Wooster, Sec.-Treas.

Directors :

J. P. Whitney. | J. P. Graves. | F. H. Graves.
Henry White. | George W. Wooster.

Head Office : Spokane, Wash.

Mine Office : City of Paris Mine, Whlte's Camp, Kettle River District, B.C.

The Company owns and is developing the City of Paris and Lincoln mineral claims, Central Camp, Kettle River Mining Division, British Columbia. During 1898 a 10-drill air compressor was installed. A cross-cut tunnel is being run to cut, at a depth of about 300 feet, the two leads. This tunnel is now in 500 feet, and will, it is expected, shortly intersect the City of Paris lead. The Lincoln vein is estimated to be about 100 feet further ahead. Should these leads be cut, and prove equal to expectations, a 1,600 foot tunnel will be run at a lower level, to cut them at 700 feet in depth.

COBLEDICK DREDGE No. 1 CO., Limited.

Registered 19th January, 1899. Authorised Capital, £20,000 in shares of £1 ; all the shares have been privately subscribed.

Head Office : Johd Morrish, Secretary, "St. Pirans," 110, Stockwell Road, London, S.W.

Formed to acquire and erect an installation of plant for mining gold in the auriferous gravels of British Columbia.

COLOMBIA AND NORTH-WEST TRUST CO., Limited.

Registered 9th June, 1898. Authorised Capital £60,000 in 60,000 shares of £1 each.

Head Office : J. E. G. Hadath, Secretary, 37, Cross-street, Manchester, Eng.

Formed to adopt an agreement with the Colombia and North-West Mines Development Syndicate, Limited, and to acquire, own, and work gold and silver mines, mining rights, and metalliferous land in Canada."

COLUMBIA KOOTENAY MINING CO., Limited.

Registered 6th June, 1898. Authorised Capital, £500,000 in 500,000 shares of £1 each ; 400,000 shares have been issued credited as fully paid (except seven subscribers).

Directors :

Major H. Slane Fleming. Col. E. C. Cradock Hartopp.

Head Office : 43, Lothbury, London, E.C.

CANADIAN OFFICE :
Rossland, B.C.

Formed to acquire from the British America Corporation, Limited, six mineral claims, situate in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay, British Columbia, known as Columbia, Kootenay, Copper Jack, Tip Top, Kootenay Fraction, and Black Eagle Fraction. The purchase consideration was £400,000, payable in fully paid shares.

At the Columbia and Kootenay mine development, at date, comprises a

COLUMBIA KOOTENAY MINING CO.—Continued.

shaft down 150 feet, five tunnels aggregating 7,185 feet; cross-cuts 1,832 ft. The mining plant includes :—

Boilers—Three 80 h.p.
Air compressor—One Ingersoll-Sergeant, 30 drill.
Drills—Ingersoll-Sergeant, 10 in. place.
Hoisting Engine—One single drum, cyl. 6 x 8, dia. of drum 3 ft.
Pumps—One No. 5 Cameron sinking, 7 x 3½ x 12, plunger pattern.

COMBINED GOLD MINES CO. OF ONTARIO, Limited.

Authorised Capital, $1,000,000, in share of $1.00.

Officers :

Edgar W. Smith, President, Grimsby, Ont. | W. H. Crocker, Vice-President, Ridgway, Pa.

Marion P. Hatch, Secretary and Treasurer, 1005 Mutual Life Building, Buffalo, N.Y.

Directors :

Robert Humphreys, Lanes Mills, Pa. | F. S. Cobb, Buffalo, N.Y.
W. H. Crocker, Ridgway, Pa. | Henry G. Breed, Jun., Buffalo, N.Y.
Walter Hatten, Du Bois, Pa. | C. E. Goodwin, Kane, Pa.
George Tait, Buffalo, N.Y. | Edgar W. Smith, Grimsby, Ont.

Marion P. Hatch, Buffalo, N.Y.

Head Office : 1005 Mutual Life Building, Buffalo, N.Y.

The property owned by the company consists of 557 acres, situated on Camp Bay, 45 miles south of Rat Portage, in the Lake of the Woods, Ont. Being developed.

The company equipped the property in 1899 with a 10-stamp Fraser and Chalmers mill; built a tramway from mill, which is located on Camp Bay, Lake of the Woods, to Jumbo Hill, a distance of 2 miles due east, and began milling in December, closing down in latter part of January, 1900, on account of accident on tramway, which smashed all the ore cars and badly damaged the road. It is the intention to resume active operations in the summer of 1900.

COMSTOCK MINES (BRITISH COLUMBIA), Limited.

Registered in British Columbia, September, 1897. Authorised Capital, £50,000, in shares of £1 ; 36,537 shares have been issued and are fully paid, 12,500 (vendors') being issued credited as fully paid.

Directors :

John Bell Irving, Chairman.
J. J. J. Keswick. | R. S. Corbett.

Head Office : W. H. Bartlett, 9, Fenchurch Ave., London, E.C.

CANADIAN OFFICE :

Duncan Bell Irving, Manager, Vancouver, B.C.

Formed to acquire the Thompson group of five claims, each about 1,500 feet, known as Silver Cup, Comstock, Silver Chief, Kentucky Girl, and Ruby Trust, situated on Funnel Creek, in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay, British Columbia. The property was acquired from the Alliance Prospecting Syndicate of British Columbia, Ltd., by R. A. Apenes, as trustee for this company. The purchase consideration was £25,000, £12,500 in cash, and £12,500 fully paid shares.

The accounts to 30th June, 1898, submitted on 1st November, 1898, showed liabilities :—Capital, £36,537 ; sundry creditors and bills payable, £2,805 5s. 2d. Assets :—Property and expenditure (less £1,267 13s. 10d., proceeds of ore sold and other revenue) £32,988 17s. 8d. ; stocks in hand and debtors £1,045 12s. 5d. ; cash balances, £5,307 12s. 1d. A concentrating mill has been erected near the mine. Development work is being steadily proceeded with.

CONSOLIDATED CARIBOO HYDRAULIC MINING CO., Limited.

Reconstructed 1897. Authorised Capital, $5,000,000, divided into 1,000,000 shares of $5.00 each. 800,000 issued to shareholders ; 200,000 shares unissued.

Directors :

W. D. Matthews, Toronto, President.
Herbert C. Hammond, Toronto, Vice-President.
R. B. Angus, Montreal. | T. G. Shaughnessy, Montreal.
E. B. Osler, Toronto. | John Cassils, Montreal.
George F. Hart, Montreal.

CONSOLIDATED CARIBOO—Continued.

Head Office : 305 Board of Trade Building, Toronto.
James L. Love, Secretary.

Mines Office : John B. Hobson, M.E., General Manager, Qnesnelle Forks, Cariboo District, British Columbia.

The Company's property is located in the Quesnelle River mining region, famous for its rich shallow placers, its extensive system of ancient river channels, and its immense deposits of high grade auriferous gravels.

It is situated at Bullion, Cariboo district, British Columbia, on the southerly side of the South Fork of the Quesnelle river, about four miles easterly from the town of Quesnelle Forks, four miles westerly from the outlet of the great Quesnelle lake, about one hundred and ninety miles via the One Hundred and Fifty-Mile House and Beaver Lake, and about one hundred and seventy miles via the One Hundred and Eight-Mile House and Horsefly by wagon road from Ashcroft, on the line of the Canadian Pacific railway.

The property comprises thirty-four placer mining leases, aggregating two thousand five hundred and eighty-four acres of land, and a block of pasture land containing three hundred and twenty acres. The mining leases cover, for a distance of about ten miles, the auriferous deposits of a system of ancient rivers.

The ancient river now being exploited lies parallel to the course of the South Fork of the Quesnelle river for a distance of about two miles, and has its outlet at Dancing Bill Gulch. This channel can also be opened and successfully exploited at Blackjack Gulch, about one mile east, and Drop Gulch, about one and a half miles easterly from Dancing Bill Gulch.

The second ancient river covered by the Company's leases is one of stupendous proportions. It apparently had its source east of the Company's mines in the Quesnelle Lake region, passed westerly down the depression of the Little Lake Valley towards Morehead Creek, and has its outlet at the confluence of said Morehead Creek, with the main Quesnelle river, about seven miles below Quesnelle Forks. The deposits of this great channel can be attacked and successfully exploited at two points, viz. : First, at Blackjack Gulch, by the extension of the main sluice tunnel that will eventually be driven to work the bottom gravel of Pit No. 2 ; second, by opening and exploiting an hydraulic pit in the channel outlet at the confluence of Morehead Creek with the main Quesnelle river.

The deposits included in the Company's property vary from four hundred to six hundred feet in depth from surface to bottom of channel. The quantity is estimated at five hundred millions of cubic yards of high

CONSOLIDATED CARIBOO—Continued.

grade auriferous gravel that is available for future washing by hydraulic process. The average gold tenure is moderately estimated at twenty cents per cubic yard, and the total gold content at one hundred millions of dollars.

The South Fork and main Quesnelle rivers are torrential streams of great volume, and afford an ample dump for the debris to result from the entire working of the Company's property.

The quantity of auriferous gravel under the Company's control represents about one quarter of the whole of the auriferous gravel remaining and available for working by the hydraulic process in the hydraulic mining region of Central California. (See report of Secretary of War U.S. Engineers, 1891, Vol. II., Part V, page 3080).

	CUBIC YARDS.
"The total quantity of auriferous gravel remaining and available for working by hydraulic process on the Yuba and American rivers, is.....	1,508,875,000
To which is added the quantity remaining available for washing by hydraulic process on the Feather river, Upper Sacramento and Southern rivers, tributary to the San Juoquin.....	600,000,000
Total Quantity.....	2,108,875,000 "

The value of this quantity of auriferous gravel is estimated by the U.S. Engineers, and others employed by the Government for making such estimates, at five hundred and fifty-two million six hundred and sixty-five thousand dollars. The capital invested in the Central California hydraulic region above referred to, including the purchase cost of mining properties, water supply systems, hydraulic plant and other equipment, amounts to one hundred millions of dollars. (See report of the Secretary for War, U.S. Engineers, 1891, Vol. II., Part V., page 2999.)

If the eight and seven-tenths cent. gravel in the North Bloomfield mine, in California, produced a net profit of four hundred and eleven thousand five hundred and eighty-nine dollars and twenty-seven cents out of a gross product of one million four hundred and thirty-five thousand six hundred and eighty dollars and forty-seven cents (see page 134, ninth annual report California State Mineralogist), it is certainly safe to assume (the cost of mining being about the same), that the twenty-seven and three-tenths cent. gravel in the Consolidated Cariboo Hydraulic Mining Company's property can be relied upon to yield profits equal to about seventy per cent. of the gross product.

The Consolidated Cariboo Hydraulic Mining Company's water supply system, as now completed, consists of thirty-three miles of well-constructed canals, having a capacity for delivering at the mine 5,000 miners' inches

CONSOLIDATED CARIBOO—Continued.

of water under a head of four hundred and twenty feet. (A miner's inch is 2,160 cubic feet, the quantity of water discharged in twenty-four hours, under a head of seven inches, through an opening one-half inch wide by two inches high, made in a board two inches thick). The sources of supply are at Bootjack Lake and Polleys Lake, about nineteen miles distant, and Morehead Lake, ten miles distant from the Company's mines at Bullion. All the above mentioned lakes have been converted into efficient storage reservoirs by the construction of substantial dams across their outlets. These reservoirs have an aggregate capacity for storing one billion and sixteen million cubic feet of water, which is equal to four hundred and seventy thousand three hundred and seventy miners' inches of water. This storage supply is greatly augmented by the waters of Dancing Bill Gulch and other streams tributary to the main canals between the storage reservoirs and the mines, and ensures a supply, varying with the precipitation, of from three to five thousand miners' inches of water throughout the mining season of six to seven months.

The water supply system also includes two pooling reservoirs, located on Black-jack Gulch. One of these reservoirs is at the delivery end of the main South Fork Canal from Polley's Lake, and the other at the delivery end of the Morehead Canal. They are utilised for pooling the early spring freshet water required for use in the hydraulic pits at the opening of the season, and assist materially in the economical use of water at the mine.

The camp equipment of the water supply system consists of twelve substantial cabins for the reservoir tenders and water tenders operating along the line of the main canals.

The Company's water supply can be increased two thousand miners' inches when desired, by utilising the waters of Little Lake and Long Lake, for opening and exploiting an hydraulic pit at the outlet of the Little Lake channel near the mouth of Morehead Creek, and can be increased by ten thousand inches or more, if desired, by the extension of the main canals to control additional available watershed.

The mine equipment consists of a portable hydraulic plant of four lines of thirty-inch and twenty-two inch riveted steel pipes, aggregating six thousand feet ; six No. 8 hydraulic giants, with deflecting nozzles, varying from six to ten inches in diameter ; one steam power hoisting and pumping engine for sinking shafts for bank blasting ; one fire-proof magazine for dynamite ; one magazine for bank blasting powder ; one dynamite thawing house ; one fuse-cutting and detonator-priming house in each of the hydraulic pits ; one tool-sharpening shop in each of the hydraulic pits ; one general blacksmith shop for general forging, wagon-work, and horse-shoeing ; one pipe-making shop, fitted with rolls and other appliances for making and repairing hydraulic pipes ; one steam-power saw-mill, having

CONSOLIDATED CARIBOO—Continued.

a capacity for cutting daily about four thousand feet of lumber. This mill is also supplied with a planing and matching machine, boring and framing machines, also emery wheels and grindstones operated by steam power, the use of which appliances result in a great saving of labor and a material reduction in the cost of all wooden structures, as well as the cost of sharpening edged tools.

The gold saving appliances consist of a double extended system of sluices seven feet wide by four feet deep, aggregating two thousand three hundred and eighty feet in length. The system of sluices is paved partially with end-wood sluice blocks one foot thick, and partially with improved longitudinal steel riffles. Fixtures and longitudinal steel riffles are on hand for the installation of two improved under-currents intended for the recovery of flour quicksilver, fine gold, platinum and osmiridium that cannot be recovered in the ordinary sluice.

The melting plant consists of three retorts fitted with iron Liebig condensers for distillation of quicksilver, having a capacity for treating twelve thousand ounces of amalgamated gold at a single charge ; two furnaces for melting, and other appliances necessary for handling ingots of gold weighing up to twelve thousand ounces ; also a complete assay outfit for determining the value of bullion.

The mine is also supplied with a complete outfit of mechanics' and mining tools and implements of all kinds, sufficient for one hundred and fifty men.

The mine lighting plant consists of six Wells lights of three thousand candle power each.

The telephone system includes three lines, aggregating thirty-five miles, with fifteen instruments, that place the store-keeper and manager in direct communication with the reservoir tenders, canal tenders, saw-mill foreman, general blacksmith, and foreman of the hydraulic pits.

The Company's camp equipment consists of one store building for general mining supplies ; one tool storehouse ; one oil storehouse ; one frost-proof provision storehouse ; two frost-proof vegetable storehouses ; one slaughter-house ; one meat house ; one general office building ; one manager's office building ; one manager's residence ; one residence for surgeon ; one hospital building ; one dining house ; one barn for company's horses, hay and feed ; two stables for accommodating freighters' teams ; one wagon shed ; one storehouse for miscellaneous hydraulic plant and fixtures ; one charcoal storehouse ; one surfaced-lumber shed ; one foreman's cabin ; one house for shift bosses, and ten camp buildings for one hundred and twenty miners and laborers.

There are also five work horses, two saddle horses, together with the necessary wagons, sleighs, harness, and saddles.

CONSOLIDATED CARIBOO—Continued.

This makes the equipment of the property as complete and efficient as that of any hydraulic mining property on the Pacific coast.

The Company's property is probably the largest, and the high grade of its deposits entitles it to a place among the richest hydraulic mines in the world.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

(*17th February*, 1900.)

ASSETS.

Mines, mining leases, water rights, &c., as per balance sheet, Dec. 31st, 1898		$3,914,558 38	
Morehead Dam and Ditch—cost as per statement, Dec. 31st, 1898		118,458 68	
Equipment of Lower Bench, as per statement, December 31st, 1898		7,424 01	
Lands and leases, per statement, Dec. 31st, 1898		1,322 00	
Portable hydraulic plant		9,998 56	
Mine lights and hoisting engine		1,526 70	
			$4,053,288 33
Inventory (as per manager's report)—			
Provisions, mining supplies, and explosives		$26,128 25	
Lumber, saw-logs, and sluice blocks		4,230 39	
Tools and Implements		10,337 60	
Blacksmith's stores		1,783 71	
Horses and mules		875 00	
Wagons and harness		1,788 00	
Quicksilver		2,804 65	
			47,947 60
Cash on hand, mine office			70 20
Personal accounts receivable			4,680 81
Permanent Improvements, 1898—			
Drain Tunnel, per balance sheet, Dec. 31st, 1898	$3,533 42		
Less 20 per cent. depreciation, 1899	706 68		
		2,826 74	
Riffle account, per balance sheet, Dec. 31st, 1898	11,600 01		
Less 10 per cent. depreciation, season 1899	1,160 00		
		10,440 01	
			13,266 75

CONSOLIDATED CARIBOO—Continued.

Permanent Improvements, Season 1899—			
Morehead pooling reservoir dam		$ 6,422 23	
Morehead ditch, new flumes, and additional works		18,346 00	
Equipment South Fork Pit		8,679 84	
Melting plant—new retort house		3,617 30	
Dancing Bill Gulch—permanent pipe ladder		1,165 96	
Permanent flumes and sluices in mine		7,096 10	
Dancing Bill Gulch—permanent waste water shute		462 75	
Installation steel riffles	$6,307 64		
Less 10 per cent for depreciation.	630 76		
		5,676 88	
Buildings—(see manager's report)		3,293 29	
Reservoir Gate, Polley's Lake		355 50	
			55,115 85
Balance from Operating Account, season 1898			2,527 17
Balance " " " " 1899			46,682 04
			$4,223,578 75

LIABILITIES.

Capital authorised	$5,000,000 00	
Capital issued	$4,000,000 00	
Accounts payable	23,389 68	
Bills payable	50,000 00	
Bank of Montreal	150,189 07	
		$4,223,578 75

GENERAL OPERATING ACCOUNT, SEASON 1899.

Dr.

To operating expenses for season, as per statement from mines	$131,178 34	
To drain tunnel account, 20 per cent written off for depreciation	706 68	
To riffle account, 1898, 10 per cent written off for depreciation	1,160 00	
To Head Office Expenses	980 80	
To Interest Account	8,634 09	
		$142,659 91

CONSOLIDATED CARIBOO—Continued.

Cr.

By Bullion recovered	$ 92,678 93	
By Stores account—profit for season on sales to outside parties	3,298 94	
By balance, loss on season's operations	46,682 04	
		$142,659 91

STATEMENT OF MINES' EXPENDITURES, SEASON 1899.

Permanent Improvements—		
Morehead pooling reservoir dam	6,422 23	
Morehead ditch repairs—new flumes, &c., to repair damage by slides	18,346 00	
Equipment of South Fork Pit	8,679 84	
Melting plant—new retort house	3,617 30	
Permanent pipe ladder at Dancing Bill Gulch	1,165 96	
Permanent waste water flume at Dancing Bill Gulch	462 75	
Permanent sluices in mine	7,096 10	
Installation of Steel Riffles $6,307 64		
Less 10 per cent. for depreciation. 630 76		
	5,676 88	
Reservoir gate at Polleys Lake	355 50	
Buildings	3,293 29	
Total cost of permanent improvements		$55,115 85
Plant account—		
Portable hydraulic plant, pipe giants, &c., out of stores	$9,998 56	
Mine lights and hoisting engine, out of stores	1,526 70	
Total cost of plant		$11,525 26
Total cost of permanent improvements and plant		$66,641 11

MINES' OPERATING EXPENSES.

Lands and leases—rentals		$ 2,002 75
Mining—		
Explosives	$38,837 02	
Labor	39,068 42	
		77,905 44
South Fork ditch maintenance		7,339 50
Morehead ditch "		4,834 55
Sluices "		6,422 11

CONSOLIDATED CARIBOO—Continued.

Port. Hyd. plant maintenance	$ 6,461 38
Mine light "	1,037 60
Camp "	3,115 22
Buildings "	1,652 44
Melting plant "	3 35
Wagons and harness "	240 51
Telephone "	190 41
Roads and trails "	99 70
Fire Ins. account "	412 50
Transportation of miners, &c.	4,649 26
Bullion expenses—Government tax and transportation	2,418 42
Postage and telegraph	134 33
Mine office expenses	2,762 07
Incidental expenses	35 50
Stationery and printing	202 90
Legal expenses	73 82
Management	6,436 40
Company's license	183 40
Wagons and harness account—loss for season	173 00
Horses and mules account— " "	535 00
Tools and implements—depreciation for season	1,009 33
Quicksilver account—loss, &c.	847 45
Total cost operating accounts for season, as per mines' books	$131,178 34
Deduct profit on stores for season	3,298 94
	$127,879 40

CORDOVA EXPLORATION COMPANY, Limited.

Registered 17th February, 1897. The Authorised Capital is £60,000, in 6,000 shares of £10 each; all the shares have been issued, 3,000 having £6 per share called up, and 3,000 having £2 per share called up. The Capital was originally £30,000, and was increased to its present amount in November, 1898.

Directors:

Sir A. Noble. W. D. Cruddas. Alfred Fellows. Jas. Hall.
W. D. Delprat. W. Scott.

Head Office: Wm. M. Brown, Secretary, Bede Buildings, Hebburn, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

CORDOVA EXPLORATION CO.—Continued.

CANADIAN OFFICE:

David G. Kerr, M. & M.E., Superintendent, Belmont Gold Mine, Marmora, Ont.

The Company owns and operates a mineral property comprising 300 acres, in the township of Marmora, in the county of Hastings, and in the township of Belmont, Peterborough county, Ontario.

There are 4 veins worked, with an average width of 10 feet. Opened by 6 shafts, viz. :—No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, No. 5, No. 6, down at date respectively, 200 feet, 85 feet, 175 feet, 35 feet, 75 feet and 30 feet. 105 persons employed.

The plant comprises 1 Rand Corliss compound steam and compound air compressor, with condenser and inter cooler, 185 h.p. ; capacity 1,000 cubic feet per minute ; steam from a battery of return tubular boilers with a working pressure of 125 pounds.

Shaft No. 1—In progress of sinking, is equipped with one 30 h. p. Lidgerwood hoist ; one 10 x 5 x 13 Northey sinking pump; one large duplex force pump (Northey) ; one 3 in. Peerless rock drill ; with pit head frame, skipway and automatic dump.

Shaft No. 2—Ore is being stoped out of this shaft in the lower level to supply the mill and is equipped with one 15 h. p. Mac machine hoist, one Northey duplex pump and one Peerless drill, with pit head frame, automatic dump, etc.

Shaft No. 3—In progress of sinking, 10 x 14 in size, and is equipped with one 20 h p. hoist, one Northey duplex pump, one Knowles bucket and plunger pump, one 3 in. Peerless drill, with 35 pit head frame, skipway, etc.

Shaft No. 4—Has been sunk 35 feet by hand and horse whim.

Shaft No. 5—Is on the hanging wall side of a 30 feet lode of low grade ore, and has a depth of 75 feet, with drift in a short distance, and cross-cut in the lode of 30 feet. This shaft is in progress of sinking, and has a 35 feet pit head frame, with a 15 h.p. Mac machine hoist, one Northey duplex pump, and one 3 in. Peerless drill ; also, a blacksmith's shop, etc., attached to shaft house.

Shaft No. 6—Preparing to sink this to a considerable depth on a junction of two lodes with a Mac machine prospectors hoist, and a Peerless drill.

The milling plant consists of 850 lbs. 10 stamp mill, with usual grizzly, Blake crusher, ore bin and feeders ; two 4 feet vanners, corrugated belt and one 6 feet gyrating vanner, with 3 pointed boxes and settlers in series for water ; one 40 h.p. horizontal engine and one 70 h.p. return tubular boiler. The mine is equipped with offices, store house, assay office, magazine, boarding houses, stables with machine shop and 3 blacksmith shops, &c.

CORINTH MINES, Limited.

Registered 2nd April, 1897. Authorized Capital, £100,000, in shares of £1.

Directors:

A. C. M. Innes. R. de la Bere. J. D. Patulla.

Head Office: J. W. Clark, Secretary, 16 George Street, Mansion House, London, E.C., England.

CANADIAN OFFICE:
MacIver Campbell, and E. E. Evans, Vancouver.

Formed to carry into effect an agreement with M. M. Campbell, and to acquire certain mining claims, covering 82¼ acres, in the Slocan District, British Columbia. The claims owned are the Corinth, Miantanomah, and Bloomer Fraction. The following is excerpted from the report to the shareholders presented on 28th December, 1899, covering the year ended 30th September:—

During the past season, acting throughout on the advice of Mr. J. D. Kendall, of the firm of Messrs. Bewick, Moreing & Co., drifting upon the vein cut in No. 3 Tunnel, referred to in last report, has been accomplished to the extent of 200 ft. each way, east and west; but without any permanent improvement resulting in the nature of the lode. Beyoud a few detached stringers or bunches of mineral, of low assay value, met with in different parts of the drives, no ore occurrence of any account has been found.

With the object of testing the direction of a second vein, the outcrop of which occurs a little further north than the vein on which the above-mentioned work has been done, a prospecting shaft was sunk for some little distance, at a spot recommended by Mr. Kendall for the purpose. The irregular and broken nature of this, however, precluded the hope of any improvement being found, and the work was therefore stopped.

Owing to the heavy snow in the early part of the present year, and the consequent difficulty of communication, it was not possible to push on with the work very rapidly, and, latterly, the interruption caused by the miners' strike in the Slocan has resulted in comparatively little work being accomplished this year. It was the intention of the Directors to have had the whole of the property thoroughly prospected, but this will now have to be postponed until next season. Should nothing then be discovered to warrant further exploration, it will be necessary to call the shareholders together to consider the course to be adopted.

CORINTH MINES—Continued.

BALANCE SHEET, 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1899.

Dr.

Capital Authorized—			
£100,000 in 100,000 shares of £1 each...		£100,000 0 0	
Issued—			
62,500 shares fully paid		£62,500 0 0	
22,500 shares 15/ called up £16,875 0 0			
85,000 shares.			
Less calls in arrear....	1,355 7 6		
		15,519 12 6	
			£78,019 12 6
Sundry creditors—London.....		£217 14 10	
" " Vancouver.....		150 0 0	
			367 14 10
			£78,387 7 4

Cr.

Purchase of properties and development, as per last account.....		£74,395 4 11	
Expended on development this year.....		842 3 10	
			£75,237 8 9
Stores, tools, &c.....			36 5 3
Cash at Bank—London.....		£680 10 5	
" " Vancouver.....		200 1 10	
			880 12 3
Profit and Loss—			
Balance as per last account		£1,545 10 8	
Add Balance, loss this year		687 10 5	
			2,233 1 1
			£78,387 7 4

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1899.

Dr.

To London expenditure—			
Rent of offices and salary of secretary		£175 2 6	
Directors' fees		300 0 0	
Audit fee.....		15 15 0	
Cables, stationery and general expenses..		23 1 8	
			£513 19 2
To Vancouver expenditure—			
Mine general expenses and supplies.....		£105 2 5	
Office salaries and general and travelling expenses.....		68 11 4	
			173 13 9
			£687 12 11

Cr.

By Transfer fee		£0 2 6
Balance.....		687 10 5
		£687 12 11

CROWN POINT MINING COMPANY, Limited.

Incorporated under the Statutes of Ontario, August, 1899. Authorized Capital, $1,000,000, in shares of $1.00.

Directors:

Robert Bickerdike. J. W. Molson. R. Boulten. J. E. Crowdy.
R. A. Ogilvie. R. H. Ahn. J. E. Cavenah.

Officers:

Robert Bickerdike, President.
R. H. Ahn, Vice-Presdt. and Managing Director. E. A. Barton, Sec.-Treas.

Mine Office: Rat Portage, Ont.

The Company owns and is developing a mineral property comprising 23 claims, or an area of about 1,500 acres, in the Seine River, Manitou District, Lake of the Woods, Ont. Equipped at date of report, with a 5 stamp battery, which was being increased to 25 stamps. 25 persons employed.

CROW'S NEST MINING CO.

Organized 1897. Authorized Capital, $300,000.

Directors:

Marland L. Pratt, Boston, President.
Lawrence W. Jenkins, Boston. | Clarence H. Millett, Boston.
Walter C. Cogswell, Boston. | H. Harris Phinney, Boston, Treas.

CANADIAN OFFICE:
W. H. Weston, Superintendent, Melrose, N.S.

Owns and operates 249 gold mining areas at Melrose, Guysboro County, Nova Scotia. Leads worked are Stake lead, 2 in. to 30 in.; North lead, 2 in. to 18 in.; Rose lead, 8 in., and Belt, 4 feet to 22 feet.

Mine is opened at 200 ft. level by an adit 600 ft., cross-cuts 140 ft., and drifts 100 ft., with two winzes to 140 ft. level. On 140 ft. level, drifts 550 ft., two upraises to surface, and winze to 60 ft. level. Drift 300 ft. on 60 ft. level, and upraise to surface.

Milling plant—20 stamps, 850 lbs., 100 drops per min.
Engine - Tandem, compound condensing, 8 x 16 x 15.
Boilers—Two locomotive, covered, 60 h.p. each.
Pumps—Two Northey duplex, one 6 x 4 x 7, and one 4½ x 2¾ x 4.
Electric—One Edison bi-polar dynamo, 140 lights, 16 c.p.
Air compressor—One Ingersoll-Sergeant, cross-compound duplex 10 x 18 x 12, capacity 5 drills.
Rock drills—Two Sergeant C 24. One Rand "Slugger" No. 32. One "Little Giant" No. 2.
Rock breaker—One Dodge Giant 9 x 16.
Fuel—Coal, run of mine, Sydney, $4.80 per ton of 2,240 lbs. Wood, beech and birch, $2.10 per cord. To run 20 stamps and rock breaker, pumps, dynamo and two machine drills, burns 5¼ cords of wood or 2½ tons coal in 24 hours.
Mill capacity—40 tons per day of 22 working hours, through 30 mesh screen.

CROW'S NEST PASS COAL CO., Limited.

Incorporated April, 1897. Authorized Capital, $2,000,000, in shares of a value of $25.00 each.

Officers:

Hon. Geo. A. Cox, President, Toronto.
Robt. Jaffray, 1st Vice-President, Toronto.
H. M. Pellatt, 2nd Vice-President, Toronto.
William Fernie, Land Commissioner, Fernie, B.C.
W. G. Jaffray, Secretary, Toronto.
E. R. Wood, Treasurer, Toronto.
Elias Rogers, Managing Director, Toronto.

Directors:

Edwin Hanson, Montreal.
William Hanson, Montreal.
S. Finley, Montreal.
D. Morrice, Montreal.
J. A. Gemmill, Ottawa.
J. D. Chipman, St. Stephen, N.B.
J. W. Flavelle, Toronto.
Thomas Walmsley, Toronto.

Head Office: Elias Rogers, Managing Director, Toronto.

Mines Office: Fernie, B.C.

This company owns 11,169 acres of coal lands, situated near Marten Creek, Coal Creek and Morrisey Creek, in the East Kootenay District, Province of British Columbia. On the easternmost property, near Marten Creek, containing 3,969 acres, there are fifteen seams of coal, four of which are cannel, or gas coal. The remaining seams are bituminous, and admirably adapted for coking. In the westernmost property of 7,200 acres, a distance of 12 miles from the former property, there are 12 superimposed seams of coal cropping out of the side of the mountain, varying from 2 to 30 feet in thickness. These are partly bituminous and partly semi-anthracite.

Colliery at Coal Creek, B.C., connected by branch line with Crow's Nest Pass Railway, 5 miles east from Fernie.

Seams worked—On the north side of Coal Creek a bituminous seam of an average thickness of 8 feet; on the south side of Coal Creek a semi-anthracite seam of 7 feet thick, both coking coals. The former gives a good domestic and blacksmiths' fuel, the latter a good steam coal. Dip averages from 5° to 10°.

Opened at date by 4 drifts in the mountain side; in at date of report about 2,000 ft.

Method of working—Pillar and stall.

Lights—Naked.

CROW'S NEST PASS COAL CO.—Continued.

Ventilation—2 Murphy fans, 8 ft. and 4 ft. dia., driven by steam power.

Boilers—Equipment at date comprises 2 locomotive boilers of 100 h.p. each. 1 Heine boiler.

Coal cutting—2 Jeffrey electric, capacity 100 tons per day each; to be increased as development proceeds.

Haulage—2 Jeffrey electric locomotive, capable of hauling 100 tons per trip on the level. 2 electric hoists.

Pumps—1 Jeffrey electric, 3 x 3½.

Loading and Screening—Automatic chutes, shaking screens and picking belts, operated by a 25 h.p. steam engine, furnished by I. Matheson & Co., New Glasgow, N.S.

Coking plant—202 beehive ovens, capacity 1.47 tons of coke per oven per diem, each supplied by double discharge larry. Operated by 10 ton standard guage locomotive.

(Sales and Output) 1898.	Coal.		Coke.		
(Tons of 2,240 lbs.)	Tons.	Tons.	Tons.	cwt.	Tons.
Sold for consumption in Canada..	9,297		322	9	
" export to U.S.....	37		38	11	
" " other countries.....					
Total sales.....	.....	9,334			361
Used in making coke.....	470				
" under colliery boilers, etc...	156				
Total for colliery use ..	.....	620			
Total output of colliery, 1898.	.....	9,954			361

Output and Sales 1899.

The output officially reported was—

Tons of Coal Mined.....	116,200	of 2,000 lbs.	each.
" " Sold.....	69,819	"	"
" " To Coke ovens....	43,065	"	"
" " Used by company.	3,316	"	"

Made up as follows:—

Tons of Coke sold in Canada	23,377
" " " United States	5,750
Tons on hand at close of the year.....	531

CUMBERLAND RAILWAY AND COAL CO., Limited.

Incorporated 25th May, 1883. Authorised capital, $2,000,000. Bonds, $1,250,000, of which $1,000,000 have been issued.

Directors :

Robert Cowans, President.

Hon. G. A. Drummond, Vice-President.

David Morris.
Edgar M. McDougall.
H. R. Drummond.
J. R. Cowans.
W. J. Morrice.
E. S. Clouston.

W. J. Crossen.

Head Office : H. R. Drummond, Secretary, Imperial Building, Place d'Armes, Montreal.

Mines Office : J. R. Cowans, General Manager, Springhill, N.S.

Springhill.

F. LaFlamme, Asst. Gen. Manager and Acting Supt. Railway Depot
C. Hargreaves, Manager Collery Department - - - -
W. D. Matthews, Assistant Manager, Colliery Department - -
G. Hall, Mechanical Foreman - - - - - - - - -
R. H. Cooper, Cashier - - - - - - - - - -

Formed to acquire, work, and develop coal lands, of which some 70 square miles are held under lease from the Government of Nova Scotia.

No. 1 Slope—Seam of 10 ft. worked ; dip, 30°. This seam is worked as part of No. 2—coal being taken to latter slope through tunnel and hoisted to surface.

System of working, pillar and bord.

Lamps—Marsaut.

Boilers—3 tubular, 25 h.p., loco. pattern.

Hoisting engines—1 double-geared winding engine, cyls. 18 x 36 in., drum 9 ft. dia. ; 1 electric light engine, cyl. 8 x 12 in.

Pumps—1 boiler feed, Jeanesville, duplex, 8 x 4 x 8 ins.

No 2 Slope—W. Lorimer, Underground Manager.

Seam of 10 ft. 6 in. worked . dip 30° ; length of slope, 3,000 ft.

System of working—Pillar and bord.

Ventilation—By Capell double inlet blow down fan, 15 ft. by 5 ft.

Lamps—Marsaut.

Boilers—6 double flue, 40 h.p. each ; 2 Lancashire flue, 70 h.p. each.

CUMBERLAND RAILWAY AND COAL CO.—Continued.

Hoisting engines—1 double-geared winding engine, cyls. 22 x 36 in. ; drum dia., 9 ft. 10 in.

Pumps—1 Jeanesville duplex 28 x 9 x 36 in. ; 1 Jeanesville duplex 22 x 7 x 24 in. ; 2 boiler feed (Jeanesville), duplex, 8 x 4 x 8 in.

1 pr. Link reversing-geared haulage engines, cyl. 16 x 20 in., with four 5 ft. drums to operate undergronnd haulage system.

1 rotary screen engine, cyl. 12 x 30 in.

1 direct acting fan engine, cyl. 20 x 18 in.

Screens—Straight steel bars 15 ft. long, rotary screen 20 x 5 ft. with conveyors and elevators.

No. 3 Slope—W. D. Matthews, Underground Manager.

Seam of 10 feet worked ; dip 28° ; slope, 3,200 ft.

System of working—Bord and pillar and longwall.

Lamps—Marsaut.

Ventilation—By blow-down fan, 14 ft. dia., length of blade, 3 ft. 6 in. ; width, 6 ft. dia., shaft, 7½ in. ; direct acting engine, cyl. 12 ft. x 30 in.

Boilers—10 double flue, 40 h.p. each.

Hoisting engines—1 double-geared winding engine, cyl. 18 x 36 in. ; dia. of drum, 9 ft. ; 1 engine, cyl. 6 x 12 in., for hoisting timber to bank, and empty boxes up incline. 1 Robb-Armstrong, 11 12 in., for driving rotary screen.

1 pr. Link reversing-geared haulage engines, cyl. 16 x 20 in., with four 5 ft. drums to operate underground haulage.

1 direct acting fan engine, cyl. 12 by 24 in.

Pumps—1 Jeanesville compound duplex, condensing cyls. 38 in. and 25 in., 10 in. plungers, 36 in. stroke ; compound duplex condensing Jeanesville, cyls. 22 x 40 ; 10 in. plunger, 36 in. stroke ; 1 Jeanesville duplex 14 x 5½ x 12 in. ; 1 Jeanesville boiler feed, duplex, 8 x 4 x 8 in. ; 1 McDougall, 8 x 4 x 10 in.

Screens—Straight steel bars 15 ft. long ; rotary screen, 20 x 5 ft., with conveyors and elevators.

Carpenter, blacksmith, and machine shops fitted with necessary tools for repairs to colliery plant, including seven locomotives, which are employed in hauling coal from the collieries, &c.

Railway from Springhill (I.C.R.) to Parrsboro, on Bay of Fundy, 32 miles.

Tug "Springhill," and 5 barges, capacity 750 tons each, are used in transporting coal from Parrsboro.

Coal shipments are made via Springfield junction (I.C.R.) or by vessels from Parrsboro.

CUMBERLAND RAILWAY AND COAL CO.—Continued.

COAL SALES, 1889-94.

	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.
Nova Scotia	99,847	89,525	109,783	118,884	129,515	123,795
New Brunswick	93,527	107,047	123,652	105,472	133,290	126,057
Quebec	172,406	173,277	163,956	129,271	119,284	98,914
United States	9,986	7,734	8,815	8,374	9,050	36,205
Total	375,766	377,583	406,206	362,001	391,139	384,991

	1895.	1896.	1897.	1898.	1899.
Nova Scotia	123,848¾	107,848	83,788	107,699	109,782¼
Quebec	123,443½	58,182	18,528	16,935	41,941
New Brunswick	64,828¾	172,188	130,105	172,715	186,138¼
United States	16,545½	18,469	12,084	25,223	11,853½
Total	328,666	355,887	244,505	322,542	349,715

DARDANELLES MINING AND MILLING CO., Limited.

Re-incorported under the Statutes of British Columbia, 9th September, 1898.
Authorised Capital, $1,000,000, in shares of a par value of $1.00.

Directors:

Hon. E. Dewdney. Hon. F. Peters. Sir Charles Hibbert Tupper, M.P.
Lt.-Col. Ray. W. J. Tatchewey.

Head Office: Victoria, B.C.

Mines Office: McGuigan, B.C.

Owns and is developing the Dardanelles group, comprising seven mineral claims, situate Dardanelles Basin, Slocan Mining District, British Columbia. Mineral mined, galena. Opened by shaft down at date of report, 483 feet.

On the vein of the Dardanelles, cutting across the Slocan slates and the porphyry dykes, a shaft has been sunk 43 feet and 2,600 feet of drifts and raises run, and from these workings over 325 tons of high grade ore were shipped that averaged 265 ounces of silver per ton, and 26 per cent. lead, while several hundred tons of second-class ore, said to assay over 75 ounces

DARDANELLES MINING AND MILLING CO.—Continued.

of silver and 16 per cent. lead, were piled on the dump, 76 tons of which were shipped to the Pilot Bay smelter, giving the above returns. From a copy of the smelter returns, the ore is seen to have run from 145.8 to 470.2 ounces of silver per ton, and from 15 to 56 per cent. lead ; one shipment of ten tons giving this highest return, while 115 tons yielded 300 ounces of silver per ton. The ore carries a few units excess of zinc above the 10 per cent. smelter limit. Other veins have been slightly prospected upon the Okanagan and Diamond Cross, but these will not be properly opened up. In the old shaft the small plant of a 7 h.p. boiler and a No. 6 Knowles pump was quite inadequate to handle the water. There is a good supply of timber for mine purposes ; and for transportation at present a trail 1½ miles leads out to the Washington waggon road and thence to McGuigan's Siding, on the Kaslo and Slocan Railway. A 60 h.p. compressor plant has been established 2,300 feet lower down the mountain, in the vicinity of ample wood for fuel, and the air is conveyed by pipes to the mine.

DESERONTO IRON CO., Limited.

Incorporated under Ontario Statutes, 27th April, 1898. Authorised capital, $99,990, in shares of $100.

Directors :

F. B. Gaylord. Wm. Gerhouser. F. A. Goodrich.
E. W. Rathbun. E. Walter Rathbun.

Head Office and Works : Deseronto, Ont.

This company is operating a charcoal blast furnace at Deseronto, Ontario, having a capacity of 50 tons per day.

The furnace is located on the shore of the Bay of Quinte. The stack is a steel shell, surmounted by a steel gallery, roofed over. Height of stack, 61 feet over all. Diameter of bosh, 9ft. 6in. Cast iron water jacket, pierced for six and blown with five (3 in.) tuyers. Hot blasts (2) upright, iron pipe stoves, seventy-two pipes. Is blown by one upright blowing engine ; steam supplied by two hor. tubular boilers, 5 ft. shell

Casting house and stock house are of brick and frame s
iron. Engine and boiler houses of brick, hoist tower of f
with iron, all gravel roofed.

Ores used, Lake Superior hard and soft hematite. J
used if procurable in requisite quantity and quality.

Product, Lake Superior charcoal pig iron for car-wh
foundry use. Present output, 1,000 tons (gross) per m

DESERONTO IRON CO.—Continued.

The present estimated maximum capacity of the furnace is 50 gross tons per day. The dimensions of the shell and the size of the buildings and the engine and steam capacity are designed to admit of increased product, by relining, to the extent of twenty to thirty per cent. of the present maximum.

Fuel (charcoal) is supplied in cars on track at furnace, in daily requisite quantity, from kilns and retorts at Deseronto.

Ore is received by vessel, from Lake Superior, unloaded by a three hatch steam hoist and conveyed automatically to dump alongside stock house.

OUTPUT IN 1899.

	Net Tons.
Canadian Ore used	None.
Foreign Ore used	22,416$\frac{1320}{2000}$
Charcoal Iron Made	13,009$\frac{1600}{2000}$

DIAMOND JUBILEE MINERAL DEVELOPMENT CO. OF ONTARIO, Limited.

Incorporated 12th May, 1899. Authorised Capital. $2,000,000, in shares of $1 each.

Officers:

Lieut.-Col. the Hon. David Tisdale, M.P., Simcoe, President.
W. B. McMurrich, Esq., Q.C., Toronto, Vice-President.

Directors:

James Carruthers, Toronto.
John Foy, Toronto.
H. A. Ward, Port Hope.
H. H. Dewart, Toronto.
John Laxton, Toronto.
Stair Dick Lauder, Toronto.

E. Strachan Cox, Secretary. Henry S. Mara, Treasurer.

Head Office: 7 and 9, Toronto Street, Toronto, Ont.

Owns and is developing the Minto Mine, Wa Wa district, Michipicoton, and the Ophir mine, situated about 18 miles north of Bruce Mines station, on the Soo branch of the C.P. Railway, Province of Ontario.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

"During the past year your directors took up the question of dealing with and deciding upon the action to be taken with reference to the claims

DIAMOND JUBILEE CO.—Continued.

in which the Company was interested in Hastings County, in the Seine River, and Lake of the Woods district, in the Province of Ontario.

"After careful investigation and examination of the results of operations and experiments in attempts to successfully treat the refractory ore of the Hastings County District, and the large expenditure necessary to even fairly test the same, your directors decided to abandon the interests it had acquired there, considering the capital required too large to justify the attempt. They thought the capital in the hands of the Company could be employed to better advantage in the free-milling ore districts of Western Ontario. The several claims and locations in the Lake of the Woods and Seine River districts, in which the Company had acquired interests or options, after further investigation turned out to be, in the opinion of your directors, less promising than the Michipicoton claims. The former were therefore likewise dropped.

"The expedition to the Yukon or Klondyke, in which the Company was interested, your directors regret to state did not turn out the success anticipated. The result of the winter's work on Sulphur Creek (see last annual report) did not result in much more than to pay their way. Part of the expedition had to leave in the early summer on account of failing health. The others stayed on, but like many others found all the "placer" claims worth having already taken, but eventually took a portion of a claim on shares (in mining parlance, a "lay") which they will finish June 1st, 1900, when their term will be up. However, the Company procured a controlling interest in a "quartz" location in the Indian River mining division of the Yukon territory, between the forks of the Little Blanche creek, and took steps to have the necessary development work done. So far the value of quartz claims in the Yukon has not been established or tested sufficiently to enable a definite value to be put on such claims, though many people think they will become valuable at no distant date.

"The Company during the year acquired an interest in the Ophir mine, which is situated about 18 miles north of Bruce Mines station, on the Soo branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway, north of Lake Huron, in the Province of Ontario. The mine has a 20 stamp mill now in operation, and is said to be a mine of great promise. The Company has already become entitled to a sufficient number of shares of the common stock of the 'Ophir' to declare, and has declared, a dividend of five shares of the 'Ophir' stock aforesaid to each holder of twenty five shares or multiples thereof of the stock of the Company entitled to receive the same under the resolution of the Board passed for that purpose. It is expected that the Company will, later, be entitled to receive a much larger number of shares of the said stock of the Ophir without further expenditure.

DIAMOND JUBILEE CO.—Continued.

"The most promising and principal property of the Company is its interest in the four mining claims (Nos. 92, 93, 94, 95) in the Michipicoton mining division, known as the Minto mine. (See last annual report).

"The Company became interested in the Minto property under arrangement with the original discoverers and proprietors thereof, whereby the Company agreed to make certain payments and expend a certain sum in development and assist in incorporating an auxiliary company in which the original proprietors and your company received a proportionate number of paid-up shares, the balance to remain in the treasury of such auxiliary company for use or sale to develop the property.

"To carry this into effect the 'Wa Wa Gold Mining Company of Michipicoton, Limited, No Personal Liability,' was incorporated with a capital stock of 199,000 shares of $1.00 each. The preliminary development was so satisfactory that to continue the development of the property your Company purchased from time to time 40,000 shares of the Treasury stock, in addition to its original holdings. With the proceeds the work was continued with such reasonable dispatch as the difficulties and circumstances of a new district would permit, consistent with business economy. From time to time samples of ore were taken to competent and reliable chemists for assay. Results were of such an encouraging nature that, though the difficulties both from the nature of the ground and access to the locality made progress slow and expensive, your directors believed themselves justified in keeping the work going, as the further it progressed the indications of a mining property of genuine merit became more pronounced.

"During the year it was found desirable to increase the capital stock of the Wa Wa company, and offer blocks of it to other parties to raise money for further prosecution of the work.

"The stock of the Wa Wa Company was accordingly increased to 499,900 shares, being an increase of 300,900 shares, all of which were placed in the Treasury of the Wa Wa Company to be sold for further development of the property, and the erection of a stamp mill.

"Your directors purchased a further block of 10,000 shares of the Wa Wa stock, making 100,000 in all owned by your Company.

"Your directors are glad to be able to state that the showing made by the work on the mine established such confidence in its value that sufficient stock of the Wa Wa Company has been sold from time to time, besides what your directors purchased, to keep the work in progress, and are assured enough more will be sold to carry on the work until the first of June next, and leave then in the treasury of the Wa Wa Company 260,000 shares for further expenditure.

DIAMOND JUBILEE CO.—Continued.

Receipts and Disbursements to Dec. 31st, 1899.

RECEIPTS.

Avails of Stock Sales to date		$65,274 00

DISBURSEMENTS.

For Property and Options		$56,600 00	
Foreign Exchange		952 35	
Expense Account		2,137 26	
Profit and Loss Account—			
Expense, 1897	$506 42		
Printing and Advertising	836 65		
Commission	2,113 50		
		3,456 57	
Cash on hand and in bank		2,127 82	
			$65,274 00

SYNOPSIS OF CASH.

Cash	$179 99	
Cash Imperial Bank	1,777 12	
Cash Credit Lyonnais	170 71	
		$2,127 82

DOME (YUKON) GOLD MINING CO., Limited.

Registered 9th February, 1899. Authorised Capital, £150,000 in 150,000 shares of £1, of which £100,000 has been issued ; 50,000 were applied and paid for on application ; 50,000 were transferred to vendors fuliy paid (of these 37,500 are not transferable until the declaration of the first dividend on 100,000 shares) ; and 50,000 are held in reserve and retained for future operations.

Directors :

F. Larkworthy. R. G. Sechiari. T. Trevor White.
Louis Coste. N. A. Belcourt, M.P.

Head Office : Charles Hewitt, Secretary, 4, Bishopsgate Street Within, London, E.C.

Formed to acquire certain concessions for hydraulic mining on Australia Creek, Yukon territory. The purchase consideration was £50,000 in fully

DOME GOLD MINING CO.—Continued.

paid shares. The property, comprising four leaseholds, was acquired, by agreement, from N. A. Belcourt, M.P., Ottawa.

The principal features of the agreement with Mr. Belcourt may be summarised as follows :—The vendor covenants to sell, and the company to buy, four leaseholds on Australia Creek, with all mining and other rights in connection therewith, the consideration for the purchase being the allotment to Mr. Jules Moyse of 50,000 shares of £1 each in the company, to be issued as paid up in full, on the conditions that the said shares shall neither be sold nor transferred without the consent of the Board of Directors, unless and until a dividend has been declared by the company : and that they shall be held by Mr. Jules Moyse until the transfer of the leases to the company has been duly completed. It is provided that Mr. Moyse, at the request of the vendor, is to have full authority to part with and transfer not more than one fourth of the said 50,000 shares, if the same or such part thereof shall be required for the purpose of acquiring the rights of any persons who are, or may be, interested with the vendor in the said leases, and whose interests the vendor shall deem necessary or expedient to acquire for himself. Further, the company undertakes to repay the vendor all costs and expenses he has incurred, and all reasonable costs and expenses he may incur, for the purpose of obtaining the said mining rights and leases, and transferring the same to the company ; and should the vendor so desire, to lend to him, in cash, such a sum as together with the amount of such costs and expenses aforesaid, and together with all costs and expenses connected with the promotion, registration, and formation of the company, and consequent thereon, shall not exceed in the aggregate the sum of £10,000. Should the company be called upon to make this loan, which is very doubtful, it will be secured by lien on an adequate number of the vendor's shares which stand in the name of Mr. Moyse ; and the vendor covenants to repay it out of the dividends that may be declared on his shares from time to time : but he is released from any liability to repay the amount of the loan if no dividends are declared.

The locations, which extend ten miles up the river in an easterly direction, and are not less than a mile in width, for which leases are granted, are situated on the left bank of Australia Creek, which, with the Dominion Creek, which it joins two miles below these locations, is a tributary of the Indian river. As the crow flies, the locality is about 50 miles from Dawson City, but by the usual track, partly by water and partly by land, it is about 70 miles. The gold-bearing character of these locations was discovered by four miners, who applied to the Minister of the Interior at Ottawa for leases of the ground, under the regulations which then applied to hydraulic mining. Having regard to the capital that would be

DOME GOLD MINING CO.—Continued.

required to develop the property, and to the difficulties which then existed in the way of promptly securing leases of this description, these miners assigned their interest in the property to Mr. Louis Coste. Mr. Coste, again, as a matter of form, assigned the property to Mr. N. A. Belcourt. Mr. Coste, Mr. Belcourt, and the four discoverers are interested in the sale of the property.

EXCERPT FROM MEETING, 12TH MARCH, 1900.

The Chairman (in submitting a resolution asking for power to deal with the remaining 50,000 shares of the company) said :—

"Of course you will understand, from what I have already said about 'Sulphur No. 38 above Discovery,' that that claim is the top strawberry in our basket, as far as we yet know ; but, fortunately, though our claims vary very much in the distribution of gold in the pay dirt, in the cost of handling owing to the varying depths of gravel, and in other characteristics, such as the heaviness of the water in Nos. 5 and 6 on Hunker, the width and depth of the pay streak, and in one claim being profitable to work both in winter and summer, and another only in summer, they are all of such a character as we are informed will show profitable results ; but we cannot form a correct estimate of the value of each claim until we have a complete record of the working expenses of each in relation to the output of gold of each.

"This information we shall be supplied with further on, and also as to the results obtained at each stage of our operations ; and, by comparison with other systems of treatment, we hope to be able to decrease the cost of working, and to increase the percentage of gold extracted from the wash dirt.

"The development of all the claims which could be pushed on in the winter has been proceeded with energetically, and with the sole object of winning the largest amount of gold within the shortest possible period.

"This policy necessarily involves very large expenditure, having regard to the great cost of labour, and of supplies, and also of transport ; at the same time the Directors' aim is to minimise expenditure as much as possible by the use of machinery ; for they well know if gold is to be profitably extracted from any but the richest claims, the greatest economy must be exercised, and the cost of every operation counted.

"The steam thawers, of which the Company have now several at work, are simple and efficacious inventions for sinking and drifting in frozen ground, processes which, a short time ago, by means of making fires on or near the soil to be excavated, were both expensive and tedious."

DOMINION COAL CO., Limited.

Incorporated by Act of the Legislature of Nova Scotia, 1st February, 1893. Authorized Capital, $18,000,000. Issued, $16,500,000. Common, $15,000,000. Preferred, 1,500,000. Authorized bonded indebtedness, $3,000,000, first mortgage bonds at 6 per cent. Issued, $3,000,000.

Directors:

Henry M. Whitney, Boston.

Sir Donald A. Smith, Montreal.
Henry F. Dimock, New York.
Hugh McLennan, Montreal.
F. S. Pearson, Boston.
Sir W. C. Van Horne, Montreal.
Robert Winsor, Boston.

W. B. Ross, Q.C., Halifax.

General Offices: 95 Milk St., Boston.

Henry M. Whitney, President.
Alfred Windsor, 1st Vice-President.
John S. McLennan, Treasurer.
F. S. Pearson, Chief Engineer.

Hon. David McKeen, 2nd Vice-President.

CANADIAN OFFICE:

Glace Bay, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia.

Hiram Donkin, C.E., Resident Man.
J. R. Blackett, Cashier.
John Johnston, Assistant to Man.
B. F. Pearson, Halifax, Secretary.

CANADIAN SELLING AGENTS:

Kingman & Co., 14 Place Royale, Montreal, and M. R. Morrow, 171 Lower Water St., Halifax.

This company has been formed to carry on the business of mining, transporting and selling bituminous coal from the County of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia. It operates under a lease which gives a tenure of its mining property of ninety-nine years, the royalty to the Nova Scotia Government for the whole period being fixed at a maximum of 12½ cents per ton with a minimum gross amount for each year to be paid on at least as many tons as were, in the year 1891, sold by all the mines included in the new company.

At 1st March, 1894, it had acquired an area of some seventy square miles of coal lands in Cape Breton upon which are the following collieries:—"Caledonia," (formerly the property of the Caledonia Coal and Railway Co., Ltd.); "International," (formerly owned by the International Coal Co., Ltd.); "Gardiner," (formerly owned by Burchell Bros., Sydney); "Glace Bay," (formerly owned by the Glace Bay Mining Co., Ltd.); "Old Bridgeport," (formerly owned by the International Coal Co., Ltd.);

DOMINION COAL CO.—Continued.

"Reserve," (formerly owned by the Sydney and Louisburg Coal and Railway Co., Ltd.); "Gowrie," (formerly owned by the Gowrie Coal Mining Co., Ltd.); "Victoria," (formerly owned by the Low Point, Barrasois and Lingan Mining Co., Ltd.); the "Ontario" Colliery, and the "Sword," "Meagher" and other coal areas, steamers, lines of railway, etc., etc.

Caledonia Colliery.—One mile from Little Glace Bay. Manager, P. Christianson; Underground Manager, Alex. McDonald.

Phelan seam of 7 ft. worked; dip averages 1 ft. in 12; vertical depth of shaft, 185 ft.; length of east slope, 2,300 ft.; west slope, 2,500 ft.; west level, 5,500 ft.

System of working—Pillar and bord, extracting pillars.

Ventilation by Murphy fan, 12 x 6 ft., capable of producing 100,000 cubic ft. of air.

Naked lights.

Boilers—4 Babcock.

Pumps—1 No. 7 Blake; 1 Northey compound duplex, capable of raising 1,000 gallons per minute to the surface.

Hoisting engines—1 20-in. double cylinder, 3 ft. 6 in. stroke, with 8-ft. drum.

Air compressor—1 20 x 30 piston inlet, Ingersoll make, with a capacity for 12 coal mining machines; one Rand compressor, 48 x 30, with Corliss valves; 28 coal mining machines, 1 longwall undercutter, 6 Jeffrey borers.

Coal heading machines:—2 Stanley.

3 Endless haulages, driven by one 22 x 54-in. horizontal engine, with friction gear.

3 Patent dumping cages and self-weighing tanks.

1 Steam water heater.

Electric lighting above and below ground.

Elevator for producing Nut and Duff.

1 Shaking screen engine, 12 x 24 in.

International Colliery at Bridgeport, 12 miles from the town of Sydney; R. Robson, Superintendent; A. McEachren, Underground Manager.

Harbor seam worked averages 5 ft. 10 in.; dip 1 in 12; length of slope, 4,000 ft.; vertical depth of shaft, 90 ft.

System of working—Pillar and room.

Ventilation—Murphy fan, 8 ft. dia.

Naked lights.

Winding engines (on surface)—Pair 16 x 36 in. and 14 x 30 in.; 8 ft. drum.

DOMINION COAL CO.—Continued.

Pumps—2 Knowles, 160 ft. suction, vertical 320 ft. through bore hole.

Boilers—1 Babcock, 210 h.p.; 1 Lancashire.

Haulage—One 18 x 36 for driving endless haulage, on slope fixed on surface.

Reserve Colliery, situated at Bridgeport Basin, two and one-half miles from Glace Bay; James McVey, Superintendent; Norman McKenzie, Underground Manager.

Phelan seam, averages 8 ft. 8 in.; dip, 1 in 13; worked by three slopes, of which the "Main" is 5,600 ft., and the "French" 5,000 ft. long; vertical depth about 380 ft.; "South" slope 1,000 ft. long. Haulage extended 4,000 ft. on surface and coal brought to main Bankhead for preparation.

System of working—Pillar and room.

Ventilation by fan, capable of producing 200,000 cubic ft. of air per minute; running 100 revolutions per minute; Chandler fan, 15 ft. dia. engine coupled direct.

Naked lights.

Hoisting engines—One winding engine, 22 in. cyl., 4½ ft. stroke; geared 5 to 1, working 2 endless haulages.

Pumps—One Cameron pump, 14 in. steam cyl., 8 in. water cylinder, 18 in stroke.

Boilers—Two Babcock, each 210 h.p., and 2 multitubular.

Screens in use—Three shaking screens, each 18 ft. long; 3 picking belts, each 33 x 5 ft, one engine 12 x 24 driving same.

Ingersoll-Sergeant coal cutters.

Mitchell's patent tippler.

Slack elevator for producing Nuff and Duff.

2 Rand compressors, and 1 Ingersoll.

Dominion No. 1—Situated about 10 miles from town of Sydney; J. C. Mitchell, Manager; A. Scott, Underground Manager.

Phalen seam, 8 ft. thick; dip, 1 in 14.

Naked lights.

System of working—Pillar and room.

Ventilation—12 ft. Murphy fan, coupled direct, also 8 ft. Murphy fan; capacity 100,00 cubic feet of air per minute.

Boilers—Five Babcock, each 210 h.p.; working pressure, 100 lbs.

Hoisting engines—One pair 24 x 54 in. cyl.; 8 ft. drums. 1 man-hoisting pair 16 x 30 in. cylinders; 6 ft. drum.

Air compressors—Two Ingersoll-Sergeant compound steam 48 x 30 in.; Corliss valves.

DOMINION COAL CO.—Continued.

Pumps—Cameron.

Two Stanley headers.

Undercutting machines—Yoch, Ingersoll-Sergeant and Harrison.

Endless haulage engines—One pair 18 x 36 in.

One Mitchell long-wall machine.

One steam heater.

One slack pocket, elevator and conveyor; 2 self-dumping cages and weighing tanks; steel pit frame 85 ft. high; engine and boiler house built of brick.

One brick stack 125 ft. high.

Two stationary screens.

Two picking belts 40 x 5 ft.

One Cameron pump, 18 x 24 x 8, below, raises all the water to the surface.

Carpenters' and smiths' shops and commodious railway sidings, standard gauge, connect this mine with the company's general Sydney and Louisburg system.

A large coal washing plant capable of handling 500 tons per day has been erected at a convenient place adjacent to the Sydney and Louisburg Railway, about three miles west of Morien Junction. The water supply is obtained by gravitation from Morrison Lakes, and it is hoped that this important plant will be kept running to supply gas fuel for the Nova Scotia and Eastern States trade. The cost is about $53,000.

OUTPUT AND SHIPMENTS OF COLLIERIES.

COLLIERY.	1895.		1896.		1897.	
	Raised	Shipped	Raised	Shipped	Raised	Shipped
Gowrie.....	54,138	41,052	50,166	39,183	41,873	30,436
Reserve.....	199,553	92,887	269,802	243,458	266,384	234,092
Old Bridge'pt.	107,202	99,329	140,539	133,922	129.913	126,904
Glace Bay....	49,795	44,143	.....	.....	.....	.....
Victoria.....	96,931	83,051	62,810	52.310	104,321	91,295
Caledonia.....	163,423	145,227	231,515	212,985	261,378	218,455
International.	96,605	86,041	98,721	91,280	112,092	97,822
Dom. No. 1...	73,167	63,109	161,528	151,796	234,977	219,746
Hub.....	33,617	29,960	137,721	133,821	100,357	87,218
	874,431	784,799	1,152,802	1,058,755	1,251,295	1,105,968

DOMINION COAL CO.—Continued.

OUTPUT AND SHIPMENTS OF COLLIERIES.

COLLIERY.	1898.		1899.	
	Raised.	Shipped.	Raised.	Shipped.
Reserve	211,812	231,865	555,867	
Old Bridgeport	158,373	151,735	.....	
Caledonia	266,332	257,691	403,629	
International	93,445	82,777	211,068	1,540,842
Dominion	330,171	321,185	489,326	
Hub	74,549	63,231	4,486	
	1,135,182	1,108,484	1,664,376	1,540,842

COAL DISPOSALS, 1895-6-7.

	1895. Tons.	1896. Tons.	1897. Tons.
Nova Scotia (including land sales)	148,938	183,079	194,587
Prince Edward Island	12,101	16,359	16,223
Newfoundland	38,907	42,598	38,721
Quebec	459,124	556,306	672,041
New Brunswick	25,739	41,940	43,542
St. Pierre	4,662	4,598	7,741
West Indies	266	.....	.....
United States	56,534	162,489	79,163
Steamers	38,528	51,386	55,357
Colliery consumption	44,469	51,711	46,593
Company's railways	7,146	4,628	6,039
Colliery employees	18,738	18,237	20,551
	855,152	1,133,331	1,180,558
RECAPITULATION.			
Shipped	784,241	1,057,595	1,105,968
Land Sales	558	1,160	1,407
Collieries and Railway	51,615	56,339	52,632
Employees	18,738	18,237	20,551
	855,152	1,133 331	1,180,558

DOMINION COAL CO.—Continued.

COAL DISPOSALS—*Continued.*

	1898. Tons.	1899. Tons.
Nova Scotia (including land sales)	181,768	234,847
Prince Edward Island	20,253	17,833
Newfoundland	28,732	55,281
Quebec	685,241	813,006
New Brunswick	41,612	50,708
St. Pierre	9,164	7,721
South Africa	807	.....
United States	72,363	274,263
Steamers	69,570	89,773
Colliery consumption	36,846	39,158
Company's railways	6,121	8,347
Colliery employes	20,289	21,368
	1,172,766	1,612,305
RECAPITULATION.		
Shipped	1,108,484	1,540,842
Land Sales	1,026	2,590
Collieries and railways	42,967	47,505
Employees	20,289	21,368
	1,172,766	1,612,305

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

(*Dated 7th June, 1900.*)

The following is the Directors' report for the year ended 28th February, 1900 :—

"The sales of the company have increased during the past year to the extent of 400,000 tons. Notwithstanding this gratifying increase in output, the net results were somewhat unfavorably affected by an accident in one of the more important mines which increased the cost of production, and by delaying the steamers, added to the cost of freights.

"By reference to the Treasurer's report it will be seen that your Board has pursued its usual policy of writing off from the current earnings very considerable amounts, which might justly be charged to capital account.

"Shipments in the coming year will be much larger and at a much higher average price than ever before known in the history of the company. A large increase in the net revenue may therefore be anticipated; and the Directors feel that in the near future the company will be able to commence paying regular dividends on the common stock.

"The requirements for the year beginning May 1st, 1901, will be not less than 3,000,000 tons, all of which is under contract, or can be sold, at

DOMINION COAL CO.—Continued.

very satisfactory prices. To supply these increased requirements, three new mines are being opened. To pay for these and to provide for the larger working capital made necessary by the increased business, it may be deemed advisable to issue during the year the one million of preferred stock held in the treasury for such purposes.

"Since the close of the fiscal year, February 28th, 1900, $81,500 of the bonds have been retired through the sinking fund, leaving a bonded indebtedness of $2,795,000."

REPORT OF THE TREASURER.

(*For the year ending February 28th, 1900.*)

Net proceeds from sales of coal and net income from steamships railroads, barges, real estate, etc.		$746,926 97	
Less			
Renewals and extensions at mines during year		89,741 96	
		$657,185 01	
Less			
Interest on bonds	$172,575 00		
Dividends on preferred stock.	160,000 00		
Miscellaneous interest and premiums on bonds retired.	48,119 15	380,694 15	
Surplus of net income.			276,490 86
Less			
Sinking fund for 1899			86,351 55
Balance			$190,139 31
Disposed of as follows :—			
Charged off :			
New cars and locomotives	$68,842 22		
Completion of central banking station	12,645 39		
Louisburg pier	11,260 78		
New pumping shaft, Caledonia	7,184 49		
New steam shovel	7,100 57		
International piers Nos. 1 and 2	6,910 14		
New laboratory	3,039 02		
New warehouse	2,271 65		
New coal cutting machinery.	2,045 00		
New dwellings	1,994 96		
Miscellaneous new construction	1,884 60		
		$25,178 82	
Balance to general surplus		64,960 49	
			$190,139 31

DOMINION COAL CO.—Continued.

BALANCE FEBRUARY 28TH, 1890.

ASSETS :—

Property account as follows :			
Amount as per last report....	$20,108,108 39		
Less credits during year.....	57,391 69		
		$20,050,716 70	
Additional real estate purchased		15,195 00	
New construction as follows :			
Opening Dominion mine No. 2	$35,423 89		
" " " " 3	10,710 51		
" " " " 4	16,715 62		
New low level pier at Louisburg.....	20,560 70		
New coal loading plant, Louisburg.....	10,900 45		
Railway extensions	18,628 99		
New discharging plant at Montreal.....	70,001 53		
On account of new coal washing plant	868 60		
		183,810 29	
			20,249,721 99
Cash in Banks and offices....		$171,417 95	
Accounts receivable.....		122,668 91	
Balance due from agents and coal on hand.....		448,631 12	
New supplies in warehouse and stores		178,282 33	
Accident suspense.....		18,574 84	
Interest "		1,552 17	
Steamship hire advanced....		15,102 35	
Cash in New England Trust Co. for outstanding coupons		87,690 00	
Cash in New England Trust Co. for sinking fund.....		130,835 07	
Cash in American Loan and Trust Co. — Uncalled for dividends.....		2,332 00	
			$1,177,086 74
Total.....			$21,426,808 73

LIABILITIES :—

Capital stock—Common	$15,000,000 00	
" " Preferred	2,000,000 00	
First mortgage bonds.....	2,876,500 00	
		$19,876,500 00

DOMINION COAL CO.—Continued.

Dividend preferred stock, Jan. and Feb.	$26,666 67		
Unpaid coupons	87,690 00		
Unpaid dividends	2,332 00		
Unpaid royalty	78,682 58		
Accounts payable	168,407 46		
Bills payable	752,867 47		
		1,116,646 18	
Balance general surplus,		433,662 55	
Total			$21,426,808 73

GENERAL SURPLUS ACCOUNT.

Surplus as per last report	$368,702 06
Surplus from 1899 as per this report	64,960 49
Total surplus	$433,662 55

SINKING FUND ON APRIL 17TH, 1900.

$111,800 United States 4s, costing	$124,817 62	
Uninvested funds	6,032 70	
Cash deposited April 16th	86,351 55	
		$217,201 87
For		
Retirement of $81,500 bonds	$92,201 87	
Balance reserve sinking fund	125,000 00	
		217,201 87
Balance, reserve sinking fund	$125,000 00	

DOMINION COPPER CO., Limited.

Incorporated 1899 under the statutes of the Province of British Columbia. Authorised Capital $5,000,000 in shares of $1.00 each; of which 2,000,000 fully paid shares were taken in full satisfaction of the purchase consideration; 500,000 were offered for subscription; and 2,500,000 were held in reserve for future purchases and operations.

Directors:

Hon. G. A. Cox, President.
Wm. Mackenzie. D. D. Mann. J. W. Flaville.
Hugh Sutherland.

Head Office: Hugh Sutherland, Managing Director, Street Railway Chambers, Toronto.

Mines Office: Frank C. Robbins, M.E., Phoenix, B.C.

The company was formed to acquire and work the Brooklyn, Stemwinder, Montezuma, Rawhide, and Idaho copper mines, situate in the Phoenix mining camp, Boundary Creek district of British Columbia.

DOMINION, FAIRVIEW, & GOLDEN KLONDYKE SYNDICATE, Limited.

Registered 22nd December, 1897. Authorised Capital, £130,000, in 130,000 shares of £1 each ; in January, 1898, 77,500 shares were offered for subscription, payable, 10s. on application, and 10s. on allotment.

Directors :

Sir Thomas Wright, K.B., J.P. T. Durant Beighton.
John J. Spencer.

Local Board in British Columbia :

Thomas Elliott. Henry C. Carr, C.E., M.E. D. M. Adamson.

Head Office : W. J. Spratling, B.Sc., F.G.S., Secretary, Broad Street House, London, E.C.

CANADIAN OFFICE :
Henry C. Carr, C.E., M.E., Fairview, B.C.

Formed to purchase four mines known as Wanita, Favourite, Hiram Walker and Golden Gate, situated in the Fairview Mining Camp, Okanagan District, British Columbia. The purchase consideration was £105,000, payable, £52,500,000 in cash, and £52,500 in fully paid shares, the cash being paid in instalments in proportion to the amount of working capital subscribed. The vendor, Meyer Isaacs, acquired the properties from Thomas Elliott (local director). The above purchase consideration has since been reduced and other properties have been acquired.

DOMINION GOLD MINING AND REDUCTION CO., Limited.

Incorporated 1895. Authorised Capital, £200,000, divided into 200,000 ordinary shares of £1 each.

Directors :

A. Marshall Hay, Chairman.
Somerset F. Gough-Calthorpe. E. Allen Robinson. Geo. A. Jones.
A. L. Foster. David Ziman.

CANADIAN OFFICES:
Rat Portage, Ont., and Port Arthur, Ont.

DOMINION GOLD MINING AND REDUCTION CO.—Continued.

Head Office : Percy G. Davis, Secretary, Portland House, 73, Basinghall Street, London, E.C.

The company owns and operates the undermentioned properties in the Province of Ontario :

The Rabbit Mountain Mine near Port Arthur ..... about 300 acres.
The Reduction Works at Rat Portage.....about 2 acres.

The reduction works, which are situated within the town limits of Rat Portage, embrace about two acres of freehold land, having dock frontage on the Lake of the Woods, and connection by siding with the Canadian Pacific Railway. They have been equipped with 20 stamps of the most approved type, and a complete outfit of milling machinery, including two ore breakers, frue vanners, Krupp concentrating tables and Colorado "Perfection" concentrators, automatic samplers, &c., &c. A chlorination plant (including roasting furnaces, &c., of sufficient capacity to deal with the concentrates of the district), and a cyanide plant of large capacity, are partially constructed and can be completed at a very moderate expenditure.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

(*For year ended 31st August*, 1899.)

"The only work done during the past year has been carried out on the Rabbit Mountain mine, in Lake Superior district, which was acquired under the advice of Mr. A. M. Hay, subsequent to the last general meeting. Owing to the insufficiency of the company's working capital to carry on development work, the directors have entered into a contract for the sale of all the company's mining locations on the Lake of the Woods, with the exception of the reduction works."

Balance Sheet, 31*st August*, 1899.

LIABILITIES.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To authorised capital.....	200,000	0	0			
To capital issued—						
To Vendor, &c., as fully paid.....	151,000	0	0			
Subscribed	38,707	0	0			
				189,707	0	0
To sundry creditors.....				91	9	2
To property and plant suspense account				1,030	18	7
				£190,829	7	9

DOMINION GOLD MINING AND REDUCTION CO.—Continued.

ASSETS.

By purchase of mines			161,576 0 8
By machinery and plant	5,071 9 5		
Less Depreciation at 10 per cent	507 3 0		
			4,564 6 5
By Rabbit Mountain at cost			2,242 11 7
" Sundry debtors			527 3 4
" Investment account—			
Shares in Cedar Island Gold Mining Co., Ltd., at cost			7,500 0 0
" Cash at Bank and in hand	901 17 10		
" Cash at mine	469 17 3		
			1,371 15 1
" Stock of Stores at Canada			37 14 11
" Exploration and development account			2,000 4 9
" A. M. Hay suspense account			602 12 0
" Profit and loss account, Sept. 1st, 1898	7,997 16 6		
" Ditto, August 31st, 1899	2,409 2 6		
			10,406 19 0
			£190,829 7 9

Profit and Loss Account from 1st September, 1898, to 31st August, 1899.

Dr.

To Insurance		74 14 10
" Wages, salaries, taxes, legal charges, and management of Mines		1,613 3 5
" Salaries, rent, audit fee, legal charges and sundries, London		281 12 10
" Depreciation on plant, machinery, &c.		507 3 0
" Difference in exchange		13 2 9
		£2,489 16 10

Cr.

By milling receiyts		43 19 2
" Sundry Receipts		0 10 0
" Interest on loan		36 5 2
" Balance to balance sheet		2,409 2 6
		£2,489 16 10

DOMINION IRON AND STEEL CO., Limited.

Incorporated by an Act of the Legislature of Nova Scotia, passed 30th March, 1899. Authorized Capital, $10,000,000, divided into 100,000 shares of $100, with power to increase the same from time to time, to amounts, in all, not exceeding $20,000,000, upon a vote of a majority of the shares represented at a special meeting called for that purpose, or at any general meeting of the company.

Officers:

Henry M. Whitney, Boston, Mass., President.

R. B. Angus, Montreal, Vice-President.

John S. McLennan, Boston, Treas. Benjamin F. Pearson, Halifax, Sec'y.

Head Office: 95 Milk St., Boston, Mass.

CANADIAN OFFICES AND WORKS:

A. J. Moxham, General Manager, Sydney, Cape Breton.

This company at date is constructing a large iron smelting and steel works at Sydney, Cape Breton. It owns and operates the Wabana mine, on Great Bell Island, Conception Bay, Newfoundland, about 35 miles from the City of St. Johns.

The red hematite of which the ore bed is composed is found in the form of small blocks of reasonably regular size. These vary in length from a few inches to several feet. The entire ore bed embraces something over 800 acres, and the bed has at its shallowest section a thickness of fully 8 feet. It has been estimated that this deposit is capable of yielding at least 25,000,000 tons of ore of available quality.

Great Bell Island is about 8 miles in length by 2 in width; and while the northern side, where the iron mines are situated, is exposed to some pretty severe winds, there is on the other side an excellent and perfectly sheltered harbour. Here a shipping pier has been constructed, and the facilities provided are likely to prove fully adequate for some time to come. The pier is 65 feet in length, 45 feet in width, and 90 feet in height, of

DOMINION IRON AND STEEL CO—Continued.

Southern pine construction, and rests upon piling surrounded by a crib-work of heavy timber filled with stone. The dock contains ten pockets, each of 200 tons capacity, and from these the ore is discharged into vessels through chutes placed at an angle of about 40 degrees. On occasions 200 tons have been discharged from a single pocket in 10 minutes. The present loading capacity of the dock is 2,500 tons, and this is to be considerably increased by improvements now in contemplation. The chutes of the ore dock are moved by a counter-balanced winch which may be readily operated by one man. The dumping of the cars is accomplished by an automatic tipple, which is upset by the weight of the loaded car and returned to an upright position by means of cast iron counterbalance weights hung upon a shaft beneath the floor.

Connecting the mine and the dock is a double track cable tramway. This is two miles in length and of 2-ft. guage, and is operated by a $\frac{5}{8}$in. endless steel cable four miles in length. The equipment includes upwards of 100 cars. The average cost of mining the ore, transporting to the dock and placing it aboard vessels, ranges from 25 to 30c. per ton. Ore was first shipped from the Wabana mine late in 1895, and since that time about 600,000 tons have been shipped, more than half of it during 1899.

The Dominion Iron and Steel Company also owns a mine in the Santiago District of Cuba, from which ore can be brought to Louisberg at all seasons of the year, and is understood to hold options on other Newfoundland properties.

The works of the company are located at Sydney, Cape Breton, near the mines of the Dominion Coal Company, from which the supplies of fuel will be drawn. The Dominion Iron and Steel Company has placed a contract for the construction of 400 Otto-Hoffman by-product coke ovens, which will be located between the iron works and the coal mines, and which will cost, when completed, over $1,000,000. The gas secured in this plant will be utilised in the steel mill and the other products.

The iron ore of Great Bell Island contains from 54 to 59 per cent. of metallic iron, the average being 55 per cent. At the Ferrona Furnace in Nova Scotia the average charge per ton of pig iron made is 1.8 tons Great Bell Ore, 0.75 ton Cape Breton limestone, and 1.25 tons Cape Breton coke.

The plant at Sydney will consist of four blast furnaces, each having a capacity of 250 tons of pig iron per day under ordinary conditions. Each will be 85 feet in height and 19 feet in diameter. In the steel mill the basic open-hearth system will be used exclusively, but the exact type of furnace has not been decided upon. There will be from 10 to 12 furnaces in the steel plant.

DOMINION MINING, DEVELOPMENT & AGENCY CO., Limited.

Registered 17th December, 1896. Authorised Capital, £100,000, in 100,000 shares of £1 each.

Directors :

Edward Hart, Chairman.
Sir Francis Blackwood, Bart. | P. H. Pridham-Whippell, J.P.
Jas. Halcrow. | Maj.-Gen. E. H. Steward, C.M.G.
Capt. R. B. Needham, R.N.
H. Alers Hankey (Managing Director in British Columbia.)

Head Office : Walter Smith, Secretary, Moorgate Station Chambers, London, E.C.

CANADIAN OFFICE : Vancouver, B.C.

Formed to acquire and deal in mining properties and options, chiefly in British Columbia and other parts of Canada.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

Submitted 29th December, 1889.

"The directors beg to submit herewith the audited accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1899, by which it will be seen that there has been a loss on the year's working of £1,788 14s. 8d. This poor result has been brought about mainly by the heavy loss of £5,317 6s. 10d. made on the portion of the reindeer skin clothing sent to Dawson City for sale. The balance of the skins are still on hand, and it is hoped they will be realised at a profit.

"During the year 12,301 shares of the Company have been subscribed for and allotted.

QUEEN BESS PROPRIETARY COMPANY, LIMITED.

"This Company has paid two dividends of 6d. per share each in May and July, 1899. A large amount of additional development work has also been done, and a main tunnel started to cut the ore body at a much lower level.

"In June last a strike of the miners in the Slocan District took place, and has not yet been terminated, but arrangements have been made for continuing the development at the mine by contract work, and sufficient ore is being got out to cover expenses. Your directors understand that there is a large reserve of ore in the mine, and that when the strike is ended shipments will be resumed on a large scale.

DOMINION AGENCY—Continued.

PYRAMID COPPER SYNDICATE, LIMITED.

"The Directors are able to give very little information respecting this property, as practically no work was done last season. The latest report is far from satisfactory.

CASCADE WATER POWER.

"Considerable further development has been done in connection with this property, and arrangements have been made for the sale of same, together with all rights attached thereto, to the London and British Columbia Goldfields, Limited, who will in due course bring out a separate company to provide sufficient capital to complete the necessary work for supplying power in the district. This sale will result in a considerable profit to your Company.

ATLIN LAKE COMPANY, LIMITED.

"This company was promoted by your Company in March last to take over certain interests acquired, and to further develop and prospect in the Atlin district. The company has been successful in acquiring most valuable claims, and has recently passed resolutions increasing its capital to £50,000, the additional capital being required in order to fully develop the various properties. Shareholders will have had full particulars in the circular recently issued with copy of engineer's report. Your Company's interest in the Atlin Lake Company, Limited, now consists of the holding of 17,273 shares.

"The following is a complete list of your Company's properties at the date of the balance sheet:—

Real Estate—

Lots 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12, Block 44a, and Company's house standing thereon, Nelson, B.C.

Edward's Ranch, 343 acres.

Cascade Property—

Sundry lands and water-rights purchased from the Cascade Water Power and Light Company.

Charter of the same company.

Water Record for 65,000 inches of water from Kettle River.

Option on smelting site, north of the river.

Shares in Industrial Companies—

110 shares of $10 per share in Imperial Brewing Company.

5,000 shares £1 per share in Kaslo Electric Light Company.

250 shares of £1 each in the Anglo-Canadian Publishing Company, Ltd.

Shares in Mining Companies—

11,635 shares of £1 each in Queen Bess Proprietary Company, Limited.

9,026 shares of £1 each in the Atlin Lake Company, Limited.

DOMINION AGENCY—Continued.

200 shares of £1 each in the Beauce Syndicate, Limited.

5,250 shares in Pyramid Copper Syndicate, Limited.

Mining Properties—

All in various stages of development :

Cromwell and Champion.—Two copper properties situated on Pitt Lake, near Vancouver. ⅔ interest.

Rocket and O.K.—An option has been obtained upon these two properties, which are extensions of above.

I.C. Group.—Two silver lead claims, known as I.C. and Vancouver, situated in the Slocan district of West Kootenay, ¾ interest.

Bee and Klondike—Two gold claims on each side of Kootenay Lake, ¾ interest.

M. and M.—A gold claim situated on Wild Horse Creek. Whole interest.

Alice, Romance, and Condor.—Three copper and gold claims, situated Hall Creek, West Kootenay. ½ interest.

Hubbard.—A gold and copper claim, near Christina Lake. ½ interest.

Rover Creek, Little Ted, Calumet, Chaping, Tower.—A group of claims situated near 49 Creek, Nelson district. Whole interest.

Hydraulic Gold Property on Pine Creek, Atlin Lake, B.C., about 800 acres. This property is to be transferred to the Atlin Lake Company, Limited, at cost.

"It will be seen from the foregoing that notwithstanding the apparent loss for the year ending 30th June last, considerable profits are already accruing to the Company in connection with the sale of properties then held."

Balance Sheet at 30th June, 1899.

LIABILITIES.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Nominal capital, viz. :—		
100,000 Shares of £1 each	100,000 0 0	
Capital issued	62,301 0 0	
Less unpaid calls.....	961 10 0	
		61,339 10 0
Sundry creditors and bills payable.....		1,350 2 2
Directors' Fees.....		600 0 0
Bankers' Overdraft and Loans in British Columbia.....		2,662 10 5
Liability on partly paid shares held.....		1,950 0 0
		£67,902 2 7

DOMINION AGENCY—Continued.

ASSETS.

Purchase account—			
Paid by the issue of 10,000 fully paid shares	10,000	0	0
Cash at bankers and in hand	2,017	9	10
Office Furniture—London and British Columbia	463	13	9
Shares held in other companies, (at par)	27,627	16	4
Mining properties under development—			
Amount expended to date	8,793	0	6
Stock in hand of reindeer skins	6,484	11	0
Sundry debtors and advances	1,519	16	1
Disbursements on behalf of—			
Captain R. B. Needham, R.N.	1	19	8
C. K. Milbourne	62	11	1
Balance as per Appropriation account	1,767	3	7
	£67,902	2	7

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

From 1st July, 1898, to 30th June, 1899.

Dr.

To Directors' fees	1,200	0	0
" Rent, salaries, law costs, &c.	642	10	7
" Income Tax	723	0	0
" Cables, postages, stationery, and general expenses	415	17	5
" Amounts expended on properties abandoned	1,446	0	2
" Loss on exchange	1	5	4
" Depreciation on furniture	49	4	11
" Prospecting expenses	10	7	0
" Loss on Investments	434	15	0
" Loss on reindeer skin contract	5,317	6	10
" Interest on loans, &c.	28	12	6
	£10,268	19	9

Cr.

By Profit in shares on properties dealt with during year	7,687	17	3
" Profit on shares sold	232	8	5
" Dividends on shares held	459	6	4
" Rents received from Edward's ranch	45	10	10
" Transfer fees	7	15	0
" Profit on land sold	47	7	3
" Balance, being loss to date	1,788	14	8
	£10,268	19	9

DOMINION AGENCY—Continued.

APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT.

Dr.

1898.		
July 15th.	To Dividend to June 30th, 1898, at the rate of 50 per cent. paid by shares in the Queen Bess Proprietary Company Limited.....	26,638 0 0
	Payment to Directors of 5 per cent of net profits (in accordance with Article 91) paid by the transfer to them of shares in the Queen Bess Proprietary Company, Limited.....	1,332 0 0
1899.		
June 30th.	Loss for year ending June 30th, 1899	1,788 14 8
		£29,758 14 8

Cr.

1898.		
July 1st.	By Balance brought from profit and loss account at June 30th, 1898.....	27,991 11 1
1899.		
June 30th.	Balance carried to balance sheet.....	1,767 3 7
		£29,758 14 8

DUNCAN MINES, Limited.

Registered 16th October, 1897. Authorized Capital, £150,000, in 150,000 shares of £1 each; 41,495 shares have been subscribed, and 15s. per share is called up. The remainder of the capital has, we understand, been issued.

Directors:

Alex. McNab, Chairman.

Capt. E. Ironside Bax. James Shepheard. C. S. Drummond.
Charles E. Shepheard. Hammersley Heenan.

Canadian Board.

Capt. Thos. J. Duncan. C. S. Drummond. J. Laing Stocks.

Head Office: George H. White, Secretary, 6 Great Winchester Street, London, E. C.

CANADIAN OFFICE:

Nelson, B.C.; Ernest R. Woakes, Assoc. R.S.M., Consulting Engineer; Captain T. J. Duncan, Manager.

DUNCAN MINES—Continued.

Formed to acquire from the Duncan Exploration Company of British Columbia, Limited, the amalgamated undertakings of the Duncan Syndicate, and the Michell Mine Syndicate, Limited, consisting of various interests in claims and options in British Columbia. The purchase consideration was £75,000, payable in full paid shares.

DIRECTORS' REPORT, 1899.

(*Submitted 14th Nov.*, 1899.)

The shareholders will be pleased to observe that a profit of £42,136 11s. 11d. has been earned, which the Dirsctors consider very satisfactory. This profit is chiefly represented by shares in other companies, and having in view the present state of the market, the Directors have deemed it unwise to realise any of the securities of the company for the purpose of paying a dividend. Moreover it was considered advisable to retain the cash in hand to provide for other purchases in contemplation.

A schedule of the various properties owned by the company, and in which the company is interested, is annexed hereto. In estimating their value the Directors have written down such of them as their engineer and mine manager have considered it unprofitable to develop at the moment.

The company also hold several options, particulars of which it is not considered advisable in the interests of the company to disclose in the meantime.

The expenditure on capital account has amounted to £126,527 4s. 8d., which includes the purchase price of the properties of the company, and the cost of proving these properties. A large portion of this capital sum has also been expended on development and equipment of the properties which have been floated as a separate company under the name of The Granite Gold Mines, Limited, and in the purchase of shares in other companies.

These investments in the shares of other companies have been set down at the sum of £93,832 17s. 6d., and the Directors have been careful to value these shares at a figure which is much below not only what they consider their intrinsic worth, but also their average market prices.

The shareholders will be gratified to know that the management in British Columbia remains in very efficient hands, and has been further strengthened by the engagement of Mr. Ernest R. Woakes as Consulting Engineer. Mr. Woakes is now resident at Nelson, and is taking an active part in the management of the company's properties, and those of the subsidiary companies.

The Directors regret that the strike of the miners in the Slocan and Kootenay Districts has prevented active operations on the major portion of the company's mines, and has caused a cessation of work at the Queen Bess Mine for several months. Captain Duncan, who recently took charge of

DUNCAN MINES—Continued.

that mine, has, however, been enabled to resume tentative operations there by means of contract work—a system which he has carried on with success at the Granite and Royal Canadian Groups during the strike.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTIES OWNED BY THE COMPANY, AND IN WHICH THE COMPANY IS INTERESTED.

I.—Properties owned wholly by the company—

Calumet, Tamarac, Blue Grouse, White Swan Fraction, Nevada, Mocking Bird, Lot 12, block 25, town of Ymir.

II.—Properties in which the company has a two-thirds interest—

Michell, Tone.

III.—Properties in which the company has a one-half interest.

Wren, Little George, George the Second, Planet, Comet, Rocket, Alice, Romance, Condor, Catherine, Custer, Calumet (Penticton), No. 4, Mikado.

IV.—Property in which the company has a one-third interest—

Divide.

NOTE.—The following is a list of properties and interests sold by the company to subsidiary companies, viz. :—the Queen Bess Proprietary Co., Ltd., and the Granite Gold Mines, Ltd. Some of these properties were acquired by the company on its formation and appear in its prospectus, and others were subsequently acquired.

Granite Group—Granite, Red Rock Fraction, White Swan, Royal Canadian, Colorado, Roy—forty-two acres of river frontage at the Upper Kootenay Falls. The sole right of water power from Sandy Creek, Star Creek and Eagle Creek, giving the Granite Gold Mines, Limited, right in perpetuity to take 210 miners' inches of water.

Queen Bess Group—Queen Bess, Young Dominion, First Extension, American Girl, Concord, First Extension Fraction.

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST JULY, 1899.

Dr.

To Share Capital—Authorized	£150,000 0 0		
" Share Capital—Issued and subscribed, 135,301 shares of £1 each	£135,301 0 0		
Less calls unpaid.....	162 10 0		
		£135,138 10 0	
" Liability for the erection of machinery, &c.....		7,314 4 6	
" Sundry creditors— London and British Columbia.....		3,437 6 10	
" Contingent liability— Uncalled capital on investments.....		15,000 0 0	
" Profit and loss account— Balance to credit, being profit.....		42,136 11 11	
		£203,026 13 3	

DUNCAN MINES—Continued.

Cr.

By Investments—		
Shares in other companies	£93,832 17 6	
Cash advanced on mortgage	103 1 10	
		£93,935 19 4
" Mines, properties, and options (including development thereon to date) less amount written off		70,785 9 7
" Furniture and fittings—		
London and British Columbia		266 0 1
" Surveying instruments—		
British Columbia		25 10 8
" Sundry debtors—		
London and British Columbia		29,402 8 3
" Cash on deposit—London	3,006 8 2	
" " on hand — London and British Columbia	5,604 17 2	
		8,611 5 4
		£203,026 13 3

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT,

16th October, 1897, to 31st July, 1897.

Dr.

To Salaries, rent, travelling, general and office expenses in London and British Columbia and Directors' fees	£4,295 18 9
" Interest	175 11 11
" Bank charges	16 10 8
" Ore treatment expenses	128 12 6
" Compensation for accidents accounts	50 16 5
" Legal expenses, London and British Columbia	405 16 10
" Audit fee	36 15 0
" Difference in exchange	46 0 11
" Preliminary expenses (the total amount now written off)	446 2 7
" Expenditure on properties and options abandoned	284 10 0
" Balance to balance sheet	42,136 11 11
	£48,023 7 6

Cr.

By Profit on purchase and sale of properties (represented by fully-paid shares in other companies) less written off	£45,584 19 6
" Dividends on investments and profit on sale of shares	2,427 2 0
" Transfer fees	11 6 0
	£48,023 7 6

DUNNVILLE NATURAL GAS CO.

Incorporated 1891. Authorized Capital, $20,000, in 600 shares of a value of $25.00 each.

Directors:

F. J. Ramsay, President.
J. Brown.
Dr. G. A. McCallum.
J. Taylor. A. Boyle. T. Armour.
J. Carmody. J. Mahle. L. A. Congdon.
W. F. Haskins. W. D. Swayze.

Head Office: Louis A. Congdon, Secretary, Dunville, Haldimand Co., Ont.

Formed to bore and drill for natural gas, and supplying the same in the town of Dunnville, Haldimand Co., Province of Ontario. The Secretary writes that at date eight wells have been sunk in the village of Dunnville, yielding approximately about 400,000 ft. of gas per day. The first show of gas was found in the Clinton formation at 612 ft., and this bed yields about one-fifth of the total flow. The second flow was obtained in the white Medina sandstone, between 740 and 752 ft., but the strongest flow came from 747 ft. The boring was continued in the red shale so that it might serve as a drain or pocket to receive any fragment of sand or other rock which might fall into it. When the well was finished the gas showed a pressure of 335 lbs., and the yield was estimated at 150,000 to 200,000 cubic ft. per day, measured with an open flow. A second well was commenced immediately after on the left bank of the Grand River, distant about a mile from the first and bored to a depth of 780 ft. A third and fourth well were afterwards put down. At last report six wells had been completed and the seventh was down about 100 ft. The flow in the fifth and sixth wells was similar to No. I, and larger than either No. II., III. or IV. The well pressure has decreased from 335 lbs. to 250 lbs. The product is consumed for fuel in 100 cooking stoves and about the same number of heating appliances and perhaps 50 lamps or jets. Two miles of pipe line owned. Writing under date of 26th January, 1896, the Secretary says: "The rock pressure does not exceed 200 lbs., and volume of flow is gradually decreasing, being now about 50 per cent. less than three years ago."

EAST LE ROI MINING CO., Limited.

Registered 3rd June, 1898. Authorized Capital, £500,000, in 500,000 shares of £1 each; 400,007 (vendor's) shares have been issued credited as fully paid (except seven subscribed.)

Directors:

Major H. Slane Fleming. Col. W. E. C. Cradock Hartopp.

EAST LE ROI MINING CO.—Continued.

Head Office : 43 Lothbury, London, E.C.

CANADIAN OFFICE :
Rossland, B. C.

Formed to acquire from the British America Corporation, Limited, five mineral claims known as Golden Chariot, Great Western, Nickel Plate, Oreornogo, situated in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay, British Columbia. The purchase consideration was £400,000, payable in fully paid shares.

EDMONTON GOLD AND PLATINUM DREDGING SYNDICATE, Limited.

Registered 27th July, 1898. Authorized Capital, £50,000, in 20,000 preference shares of £1 each, 30,000 ordinary shares of £1 each. The preference shares are first entitled to a cumulative dividend of 10 per cent. per annum, and also rank rateable with ordinary for surplus profits in any year after the ordinary have received 10 per cent.

Directors :

Right Hon. Lord Bateman, Chairman.
R. E. Wilson. E. Baumann. Col. T G. Hervey.
C. W. Brindley, M.E., Managing Director.

Canadian Board :

I. Cowie. W. H. Sheppard.

Head Office : H. D. Risbee, 51 Dashwood House, New Broad Street, London, E.C.

CANADIAN OFFICE :
Edmonton, Alberta.

Formed to acquire and work (or to obtain capital by means of subsidiary companies for the working of) sixteen gold and platinum dredging leases of five miles each, comprising ten miles of the river bed of the Saskatchewan, and 70 miles of the river bed of the Athabasca, situated in the Province of Alberta. The purchase consideration was £35,000, payable £2,500 in cash, £30,000 in fully paid ordinary shares and £2,500 in cash or fully paid shares.

EUSTIS MINING CO.

Directors :

W. E. C. Eustis, Boston, President.
John Blue, Capelton, Que. Hugh Cochrane, Boston.

Head Office : 55 Kilby St., Boston.

CANADIAN OFFICE :
John Blue, C. & M. E., Eustis, Que.

The company owns and operates the Eustis mine, on Lot 9, in the 2nd Range of Ascot, and situate at Capelton Station on the Boston & Maine Ry., Que. The mine was formerly worked by the Orford Nickel and Copper Co., and then by the Orford Copper and Sulphur Co., being transferred to the present owners in 1878. Tho ore bed is an immense deposit of chalcopyrite, with much iron pyrites, yielding an average of 3 to 4 per cent. copper, some of the ore being very rich, and in addition, contains an appreciable amount of silver ; the lode varies in width from 4 to over 50 feet. From numerous assays of the ore the quantity of sulphur averages 45 to 50 per cent. No. 1 shaft 2,500 feet deep, No. 3 2,350 feet, each from surface and measured on incline. The mine was originally opened on the top of the hill, at a height of 600 feet over the Massawippi River. Work was begun, starting from shaft No. 5 and at a level of 500 feet lower, a cross-cut or tunnel 1,000 feet long was run in to strike the lode, the development of which has been continued by means of the two shafts already mentioned, and by leaving standing between them ore masses of 160 to 170 feet. These masses constitute an important reserve, which can be drawn upon and removed at will. Mining work is being carried on by means of compressed air drills, and supports are provided for the mine by leaving pillars and putting up timbers ; a single pump keeps down the water. As for the total output of the mine since its first working, it is difficult to estimate it, but it is believed that it cannot be far from 700,000 tons, and for the last twenty years the annual output has been from 25,000 to 30,000 tons, which is shipped to different points in the United States, for the manufacture of sulphuric acid, for which it is admittedly well adapted. About 150 persons employed. The plant comprises : six boilers with total of 450 h.p.; 2 air compressors (1 Ingersoll 10 x 30 12 drill, and 1 Rand compound, 14 x 22, 12 drill capacity) ; 12 3-inch steam drills, Deane steam pump, 8 inch cylinder, 3 inch suction, 2 inch discharge (about 4 hours pumping done weekly in mine) ; 1 Worthington duplex, 6 inch suction, 4 inch discharge, used for pumping water from river to dressing house to supply jigs ; 2 winding engines (coupled on same shaft at opposite ends), each 14 inches dia., 26 stroke and 6 foot 6 inch drum ; 5 double jigs for small ore, etc.

FAIRFIELD EXPLORATION SYNDICATE, Limited.

Registered 13th February, 1897. The capital was £3,000, in shares of £1 each, with power to the Directors to increase without recourse to the shareholders, up to £6,000, but after the company had commenced work it was found that this was too small, and by special resolution of the shareholders at the general meeting called for the purpose, the amonnt was increased to £33,000, of which, 27,500 are ordinary shares, and 5,500 founders' shares, all of which, except 250 founders' shares, have been issued. The Directors are authorised to further increase the capital up to £50,000, without again calling the shareholders together for that purpose. Up to 29th December, 1899, the total issued issued capital was £49,744, leaving 150 founders' shares and 106 ordinary shares in reserve.

Directors :

F. M. Woolam, Chairman.
W. L. Wildy. C. H. Kregor. W. H. S. Bell. John Waterson.

Head Office : G. T. Ware, Secretary, Winchester House, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

CANADIAN OFFICE :
Vancouver, B C.

Formed to prospect for gold and other minerals on the Continent of North America or elsewhere. At date of report the company owns or holds under option 26 mineral claims, including the Dorotha Morton mine, on Phillips Arm, 120 miles up the coast from Vancouver, British Columbia.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

(*Snbmitted 29th December*, 1899.

"Mining work was continued on the Doratha Morton by stoping out the ore above the No. 1 and 2 tunnels, and the mine further developed by driving the lower tunnel mentioned in the last report of the directors to a distance of 560 feet, cutting the ledge without intersecting the paystreak. A smaller prospecting tunnel was then put in about 60 feet below the first tunnel, which also failed to locate the paystreak.

"About the middle of July the payable ore in No. 1 tunnel gave signs of giving out, but work was continued until the middle of October, as the mine was producing ore to the value of about £2,500 per month, and early in September an effort was made to trace the continuation of the pay-streak below the first level by sinking winzes from the floors of Nos. 1 and 2 tunnels, the result of this work, which was much hindered by water,

FAIRFIELD EXPLORATION SYNDICATE—Continued.

proved that the payable ore extended downwards only a very few feet, and showing that the failure of the mine was due to the fact that the ore discovered in the first tunnel gave out a few feet underground and no other could be found.

"Simultaneously with this work prospecting was carried on on the Phillipp's Arm claims (over which the Syndicate held an option) and the tunnel at the sea level was continued for a distance of 387 feet, and 3 other tunnels at different distances above this tunnel were run in from 103 to 240 feet, and a large amount of cross-cutting was done at various points and to various distances in these tunnels. The result of this work was to show that the paystreak continued for a distance of about 360 feet from the face of the tunnel, and then suddenly changed to slate. The directors endeavoured to get an extension of the option on this property without further payment to enable them to continue the prospecting work, but as the owners would not grant this concession and as the property had not proved sufficiently valuable to warrant the Syndicate in making the second payment, it was finally decided to abandon the property, and remove the machinery and plant from the claims. Work was finally stopped, and the property abandoned early in August.

"Prospecting work was continued on several of the other claims, but nothing of substantial and continuous value was found.

"In view of the reports received from the manager the Board decided to have all the properties examined and reported upon by an expert, and the services of Mr. J. D. Kendall, a member of the firm of Messrs. Bewick, Moring, and Co., Mining Engineers of London, at that time a resident of Vancouver, were secured for the purpose towards the end of August. His report and the experience of the manager were so discouraging as to any of the properties ever being made a payable mine, that the directors decided to close down and dispose of the plant and machinery. The mill was closed down on the 18th October, and the mine a few days later, and the plant and mine machinery, with the exception of the aerial tramway, mill and treatment plant, have been removed to Vancouver and are now being sold.

"Subsequently to the closing down of the mining and prospecting work on the coast properties, the manager visited the northern part of the Island of Vancouver for the purpose of examining some black sand which had been strongly recommended to him, but it was found to be too poor in gold for satisfactory treatment by the cyanide process.

"The total amount produced from the Doratha Morton up to the time of closing down was £19,871 10s., and there are still small returns to come from the smelters for slags, which are estimated to produce about £200.

"The heavy cost of the prospecting work, losses due by fire, and the heavy snows during the last winter, exhausted the working capital of the Syndicate,

FAIRFIELD EXPLORATION SYNDICATE—Continued.

and the directors have been obliged to negotiate a loan with the Estate, Finance, and Mines Corporation, Limited, for the sum of £10,000 at 7 per cent. per annum interest, which will fall due on the 3rd day of August next year.

"Outstanding liabilities, amounting to £1,040 19s., are expected to be more than covered by the sale of the plant and machinery.

"Your directors are pleased to inform you that the business block of buildings the company had under construction last year have now been completed, and more than half of them are occupied, producing a rent roll of £1,666, and, in addition, two offices are occupied by the Syndicate. The completion of these buildings was delayed for several months beyond the contract date owing to the heavy snows and continuous wet weather of last winter, but part of the delay is attributed to the dilatory manner in which the contractors prosecuted the work during summer of this year, for which the manager is enforcing the penalties provided in the agreement. The mortgagee of these buildings has kindly agreed to reduce the rate of interest on his security by 1 per cent. from the 20th December, 1899."

BALANCE SHEET, SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1899.

Liabilities.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Capital—		
8,333 Founders' Shares at £1	8,333 0 0	
41,667 Ordinary Shares at £1	41,667 0 0	
50,000	50,000 0 0	
Less Shares Unissued—		
150 Founders' Shares and 106 Ordinary Shares	256 0 0	
49,744		49,744 0 0
" Mortgage		15,000 0 0
" Sundry Creditors		11,133 6 2
		£75,877 6 2

Assets.

By Properties—		
Landed Properties as per last Balance Sheet	14,779 17 5	
Additions	9,608 18 9	
		24,388 16 2
Mining Properties as per last Balance Sheet	5,758 17 9	
Additions	1,270 17 8	
	7,029 15 5	
Less—Abandonments	688 9 6	
		6,341 5 11
		30,730 2 1

FAIRFIELD EXPLORATION SYNDICATE—Continued.

By Sundry Debtors						136	18	0
" Machinery and Plant	16,603	14	9					
Less—Depreciation	2,398	18	6					
					14,204	16	3	
" Furniture, Properties and Tools	707	4	0					
Less—Depreciation	27	6	6					
					679	17	6	
" Office Fittings and Furniture					74	8	9	
" Insurances unexpired					230	1	3	
" Steamship "Autolycus"					1,070	18	7	
" Tools and Stores					2,221	14	9	
" Scow					58	15	3	
" Cash—								
At Bank	746	14	11					
At Office	6	3	8					
At Mine	127	3	10					
					880	2	5	
" Bullion in hand at Vancouver					1,566	4	7	
" Profit and Loss—								
Brought from last account	6,370	14	9					
Bought from Profit and Loss Account	17,652	12	0					
					24,023	6	9	
					£75,877	6	2	

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, OCTOBER 1st, 1898, to SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1899.

Dr.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Directors' Fees				300	10	11
" Salaries				2,058	5	5
" Secretarial Fees				200	0	0
" General Expenses, Cables, etc				910	4	1
" Legal Expenses				185	16	2
" Insurance, Rates and Taxes				496	18	4
" Surveying and Prospecting				478	19	11
" Travelling Expenses				445	15	7
" Live Stock				17	2	11
" Development on Dorotha Morton written off				7,221	5	6
" Interest on Mortgages				942	11	1
" Beach Boarding House				5	5	3
" Cyanide Working Expenses				2,954	0	4
" Milling, Mining and Hauling Expenses				9,569	0	1
" Bullion Expenses				521	3	9
" Claims abandoned				8,419	1	1
" Machinery, Plant and Furniture Depreciation				2,426	5	0
" Audit Fee, 1898	£42	0	0			
" 1899	42	0	0			
				84	0	0
				£37,236	5	5

FAIRFIELD EXPLORATION SYNDICATE—Continued.

Cr.

By Bullion	18,252	0	8
" Rents	578	17	8
" Mine Boarding House	264	9	6
" Discount and Exchange	232	4	8
" Premium on Founders' Shares	250	0	0
" S.S. "Autolycus" Profit on Working	6	0	11
" Balance	17,652	12	0
	£37,236	5	5

FAIRVIEW CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINES CO., OF FAIRVIEW, Limited.

Re-incorporated 1897. Authorised Capital, $975,000, in shares of $1.00.

Officers :

Hon. J. H. Turner. C. E. Redfern. Abraham Levy. W. E. Boyd.

Directors :

Hon. D. W. Higgins. W. A. Dier. A. A. Davidson. R. Russell. A. S. Levy

Offices: Victoria, B.C., and Hamilton, Ont., W. E. Boyd, Secretary.

Mine Office: Fairview, B.C.

Formed to acquire and work the White Swan, Quartz Queen, California, Rob Roy, Sundown, Ocean Wave, Silver Bow, Ironclad, Reco, Fannie Morris, Nightingale, and Standard mineral claims at Fairview, Yale District, British Columbia. The Silver Bow has a vein running north-east and south-west across the formation, on which a tunnel, after cross-cutting for about 75 feet, runs from 75 to 80 feet along a vein two to three feet wide, and six feet wide in one place, of a very white quartz carrying a very small percentage of sulphides.

Fannie Morris, about one mile south of Fairview, below the road to the Tinhorn, has a shaft sunk 18 feet, showing considerable decomposed quartz matter with some sulphides.

Nightingale, located north-east of Tinhorn, at foot of mountain, where a vein running N., 20 degrees W., of white quartz with iron and copper pyrites and galena, is disclosed for several hundred feet by open cuts and a shaft about 20 feet deep.

Reco has an exposure in one place in the granite of rusty weathering quartz two to three feet thick, carrying very little sulphides. It dips north-east at an angle of 30 degrees, and a shaft has been sunk 30 feet to strike it, but it is not yet deep enough. Work sufficient to secure a crown grant has been, or is being done on other claims. From the different claims, samples according to the prospectus of the company have given high assay values, but no estimate can yet be formed as to the amount and value of the quartz that may be developed on these claims, as only mill-runs can afford decisive and reliable information. (See Mines Report, B.C., 1897.)

FAIRVIEW CORPORATION, Limited.

Incorporated under the Laws of British Columbia, 7th January, 1899.
Authorised Capital, $1,000,000, in shares of a par value of 25 cents.

Directors :

Richard Russell, Fairview, B.C.
George A. Robinson, Fairview, B.C.
C. N. Davidson, Vancouver, B.C.
A. A. Davidson, Victoria, B.C.
His Honor W. Ward Spinks, Vernon, B.C.
G. H. Levy, Hamilton, Ont.
W. A. Dier, Victoria, B.C.

Officers :

Richard Russell, President and Managing Director.
His Honor Judge Spinks, Vice-Pres. George. A. Robinson, Sec.-Treas.

Head Office : Fairview, B.C., J. F. Bledsoe, M.E., Manager.

This company has been formed for the purpose of purchasing and consolidating into one corporation the following companies and interests :—

(1) The Tin Horn Quartz Mining Company, Limited.

(2) The Winchester Gold Mines Company of Fairview, B.C., Limited.

(3) The Comstock-Mammoth Quartz Mining and Milling Company, of Fairview, B.C., Limited.

(4) The Fairview Power, Water and Telephone Company, Limited, including the water works on the townsite of Fairview.

(5) The "Orillia," "Reliance," "Black Prince," and "Exchange" mineral properties, all Crown granted.

(6) The Townsite of Fairview (except Government reserve and lots sold to date) comprising 330 acres, more or less.

(7) The "Hotel Fairview," with all furniture and fixtures, situate on the Townsite, also Dier, Davidson, and Russell's office.

(8) 400 acres of valuable coal lands, situate about nine miles from Fairview, on the main waggon road from Penticton to Fairview.

The amalgamation has been carried out, and the corporation now owns all real estate, personal property, machinery, buildings, supplies, &c., of all the above companies, also the Townsite of Fairview, Hotel Fairview, water works on Townsite, and the 400 acres of coal lands ; the Orillia, Black Prince, Exchange, and Reliance mineral claims and office and furniture. 1,200,000 shares, or about (⅓) of the capital stock of the corporation was placed in the treasury ; and a sufficient number of these shares will be sold until the corporation has enough money to thoroughly develop and equip

FAIRVIEW CORPORATION—Continued.

its properties. In addition to the above number of 1,200,000 shares, 200,000 shares have been set aside as security for the payment of a debt of the Tin Horn Company, amounting to $26,774.56, which is the only liability of the corporation, the amount of money in excess of this debt, received from the sale of these 200,000 shares, will be used for additional development work, machinery, &c., as above mentioned.

The Tin Horn Company was incorporated for $250,000, divided into 800,000 shares, at a par value of 25 cents per share. This company owned five properties, viz. : The Tin Horn, Big Horn, Fortune, Jubilee Fraction, and Diamond Fraction, which are now the property of the Corporation. The shares of this company were sold at 25 cents per share. The machinery and plant were installed on these properties at a cost of over $45 000.00, and the mill is one of the finest in the Dominion. Owing to this company having run out of funds before the development work necessary to supply the mill with ore was done on the properties, operations were temporarily suspended, but it the intention of the corporation to continue active work.

The Winchester Gold Mines Company was incorporated for £250,000, divided into 1,000,000, at a par value of 25 cents per share, and the shares were sold by the company for 25 cents and over per share. The Winchester and Stemwinder properties were owned by this company, and are now the property of the corporation. Since the Winchester Company purchased the Stemwinder, over 1,000 feet of work has been done on the property.

The Stemwinder is practically three mines in one, as the three large veins can be worked from the same shaft. It is well equipped with facilities for rapid work, comprising a 50 horse-power boiler, 4-drill Rand air compressor, steam hoist, air drills, pumps, &c., and vigorous work is constantly being carried on day and night. The machinery, plant, and supplies are worth $15,000.00, also the property of the corporation.

During 1899 work was carried on constantly on this claim. About the 1st of March the vein was struck on the second or 175 ft. level. On the main vein, which is 20 ft. wide at this level, 780 ft. of drifting has been done during the year. This drifting showed an unbroken ledge for the entire distance. A raise to the first level at a point 150 west of the shaft is also entirely in ore.

The Comstock-Mammoth Company was incorporated for $150,000, divided into 750,000 shares, at a par value of 20 cents per share.

The corporation also holds valuable privileges for general electrical and other purposes. Water rights have been secured in connection with the principal properties, and three different sources have been tapped and are regularly used.

FAIRVIEW GOLD MINING CO., Limited.

Incorporated 1897. Authorised Capital, £100,000, in shares of £1 ; 83,014 shares have been issued, 70,000 (vendors') being issued credited as fully paid, and 13,014 having 15s. per share called up.

Directors :

The Right Hon. the Earl of Kintore, G.C.M.G.
Harvey Green. Hon. C. Hanbury-Tracy. G. A. Phillips.

Head Office : Herbert W. Marten, A.C.A., 3, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C., England.

Mines Office : Fairview, B.C.

J. R. Mitchell, Gen. Man. Arthur L. Pearse, F.G.S., Con. Engineer.

Formed to acquire, from the B.C. Development Company, Limited, the Fairview group of mines, situated at Fairview, in the Yale District, British Columbia, and consisting of the Joe Dandy, Daisy Dean and Atlas claims, together with the Belmont and Gilpin Fractions, covering a total area of 130 acres. The purchase consideration was £70,000, in fully paid shares.

FORT STEELE DEVELOPMENT SYNDICATE, Limited.

Incorported 1898. Authorized Capital, £ 0,000 in shares of £1.

Directors :

A. T. Howard. T. K. Bellis. F. E. Harman.
Sir Albert Altman.

Head Office : A. J. Crosby, Secretary, 138, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.

CANADIAN OFFICE :
N. A. Wallinger, Fort Steele, B.C.

Owns and is developing certain argentiferous galena claims near Fort Steele, East Kootenay, British Columbia.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

(*Dated 5th September*, 1899.)

"The directors have the pleasure to submit the first balance sheet and report for the year ending 30th June, 1899, and they feel justified in con-

FORT STEELE SYNDICATE—Continued.

gratulating the shareholders on the valuable properties they have secured and the brilliant prospects before them. A list of the assets, with their estimated values, is annexed, showing a gain of over £12,000, but this profit is not yet realised, and cannot, therefore, at present, be utilised for payment of dividends.

"The principal asset held by the Company is the Kimberley Townsite, and in estimating this the Directors believe that their valuation is a very conservative one, and far below the prices likely to be ultimately obtained for the property. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company are building a branch line towards the town, the contract for which was signed on 10th July last, and the town lots, which have realised hitherto from $100 to $200 dollars each, are expected to increase in value from 300 to 500 dollars each when the railway enters the town, the contractors being limited to 15th October next for the completion of the road bed.

"The galena and copper mines at Kimberley are turning out large quantities of ore, and are showing up exceedingly well, and as a large proportion of the ore is of low grade, it will be desirable before very long to erect a smelter there, which would bring a considerable permanent population into the town, and very greatly increase the value of the land there. Several fresh finds have been made on the North Star and Sullivan mountains, on either side of the town, and this place promises to be a veritable Eldorado.

"The town lots belonging to the Syndicate in Moyie, Tracy, and Fort Steele are increasing in value, especially in the former town, through which the railway already runs, and the directors regret that the very limited means at their disposal prevent their making further investments in those places at present.

"Among the mining properties held by the Company, the Minnie-M and Tiger mines have been disposed of to the Lewis Creek Mining Company, in Spokane, U.S., for 2,000 dollars in cash and 10,000 dollars in shares (out of a total issue of 100,000 dollars). The completion of this deal is now due, but the directors have not yet received advice of final settlement.

"The Hotel at Kimberley has been solidly built and handsomely furnished, and is let at present at a rental of 10 per cent. per annum on the capital cost, but after the railway enters the town our agent there estimates that a rental will be obtained for it of about £250 per annum, alone equal to 5 per cent. on our present capital.

"The loss on the Moyie and Queen of the Hills mines has been a source of great disappointment to your directors, who were unable to raise the necessary funds in London to float the company, which would have been of immense value to the Fort Steele Syndicate. These mines have since been floated as a company here, with a nominal capital of £90,000.

FORT STEELE SYNDICATE—Continued.

"Very great credit is due to our agent in Fort Steele, Mr. Noel Arnold-Wallinger, who has worked hard and honestly in the interests of the Syndicate, for a very modest remuneration, and in the face of many difficulties, among which may be mentioned insufficient funds, a severe illness, and an unusually long and cold winter, lasting into May.

"Mr. Wallinger writes, under date 4th August, that he can probably secure a share, for the Syndicate, of a most valuable proved mining property which includes two high grade ledges of silver on grey copper, averaging nearly $80 (£16) per ton, but further capital must be provided before this can be done. There is also a very profitable opening for the investment of capital in the supply of water and lighting to Kimberley and other towns and villages in the district, and in loans to prospectors and traders on good and safe security, investments which would give a return of from 25 to 30 per cent. per annum.

"Your directors (who draw no fees for their services until 10 per cent. has been paid to the shareholders), propose to increase the Capital of the Company to £10,000, and for the convenience of investors to issue same in £1 shares, and resolutions for the purpose of carrying this into effect will be submitted to the shareholders in due course. The prospects in British Columbia and especially in East Kootenay, where the Company's properties are situated, are exceedingly promising, and mining claims, shares in mines, land and town lots, can be purchased towards the end of the long Canadian winter from prospectors and others who are in want of money, or who are moving to newly discovered mining districts, at prices very much below their value, and it is hoped that the shareholders (who will have the first refusal of the new issue of shares) will provide the necessary capital, which is greatly needed, without delay."

Balance Sheet, 30th June, 1899.

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Authorised capital—		
50 shares of £100 each	5,000 0 0	
Subscribed capital—		
45 shares of £100 each	4,500 0 0	
Less calls unpaid	200 0 0	
		4,300 0 0
London—		
Sundry creditors		9 8 4
British Columbia—		
Sundry creditors	28 17 4	
Loan Account	721 13 0	

FORT STEELE SYNDICATE—Continued.

Mortgage—Galbraith.....	£247 8 5		
Interest to date estimated.....	9 17 10		
		257 6 3	
Bank Overdraft.....		168 3 1	
			1,175 19 8
			£5,485 8 0

ASSETS AND EXPENDITURE.

Preliminary expenses of formation of company, including registration fees, law costs, printing, &c., and Mr. Howard's Journey to British Columbia.....			400 0 0
London—			
Cash at Bank.....		44 7 2	
Cash in Hand.....		0 11 1	
			44 18 3
Office Expenses—Secretary's Salary.....		41 13 4	
Stationery, stamps, &c.....		2 8 3	
Cables		17 2 9	
Loss on exchange and commission		10 0 4	
Audit Fee.....		5 5 0	
		76 9 8	
Less Interest on Deposit.....		0 2 5	
			76 7 3
Expenditure on Moyie and Queen of the Hills Mine.....			360 14 6
Expenditure in British Columbia—			
Kimberley Townsites—Purchase..	£446 0 11		
Expenses.....	148 6 10		
Less received for sale of land, less agent's commission.....	£345 19 1		
Less interest	2 1 9		
	£348 0 10		
		246 6 11	
Tracy Townsites—Purchase.....		49 5 7	
Fort Steele Townsites—Purchase.....		15 9 2	
Moyie Townsites—Purchase.....	£169 3 6		
Less received for sale of land, less agent's commission.....	42 5 4		
		126 18 2	
			437 19 10

FORT STEELE SYNDICATE—Continued.

Kimberley, lumber account—			
Payments	955 5 8		
Less Receipts	15 9 7		
			939 16 1
Kimberley Hotel—Expenditure on construction to date			965 19 7
Kimberley Cottages—Expenditure to date			28 17 4
Cranbrook Cigar Stores—			
Expenditure	82 18 7		
Less deposit received	11 6 10		
			71 11 9
Loan accounts		421 10 7	
Sundry debtors for interest, &c.		139 0 0	
			560 10 7
Tiger and Minnie mine—Purchase	206 3 9		
Expenditure	172 13 0		
		378 16 9	
Caledonia Mine—Purchase	10 6 2		
Expenditure	42 11 6		
		52 17 8	
Copper King—			
Purchase of half interest	10 6 2		
Expenditure	0 10 4		
		10 16 6	
Defender—First Payment		10 6 2	
			452 17 1
Moyie and Queen of the Hills—			
Purchase	515 9 3		
Expenditure	293 4 11		
			808 14 2
General expenses—Salary		200 2 2	
Commission		101 11 3	
Horse		11 6 10	
Cables		8 12 6	
Law Costs		10 6 2	
Sundries		45 19 5	
Interest and bank commission		79 13 7	
Less interest received and		128 15 3	
			328 16 8
Suspense account			8 4 11
			£5,485 8 0

43rd MINING AND MILLING CO. OF CARIBOO, Limited.

Incorporated 1896. Authorized Capital, $600,000, in shares of $1.00.

Trustees :

Lieut.-Col. Wright. Capt. W. A. Jamieson. W. C. McGillivray.
F. W. Valleau, C.E. J. S. Holloway.

Local Board :

N. Charles Sparks, Esq., President.
Wm. C. McGillivray, Esq., Vice-President.

Directors :

Lieut.-Col. A. P. Sherwood. | Capt. Henry Watters.
Thomas Kenny. | Capt. S. E. dela Ronde.
Capt. Henry Watters, Secretary-Treasurer.
George S. Davison, Asst. Secretary-Treasurer.

Mines Office : Joshua Wright, Manager, North Bend, B.C.

This company has been formed for the purpose of working and developing the following auriferous bench diggings and creek diggings situated on Manson and Slate Creeks, in the Omenica Division of the Cariboo District, British Columbia, containing 720 acres of bench diggings and three miles of creek diggings, and recorded as leases No. 55-563-4-5-6-7-8 9-70-1-2-3-4-5-6-7—15 leases in all ; 9 bench diggings and 6 creek diggings. Development of property proceeding.

Excerpted from Directors' report (4th December, 1899) :—

On the 1st April we began hauling the logs which had been piled in the bush ; these were put into Mill Creek. We then made ties and stringers, which were also put into the creek, to be ready for the spring flood.

As soon as the weather permitted, a penstock for the mill was built. Charcoal was burned, the mill pond was enlarged, a log slip and bull wheel were put into the mill. The mill was put into working order. The main flume was overhauled and repaired where necessary.

On May 21st we began to clean out the ditch, the upper slopes being free from snow. The frost coming out was causing slides, and I am happy to say no damage resulted. This work was carried on until it had all been cleaned out and put in good shape.

On May 24th the mill began sawing.

On June 7th the high water, (the highest I had seen it), caused a leak in the mill pond, and for a time the mill was in danger. I therefore ordered the mill hands to turn out that night to repair the damage. This they refused to do so I immediately discharged them. I was short-handed at the time and then more so by three.

43rd MINING CO.—Continued.

We began to build a new flume for the mill, but owing to frost and snow, were much longer getting the bents in than we otherwise would have been. This part of the work was under way when you arrived.

As soon as the ditch had been all cleaned out we began floating lumber and other material to station 180, where work on the flume was resumed.

From this point to station 194, the flume passes over very dangerous side hill. Tar paper was used in this portion of the flume, and the results are very satisfactory.

At station 196, a branch flume to the mouth of Kildare Gulch, the trestle for which was built last year, was then gone on with. This branch is 1,500 feet in length, but of smaller dimensions than the main flume, it being only 4 ft. x 2 ft. This, together with the penstock and necessary waste gates, were completed August 24th and the water turned on.

The pipe lines for elevator and monitor were put in, the connections made, and water turned on on September 16th, and everything was found to be entirely satisfactory.

The total length of flume built this year amounts to 4,000 feet, containing 90,000 B.M.

There has been 3,500 feet of new ditch made, representing 6,785 cubic yards.

A waggon road over 1⅛ miles long was built to connect the mouth of Kildare Gulch with the old road. The old road has been repaired and is in good condition.

The telephone line from the mill to Kildare Gulch is completed and in good working order.

The foundation for the electric light power house is in.

A new building, a dwelliug-house, 15 x 20, has been erected at station 196.

Two old buildings have been fitted up as a blacksmith shop and carpenter shop.

Waste gates, put in at stations 65, 183 and 197, thus making 8 wastes in the distance of 19,700 feet, being one for every 2,460 feet.

The bed of Kildare Gulch has been cleaned and the brush burnt.

Between stations 113 and 115, the ground being very liable to slide in the early spring, when the frost is coming out, it was deemed advisable to timber it; this has been done, and in such a manner that I do not anticipate any trouble in the future.

A gang of men were making and hauling saw logs all season, they also have piled over 2,000 for next season's use, this will, I hope, be increased considerably before spring, as the men left in are instructed to cut as many as possible. This number, with what the spring hands will make ought to be sufficient for next season's construction.

43rd MINING CO.—Continued.

There remains only about 2,000 feet of flume to build to enable you to work nearly all the Slate Creek and the claims at Manson, and with anything like a favorable season and no serious accident, I can safely say will be completed in July.

The ditch, as at present completed, is sufficient for all wants for years to come.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT.

(*Dated 25th January, 1900.*)

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand January 1st, 1899	$ 565 35
Trust stock sold	11,611 00
Interest and discount	9 80
Bank of Ottawa, notes discounted	178,658 79
Sundries per Secretary-Treasurer	3,762 16
	$194,607 10

DISBURSEMENTS.

Advances to Mine Manager	$12,120 00
" Secretrary-Treasurer	15,555 76
Hon. James Reid	2,283 72
Hudson Bay Company	15,871 95
Interest and discount	903 96
Bills payable, Bank of Ottawa	147,073 69
Balance on hand, December 31st, 1899	798 02
	$194,607 10

ASSETS.

Cash on hand, December 31st, 1899		$798 02
Sundry debtors, open accounts		843 11
Inventory of Goods, etc. :—		
Rolling stock	$ 843 42	
Elevator and pipe line	10,990 20	
Saw mill	2,325 45	
Pack train	1,930 32	
Merchandise	10,469 32	
Telephone line	206 46	
Electric light plant	1,360 98	
		28,126 15
Trust stock	$100,981 00	

43rd MINING CO.—Continued.

Less sales	36,482 00		
		64,499 00	
Franchise and claims		201,000 00	
Reduction on Trust stock sales		95,848 50	
			$391,114 78
Balance charged to construction			112,285 91
			$503,400 69

LIABILITIES.

Bills payable, Bank of Ottawa			$99,959 16
Sundry creditors, open accounts			3,441 53
Capital stock authorized		$600,000 00	
Less Treasury		200,000 00	
			400,000 00
			$503,400 69

FRASER RIVER CONSOLIDATED GOLD, Limited.

Registered 1897. Authorized Capital, £150,000, in shares of £1; 110,157 shares have been issued and are fully paid; 94,000 (vendor's) being issued credited as fully paid.

Directors:

Ross Robinson, Chairman.

Frank Davies. Geo. F. Fulcher. Alex. Patten. Edward Pope.

Head Office: W. H. Parker, Secretary, 65 New Broad St., London, E.C.

Formed to acquire and work certain leases extending about 30 miles on the Fraser River, British Columbia. The property extends from Hill's Bar to a point about half a mile below Ruby Creek station, and the purchase consideration, fixed by the British Columbia Venture Syndicate, Limited, (who acquired the property from the British Columbia Gold Dredging Company, Limited,) the vendors and promoters, was £100,000, payable £6,000 in cash, £24,000 in cash or fully paid shares, at the option of the directors, and £70,000 in fully paid shares.

The company has operated on the Fraser river, between Ruby Creek and Hope, with a powerful dredge on the suction pump principle, which, so far, has not been successful. Alterations are contemplated by the substitution of buckets for the present system.

FRENCH CREEK MINING CO., Limited.

Re registered in British Columbia, 15th March, 1898. Authorized Capital, $2,000,000, in shares of a par value of $10.00.

Officers:

E. B. Lee, Chicago, President.
C. T. Kennan, Milwaukee, Wis., Vice-President.
George J. Atkins, Revelstoke, B C., General Manager.
Geo. E. Milligan, Milwaukee, Wis, Sec.-Treas. J. M. Skeaff, Mining Eng.

Head Office: Milwaukee, Wis.

CANADIAN OFFICE:
J. M. Skeaff, M.E., Revelstoke, B.C.

Owns and is developing a hydraulic property, comprising some 600 acres on French Creek, Big Bend of Columbia River, Revelstoke Mining District, British Columbia.

The water for washing is taken from French Creek, through substantial head-works, by a 3½ x 4-foot flume, 12,200 feet long. Connected with the flume are 1,587 feet of wasteways. The capacity of the flume is a little in excess of 75 cubic feet per second. On the flume line there are some heavy cuts, 3,151 feet of trestle from 2 to 40 feet high, 2 bridges (the larger 187 feet long and 90 feet high), and 2 tunnels, 5 x 5½ feet in the clear, and 100 feet and 279 feet in length. The elevation of the flume gives an excess of pressure at the mines; this was the result of obstacles to flume construction at a lower elevation. From a point near the end of the flume to bed-rock in the mine the elevation is 412 feet. A branch flume takes the water from the main flume at this point and conveys it to a penstock 45 feet long, at an elevation 112 feet lower, from which a pipe line 1,825 feet long conveys it to two No. 6 Giants in the mine. The bed-rock flume is 108 feet long, and is set in a rock excavation 30 feet deep in solid rim-rock. A derrick of 6 tons capacity, operated by a Pelton wheel, is used to remove the boulders in process of washing. To supply lumber for the construction of the plant, the company built a saw-mill, with a capacity of 12,000 feet of lumber per day. The mill is operated by a turbine wheel supplied by water through a 600-foot flume. A logging flume 2,802 feet long was another adjunct to the saw-mill.

When construction was finished and operating commenced, the company began to systematically prospect the undeveloped part of their property, to the extent that the limited amount of labour would allow. This work will be continued next year until the whole of the property is thoroughly prospected

GENERAL MINING ASSOCIATION, Limited.

Registered 1825. The capital was £274,690 in fully paid shares of £10, but in 1874 a return of £1 per share was made, in 1880 a further £1 per share was repaid, and in 1894 a return of £2 10s. was made. There is now, therefore, a capital of £151,079 10s. in shares of £5 10s. fully paid. Accounts to December 31st, submitted in April, but an interim meeting is held in November. A dividend of 2s. 6d. per share was paid in 1877; for 1878, 4s.; for 1879, 2s. 6d.; for 1880, 4s. 6d.; for 1881 and 1882, 8s.; for 1883, a dividend of 10s. per share was paid, with a bonus of 5s. per share out of the profits derived from the sale of shares in the Spring Hill Mining Company; in 1884, a dividend of 8s.; for 1885 and 1886, 5s. each year; 1887, 5s. 7d.; 1888 and 1890, 6s.; 1891, 8s.; 1892, 10s.; 1893, 15s.; 1894, 14s.; 1895, 12s.; 1896, 15s; 1897, 12s. 6d.; 1898, 11s.; 1899, 12s.

Directors:

J. D. Hill, Chairman.
E. D. Brenton. W. S. Cunard.
Col. W. C Western.

Head Office: E. E. Bigge, Secretary, Dashwood House, 9, New Broad Street, London, E.C., England.

Mines Office: R. H. Brown, General Manager, Sydney Mines, C.B.

CANADIAN AGENTS:
Messrs. Cunard and Company, Halifax, N.S.

In the year 1825 this company purchased the Duke of York's right to all the coal mines in Nova Scotia. In 1826 it sent out the late Mr. Richard Brown, father of the present manager, to survey and report upon the coal fields of Nova Scotia and Cape Breton. He found that the Sydney mines, first opened 1785 and under lease to Messrs T. S. and W. R. Bown, was not included in the lease to the Duke of York, and as their lease expired on the 31st December, 1826, and they did not care to renew it at a heavy royalty of 4s. 3d. per ton, which they had been paying, Mr. Brown took the lease from the Government for the General Mining Association. The opening out of the works was commenced at the beginning of 1830, when the first shaft, 200 feet deep, was sunk. Iron foundry and fitting up shops were then erected, and a railway to the pits from North Sydney for a shipping port was completed in 1834. Previous to this date the coal had been shipped at a small wharf outside the bars. In 1834 a second shaft further to the dip was sunk. In 1854 a third shaft 400 feet in depth was put into operation.

GENERAL MINING ASSOCIATION—Continued.

A still further move to the dip was made as the underground works advanced in that direction, and the fourth winning was got into operation in 1876. This last is known as the Princess Pit. In addition to their work at Sydney mines, the G. M. Association opened a colliery at Bridgeport in 1830, which was closed in 1849; they also operated a small colliery at Bras d'Or from the year 1833 to 1849. They opened a colliery at Lingan in 1854, which worked until 1886, while they opened the Victoria Colliery (now owned by the Dominion Coal Co., Limited), in 1882.

Sydney Mines Colliery—Situated in the town of Sydney Mines, on the north side of Sydney harbour, about three miles from the town of North Sydney. Edward Wilkinson, underground manager Average persons employed: Below ground, 492; above ground, 243. The average output during the past three years has been 270,000 tons per annum.

Main seam, 5 ft. 4 in. thick; dip averages 1 in 12.

Opened by Shaft, 13 ft. dia. by 690 ft. deep.

System of working—Bord and pillar, the bords being 17 feet wide. In 1899 began working by Longwall in one district of the mine, also commenced working the pillars under the ocean, where there is 1,000 feet of cover overhead.

Lamps—All Marsaut safety lamps.

Ventilation by Guibal fan, 30 ft. dia. by 10 ft. wide, and by a Murphy fan, 10 feet diameter by 4 ft. wide.

Hoisting engines, having two horizontal cylinders, each 36 in. dia. by 5 ft. stroke, drum 18 ft. dia., draws two tubs of coal in a cage at once, and can hoist 126 tons coal per hour.

Underground haulage—1 engine (on the surface) 2 horizontal cylinders, 16 in. dia. x 30 in. stroke; 1 engine (at pit bottom) 2 horizontal cylinders, 16 in. dia. x 30 in. stroke, geared 3 to 1; 1 engine (at pit bottom) 2 horizontal cylinders, 18 in. dia. x 36 in. stroke, geared $2\frac{4}{10}$ to 1. These engines operate 12,700 yards length of wire ropes in all, hauling the boxes of coal an average distance of more than 1¼ miles to the pit bottom.

Pumps—One Cornish pump, steam cylinder, vertical, 68 in. dia. by 9 ft. stroke, pumps about 550 imperial gallons of water per minute, and works for 9 hours per day. Pumps are in two lifts, each 20 in. dia. by 336 feet in height. One forcing set, steam cylinder, horizontal, 30 in. dia. by 4 ft. stroke, pumps about 42 gallons per minute, in one column of pumps, which are 8 in. dia. by 360 feet in height. The water from the faces of the workings at the dip is pumped to the shaft bottom by two duplex pumps; one Northey 4½ x 2½ x 4 in., forces the water to a distance of 2,960 feet back from the working faces and to a vertical height of 280 feet; the other, a Northey, 7½ x 4½ x 10 in., forces the water thence to the pit bottom, a distance of 3,194 ft., and to a vertical height of 209 ft. 9 in. These two

GENERAL MINING ASSOCIATION—Continued.

pumps are actuated by compressed air produced on the surface and carried to the pumps in malleable iron pipes.

Boilers—5 Lancashire, 7 ft. x 28 ft.; 4 firebox tubular, 5 ft. 6 in. dia. x 18 ft. 9 in. long, with 62 tubes of 4 inch dia. 4 egg-ended cylindrical, from 5 ft. to 6 ft. dia. x 30 feet long; 4 tubular, 5 ft. dia. x 14 ft., with 62 tubes af 3½ in. dia.; 1 tubular, 4 ft. 6 in. dia. x 14 ft., with 54 tubes of 3½ in. dia.

Air compressors—One duplex, cylinders 14¼ by 18 in.; one single air compressor, cylinder 14¼ by 18in.; four winches placed in the workings at more than a mile from the pit bottom are operated by compressed air and used to assist at the secondary haulage.

Screens—Five, each 5 ft. wide by 24 ft. long.

Railroad is $4\frac{8}{10}$ miles in length to the shipping piers of North Sydney; also c nnected with the main line of the Intercolonial Railway at North Sydney station. There are four locomotives and 220 coal cars of the capacity of from 4 to 6 tons each. They have two commodious shipping piers at their loading ground at North Sydney.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

(Submitted 27th April, 1900.)

The Directors present to the proprietors their annual reyort, together with the accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1899.

The sales of coal were as follows:—

	1899. Tons.	1898. Tons.	Decrease. Tons.
Sydney mines	249,038	252,327	3,289

The profit on the year's trading as set forth in the accounts, amounts to	£15,881	8	6
Brought forward from 1898	2,216	18	6
	£18,098	7	0
Out of which the Directors propose a dividend at the rate of 12s. per share, free of income tax	16,481	8	0
Leaving balance to carry forward	£1,616	19	0

There was a good demand for coal throughout the season, and shipments, which commenced early in May, were carried on without interruption until the close of the year; owing, however, to the somewhat decreased output, sales shew a small falling off as compared with the previous season.

The result of the year's working is a satisfactory one, and with the balance brought forward from 1898 enables the Board to recommend an increased dividend.

GENERAL MINING ASSOCIATION—Continued.

MINE MANAGER'S REPORT.

(*24th January*, 1900.)

The average number of colliers employed during the season was 366 men; the pit worked 281½ days drawing coal; and the total quantity of 263,290 tons of coal was raised. The best month's output made during the season was in May, when 27,936 tons of coal were brought to bank.

Of the above output, some 41,800 tons were banked out during the winter and early spring months, and re-filled and shipped during the succeeding summer months.

Only 5,429 tons of coal were shipped between the first of January and end of April; the regular shipping work for the season did not begin until the first of May.

The largest month's shipment of coal was made in June, when 35,672 tons were put on board vessels. The total shipments for the year were 222,269 tons, and the local coal sales of all kinds were 26,769 tons of screened large, run of mine and slack coal.

Underground the whole-coal workings have extended considerably both on the north and south sides of the pits. During the month of January a commencement was made at working the pillars out in No. 3 district on the north side; and when this proved to be a success other pillar workings were commenced in other districts. In the month of September, working by Longwall in the whole coal, as a substitution for the Bord and Pillar system was adopted in No. 2 district on the north side. Both of these operations continue to work satisfactorily.

Two small Northey pumps, operated by the air from our present air compressors, have been put into operation. They pump the water from the lowest workings on the south side and deliver it at the sump at pit bottom.

The new engine erected on the surface for the north side main underground haulage, as mentioned in last year's report, was fitted up with powerful friction gear, and now does its work well, hauling the coal from three districts at 2,400 yards away.

The steam receiver underground, which supplies the steam to the south side main haulage engine, has been removed and replaced by a new one.

As our three boilers of the locomotive firebox type required repairs, we had a new boiler of the same pattern built at Halifax and set up in the battery; we have since taken out one of the old ones, repaired and replaced it, and are now engaged on the second.

The locomotive "John Bridge" was provided with a new firebox and full set of tubes, while the locomotive "Stevenson" was given new tyres and a set of tubes with other repairs.

GENERAL MINING ASSOCIATION—Continued.

The railway has been kept in repair, some 2,800 sleepers having been replaced by new ones.

A new reservoir for holding a supply of water for daily use of our engine boilers on the surface, and horses, &c., underground, has been constructed at our Princess Pit. This reservoir is lined throughout with concrete, and has a capacity of 80,900 gallons.

Eleven new cottages have been built for our workmen; these, though not so large as those built the previous year or two, are comfortable in accommodation. Two cottages, built by workmen who have since left the Colliery, have also been taken over by us. A good deal of work has also been expended in repairing many of our older houses.

In our main pumping sets many of the cast iron pump pipes, which have been in use for 30 years, were shewing signs of weakness from corrosion; it was therefore deemed advisable to replace them. Forty-seven new pipes, of 19½ inches diameter by 10 feet long were procured in the spring, and all the pipes were withdrawn from the two shafts; the new pipes being placed in the lower portion of each column and the best of the old ones on top. Advantage was also taken of the opportunity to replace the old 20-inch diameter working barrels by new ones of 18 inches diameter imported a few years ago. The pumping sets are now in excellent order.

The water around both of our piers at North Sydney has been dredged during the season, so that steamers of any size may now load coal there.

During the summer and autumn some prospecting was done with a diamond drill to ascertain the thickness of our main seam of coal along its outcrop in the Little Bras d'or district. Waterworks have also been established by us by the erection, at one of the boreholes mentioned in the previous year's report, of a large tank of the capacity of 41,000 imperial gallons, at an elevation of 50 feet above the ground. There has been placed thereat a small pump engine and boilers whereby the tank is kept full of water. From the tank there are laid 2,552 yards of 6-inch cast iron water pipes to our main fitting shops at the centre of the town, thence 1,249 yards of 4-inch cast iron pipes carry the water along the main street of the town, with hydrants and supply pipes set up at convenient points for the use of our workmen and other inhabitants. A supply of purest water is thus secured for all within its reach, as well as a source whence to supplement the reservoir supply for our colliery boilers in dry seasons.

The pit tubs or boxes, colliery wagons, engines, boilers, &c., have undergone replenishment and repairs during the year, and are in a good state of efficiency.

GENERAL MINING ASSOCIATION—Continued.

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST DECEMBER, 1899.

LIABILITIES.

To Share Capital, viz., 27,469 shares of £5 10s. od. each			£151,079 10 0
To Sundry creditors—			
At the Mines	£4,344 4 1		
At Halifax	4,141 0 0		
In England	808 6 11		
Unclaimed dividends	436 14 0		
" Return of capital	1[illegible] 0 0		
			9,879 5 0
To Reserve—			
Per last account	£31,400 0 0		
Maintenance and renewal account—			
From 1898 £46,250 0 0			
Sydney Mines, for current year 1,500 0 0			
	47,750 0 0		
			79,150 0 0
To Profit and Loss—			
Per last account £17,324 17 6			
Less Dividend paid April, 1899 15,107 19 0			
	£2,216 18 6		
Profit this year, per account "B"	15,881 8 6		
			18,098 7 0
			£258,207 2 0

ASSETS.

By Property of the Association, viz.—			
Pits, railways, engines, wharves, buildings, machinery, &c.	£129,72[illegible] 9 2		
Other property, including real estate, stores, mining implements, &c., valued per inventory	50,129 10 9		
			£179,850 19 11
By Sundry debtors—			
At Halifax	£19,965 14 6		
At the Mines	5,145 11 7		
			25,112 6 1
By Bills receivable—			
In England	£5,313 8 9		
In Halifax	11,536 11 9		
			16,850 0 6
By Government and other securities	£33,174 16 8		
Accrued interest thereon	405 16 6		
			33,580 13 2

GENERAL MINING ASSOCIATION—Continued.

By Cash—			
At Halifax	£591 3 5		
At the Mines	355 6 9		
At London Bankers and office	1,866 12 2		
		2,813 2 4	
		£258,207 2 0	

PROFIT AND LOSS ENDING 31ST DECEMBER, 1899.

Dr.

To Coal stock on hand, 1st January, 1899		£343 2 2	
To Sydney Colliery general working expenses, railroad expenses, shipping charges, royalty, &c		71,481 14 10	
To Maintenance and renewal of plant, railroad, wharves, &c		1,500 0 0	
To Management expenses at Sydney Mines		2,104 3 0	
To Income tax (average of three years)		622 10 8	
To Expenses of management in London—			
Directors' salaries	£900 0 0		
Secretary, clerks, and auditors' salaries	835 0 0		
Office rent, printing, advertising, stationery, telegrams, postages, travelling and petty expenses	480 1 5		
		2,215 1 5	
To Legal expenses		48 17 9	
To Balance—Profit carried to account "A"		15,881 8 6	
		£94,196 18 4	

Cr.

By Proceeds of sale of 249,038 tons of coal and miscellaneous receipts at Sydney Colliery		£91,409 4 3	
By Rents of cottages and lands		1,516 15 5	
By Interest and exchange	£1,533 2 3		
Less Interest paid	652 13 11		
		880 8 4	
By Transfer and other fees		3 12 6	
By Profit on real estate sales		105 4 10	
By Recovered on bad debts account		154 18 3	
By Stock of coal 31st December, 1899		126 14 9	
		£94,196 18 4	

GIANT MINING CO., Limited.

Re-registered in British Columbia, 28th December, 1897. Authorized capital, $2,500,000, in shares of a par value of $1.

Officers :

A. D. Coplen, President.
G. S. Allison, Vice-President. H. E. Allen, Sec.-Treasurer.

Head Office: H. E. Allen, Sec.-Treas., Spokane, Wash.

CANADIAN OFFICE:
Rossland, B.C.

Owns and is developing the Giant mineral claim, near Rossland, British Columbia. Development work comprises No. 1 shaft, 65 ft. ; No. 2 shaft, 115 ft. ; and tunnel 125 ft. During 1898, 114 tons of ore were shipped, which averaged $17.00 per ton.

GLEN IRON MINING CO., Limited.

Incorporated 1891. Authorized Capital, $50,000, in 500 shares of a value of $100.00.

Directors :

E. A. Nash, President.

J. A. Mara. | J. W. Mackay.
J. O. Grahame. | F. J. Fulton.

Head Office: Frederick J. Fulton, Manager, Kamloops, B.C.

Formed to prospect for, acquire and work mineral claims and coal lands ; the erection of the necessary plant ; the operation of railway and steamship service. The property owned by the company consists of 165 acres in sections 19 and 30, Township 20, Range 19, west of the 6th Meridian, B.C. Small force employed. Ore worked is magnetite, and the works which are situated contiguous to the line of the C.P.R., are supplied by a chute of 300 feet long and a Pickett aerial tramway of a length of 1,300 feet.

During 1899 shipped 400 tons to Trail Smelter to be used as flux. The veins vary from 10 to 20 feet in width.

GOLD COIN MINING COMPANY, Limited.

Registered 23rd March, 1898. The authorised capital is £75,000, in 75,000 shares of £1 each; 50,000 having been issued and credited as fully paid.

Directors:

W. A. Bromich. Wm. M. Crocker.

Head Office: J. E. Egerton, 54 & 55, Cornhill, London, E.C.

Formed to adopt an agreement with the Recordie (British Columbia) Exploration Company, Limited, to acquire a property 155 acres in extent, known as parcel 1,164, situate at the south-west side of Hill River Bay in Shoal Lake, Rainy River, British Columbia. The purchase consideration was $50,000, payable in fully-paid shares.

GOLDEN CREEK MINES, Limited.

Registered 20th April, 1898. Authorised capital £10,000 in 10,000 shares of £1 each.

Head Office: Thos. J. Davies, Marldon Chambers, 30, North John Street, Liverpool.

Formed to adopt an agreement with S. F. Scott, dated 6th April, 1898, for the acquisition of certain auriferous land in the Yale district of British Columbia. The purchase consideration was £7,400, payable £400 in cash, and £7,000 in fully paid shares.

GOLD DROP MINING COMPANY, Limited.

Incorported under the Laws of British Columbia, 6th June, 1899. Authorized Capital, $1,000,000, in shares of a par value of $1.00.

Directors:

Dwight Brainerd. | Jesse Joseph.
Phelps Johnson. | Charles R. Hosmer.
Thos. C. Brainerd. | P. A. Peterson.

W. A. Molson.

Officers:

Thos. C. Brainerd, President.
Dwight Brainerd, Secretary-Treasurer. S. A. Easton, Mine Supt.
George A. Sonnemann, Consulting Engineer.

GOLD DROP MINING CO.—Continued.

Head Office: Dwight Brainerd, Sec.-Treas., St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.

Mine Office: S. A. Easton, Phoenix, B.C.

The company owns and is working the Gold Drop and Nuggett claims and the Gold Drop and Phillipsburg Fractions at Phœnix, Osoyoos Division, Yale District, Province of British Columbia.

The country rock here is much disturbed and cut up with dykes and intrusive ingeous rocks, some of them horizontal, and it is upon these dykes that the ore seems to lay. The ore carries 2 to 3 per cent. copper, 1 to 2½ ounces silver, and from $3 to $10 in gold.

The development was entirely by tunnels. The longest of these is one of 170 feet, which was run in on ore laying on a floor of dyke matter which sometimes came up into the tunnel, but eventually, this floor disappeared, the tunnel continuing in ore and cutting through a seeming "horse," but being again in ore at the face. Another tunnel, some 200 or 300 feet to the east, is in 130 feet, with a branch of 30 feet, and showed a considerable quantity of ore.

GOLDEN CRESCENT MINING AND EXPLORATION CO. OF ONTARIO, Limited.

Incorporated under the Laws of Ontario. Authorized Capital, $1,000,000, in shares of a par value of $1.00.

Directors:

H. M. Bradley. John McAlpine. Wm. Burgess.
J. P. Rossman. J. B. Kehl.

Officers:

H. M. Bradley, Duluth, President.
J. B. Kehl, Chippewa Falls, Wis., Vice-President.
Chas. F. Leland, Duluth, Treasurer.
George H. Claypool, Duluth, Secretary.

Branch Office, 217 Trust Building, Duluth, Minn.

CANADIAN OFFICE:
Port Arthur, Ont.

The company owns and operates mining locations A.D 2, A.D3, and A. D 4, in the Seine River District, in the Province of Ontario, Canada, com-

GOLDEN CRESCENT—Continued.

prising 160 acres. There are nine distinct gold bearing quartz veins upon the properties. These locations, made in 1890, were among the first selected in that country. They were purchased by the A.D. 2 Gold Mining Company, of Ontario, Limited, which did considerable work, but lacked the means and experience necessary to properly develop them. This company was organised for that purpose. It paid for the properties, besides some cash, 370,000 shares of the capital stock. Much development work has already been done, with excellent results. The main explorations are on what is known as the Gem vein and Vein No. 2.

The shaft on the Gem vein has been sunk 200 feet deep, and levels run 60 ft., 30 ft. each side of the shaft, on the vein ; average width of vein, 3½ feet. Equipped with 50 h.p. Baxter double 8 x 10 hoist steel bucket and cable, 5 Cameron sucking pumps, 2 Rand power drills, using steam. Prospects excellent for a good property when properly developed.

GOLDEN STAR MINING AND EXPLORATION CO., OF ONTARIO, Limited.

Incorporated under Ontario Statutes, 1897, and reorganised 1899. Authorised Capital, $1,200,000, in shares of a par value of $1.00.

Directors :

Hon. S. C. Wood, President. Hugh Blain, Vice-President.

Thomas Milburn.	Thomas Walmsley.	John Flett.
T. S. Stayner.	Robert Bowie.	V. P. Chappell.

Head Office : 500 McKinnon Building, Toronto, Ont.

Mine Office : Mine Centre, Ont., R. H. Flaherty, Supt.

In February, 1897, a number of Duluth people became interested in the Seine River district, Ontario, and in conjunction with Messrs. V. P. Chappell, James H. Bennett and George V. Burgess, the two former of Manistique, Michigan, and the latter of Duluth, formed a pool for the purpose of picking up some of the best prospects, with the object of investigating the worth of the field. Afterwards, this combination incorporated itself as "The Seine River and Rainy Lake Exploration Company," which company proceeded to explore such of the most promising properties in and around Bad Vermillion Lake as were recommended by experts of known experience and good standing, and as a result of such explorations, the Seine River and Rainy Lake Exploration Company purchased and now holds in fee, by trustee, about 1,000 acres of the most promising locations, the titles to which are perfect and unencumbered.

GOLDEN STAR—Continued.

About the 1st of March, 1897, Mr. Ward advised the purchase by the company of mining locations A.L. 114 and A.L. 116, near Bad Vermillion Lake, then owned by the Randolphs, and after careful investigation and exploration, the Seine River and Rainy Lake Exploration Company, aforementioned, took an option on said properties at thirty thousand dollars, running in payments for nine months, the whole to be paid by the 16th of January, 1898.

By entering into this contract the Seine River and Rainy Lake Exploration Company had undertaken rather a larger work than at first contemplated, but, nothing daunted, the promoters caused to be organised the Golden Star Mining and Exploration Company of Ontario, Limited, and said company purchased the working option mentioned above, paying therefor its entire capital stock.

After doing two or three months' work on the locations A.L. 114 and A.L. 116, the promoters became convinced that the property was of value, and, believing that, as was seemingly apparent, the vein of the Golden Star extended to and across mining location J.O. 41, next adjoining said locations A.L. 114 and A.L. 116, the promoters entered into negotiations for, and finally caused to be purchased by the J.O. 41 Gold Mining Company of Rainy River, Limited, organised for that purpose, the mining location J.O. 41, consisting of 105 acres, and having the continuation of the Golden Star vein appearing across its surface.

After making the first payment on the contract of purchase of the Golden Star property, the then promoters of the company succeeded in interesting Messrs. Lewis A. Hall, of Bay Mills, Michigan, and W. H. T. Hughes, of New York City, and their associates in the company, and finally, after careful investigation, those gentlemen decided, in consideration of fifty-one per cent. of the stock of the company, to pay and did pay the original purchase price of thirty thousand dollars for the property, and the title was thereupon vested in the Golden Star Mining and Exploration Company, of Ontario, Limited.

They also agreed to advance sufficient money to finance the mine and buy sufficient machinery, so that the property would be on a paying basis and self-sustaining, and entered into a contract to that effect, by the terms of which they were to be reimbursed out of the first proceeds of the mine, for all funds advanced by them for such development and machinery (but not for the original thirty thousand dollars paid for the property).

Work has been pushed as fast as the exigencies of the case would permit. A shaft was rapidly sunk in a quartz body averaging four feet in width, and running on an average, about twenty-seven dollars to the ton in free gold, until today there is over 1,400 feet of work underground.

GOLDEN STAR—Continued.

In June, 1898, the company began putting in its stamp mill and accessories, consisting of a full and complete outfit for thirty stamps, with frue vanners, concentrators, and every modern improvement. The mill site is on mining location J.O. 41 (by agreement with the J.O. 41 Gold Mining Co., of Rainy River, Limited), on the banks of Bad Vermillion Lake. Ten stamps of the thirty were installed and started to work on the eighth of November, 1898, and have been steadily pounding out the quartz from that date on, with the exception of about two weeks lost by unavoidable accident and mishap to the machinery. The site of the mill is about twenty-seven hundred feet from the mine, and the ore is transported to the mill by an Otto aerial tramway capable of carrying one hundred and twenty tons per day.

The mine, mill, and buildings are lighted by electricity and the mining is done with the latest improved Rand air compressor drills.

The property is reached by two routes, one that is known as the Tower route from Duluth, Minnesota, and the other is that from Rat Portage by steamer direct to the Company's mill. A third is now in process of construction in the railroad being built from Port Arthur, Ontario, direct to the north shore of Bad Vermillion Lake, which road it is expected will be completed during the present summer.

The controlling interest having been transferred to Canadians, the company was reorganised into the present company in June, 1899.

The total gold yield since organisation to April 30, 1900, has been $144,716.83.

MINING AND MILLING PLANT.

Compressor—1 Rand 6 drill capacity.

Drills—7 Rand 3 in.

Boilers—1 40 h.p. ; 2 80 h.p.

Hoisting Engine—One cyl. 8 x 12 in., dia. of drum 38 in.

Pumps—7 in place, various makes.

Rock Breaker—1 Comet.

Aerial Tramway—Capacity 120 tons per day.

Stamp Battery—Steam driven ; at present 10 stamps ; stamps weigh 1130 lbs. ; drop 97 per m. ; 40 mesh screen ; Champion ore feed ; 4 frue vanners.

Lighting—One 60 light and 100 light dynamo.

Employees—28 at date of report.

GOLDEN RIVER QUESNELLE, Limited.

Incorporated 1896. Authorized Capital, £350,000, divided into 103,000 ten per cent. cumulative preference shares of £1 each (of which, 80,000 are reserved for working capital), and 247,000 ordinary shares of £1 each. At an Extraordinary general meeting of the company, held on the 15th of March, 1899, the capital of the company was reduced from £350,000, divided into 103,000 preference shares of £1 each, and 247,000 ordinary shares of £1 each, to £164,750, divided into 103,000 preference shares of £1 each and 247,000 ordinary shares of 5s. each, and that such reduction be affected by cancelling paid-up capital which had been lost or is unrepresented by available assets to the extent of 15s. per share on each of the ordinary shares, and by reducing the nominal amount of the ordinary shares from £1 to 5s. each.

Directors :

Forbes Geo. Vernon. Ross Robinson.
G. Blake Walker.

Canadian Office: Joseph Hunter, C.E., Resident Managing Director, Quesnelle Forks, Cariboo, B.C.

Head Office : E. A Foster, Secretary, 6 Great St. Helens, London, E.C.

Formed to acquire the rights and powers conferred by three Acts of the Legislature of British Columbia, viz. :—

The Quesnelle Lake Dam Company Act, 1881 ;

An Amendment Act, dated 12th May, 1883 ;

An Amendment Act, dated 21st February, 1895 ;

granting the exclusive right to extract the gold and precious metals in the entire length of the South Fork of Quesnelle River, and a portion of the main Quesnelle River about 9½ miles, in the District of Cariboo, British Columbia.

The powers under the Acts of Parliament have been granted for a period up to 1st January, 1913, at an annual rental of $350 (about £70), and in consideration of the outlay to be incurred in the construction, on or before the 31st December, 1897, of a dam to pen back the waters of the Quesnelle Lake, and thereby enable mining for alluvial gold to be carried on in the bed of the river.

The purchase price for the property has been fixed at £270,000, payable as to £23,000 in cash, and the remainder in fully paid ordinary shares, or partly in cash and partly in shares, at the option of the Directors, leaving £80,000 available for issue as working capital.

GOLDEN RIVER QUESNELLE—Continued.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

Submitted 18th June, 1900.

The Balance Sheet, embracing the period from the incorporation of the Company to the 28th February, 1900, is herewith submitted.

The directors would have convened a meeting of the shareholders at a much earlier date, but have delayed it pending the return to England of the Chairman, who has only recently arrived from British Columbia, where he has been giving constant attention to the Company's affairs.

Since the last general meeting of shareholders was held, two of the directors (the Chairman and Mr. Ross Robinson) have, at great inconvenience and expense to themselves, visited the Company's property.

Extracts from the Chairman's letter, dated 6th October, 1899, were communicated to the shareholders by circular dated 2nd November, 1899, and by which the members were informed of the practical ruination of the Company's property by the action of the Cariboo Hydraulic Company in depositing their tailings and débris from their workings into the bed of the river.

The Acts of the Legislature of British Columbia granting the right to work the South Fork of the Quesnelle river, and which were acquired by this Company, also provided for the right of "free miners" to deposit their tailings into the river bed.

In order to comply with the requirements of the above-mentioned Acts, the Company has been compelled to expend a very large sum of money in the construction of the dam and race waterway, &c., and if the immense deposits of the Cariboo Hydraulic Company can legally be termed tailings of "free miners," the rights reserved by the said Acts at once render the supposed advantages to be obtained as useless and valueless. It cannot be conceived that such was the intention of the legislature when granting the concession. It was never anticipated that tailings of the character and quantity of those deposited would have to be contended with, but rather what is generally understood as the ordinary tailings of "free miners," which would not have seriously interfered with the working of the concession.

The Company's solicitors in British Columbia have carefully drafted and submitted a case for the opinions of two eminent Counsel in Canada, all of which will be laid before the shareholders at the forthcoming general meeting. The funds of the company will not permit of any legal action being commenced, and the Directors therefore consider it impolitic to give further information until after the debenture holders, who have the first claim on the Company's assets, have had an opportunity of expressing

GOLDEN RIVER QUESNELLE—Continued.

their views, as it must necessarily rest with them as to what action, if any, is to be taken in the matter.

The effect of the Cariboo Company's tailings is such that the directors cannot recommend the raising of additional capital for the purposes of carrying on mining operations, and I am therefore instructed to send you the accompanying notice of an extraordinary general meeting of the company, to be held at the close of the ordinary general meeting, when a resolution for the winding up of the company will be submitted for the consideration of the shareholders.

Major F. I. Ricarde Seaver has resigned his position as a Director of the Company, not being able to devote sufficient attention to its affairs. The directors have acted since 30th September, 1897, without drawing any fees, and a considerable sum is also due to the secretary for services, rent of offices, &c.

Balance Sheet, 28th February, 1900.

Dr.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Creditors, viz. :—		
London	449 11 9	
British Columbia	2,383 16 2	
		2,833 7 11
To directors' fees unpaid		3,562 16 0
" Overdraft at British Columbia		413 0 8
" Mortgage debenture interest due & accrued		1,264 1 4
" Debenture capital, viz. :—		
£100 seven per cent. original debentures	100 0 0	
£17,070 ten per cent. mortgage ditto	17,070 0 0	
	17,170 0 0	
Deduct Instalments unpaid	815 0 0	
		16,355 0 0
To Share capital, viz. :—		
103,000 ten per cent. cumulative preference shares, £1 each	103,000 0 0	
247,000 ordinary shares. 5s. each	61,750 0 0	
	164,750 0 0	
To Shares allotted, viz. ,—		
85,931 ten per cent. cumulative preference shares, £1 each	85,931 0 0	

GOLDEN RIVER QUESNELLE—Continued.

246,996 ordinary shares, 5s. each.....	61,749 0 0		
	147,680 0 0		
Less Calls in Arrears.....	166 5 2		
	147,513 14 10		
Shares forfeited.....	2,466 0 0		
		145,047	14 10
To amount received on account of shares forfeited.....		698	7 6
		£170,174	8 3

Cr.

By Purchase of property.....	270,000 0 0		
Less Amount written off in accordance with resolution of shareholders and confirmed by the court	185,247 0 0		
		84,753	0 0
By construction of dam across the South Fork Quesnelle River.....		47,644	14 10
" Plant, implements, tools, and furniture cost		5,115	4 7
" Timber and stores, as per inventory of the Manager.....		1,583	3 5
" General expenditure at British Columbia, viz. :—			
Amount as at 30th September, 1898 ...	4,915 14 0		
Expenditure from 1st Oct., 1898, to 28th February, 1900—			
General mine costs and charges..... 5,647 5 0			
Wages 2,226 1 11			
Salaries & engineering fees 1,464 11 0			
Rent 902 1 3			
Advisory board's fees..... 100 0 0			
10,339 19 2			
Less proceeds of sale of gold 804 2 6			
	9,535 16 8		
		14,451	10 8
By London Expenditure, viz. :—			
Amount as at 30th September, 1898....	6,973 10 0		
Expenditure from 1st October, 1898, to 28th February, 1900—			
Directors' Fees..... 1,540 15 4			
Secretary & rent of offices 566 13 4			

GOLDEN RIVER QUESNELLE—Continued.

Special travelling expenses	243	6	2		
Law & professional charges	188	16	4		
Incidental expenses.....	104	0	8		
Stationery, stamps, and printing.....	38	1	9		
Cables.....	21	19	0		
Auditors' Fees.....	26	5	0		
Bankers' charges.....	1	16	7		
				2,731	14 2
By Debenture Interest.....				279	6 10
" Mortgage debenture interest.....				1,264	1 4
" Commission on Debenture issue.....				120	0 0
" Commission Mortgage Debenture issue.				5,112	14 0
				£16,481	6 4
Less—					
Interest	11	0	10		
Transfer fees.....	6	10	0		
				17	10 10
					16,463 15 6
By Cash at London bankers in hand.....					162 19 3
					£170,174 8 3

GOLD EXPLORERS OF CANADA, Limited.

Registerted 26th October, 1896. Authorized Capital, £100,000, in 100,000 shares of £1 each; 83,507 shares have been issued and are fully paid, 82,000 (vendor's) being issued credited as fully paid.

Directors:

Wm. John Tanner, Chairman.
Alfred Edward Ann. Col. Francis McDonell.
Col. Sir Walter Rice Olivey.

Head Office: Frank Fuller, Tower Chambers, Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C.

Formed to acquire from the Mines Contract Company, Limited, and others, 40 mining properties, about 2,359 acres in extent, held by lease direct from the Crown, and situated in Ontario. The purchase consideration was £82,000 payable in fully paid shares. It is intended to float subsidiary companies.

GOLD QUARTZ FREE MILLING, MINING AND DEVELOPMENT CO., Limited.

Incorporated under the Laws of Ontario, 11th June, 1897. Authorized Capital, $2,000,000, in shares of $1.00.

Directors :

J. M. Staebler, Berlin, Ont., President.
J. Tolmie. M.P., 1st Vice-President, Kincardine, Ont. | Wm. Dynes, ex-M.P.P., 2nd Vice-Presdt., Dufferin County, Ont.
Wm. Maguire, Toronto, Ont. | E. H. Hilborne, Toronto, Ont.
J. Currie, Toronto, Ont. | Dr. S. M. Hay, Toronto, Ont.
W. P. Page, Toronto, Ont.

Head Office : 24 Manning Arcade, Toronto. E. H. Hilborn, Manager and Secretary.

The company owns and is developing Mining Locations V. 33 and 32, also Quartz Island, situated in the Sunset Channel, Lake of the Woods, Ontario.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

(*Submitted 12th March*, 1900.)

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand	$ 480 90
Receipts from sale of stock	11,306 58
Total receipts	$11,787 48

EXPENDITURE.

Real estate	$237 25	
Printing, advertising, books and stationery	178 68	
Postage, telegraph and telephone	40 44	
Office furniture	5 22	
Office expenses	22 47	
Rent and insurance	161 00	
Salaries and wages	2,850 21	
Freight and express	136 94	
Provisions and other camp expenses	492 53	
Travelling expenses	187 01	
Legal expenses	1 50	
Plant, tools, buildings and furnishings	4,077 90	
Commissions and discount	2,417 25	
Running expenses (oils, explosives, &c.)	439 90	
Sundry accounts (surveys, assays, &c.)	87 60	
Cash on hand	451 58	
		$11,787 48

GOLD QUARTZ, Etc.—Continued.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS.

Real estate consisting of lots 32 and 33 V	306 acres	
Also lots H. W. 619, 620 and 621	165 "	
Also Quartz Island in Lake of the Woods	43 "	$7,496 75
Plant, tools, buildings and furnishings		4,388 73
Shaft account		2,955 21
Office furniture, books and stationery		85 00
Provisions at camp		100 00
Unused railway ticket to Tache		20 00
Cash on hand		451 58
Total assets		$15,497 27

Against which there are no liabilities.

GOWRIE AND BLOCK HOUSE COLLIERIES, Limited.

Organized in England, 1898. Authorized Capital, £65,000, stg., in 6,500 ordinary shares of £10 each.

Directors:

John T. Lund. John Coull, J.P.
J. Primrose Lindsay. Louis Davidson. Jacob Daglish.

Head Office: J. G. Taylor, Secretary, Guildhall Chambers, Newcastle-on-Tyne, England.

CANADIAN OFFICE:

Colin Ochiltree McDonald, Managing Director. J. G. S. Hudson, M.E., General Manager.

The company has been formed, (1) to purchase from the Coal Syndicate of Newcastle-on-Tyne certain Royalties of Coals in Canada, and a portion of the Harbour of Port Morien, Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, at the entrance of the St. Lawrence, (2) to revive the business connection of Messrs. Archibald & Co. of the Gowrie Mines, Port Morien, (3) to revive the business connections of the Block House Mines of the same place, and (4) to construct and equip new Collieries, Pier and Coal Straiths at Port Morien.

In a report by the late Mr. Wm Foggin, F.G.S., M.I.C.E., it is stated: "The Royalties acquired cover four square miles, and in calculating the quantities of available coal in the various seams I have taken each lease separately, as I find it will be impracticable for purposes of development to consider the property as a whole."

GOWRIE AND BLOCK HOUSE—Continued.

AVAILABLE COAL.

Lease No. 193.	Tons.	Tons.
Block House Seam	2,640,000	
Gowrie Seam	4,032,000	
Spencer Seam	2,448,000	
McRury Seam	3,952,000	
Three Foot Seam	2,736,000	
		15,808,000
Lease No. 146.		
McRury Seam	2,541,500	
Three Foot Seam	2,592,000	
		5,133,500
Lease No. 194.		
McRury Seam	1,768,000	
Three Foot Seam	2,592,000	
		4,360,000
Lease No. 216.		
Long Beach Seam	2,592,000	
Tracey Seam	4,104,000	
		6,696,000
Total		31,997,500

Since Mr. Foggin's report the Royalties of the company have been doubled in area.

A shaft 205 feet 6 inches in depth has been sunk to the Gowrie seam and the coal proven to be 5 feet 2 inches in height, and of excellent quality.

The shaft level has been driven in 160 feet, and room is now being made for machine work.

The following plant has been installed:

Heapstead Hoisting frame, pulleys, screens, weigh scales.

Hoisting Plant—One Lidgerwood hoisting engine, 75 h.p.; cylinders, two 12¼ in. dia, 15 in. stroke; drum, 48 in. by 42 in.; engine having a lifting power of 8,000 lbs. at 400 feet per minute.

Air Compressor—One Ingersoll-Sergeant; high pressure; air cylinders, 12¼ in. dia., 14 in. stroke; steam cylinders, 12 in. dia., 14 in. stroke; fly wheel, 5 ft. 3 in. dia., square rimmed, 3,300 lbs.; cylinders, water jackets, and Meyer cut-off.

Boilers—Two 70 h.p. horizontal steel tubular; shells, 60 in. dia.; tubes, 3 in. dia.; number of tubes, 82. Tested to 165 lbs. c.h.p. and for a working pressure of 100 lbs. One smoke stack 82 ft. high, 36 in. internal dia.

Pump—One Northey pump for circulating and boiler feed.

Ventilator One ventilating fan capable of prodacing 65,000 cubic ft. of air per minute.

GOWRIE AND BLOCK HOUSE—Continued.

Cutting Machines—Three Ingersoll 6 ft. undercutting machines, weight 750 lbs.

One air reservoir, 3 ft. 6 in. x 10 ft., and 3½ in. pipe to supply air to coal cutiing machines in the mine.

Shaft fitted with spears, Buntons and cage.

Buildings—Compressor house, fan house, engine and boiler house, forge, carpenter shop and warehouse.

Dam constructed for maintaining constant supply of water from McAuleys Brook.

During the time of construction sinking engine was used to hoist coal to supply local demand.

Shipping—Work has commenced on the coal shipping pier. This pier will be 7 ft. above high water, superstructure 20 ft. 3 in. high, on which a coal pocket 12 ft. high, running the whole length and breadth of the wharf, which when finished will have a storage capacity of 1,000 tons.

An aerial cable tramway of 500 tons per 10 hours, capacity with ½ ton carriers is now on order in England.

GRANBY CONSOLIDATED MINING AND SMELTING CO., Limited.

Incorporated under the Laws of British Columbia, 5th May, 1899. Authorized Capital, $900,000, divided into 3,600,000 shares of a par value of 25 cents.

Officers:

S. H. C. Miner, President.
J. P. Graves, Vice-President. C. E. Gault, Secretary.
George W. Wooster, Treasurer.

Directors:

S. H. C. Miner.
Chas. F. Smith.
Fayette Brown.
A. L. White.
Jay P. Graves.
W. Y. Williams.
J. H. McKechnie.

Head Office: C. E. Gault, Secretary, Montreal.

Works: A. B. W. Hodges, Superintendent, Grand Forks, B.C.

Mines Office: W. Yolen Williams, M.E., Phoenix, B.C.

The mining properties of the company consist of four mining claims, viz.: The Victoria, Fourth of July, Phoenix, and Aetna, comprising a total

GRANBY CONSOLIDATED—Continued.

area of 131 acres at Phoenix, Boundary Creek District, Province of British Columbia. Some exploration work has been done on all the claims, but active underground development was not commenced until April, 1899. All the work done since that time has been confined to the Victoria mine.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

Dated 12th February, 1900.

"In addition to the properties owned by this Company not mentioned in these several reports, is about 600 acres of lands, including the town of Carson, B.C., which was purchased for your Company at an expense, as given in your financial statement, of something over $26,000, for an additional smelter site, in the event that the same should be needed when this Company should have reached the proportions that we anticipate that it will. At present, nothing is being done with this particular tract of land, as it is to be held for the purpose here stated.

We also secured a franchise which was granted by the Provincial Government of British Columbia to the Grand Forks Water Power and Light Company, Ltd., which among other things gave to this corporation the right to develop all the water power in the North Fork of the Kettle River from the town of Grand Forks, the distance of 25 miles up the said river, including the streams flowing into it, and the right to overflow and to use for the purpose of developing milling sites, flumes, dam sites, tramways, pole-lines, &c., for a distance of six miles on either bank of the river, and for a distance of 25 miles up said stream. This franchise has been secured for your company, and under its charter we have developed the water power alluded to in your superintendent's report of the smelter at Grand Forks. Any additional water-power or electrical power this company may need will be developed under this franchise. I consider this a very valuable asset of the company. The town of Grand Forks donated to your company a franchise for passing over several of its important streets, with the privilege of building electric, steam, or other motive power for tramways and including right to construct pole-lines, &c.

"Under the Grand Forks Water Power and Light Company's franchise we have overflowed 600 acres of land on the North Fork, caused by the construction of our dam, and the City of Grand Forks voted us a subsidy of $30,000 to pay damages for this overflow. Same has been rewarded, and title to that amount of land is vested in this company, being covered by the subsidy given us by the City of Grand Forks.

"With the development and the probable future of the town of Grand Forks, caused by the development of prominent mines, construction of railroad, and the building of your smelter and its pay-roll at this place, we believe that the real estate holdings in and surrounding Grand Forks will

GRANBY CONSOLIDATED—Continued.

be one of your valuable assets in time, and from which you will realise a good profit.

"We plotted into town lots the surface of the Phœnix and Fourth of July mineral claims in Phœnix, during the month of November, and placed same upon the market, where they met with ready sale. The statement of your treasurer will show the number of lots sold and the amount of money returned in the first payments thereon up to and including December. Since that date additional sales have been made and a total exceeding $100,000 for lots has been realised.

"I have no doubt but that this company will receive in the future larger returns from the sale of lots at Phoenix than it has already received. We purchased about 60 acres of a lime rock quarry on the North Fork of the Kettle river, upon the main line of the railroad between the smelter and our mining properties which will be cheaply quarried, and but a short distance to haul to the smelter. It is the very best quality of lime rock that we have been able to secure, and we are very much pleased with the analysis that we have secured from same."

SMELTING PLANT.

(*From Report of A. B. W. Hodges, dated 7th Feb.*, 1900.)

"My connection with your company began April 1st, 1899, and during the first part of April I made a trip with you through the different smelters of the Kootenay country, namely, those at Northport and Trail, where they treat ores similar to those found in the Boundary country; we then looked for the most suitable place to establish a smelter, and visited the following places with that end in view:—Cascade, Grand Forks, Carson, Midway, and Greenwood, and after looking over these sites and making careful surveys and figures, we decided that Grand Forks offered the cheapest and best place to smelt the ores which were coming from the mines owned and controlled by this company. The main argument in favour of Grand Forks was its water-power; the power required to smelt 400 or 500 tons per day is about 400 h.p.. In this country generating h p. by steam with coal as fuel has been found to cost about $125 per h.p. per year, which would with 400 h.p. mean an expenditure of $50,000 per year. Another method to get h.p. in this place would be to buy electrical h.p., furnished by the Bonnington Falls Electrical Company; this would be brought over the mountains and delivered to us at a probable cost of $55 per year, or $22,000 per year for a 400 h.p. The cost of waier power, which we are developing, would be of course the interest on the investment and one or two thousand dollars a year for maintenance, and if the installation of such plant would cost somewhere about $90,000, it would be seen that the h.p. would cost the company

GRANBY CONSOLIDATED—Continued.

between $15 and $20 per h.p. on 400 h.p., or a saving of $14,000 per year on the same, provided the interest on the investment should all be charged to the smelter, but such is not the case, as we will have an income of $10,000 per year for furnishing 200 h.p. to the City of Grand Forks, thus disposing of about 600 h.p. only. When the smelter increases its capacity, which it will no doubt do in a year or two, it will use 800 h.p., which can be developed with $7,000 or $8,000 additional expense, simply for water wheels and generators, as the flume is built large enough to give 1,200 h.p. at the minimum; thus it will be seen that not only does the smelter get its h.p. at exceedingly low rates, but the investment will also bring in large returns from outside. With the above facts in view you will see why we located the smelter at Grand Forks.

"During the month of April, 1899, I visited the mines of the company and took samples of the ore bodies in the Knob Hill and the Ironsides, with a view of determining their values, and also their adaptability to smelting, and found them to be admirably adapted to smelting on account of their composition, not only in their contents of gold and copper, but in their contents of iron, silica, and lime, as in order to smelt this, iron ore and limestone must be bought, or an ore containing iron and limestone, for in smelting ores, this iron and limestone has to be used as a flux, and it displaces that much ore in the furnace and increases the cost of ore in the same proportion as it is displaced. For instance, if 300 tons of ore and iron ore and limestone were smelted in a day, at a total cost of £1,200, it would means $4 per ton for all materials, and if one-half of this 300 tons was ore, it would mean a smelting cost of $8 per ton for the ore; now if the ore itself had sufficient iron and lime to flux itself, it would cost $4 per ton, simply because there was twice as much ore smelted in a day. I found from my samples taken from the mines that the ores contained sufficient lime to make a self-fluxing proposition, which will materially lessen the cost of smelting.

"The ores carry from 1 oz. down to .02 of an ounce in gold, and from one to two ounces in silver. As to the propable cost of smelting these ores, we can only give approximate results; we know, however, that the Le Roi smelter at Northport, Wash., treats ores at from $4 to $8 per ton, excluding of course deductions for metals which they may carry; it is therefore safe to say that with our good fluxing ores, cheap h.p., &c., we ought at least to do as well as this, and we hope to do better.

"About the middle of May I went to Chicago and presented my specifications to two of the leading makers of smelting machinery in the United States, viz.: The Gates Iron Works of Chicago, Ill., and the E. P. Ellis Company, of Milwaukee. I spent a month with these two firms drawing and planning the buildings and the arrangement of machinery, and looking

GRANBY CONSOLIDATED—Continued.

up the different classes of machinery they had to sell. The bid of the Gates Iron Works was somewhat lower than the E. P. Ellis Company, and they were given the contract, which amounted to about $26,000 total. The most of this smelter machinery is admitted to the country duty free; such as automatic samplers, blowers, smelting furnaces, &c., but we had some duty to pay on pulleys, shafting, crushers, &c. About the latter end of June I returned to Grand Forks and commenced the clearing of the land and grading of the smelter site and also the grading of the flume. We had quite a little trouble in finding where to get the brick and the proper clay to make them from, but we got a fairly good rough brick. The next thing was to start to cut and saw timber for the smelter proper, and also for the flume and dam, and we got a saw-mill to begin operations on this sometime in July, and up to January 27th, 1900, we had used about a million feet, and will probably use about 700,000 feet more before we are through. In the coustruction of the smelter proper a little more than a million feet were used, the rest going to the flume and dam. We were fortunate enough to purchase about 700,000 feet of small lumber, which was cut for some time and reasonably dry; this we used in making the sides of all our buildings, and we also purchased a small second-hand planing mill and installed it as a part of our works in order to get out the window frames, doors, and everything connected with our office building, dwelling, and assay office, and we have been running this planing mill steadily ever since last July. I also installed a small machine shop last August, in order to be prepared to make bolts, nuts, cut and thread our pipe, and to repair any machinery that may break down, as there was nothing of that kind in the country, and we had to be prepared to repair our own machinery to prevent the delay of waiting to have repairs done hundreds of miles away. This machine shop is also intended to make all heavy repairs for our mines, build ore cars, cages, &c. It cost, in Chicago, $3,000, and is very complete for a smelter machine shop. The works, as you probably know, are on the North Forks of the Kettle river, and will be on a spur from the main line of the Columbia and Western Railway, about 2.7 miles long and having a very easy grade. The spur leaves the main-line at the north end of the townsite of Columbia.

"The power-house is within 1,000 feet of the smelter building and about 100 feet below them. There is ample room at the smelter site proper for as large a plant as the company will ever care to put up, and there is ample dumping room for years to come. The main power with which the blowers, sampling works, &c., will be driven is to be given by a duplicate set of 16-inch turbine water wheels, operating under an effective head of 45 feet. This will develop 240 h.p. net. These are mounted in pairs on horizontal shafts, and are cased in a steel flume mounted on beams. These

GRANBY CONSOLIDATED—Continued.

wheels are connected with the flume by a steel intake pipe, 4 ft. 6 in. in diameter, and discharging into a single draft tube, 16 ft. long, set at 45° downward inclination.

"The wheel used is the new American, made by the Dayton Globe Iron works. One of the great advantages of this wheel is that it works at its greatest efficiency when the gates are three-quarters open. These two pairs of turbines are each directly connected with one Westinghouse rotating arm alternating current generator, having a capacity of 180 kilowatts, 250 volts, the full load efficiency being 93.3 p.c.

"During the day all will be in use, running at three-quarters capacity, but they are so arranged that one battery will run the works during the night, hence giving an opportunity to overhaul one battery. By this arrangement they are practically equal to duplicating engines. There will also be in the same power-house a single 10-inch turbine wheel developing 40 h.p. net. This is directly connected with one Westinghouse 4-pole lighting generator of 22.5 kilowatts capacity, 125 volts. This is for lighting the entire plant and is self-contained.

"There will also be in the same power-house one single 13-inch horizontal turbine water wheel, which will develop 55 h p. This wheel is belted to a Stillwell-Bierce and Smith-Vaille Company triplex pump of the double action type, having a guaranteed capacity of 750,000 gallons each 24 hours, against a maximum pressure of 100 lbs. to the square inch, or against a 200-foot head. This pump will furnish water and pressure to granulate the slag as it runs continuously from the furnaces.

"The power-house is 117 feet long by 30 feet wide, and all the batteries are set in line, on one long concrete foundation.

"The smelter proper consists of two double-decked, steel jacketed furnaces, 160 x 44 inch. The total height of the furnace from the charge to the furnace floor is 14 feet. The jackets come within 18 inches of the charge floor. These furnaces should smelt 300 to 500 tons per day, the capacity depending, of course, upon the character of the ore. The maximum capacity of the works will not exceed 500 tons per day, unless it should be decided to add two furnaces, something which may very probably be done within a year or two. The furnaces are set in a building 70 x 104 feet, and are 39 feet apart from centre to centre. The downtakes of the furnaces are connected with the big flue chamber, 10 x 10 ft. on the inside and 800 feet in length. The stack is 11 ft. x 11 ft. inside measurement, and 153 feet high. The blower room is 50 ft. x 58 ft., and is 12 feet from the furnace building. It will contain three No. 8 Connorsville blowers, one for each furnace and one in reserve. There is room in the building for another blower should the plant be increased. Each of these

GRANBY CONSOLIDATED—Continued.

blowers is driven by an 88 h.p. variable speed Westinghouse induction motor, which is belted directly to the blower.

"The main sampler building is 64 x 70 feet and is surrounded on three sides by ore bins. The ore train as it comes into the smelter will be carried by an incline to a series of receiving bins parallel to the front of the sampling works, 23 feet above the floor of same and 33 feet distant. These receiving bins will have a total capacity of 1,000 tons. The bins are filled directly from the cars, which have a bottom dump. During the day the ore is taken from the receiving bins by small iron cars, which dump into a No. 5 Gates gyratory crusher. This crusher has its opening a little below the floor of the sampling works, and crushes a ton at a time. After this rough crushing, which reduces the ore to the size of a man's fist, it is elevated to the top of the building by a continuous steel bucket elevator. It is next sampled by a Snyder automatic sampler. The bulk of the ore is distributed to the bins on three sides of the sampling works by a special cast iron spout. After being cut the sample passes to a 7 x 10 inch Blake crusher. Once more it is cut by a smaller Snyder sampler, and the sample is delivered on steel plates, where it is again cut by hand and then goes to a fine sample grinder.

"It is intended that the matte shall be shipped after being brought up to 45 to 50 per cent. copper. For the present it will go to some eastern refinery. This shipping matte, after having been cooled, will be crushed by a 7 x 10-inch Blake crusher, which will be placed in one corner of the furnace building on the furnace floor. This crushed matte will be raised by an ordinary cup elevator to a special matte sampler. This matte sampler building is built on the corner of the furnace building and is 26 x 30 feet. The building is so arranged that the crushed matte can be sampled automatically or by hand. The lower part of this building contains four bins, holding about one car of matte each.

"When the works are increased in a year or two it is proposed to put in a matte converting plant and to ship converted copper. Next spring a roasting plant, and if it is deemed desirable, a Briquette machine will be installed. Plans have already been drawn up for a roasting building and Briquette plant 60 x 128 feet, but nothing will be done until it is known exactly what capacity will be required. In any case roasters cannot be delivered for six months. For the present 50 per cent. of the ore will be roasted in piles.

"The works contain a carpenter shop and planing mill 42 x 48 feet. The machine shop, 28 x 50 feet, contains two lathes, drill press, planer, bolt cutter, and pipe machines. There is also a blacksmith and repair shop 28 x 40 feet, containing punch, shears, forges, and steam hammer. A ware-

GRANBY CONSOLIDATED—Continued.

house 30 x 100 feet, where supplies can be loaded and unloaded directly from the cars, will be a great convenience, especially as it is the intention of the smelter company to furnish all supplies and do all repairs for the several mines.

"Behind the smelter and at an elevation of about 100 feet above the works is a 100,000 gallon tank which is supplied with water through an eight-inch steel riveted pipe extending from the pump in the power house, a distance of about 2,000 feet from the tank. This water is to be used principally for granulating the slag as it runs continuously from the settler in front of the furnace. All the machinery in the various buildings is run by Westinghouse induction motors. There is a 75 horse power motor for the sampler, a 30 horse power motor for the matte sampler, a 15 horse power motor for the machine shops and a 10 horse power motor for the elevator in the main furnace building.

"An office building two stories high will be situated within 1,000 feet of the works. There is a 1½ story laboratory building, 45 x 50 feet, containing an assay office. The Superintendent's residence is 35 x 40 feet, and two stories high. These buildings are very modern in style, with bath-rooms and all conveniences, lighted by electricity, and heated by a steam plant situated in the basement of the office building.

"We commenced the grading of the mile of flume line about the middle of August, and finished the same about the latter part of September. The dam was started in September, as it could not be started sooner on account of the high water. We expected to find a good foundation for the dam, but were disappointed and had a great many stops on account of water, the most serious one being at the time when our log boom broke at the mill and let down about half-a-million feet of logs and broke our coffer dam, which delayed us about three or four weeks. Quite a little delay was experienced in turning the river from one side to the other, and we were compelled to put in about two weeks' extra time in driving piles in solidly to keep the treacherous bed of the river from washing from under the coffer dam, but this coffer dam is now in good shape and we hope in the next month, without any serious drawbacks, to have the dam completed. The height of the dam from the bed of the river will be 25 feet, and the flume will be 11.5 feet wide on the inside and 7 feet deep. The flume will be about a mile long, and will give an effective head of water of about 45 feet fall. The power house is so constructed that more water wheels can be put on with very little expense, until the capacity of the flume is exhausted. The amount of water in the river heretofore has been only guessed at approximately, and we had several approximate figures from different engineers, but when we turned the water on the east side of the river through the temporary flume which we had constructed, we had water enough for three

GRANBY CONSOLIDATED—Continued.

flumes the size of ours, and water at this time of the year is supposed to be near the minimum.

"In the construction of the works everything is being done in a first-class manner, and with a view of increasing its capacity, and while the cost of a works smelting 500 tons might be built for less money, we have so arranged it that we can increase the capacity with a very small cost.

"The grading of the railway spur will be finished about the middle of this month, and it may take a month or six weeks to put in the 150 foot span bridge, which will span the river from rock to rock above and over the dam. The flume will be completed the end of this month, as will also the installation of machinery in the power house and electrical apparatus. The office building, residence, and assay office, which are complete in every detail, will be completed this month.

"The work about the smelter proper is almost completed, with the exception of the installation of the two blast furnaces, three blowers, and electrical motors for the different buildings. The motors are all at present either on the ground or on the road, and the furnaces are on the road from Chicago, which will complete the Gates Iron Works contract, with the exception of the blowers, which are so heavy that we will have to wait until the spur is completed before they can be brought in.

"The cost of the water-power plant will be somewhat in excess of what we had figured at first, due in the first place to the difficulty with water at the dam, and the sand and gravel bottom in the river; secondly, to the excavation of the tail race, a lot of it having to be cut out of solid rock. This raised the cost of the dam $15,000 or $20,000 above what it would have been had we found bed rock in the river and no rock in the tail race. We have also expended about $5,000 more for lumber than we would have done, on account of the boom of logs breaking away last fall; and instead of our water power plant costing us about $65,000, it will cost in the neighbourhood of $95,000. Still, at that cost, it is a fine investment.

"The excavating of the tail race at the power house, the blasting out of the rock and rip-rapping the entire sides; building 125 feet of concrete wall, 125 feet of concrete foundations, and 140 feet of concrete foundations for water wheels and generators, the whole thing complete will cost about $33,000, the machinery having cost about $12,000 of this amount. The flume will cost about $23,000 for the mile, this includes the grading through dirt and rock, which was about $9,000, the rest being lumber, nails, &c. The smelter proper will cost about $210,000; this includes, of course, the assay office, laboratory, office building and dwelling, which will amount to a little over $20,000.

"In clearing the bottom for the overflow land, which has to be done, we will probably have to invest $15,000 or more in cutting and storing up

GRANBY CONSOLIDATED—Continued.

cordwood ; we have already cut about 5,000 or 6,000 cords. This will be hauled out of the bottom and placed in yards around the edge of the lake, where it will be allowed to dry out, and we will then transfer it to the smelter as we need it for roasting purposes. This will probably give us a wood supply for the first one or two years' active smelting operations. The investment of wood was rendered necessary by the clearing off of the lake to make it valuable for floating logs for the saw-mill purposes, and while it is a large advance to make now, we will need the wood. We have also $10,000 or $15,000 invested in saw-mills, and have had to advance $4,000 or $5,000 on logs and timber, and against this we have a saw-mill with a $5,000 or $6,000 stock of plain lumber and small dimension timber. We have also advanced the Railroad Company $45,000, which it seemed necessary to do in order to push the spur along to the smelter, but this amount will be returned to us as we pay freights. This $45,000 was an extra charge which we did not anticipate, but it will be returned to us later. It is possible, if the railroad people want to push matters, to have our bridge and spur completed into the smelter by the first week in March, as the grade is nearly completed for tracklaying, and we have two trestles to build at the smelter and a bridge. We can then begin to receive ore from the mines at that time, and have two or three thousand tons of ore roasting and ready to start smelting the latter part of March, at which time there is no doubt but that the dam will be completed and everything ready to run."

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

(*December 31st*, 1899.)

ASSETS.

Smelter construction		$182 376 95
Columbia & Western Railway, spur		30,000 00
Water power construction		48,357 60
Carson lands		26,302 26
Phœnix property		21,214 12
Mining Department		21,772 44
Mining Development		25,227 41
Mines and mineral claims		495,753 20
"Victoria," "Ætna," "4th of July," "Phœnix" Treasury stock, unsold		100,000 00
Office fixtures, Spokane		125 00
		$951,128 98
Phœnix lots, sold	$82,470 00	
Cash payments	$27,553 81	
Commissions paid	1,830 00	
	29,383 81	
		$53,016 19

GRANBY CONSOLIDATED—Continued.

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$900,000 00
S. H. C. Miner, trustee	3,535 16
Phœnix townsite, unappropriated profits	22,541 41
Profit and loss	1,422 73
Cash, overdraft Eastern Townships Bank	23,629 68
	$951,128 98
Balance due on contract for Smelter machinery and Smelter supplies	$60,656 17

GRANITE GOLD MINES, Limited.

Registered in England, 18th April, 1899. Authorized Capital, £120,000, in shares of £1; of which 65,827 shares are taken by the vendor Company (The Duncan Mines, Limited), in part payment of purchase price.

Directors:

Alexander McNab, J.P.

R. Bruce Archibald. | C. S. Drummond.
Albert M. Marks. | C. E. Shepheard.

Head Office: 6 Great Winchester Street, London, E.C.

CANADIAN OFFICE:
Nelson, B.C.

This company acquired from the Duncan Mines, Limited, the Granite and Royal Canadian Group of gold bearing properties, situated in the vicinity of Eagle and Sandy Creeks, in the Nelson Division of the West Kootenay District of British Columbia, together with valuable water rights and mill site of 42 acres, near the Canadian Pacific Railway Station, at Kootenay Crossing, all within about six miles by rail of the City of Nelson, British Columbia.

The Granite Group comprises the following claims:—The "Granite," "Red Rock Fraction," and "White Swan." The gold bearing vein has been traced by ground sluicing and shafts through the property for over half a mile. The Royal Canadian Group comprises the "Royal Canadian," "Colorado," and "Roy." The gold bearing vein has been traced through this property about three thousand feet. The two groups cover an area of about one hundred and eighty-eight acres, in addition to the mill site. The

GRANITE GOLD MINES—Continued.

water rights consist of the use in perpetuity of 60 miner's inches from Sandy Creek and 150 inches from Star and Eagle Creeks, the use of which results in a large saving to the company as compared with the cost of steam. A large number of promising claims are being developed in the immediate neighbourhood and will probably become feeders to this company's mill.

The purchase price was fixed at £100,000, payable as to £65,827 in fully paid shares of £1 each, and as to the balance of £34,173 in cash, the vendor company, in addition to having previously expended a considerable sum on development, agreeing to equip the mine with a 20 stamp mill.

In October, 1897, the company purchased the properties of the Nelson-Poorman Gold Mining Company consisting of the following claims;—"Poorman," "White," "Hardup," "Hardscrabble," "Myemer," and "Election," and extending in all to about 130 acres. Some of these claims adjoin the "Granite" group and in addition to their intrinsic worth their possession will facilitate the working of the "Granite" mine. The "Poorman" and "White" claims have been partly worked by the former owners and development is now being pushed on both in these mines and in the "Granite."

A 20 stamp mill was put up by the Duncan Mines in terms of the agreement for sale and purchase, and trial crushings were made in the end of November, 1899, but owing to trouble with the concentrating plant regular crushing was not commenced until March, 1900, the clean up from plates only for that month being $10,500 from 1,025 tons of ore crushed. The tailings are being saved for future treatment, and it is expected that a cyanide treatment will be successful. An expert was sent out to conduct proper cyanide tests in February, but his report has not yet been received.

HALL MINES, Limited.

Registered in London, 5th June, 1893. Authorized Capital, £350,000, divided into 50,000 seven per cent. cumulative preference shares of £1 each, and 300,000 ordinary shares of £1 each; 250,000 ordinary and 25,000 preference shares have been issued and are fully paid, 175,000 ordinary shares (vendor's) being issued credited as paid. In June, 1892, 40,000 preference and 85,000 ordinary shares were offered for public subscription. The capital was increased to its present amount in April, 1899, by the creation of 50,000 new ordinary shares. There are also six per cent. first mortgage debentures to the amount of £24,560 (part of £50,000 authorized) issued in March, 1899. These debentures are convertible into fully-paid ordinary shares within a period of three years from the 31st March, 1899. The preference dividend to the 30th Sep-

HALL MINES—Continued.

tember, 1898, has been paid. On the ordinary shares a dividend of 10 per cent. was paid on the 22nd December, 1897, for the year 1896-7, and 5 per cent (1s. per share) on the 2nd May, 1898. The accounts are made up annually to the 30th September, and submitted in December. The accounts to the 30th September, 1897, showed a net profit of £24,867 12s. 4d. for the year (after writing off £5,489 15s. 8d. depreciation) making the balance forward a sum of £26,797 18s. 8d. to credit of profit and loss account; the year's preference and ordinary dividends absorbed £26,750, leaving £47 18s. 8d. to be carried forward. The accounts to 30th September, 1898, submitted on 15th December, 1898, (see MANUAL 1899) showed a balance forward and writing off £13,413 19s. 7d. depreciation, cost of prospecting, &c.; the year's preference and the interim ordinary dividends absorbed £14,250, and £1,245 13s. was carried forward.

Directors:

Sir Joseph W. Trutch, Chairman.

E. M. Bovill.
Robert Day.
Jas. Roberts Brown.
Flint Ramsay.
J. R. Drake.
Robert Ward.

Head Office: A. E. Ashley, Secretary, Leadenhall Buildings, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.

CANADIAN OFFICE:

H. E. Croasdaile, General Manager, Nelson, B.C.

J. R. Gifford, Mine Superintendent.

R. R. Hedley, Superintendent of Smelter.

Formed to acquire copper and silver mining properties situated in the West Kootenay District, British Columbia.

The following properties are owned and operated by the company:—Silver-copper bearing—Silver King, Kootenay Bonanza, American Flag, Koh-i-noor, Lake Side. Gold-bearing—Daylight, Britannia, J.M.B., Bid, Grand, Jessie. For mineral location—Eureka, Rose, Thistle, Shamrock, National Emblem, Horse Shoe. For iron flux—Iron Hand.

SMELTING PLANT.

The smelting works located at Nelson, B.C., were established originally to treat Silver King ore. This ore, in the past few years, has varied but little in composition. Generally speaking, this may be figured as 37 per cent.

HALL MINES—Continued.

silica, 8 per cent. lime, 6 per cent. magnesia, 10 per cent. ferrous-oxide, 10 per cent. manganous-oxide, 3 per cent. copper, and 3.3 per cent. sulphur. This may be taken as an average of the output of the Silver King mine for the year, though it has varied all the way between 2 per cent. and 5 per cent. copper; and latterly the sulphur has slightly inc eased in proportion to the copper. Starting with such an ore, which might be considered self-fluxing, it is obvious that no preliminary roasting is required; we have to do with the straight ore. We have found it economical to use about 10 per cent. limestone as flux, though we have demonstrated that it is possible to reduce this considerably. Originally, with the inception of smelting at Nelson, a furnace was built, with dimensions at the tuyers, of 40 inches by 100 inches, giving a capacity of, roughly, 150 tons of charge per day. During the summer of '97 a larger furnace was built, with dimensions of 44 inches by 144 inches at the tuyures, giving a normal capacity of 280 to 300 tons of charge. The practice has been, when dealing with Silver King ore solely, to smelt the ore as it comes from the mine, concentrating from 16 to 30 parts into one, with a consumption of about 15 per cent. coke of quality such as supplied by the coast collieries. This first smelting, until recently, has produced a matte carrying on an average about 50 per cent. copper. Latterly, however, a matte produced from Silver King ore solely, will carry but 44 per cent. copper, owing to the increased proportionate sulphur contents. During the past spring and summer we have departed from our rule of producing a high grade first matte, owing to the handling of a considerable quantity of custom ores, notably, War Eagle. War Eagle ore in its raw state has frequently formed 20 per cent. of the charge, and the grade of matte, under such conditions, falls to about 25 per cent. copper. This matte has been roasted, and after grouting with quick-lime, re-charged to produce a matte of 50 per cent. copper, which is the minimum desirable for reverberatory work. The charge as stated, Silver King ore and limestone, or Silver King ore, War Eagle ore and limestone, with, occasionally, a small proportion of other custom ores, produces a slag, the composition of which, while it varies slightly in its silica, iron and lime contents, invariably carries extremely low values, varying from 0.26 to 0.4 per cent. copper and from 1 to 2 ounces of silver, according to the grade of matte produced.

With the installation of a reverberatory plant, consisting of two hand-work calciners, with a hearth 14 by 44 feet and two reverberatories, the shipment of matte ceased, and the practice has been to calcine about one-half of the matte produced, and charge to the first reverbatory about 8,000 pounds of calcined and 8,000 pounds of raw matte, and 1,200 to 1,500 pounds of quartz or silicious material, this, in 12 hours, will tap a good bed of white metal (about 75 per cent. copper) and form a slag, varying between 1 and 1½ per cent. copper, which returns to the blast furnace. This white metal

HALL MINES—Continued.

is then crushed and a portion of it calcined, the second reverberatory taking a charge of about 32,000 pounds calcined and 8,000 pounds of raw white metal, with 600 to 800 pounds of silicious material. With the furnace in good condition and all things favourable, this will produce in the neighborhood of 15 tons of copper in anode form in 24 hours. This anode copper averages between 97 and 98 per cent. copper, and carries values from 300 to 800 ozs. of silver and from 5 to 30 ozs. of gold to the ton, according to the ore treated. The slag from this second reverbatory, carrying from 12 to 16 per cent. copper and its quota of silver and gold, is charged either to the first reverberatory or to the blast furnace, being particularly desirable in the latter, under certain conditions. The copper, up to the present, has been refined by the Balbach Smelting & Refining Company, of Newark, N.J.

SMELTER RETURNS, 1899.

(*Year ended 31st December.*)

	Ozs. Gold	Ozs. Silver	Lbs. Copper	Lbs. Lead.
Quarter ended 31st March.....	329	96,583	299,771	.....
" " 30th June.....	1,122	190,781	143,109	1,243,921
" " 30th September...	1,550	272,249	777,044	339,963
" " 31st December....	1,389	113,093	288,844	506,666
	4,390	672,706	1,508,768	2,090,550

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

(*For year ended 30th September, 1899.*)

This balance sheet shows a gross profit of £28,873 8s. 11d., which, with £1,245 13s. brought forward from 1898, makes a sum of £30,119 1s. 11d., from which has been deducted £640 8s. 6d., being 6 per cent. interest to 30th September on £24,560, which was the total amount subscribed of the £50,000 debentures authorized and offered for subscription, of which amount

£10,450 was subscribed by the seven Directors,

£8,760 by 43 other Shareholders, and

£5,350 by eight Non-shareholders.

Having made this deduction there remains the sum of £29,478 13s. 5d., from which the Board propose that £6,367 16s. 7d. be written off for depreciation on buildings, plant and machinery; £10,277 5s. 5d. for cost of development and prospecting work prior to 1st October, 1898, and £3,470 7s. 10d., the amount expended on the "True Blue" and other copper claims, the results from which have falled to bear out the expectations of the company's Mine Superintendent, and which have therefore been abandoned.

After writing off these amounts and £335 14s. 2d., being the year's proportion of the cost of debenture issue, there remains the sum of £9,027 9s. 5d. to carry forward.

HALL MINES—Continued.

In reviewing the business of the past year there are two points which it is essential should be borne in mind, as they have been most important factors in controlling and limiting the progress of development, viz. : first, the protracted length of the winter, and secondly, the disorganization of the mining labor market in British Columbia consequent upon the passing, by the Provincial Government, of a law which restricts the hours of underground labour in a mine to 8 instead of 10 hours as formerly.

The rate of miners' wages in British Columbia having been already so high, mine owners were compelled, in self-defence, to make a proportionate reduction for the 8 hours' day, which the miners, backed by their Unions, have refused to accept, and the result has been that most of the mines have closed down, whilst those that have continued to work have done so under great difficulties, as the majority of the best miners have left the district.

In face of these labour troubles, work at both our mine and smelter has necessarily been of an intermittent character, and consequently it has been impossible to carry out the plans sketched out by Mr. Hardman as closely as the Board intended to have done, but as will be seen from the accounts the sum of £13,223 11s. 11d. has, nevertheless, been expended on account of development work in the past year. The Mine Superintendent's report shows that only a comparative small amount of ore was taken from below the main tunnel No. 5, and further, that his anticipations of output from the Kootenay Bonanza were far from realized, the amount actually taken out having been restricted, in consequence of the protracted winter preventing surface mining, to 3,000 tons, which, however, materially aided in the carrying on of development work in other parts of the mine.

Having regard to these unforeseen contingencies, and especially the complications in the labour market, which have caused the closing of so many mines in the district, the Board are of opinion that it is a matter for congratulation that work has been kept going on, although in so restricted a measure at our mine, and that the result of the year's working, as a whole, is by no means unsatisfactory.

Lead smelting promises to be an important branch of the company's business in the near future, and the Board have therefore had alterations made in the large smelter which will admit of its being used for that purpose, as well as the smaller one if required, and when the mines in the district resume work it is confidently expected that a large and profitable smelting business in this direction will be done by our works.

The large furnace was in blast for 80 days and the small furnace 104 days on copper ore, while the latter was also in blast for 92 days on lead ore.

The wire tramway has continued to work satisfactorily, the average cost per ton of ore brought down having been 40 cents.; the rope, however, will

HALL MINES—Continued.

not last much longer, and a new one has therefore been ordered, which can be put in place when necessary while the large smelter is closed down.

The Board have not lost sight of the desirability of opening up the "Koh-i-noor," "Daylight," and other claims on Toad Mountain, but without more capital at command that work must perforce remain in abeyance until the development of the "Silver King" to the 10th level has been accomplished.

The Nelson Coke and Gas Company having applied to purchase part of our company's land at Nelson, on which to erect their works, and having as an inducement offered to supply the company with cheaper coke, the Board decided to sell to them a block of land containing about two acres for $5,000, a portion of which sum the Board will, with the consent of the trustees for the debenture holders, invest in the purchase of adjoining land from the Canadian Pacific Railway Company which we now hold under lease from that company and have the option of buying at the rate of $500 per acre, within a prescribed period, and which, in the opinion of the Board, it is now desirable to acquire the freehold of as soon as practicable.

GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT.

(*November 8th*, 1899.)

When the affairs of the company were last under annual review a comprehensive scheme of development work for the mine was recommended by Mr. Hardman, and approved of. A portion of this work has been carried out during the past year, amounting in all to some 4,200 feet of drifting, sinking and raising. Part of this work was done on the Kootenay Bonanza, where, however, the efforts to find the north vein in place were unsuccessful; a large area of disturbed ground apparently exists at No. 4 Tunnel Level eastward of No. 6 cross-cut and to and beyond the Kootenay Bonanza shaft, and no body of ore of any consequence has been proved to exist in this area.

The work done towards exploiting the Silver King ore bodies has been more encouraging. The main vein, which from the 120 foot level upwards gave us the fine ore body that was stoped out in 1896-7, and which in one place was 30 to 40 feet in width, has been proved to continue down to the No. 7, or present lowest level, with well-defined walls, though greatly reduced in width, being only some 3 to 5 feet across. The continuance of this vein in depth, however, is a most encouraging and important indication, and the opinion of experts is that it will eventually connect with ore bodies as large or larger than the one above. The western portion of the south vein appears to be making into a strong ore body, and will shortly be proved at the No. 7

HALL MINES—Continued.

level. The north vein west of the disturbed area above referred to has given a good yield of ore, and this is now being opened up at a greater depth, and a cross-cut run to prove it further west and north of what used to be the main ore body.

I may point out that while Mr. Davys in his report for 1898 placed the actual reserves of ore at 9,000 tons, and Mr. Hardman at some 6,000 tons, there have been mined and smelted about 30,000 tons of ore during the past year.

The development of the mine would have been much further advanced than it now is but for the difficulty in getting good miners during the last four months of the year. During that period sinking the main shaft had to be stopped, and but little drifting was done at the lower levels, owing to the available men being required to maintain the output of ore at as high a tonnage as possible.

The difficulty in obtaining men was brought about by an ill-advised and ill-considered Act that was rushed through the Provincial Parliament during the last two days of the last session. By this Act men were prohibited from working under ground for more than eight hours in the twenty-four in metalliferous mines in British Columbia, although the hours for work underground in coal mines and in railway and other tunnels were unrestricted. This legislation was unasked for and unwished for by the vast majority of the miners in the province The mine owners and managers in the Nelson and Slocan districts declined to pay the same wages for eight hours as they previously paid for ten, while the men demanded the old wage for the shorter day, and stopped work in most of the mines in these districts on the 1st of June. At the Silver King mine we were able to keep steadily at work, though during June with a reduced force, which, however, gradually increased in numbers; but it was found impossible to get sufficient good machine-drill men to carry on development work while maintaining the output. Owing to these labour troubles and the formation of miners' unions many of the best men have left the country, and it will be some time before we can expect the mines to have a full supply of competent labour.

At the end of September Mr. M. S. Davys left the service of the company, and about the middle of October, Mr. J. R. Gifford took charge of the mine. Mr. Gifford has had much experience in developing large properties, and may be confidently relied upon to press on development work speedily and judiciously.

Efforts to secure other copper producing properties, as advised by Mr. Hardman, were continued during the first part of the past year, but the prospecting work carried on has not proved successful. The True Blue, which yielded on the surface a most valuable ore for our smelting operations,

HALL MINES—Continued.

carrying some 12 per cent. copper, proved most disappointing with depth, and we only obtained some 41 tons from it, the cost of transportation being too high to justify mining more of the small quantity of ore in sight, which would have been of a much lower grade. Work on this property was stopped in the spring, and upon the advice of Mr. Hardman it has now been abandoned. The Lone Star group in East Kootenay, in which the company still owns a one-third interest, did not give any encouraging indications for the work done, and further work was therefore stopped. No copper mines have been developed in Nelson or the neighbboring districts during the past year, and for copper smelting we have still to depend almost entirely on the product of our own mine. It is, however, possible that with railway communication into the Boundary district, lying over 100 miles further west, that we may get a small supply for the smelter.

The aerial tramway has worked most satisfactorily during the past year, and the rope that was placed in position in May, 1898, is still in use and will probably do the work during the coming winter.

The smelting operations of the Company during the year have been greatly interrupted for want of ore. A second trial run was made on lead ores, commencing on the 13th of April and lasting until the 17th of June. This run proved highly satisfactory, and contracts have been entered into with silver-lead producing mines, and steps taken to ensure continuous smelting of lead ores in at least one of our blast furnaces so soon as the Slocan mines resume work, but nearly all the producing mines of that district are now closed down, owing to the labour difficulties before referred to.

The outlook for a good supply of lead ores in the future is most encouraging, and fully justifies the company taking up this branch of the smelting business. The Slocan district, which in 1894 only produced 2,568 tons of lead, produced in 1897 17,618 tons, and the estimate made at the beginning of this year, of the production for 1899, before labour troubles were anticipated, was 25,000 tons. More lead mines are yearly being discovered and more producers yearly coming into operation.

Within the last few weeks the Dominion Government have passed an Order-in-Council removing the duty on pig lead manufactured in Canada, but which had been shipped to the United States to be refined. The removal of this duty only affects at present some 3,000 tons of pig lead consumed annually in Canada, but it is hoped that the Canadian Government, by increasing the duty on mauufactures of lead, will give a further stimulus to the smelting industry in Canada.

The approval given by the Board to the erection of a mechanical roaster will enable the calcination of lead ores to be effected much more economically, and will lead to less handling and will reduce the cost of

HALL MINES—Continued.

moving material to the furnaces. The excavation for this furnace has been completed and the bricks purchased, so that construction can be proceeded with directly the winter is over.

SMELTER MANAGER'S REPORT.

November 9th, 1899.

I would be better pleased could I defer writing you on the smelting operations for the year till all returns for shipments are in, in order that I might present to you a complete statement, the accuracy of which could not be questioned. There is outstanding yet some of the reverberatory product from August and all the matte for September. I am, therefore, obliged to submit to you only a general statement of blast furnace work for 12 months, covering 184 days' smelting, of which 80½ were with the big furnace. In this, all values of products are figured on assays of daily samples. You are aware that I have always considered this inconclusive; but, taken as it stands, we show a gain in gold of 296 ounces, with a silver loss of 42,828 ozs., and copper 98,000 lbs., equivalent to a slag carrying somewhat less than daily assays show.

Last year, each ton of ore cost us $3.66 to smelt; this year the cost is but $2.96, despite the fact that 55 per cent. of the time the small furnace was in service. The matte produced during the year has averaged 45·7 per cent. copper, 290 ozs. of silver, and 0·77 ozs. gold per ton, while the total furnace product, including metallic copper, averages 45.5 per cent. copper, 300 ozs. silver, and 1·65 ozs. gold per ton. Without prejudice, this may be regarded as good work, considering the fact that our charge, including flux, has averaged for the whole year but 2·25 per cent. of copper (wet assay) and has at times dropped as low as 1·75 per cent. copper.

Likewise, in lead smelting, the metallurgical results have been exceptionally good, all operations during the year accounting for fully 98 per cent. of the total values charged to the furnace.

In the reverberatory work you have a full report to January 31st, but little has been done since. During my absence No. 1 furnace was lengthened and repaired. It was then found that the last brick bottom was extremely thin—in places but 2½ inches of the original nine inches remaining. In other respects the bottom below was good. After 20 days' work smelting base metallic, with very poor results, we thought it advisable to tear out this bottom, finding therein, after very careful sampling, about 25 tons of copper, 20,000 ozs. of silver and 400 ozs. of gold, part of which had been accumulated during this last campaign.

HALL MINES—Continued.

Smelting for Copper Matte during Year October 1st, 1898, to September 30th, 1899.

CHARGED.	Tons.	Contents by Assay.		
		Ozs. Ag.	Ozs. Au.	Lbs. Cu.
Silver King Ore	29666·2125	477615·62		1319629
Custom Ore	1097·8305	22639·23	752·814	46453
Trail Matte	71·325	2718·40	1188·090	55356
By-products	1034·2525	29863·55	477·143	168563
	31869·6205			
Limestone	3650·5325	.....	.....	.....
Quick Lime	35·25	.....	.....	.....
Iron Ore	7·12	.....	.....	.....
	35562·523	532836·80	2418·047	1590001
PRODUCED.				
Matte	1760·8565	487471·24	1646.584	1518775
Metallic	106·3455	3945·80	1543·840	93465
Bottom No. 1 Furnace.	3·25	546·co	6·110	1560
	1870.4520	531963·04	3196.534	1613800
Less Matte recharged..	232·2235	41954·28	482·528	121735
	1638.2285	490008·76	2714.006	1492065
Content of Silver King Ore		16·1	.....	2·22 % Cu.
Content of all Ore, &c.		16·75	0·075	2·49 % "
Yield ditto ditto		15·37	0·085	2·34 % "

Cost per ton.	Ore, &c.	Charge.
Flux	0.196	0·175
Fuel	1·445	1·296
Labour, &c.	1·322	1·185
	$2.963	$2.656

HALL MINES—Continued.

I am submitting today a statement covering lead-smelting operations for 48½ days' actual work during September and October. The result, as shown by this statement, should be very gratifying to the Board, in spite of the low tonnage.

The extremely low tonnage is due directly to the physical character of the charge being excessively fine. I have done all in my power to improve this, using 25 per cent. more blast pressure than I ever used before, or ever heard of being used in lead smelting. The result has been a very large proportion of flue dust, which, however, is shown as recovered. This is unfortunate, as it mars an otherwise very creditable campaign. Low tonnage means increased cost both in labour and fuel.

During the latter days of smelting we handled a very large quantity of foul slag and barrings, reducing ore.

The smelting cost, figured on 1,470 tons of actual ore, has been as follows:—

Fuel	$1.96
Flux	.74
Clacination	1.78
All labour, &c.	3.73
Per ton	$8.21

Adding 150 tons matte and 350 tons other flux, making 1,970 tons charge, the cost is $6.12 per ton.

Closing on September work the cost was 46 cents lower per ton of ore figuring thus:—

Fuel	$1.79
Flux	.75
Calcination	1.48
All labour, &c.	3.72
Per ton	$7.74

The shortage in copper will, I hope, not prove to be actual. There is an indefinite quantity tied up in the crust which forms over the crucible, and which will not be removed at present.

HALL MINES—Continued.

Lead Smelting during September and October, 1899. *In Blast* 48½ *Days.*

CHARGED.	Tons.	Contents by Assay. Ozs. Ag.	Ozs. Au.	Lbs. Pb.	Lbs. Cu.
Silver King Ore....	307·685	4400·10	.....	.....	12,832
Dandy Ore	59·751	624·73	.....	.....	2,078
Calcines	540·685	9586·32	615·171	242,133	9,012
Carbonates.....	399·745	12160·93	1139·799	238,518	.....
Galena.....	109·429	8324·22	.....	143,286	.....
Idaho Tailings	51·105	784·88	.....	.....	.....
Enterprise.....	52·645	4753·44	.....	13,359	.....
Matte.....	99.099	6599·82	8·684	23,653	16,228
Barrings from Shaft	65.112	1790·91	56·712	24,617	1,045
Bullion and Scrap..	14.250	3080·75	27·423	28,287	.....
	*1699·506	52106·10	1847·789	713·853	41,195
PRODUCED.					
Lead Bullion.....	318·101	39468·33	1625·017	632,665	.....
Matte.....	146·048	6435·63	11·902	33,083	24,152
Flue Dust.....	75	2345·50	88·1	17,400	1,500
Lead in Crucible ...	5	750·25	25	10,000	.....
Barrings from Shaft	60	1600	80	25,000	1,200
		50599·71	1830·019	718,148	26,852

51 tons Matte included in calcined ore, making—

1,470 tons Ore.
150 tons Matte.
79 tons By-products.
*1,699 tons.

350 tons Flux.

BALANCE SHEET, 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1899.

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES.

To Share Capital—	£ s. d.	£ s. d
Authorized—		
50,000 Cumulative preference shares of £1 each.....	50,000 0 0	
300,000 Ordinary shares of £1 each.....	300,000 0 0	
350,000 Shares.		£350,000 0 0

HALL MINES—Continued.

Issued—						
25,000	Cumulative preference shares of £1 each, called up	25,000	0	0		
175,000	Ordinary shares, issued as fully paid	175,000	0	0		
75,000	Ordinary shares of £1 each, called up	75,000	0	0		
275,000	Shares.	£275,000	0	0		
	Deduct calls in arrear	2	10	0		
					274,997	10 0
To Debenture Loan—						
	Issue of £50,000 six per cent. first mortgage debentures, secured by a mortgage on the company's mines, lands, buildings, plant, machinery, etc., to be paid off at 105 per cent. (by the operation of a redemption fund) within a period of 13 years from the 31st March, 1899, or at any earlier time after the 31st March, 1902, at the option of the company on six months' notice.					
	Subscribed and Allotted—					
66	Debentures of £5 each	330	0	0		
138	Debentures of £10 each	1,380	0	0		
69	Debentures of £50 each	3,450	0	0		
194	Debentures of £100 each	19,400	0	0		
					24,560	0 0
To Creditors—						
	Bank—					
	Overdrafts and special advances for purchase of ore	32,627	18	5		
	(Secured by a floating charge on all the ores and other products owned by the Company.)					
	Unclaimed dividends	59	13	10		
	Sundry creditors	1,602	17	10		
					34,290	10 1
To Profit and Loss Account—						
	Balance at 30th September, 1898	1,245	13	0		
	Add					
	Profit for the year ending 30th September, 1899, as per account	28,873	8	11		
		30,119	1	11		

HALL MINES—Continued.

Deduct

Interest on 6 per cent. mortgage debentures to 30th September, 1899.....	£640 8 6		
Amount written off for cost of development work in "Silver King" mine during the year ending 30th September, 1898.....	10,277 5 5		
Amount expended on "True Blue" and other claims, since abandoned	3,470 7 10		
Amount written off for one-fifth part of expenses of issue of debentures.....	335 14 2		
Depreciation and maintenaace written off buildings, plant and machinery, tramway, smelter and office furniture	6,367 16 7		
		21,091 12 6	
To Contingent Liabilities—			9,027 9 5
Preference dividend for year ending 30th Sept , 1899...	£1,750 0 0		
Directors' fees	126 17 6		
	£1,876 17 6		£342,875 9 6

PROPERTY AND ASSETS.

By Mines Cost Account—		
(For particulars see appendix)		
As at September, 1898.....		220,024 12 11
Add—		
Expenditure during the year ending 30th September, 1899:—		
Assessment work, etc., on old claims.....	£118 8 1	
Cost of prospecting and developing new claims.....	1,970 9 8	
Cost of development work in "Silver King" mine.....	13,223 11 11	
		15,312 9 8
		235,337 2 7

HALL MINES—Continued.

Deduct—			
Cost of development work in "Silver King" to 30th September, 1898, written off ..	10,277 5 5		
Expenditure on "True Blue" and other mineral claims, written off	3,470 7 10		
		13,747 13 3	221,589 9 4
By Buildings, Plant and Machinery :—			
As at 20th September, 1898		18,234 0 6	
Additions during year ending 30th Sept., 1899		2,507 1 0	
		20,741 1 6	
Deduct			
Depreciation written off		1,440 6 7	19,300 14 11
By Aerial Tramway from Mine—			
As at 30th September, 1898 —		13,823 5 3	
Expenditure during the year ended 30th September, 1899		437 11 4	
		14,260 16 7	
Deduct			
Depreciation and maintenance written off.		1,451 0 5	12,809 16 2
By Smelter Account—			
As at 30th September, 1898		35,789 6 8	
Expenditure during the year ending 30th September, 1899		6,400 8 6	
		42,189 15 2	
Deduct			
Depreciation and maintenance written off.		3,457 19 2	38,731 16 0
By Lands Purchased—			
As at 30th September, 1898		1,873 14 11	
Purchase of timber lands during the year ending 30th September, 1899		2,236 17 9	
		4,110 12 8	
Deduct Amount written off for timber cut during the year		875 0 9	3,235 11 11
By Office Furniture in London—			
As at 30th September, 1898		185 4 0	
Deduct Depreciation written off		18 10 5	166 13 7

HALL MINES—Continued.

By Stock of Supplies on hand—			
Per inventories received from British Columbia			12,133 10 5
By Ore Metallurgical products and Fluxes in stock—			
Per valuation of Smelter Superintendent in British Columbia			26,463 7 5
By Open Shipments of—			
Copper matte and lead bullion			2,469 2 9
By Debtors—			
Government of Canada for balance of bounty on ore smelted to 30th June, 1899	3,431 17 10		
Sundry debtors	1,000 12 7		
			4,432 10 5
By Expenses of issue of Debentures (to be written off in five years)	1,678 10 9		
Deduct one-fifth part written off	335 14 2		
			1,342 16 7
By Cash at Bankers and in hand			200 0 0
			£342,875 9 6

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT,

(*For the year ended 30th September*, 1899.)

Dr.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Expenditure in British Columbia—		
At the Mine	30,937 8 8	
At the Aerial Tramway—		
Tramming contract and sundry expenses	2,709 14 1	
At the Smelter	35,092 3 4	
At the Nelson office	2,553 19 0	
Insurance	506 7 2	
Law charges and claims for injuries, settled	767 3 6	
Interest	2,052 12 11	
Taxes	590 18 5	
		75,210 7 1
To Expenditure in London		3,269 8 7
" Hardman's report on the Mine, 1898		302 8 0
" Loss on exchange		113 16 5
" Balance, being profit for the year carried to Balance sheet		28,873 8 11
		£107 769 9 0

HALL MINES—Continued.

Cr.

	£	s.	d.
By Production	101,645	4	2
" Government bounty on ore smelted to 30th June, 1899...	3,821	13	6
" Sundry profits, including rents and assay charges received	2,229	17	7
" Transfer fees	72	13	9
	£107,769	9	0

APPENDIX.

Mines Cost Account.

		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Mines Cost account at 30th September, 1899, comprises the following expenditure (omitting all expenditure written off)—							
Charges prior to 30th September, 1898—							
Purchase price under terms of the agreement		215,000	0	0			
Deduct Value of tools and ore included therein		9,262	6	2			
		205,737	13	10			
Add Expenditure on following claims subsequently taken up—							
Kohinoor	$ 124 00						
Daylight	79 13						
Jessie	1,005 00						
Lakeside	573 50						
Bid	1,299 00						
Britannia	550 00						
J. M. B.	422 27						
Iron Hand	1,500 00						
Grand	552 50						
Surveys, etc.	446 00						
	$6.551 40						
And on the following works—							
Grohman Creek waterworks	$372 15						
New waggon road	699 59						
$525.40 at $4.83 : $7,097.74 at 4.86	$7,623 14	£1,569	4	4			

HALL MINES—Continued.

Cost of Prospecting and developing new claims—			
"Big 3".....	$1,560 00		
"Big 4".....	1,093 25		
Fort Steele claims generally	853 10		
	$3,506 35	£721 9 5	
Assessment work, etc., on old claims.....	$1,064 75	219 1 8	
			208,247 9 3
Add Expenditure during the year ending 30th Sept., 1899—			
Assessment work, etc., on old claims.....	575 44	£118 8 1	
Cost of Development work in Silver King Mine	64,266 68	13,223 11 11	
			13,342 0 0
			£221,589 9 3

Mines Cost Account—

Cost of Development work in Silver King Mine :—

	Wages.	Supplies.	Totals.
No. 1 Tunnel, East drift	$1,603 16	$141 81	$1,744 97
No. 3 Tunnel, East drift.....	179 33	.....	179 33
No. 4 Tunnel, East drift.....	960 46	24 26	984 72
No. 4 Tunnel, No. 9 crosscut.....	1,658 09	90 38	1,748 47
No. 4 Tunnel, No. 11 crosscut	2,051 26	113 05	2,164 31
Kootenay Bonanza, 130 feet crosscut.	2,919 65	170 90	3,090 55
Kootenay Bonanza, 50 feet level.....	62 00	.....	62 00
No. 4 Level, crosscut.....	246 91	67 33	314 24
No. 4 Level, East drift	1,240 60	236 13	1,476 73
No. 4 Level, West drift from raise 'N'	1,126 13	104 20	1,230 33
No. 5 Tunnel, main drift	4,460 04	485 31	4,945 35
No. 5 Tunnel, cross-cut north.....	664 14	56 31	720 45
No. 6 Level, crosscut to South vein..	698 60	21 24	719 84
No. 6 Level, South vein, East drift..	5,095 86	419 33	5,515 19
No. 6 Level, South vein, West drift .	3,785 06	300 45	4,085 51
No. 6 Level, South vein, drift east from winze "K".....	2,228 93	187 51	2,416 44
No. 6 Level, main vein, West drift..	5,160 33	321 49	5,481 82
No. 6 Level, main vein, crosscut No. 1	415 71	24 49	440 20

HALL MINES—Continued.

No. 6 Level, main vein, crosscut No. 2	358 37	21 10	379 47
No. 7 Level, crosscut south and drift east	3,080 33	157 41	3,237 74
Winze "L"	1,710 16	246 02	1,956 18
Winze "K"	2,103 37	354 07	2,457 44
Main shaft	4,495 91	963 56	5,459 47
Kootenay Bonanza shaft and chute	453 25	77 57	530 82
Kootenay Bonanza raise	1,724 72	75 76	1,800 48
No. 5 Tunnel, North crosscut, raise "Q"	1,139 38	64 69	1,204 07
No. 4 Level, raise "Q" to No. 3 level	375 44	100 00	475 44
No. 5 Tunnel, No. 2 crosscut, raise "N"	2,791 52	382 45	3,173 97
No. 4 Tunnel, No. 6 crosscut, raise "N"	2,719 00	130 53	2,849 53
No. 4 Tunnel, No. 1 crosscut raise	454 18	.....	454 18
No. 3 Level, raise west of winze "G" to surface	420 08	103 10	523 18
Diamond drilling	2,384 75	59 49	2,444 24
£13,223 11 11	$58,766 72	$5,499 94	$64,266 66

Buildings, Plant and Machinery—

Additions during the year ending 30th September, 1899:—

	Wages.	Supplies.	Totals.
Additional compressor house	$50 75	$ 49 52	$ 100 27
Ore bins	1,405 85	219 56	1,625 41
Unloading station and tramway	268 05	255 62	523 67
Coal bins and unloading station	159 75	107 12	266 87
Stable under " "	.....	40 11	40 11
Dandy tramway	335 49	8 92	344 41
Cribbing dump	408 50	30 89	439 39
Flume from No. 5 Tunnel to end of ore bins	79 50	32 13	111 63
Give Out Creek flume	352 60	2 25	354 85
Improvements to cottages and dwellings	183 62	69 03	252 65
Improvements to assay office and weigh office	9 40	14 88	24 28
Improvements to engine room and magazine	108 80	2 86	111 66
General construction	675 20	842 77	1,517 97

HALL MINES—Continued.

One 8¼ in. x 10 in. single drum hoist	.....	1,030 00	1,030 00
One 7 in. x 3½ in. Cameron sinking pump.....	.....	328 91	328 91
One No. 9 bolt cutter.....	.....	178 70	178 70
One Ingersoll-Sergeant drill.....	.....	261 72	261 72
Pipe and fittings.....	.....	641 88	641 88
Rails and chairs.....	.....	446 24	446 24
Steel rope.....	.....	80 89	80 89
Smoke stack, shaft bars and sundries	.....	98 31	98 31
Gallows frame, cages, &c., for main shaft	165 50	45 21	210 71
Ore cars	171 32	849 00	1,020 32
Coal cars	38 22	.....	38 22
Tools	.....	1,303 90	1,303 90
Sundry Plant.....	315 98	1,879 11	2,195 09
	$4,728 53	$8,819 53	$13,548 06
Deduct Tools discarded.....	.....	1,363 80	1,363 80
£2,507 1 0	$4,728 53	$7,455 73	$12,184 26

Aerial Tramway—

Expenditure during the year ending 30th September, 1899:—

	Wages.	Supplies.	Totals.
Automatic Loaders and sundry other improvements.....	$466 80	$2,004 38	$2,471 18
Deduct Sales of old cable.....	.....	.....	344 60
£437 11 4			$2,126 58

Smelter—

Expenditure during the year ending 30th September, 1899:—

	Wages.	Supplies.	Totals.
Grohman Creek water power.....	$ 194 75	$ 106 31	$ 301 06
Sand Creek flume and dam.....	174 35	1,251 78	1,426 13
Slag flume	140 50	218 51	359 01
Cordwood flume.....	91 80	349 73	441 53
Cordwood tramway.....	83 70	.....	83 70
Coal tramway.....	9 10	161 63	170 73
Coal bins.....	99 80	82 81	182 61
Limerock bins.....	195 00	.....	195 00
Ore bins	47 50	60 08	107 58
Roasting stalls.....	203 95	244 02	447 97

HALL MINES—Continued.

Mechanical roaster (preliminary expenses)	100 05	352 00	452 05
Matte sheds	330 11	90 92	421 03
Superintendent's house, boarding house, office, and general construction	45 40	44 00	89 40
Blast furnace	1,483 46	4,839 97	6,323 43
Reverberatory and calciner	1,215 69	3,076 69	4,292 38
Engine room	1,095 80	4,291 31	5,387 11
Elevator	737 60	3,631 38	4,368 98
Sampling mill	174 08	692 93	867 01
Assay office	76 72	355 41	432 13
Ore bins and gravity tramway	104 34	139 89	244 23
Railway spur	1,209 82	354 42	1,564 24
Lime kiln	19 48	.....	19 48
Sundry Smelter plant	1,533 39	1,395 88	2,929 27
£6,400 8 6	$9,366 39	$21,739 67	$31,106 06

Expenditure in British Columbia .—

Mining Cost—

General—Superintendent, foremen & clerical staff, weigh office, assay office, powdermen, steelmen, and general expenses	$13,799 64	$2,979 34	$16,778 98
Odd jobs—track-laying, carpentering, clearing, and sundry labour	4,468 72	123 11	4,591 83
Maintenance of roads, buildings, and plant	1,466 20	94 30	1,560 50
Machinery running & blacksmithing	10,876 53	21,375 83	32,252 36
Stoping & timbering & handling ore	79,440 38	12,842 96	92,283 34
Crushing and sorting	2,729 73	159 18	2,888 91
£30,937 8 8	$112,781 20	$37,574 72	$150 355 92

Smelting Cost—

Tramming from lower terminal of aerial tramway	$5,514 73	$ 45 42	$5,560 15
General—Superintendent, foremen, storekeeper, clerks, sundry labour, and general expense	12,427 94	639 25	13,067 19
Engine room	6,649 77	1,010 12	15,641 22
" " fuel	.....	7,981 33	
Sample mill and crusher	6.683 23	1,322 73	8,005 96

HALL MINES—Continued.

Assay office	3,764 70	1,850 57	6,020 97
" " Fuel	.....	405 70	
Blast Furnace	27,799 92	2,119 06	87,088 00
" Fuel	.....	46,791 92	
" Fluxes	.....	10,377 10	
Calciner and Reverberatory	17,531 11	1,626 21	35,164 45
" " Fuel	.....	15,324 98	
" " Fluxes	.....	682 15	
	£35,092 3 4	$80,371 40 $90,176 54	$170,547 94

Nelson Office—

General manager and clerical staff	$8,145 00
Office, travelling, and general expenses	4,267 19
£2,553 19 0	$12,412 19

Expenditure in London :—	£ s. d.
Directors' Fees	1,273 2 6
Consulting engineer's fee	120 6 10
Rent, salaries, and travelling expenses	1,349 1 1
Printing and Stationery	137 0 10
Telegrams, postage, and general expenses	230 15 11
Law charges	106 11 5
Auditor's fee	52 10 0
	£3,269 8 7

Ore, Metallurgical products and fluxes :—

On hand 30th September, 1899—

Ore—Silver King	$14,018 07	
" Purchased	22,559 81	
" " (Calcined)	16,292 08	
		52,869 96
Matte	10,851 39	
Lead Bullion	5,732 12	
Metallic copper, furnace bottoms, &c	51,507 16	
Flue dust	4,044 22	
		72,134 89
Fluxes		3,607 14
£26,463 7 5		$128,611 99

HAMILTON STEEL & IRON CO., Limited.

A reorganisation and amalgamation of the Hamilton Blast Furnace Company, Limited, (incorporated under Dominion statutes in 1896), with the Ontario Rolling Mills Company. Authorised capital, $2,000,000.

Officers :

A. T. Wood, President.
C. S. Wilcox, General Manager. R. Hobson, Secretary.
W. A. Child, Treasurer. H. H. Champ, Accountant.

Head Office and Works : Hamilton, Ont.

On 24th of July, 1894, the city of Hamilton passed a by-law granting a bonus of $75,000 for the establishment of iron smelting works in or immediately adjacent to the city, and a further bonus of $60,000 for the erection of steel works. The provisions demanded that the plant be in operation by December 31st, 1894, capable of turning out at least 150 tons of pig iron per day, and that the sum of $400,000 shall have been expended on the plant, (bonus to be arranged as follows): The city agrees to purchase lands to the value of $35,000 for the erection of plant, and to give a cash bonus of $40,000 in city debentures payable on completion of plant.

The lands transferred to the company contain 75 acres, and immediately adjoin the city limits, on Burlington Bay, in the township of Barton. The company has the right to fill in and occupy the water front out to a line of 8 feet of water. It is estimated that this will add at least 75 acres more to the property and will also make an excellent cinder dump.

On the 28th of October, 1893, the contract for the erection of a complete plant was given to the Philadelphia Engineering Company, of Philadelphia, Pa.

Work on the foundations was started in November, 1893, but was not completed until October, 1894. Cast house, walls, shell of furnace, and stoves, were erected during the winter.

Extensions of time to complete plant were given to the company from 31st December, 1894, to 1st July, 1895, from then until October 1st, and again to 31st December, 1895.

These extensions were necessitated by many unfortunate and unavoidable delays, also possibly by the extreme depression in the iron trade during 1894 and part of 1895. Work was again resumed during the summer of 1895 and pushed through to completion. The fires to dry out stack and stoves were lit on December 30th, 1895.

Furnace was blown in February, 1896, and is now making iron daily.

The following description will be of interest :

HAMILTON STEEL AND IRON CO.—Continued.

"Contract calls for a furnace and plant to be in all respects thoroughly good and substantial, with all modern improvements, capable of turning out 200 tons with 60 per cent. ore and Connellsville coke, constructed in all respects to obtain very best economy in fuel consumption and handling of materials."

Starting with the furnace, the foundations consist of:—(1) Limestone blocks laid in bridge bond, upper portion 5 ft. from hearth of well-burned bricks, underneath hearth capped with hand-burned fire-brick. Constructed on this the furnace is 75 feet high, 16 ft. in the boshes, and 10 ft. hearth.

Seven cast-iron columns support the upper portion of the furnace. Shell is 21 ft. in diameter at bottom, and 19 ft. at top; thickness of plates range from $\frac{7}{16}$ to $\frac{5}{16}$ in., and all perpendicular seams are double rivetted.

The furnace is built and lined with best hard-burned firebrick, made to proper sizes for different portions of furnace.

Top consists of regular plate platform and bridge to hoist tower, with guard rail 3 ft. 6 in. high.

Hopper is 11 ft. 6 in. in diameter and 3 ft. deep. Bell, 8 ft. 4 in., swung by two links attached to a lever with counterweight box, operated by a 12 in. steam cylinder, piston steam-cushioned top and bottom to guard against rough and careless handling of lever.

Downtake is 5 ft. in dia., lined with 3½ in. fire-brick; has one bleeder 20 ft. high and 2 ft. in diameter, lined with 2½ in. brick.

Dust-catcher at foot of down-take is 12 ft. by 11 ft., provided with bottom and side cleaning and explosion doors.

The general piping, bustle, waste, and feed water troughs are very well arranged so as to allow quick work to be done in removing tuyeres, also any other repairs to and around bottom portion of furnace. Water fittings are all brass, inlets to tuyeres are fitted with brass elbows and ball unions. Feed water connections have 3-way cocks, with attachments for cleaning out and where hose may be connected for convenience in cooling furnace.

Bustle pipe 33 in. in dia., lined with seven inch brick, connections for 6 tuyere pipss; these pipes have a clear diameter of 8 in. when lined, and are provided with Gordon patent ball joints.

There are six bronze tuyeres and blocks. Blocks are 26½ in. long, 26¼ inches at butt and 19 in. at nose. Tuyeres are 6 in. Hearth jacket, steel 1 in. thick, 6 ft. 4 in. high, and 16 ft. in diameter. Strengthened at cinder arches.

Cinder arches 22 in. long, 13¼ in. at butt, and 11 in. at nose. Monkey is 4¼ in. long, 1¾ in. diameter. Hearth wall is 3 ft. thick and 4 ft. 4 in. high; from this bosh wall is 27 inches thick and contains 5 complete circles, double thick 1 in. pipe cooling plates. There are also two coolers

HAMILTON STEEL AND IRON CO.—Continued.

between each tuyere arch. Bosh is strengthened by 5 bands 8 in. by 1 in., with two 2½ in. expansion bolts at each joint.

Stock is raised to top in wrought-iron trestle lattice work hoist tower supported on solid stone foundations; roof is covered with corrugated iron to bridge floor level; automatic safety cages, double 1 in. wire rope, operated by an automatic hoist engine, cylinders 12 x 12 in., built by Crane Manufacturing Co. Engine is placed in a brick building situated at foot of hoist tower.

Cast house is 50 ft. x 160 ft. from centre of furnace to end wall, and surrounds back of furnace in octagonal form. Foundations are solid limestone, walls red brick, roof corrugated iron and fits furnace casing, has ventilator running full length on apex of roof, is 6 ft. wide, 4 ft. high. Roof frame is strong enough to support two overhead trolleys, running over pig beds to remove the iron. The hot blast arrangements consist of three stoves constructed after the Gordon Cowper Whitwell patents, a 3-pass stove which has been well recommended by all furnace masters who have had experience in their use.

They are capable of sustaining a regular blast temperature up to 1,600° F. Each stove is 60 ft. x 19 ft., surmounted by a conical casing, topped by a 40 ft. chimney 36 in. diameter in the clear. A circular platform 24 in. wide with hand rail at convenient height surrounds top of each stove, these coming together form a bridge from stove to stove. Valves are all of the gate type (except air valve), and worked with rack and pinion.

Gas valves and hot blast valves are water cooled. In chimney valve the arrangement of valve and seat is such that the draft of the chimney induces passage of a strong current of air through them, protecting them from the heated gases.

These chimney valves are operated from the ground level by means of an ½ inch wire rope with the necessary mechanical connections

Flues in checker work 9 x 9 in. clear. To a certain extent the stoves are self-cleaning, as every time stoves are released, compressed air will carry out a certain amount of dust with it. As to arrangements for general cleaning, a small crane pivoted on a truck travels around platform at head of stoves; jib of crane is long enough to reach the cleaning doors on conical top. These six holes are 12 x 20 inches. Chain on crane has scraping-weight at one end and counter-weight at the other end. At bottom of stove are a set of steam blowers and three 20 inch cleaning doors. From dust catcher a 40 in. gas main runs across the face of the stoves; and from this main are three down pipes 30 in. in diameter, ending in conical balanced explosion and cleaning doors; attached to these down pipes are 18 in. gas connections (provided with expansion and ball joints) which extend to gas valve of each stove.

Hot blast main is 60 ft. long, 40 in. dia., and lined to 24 in.

HAMILTON STEEL AND IRON CO.—Continued.

Cold blast main is 24 in. dia., thickness of plate $\frac{3}{16}$ in.

Boilers built by Brownell & Co., Dayton, Ohio, are 12 in number, situated in a brick building 50 x 80 x 18 ft. to the square. Thirteen and a half inch brick wall (and corrugated iron roof) provided with the necessary doors, ventilating arrangements, &c. They are 59 in. by 24 feet, with five 12 ft. lap welded flues. Running across each pair of boilers is a 30-in. by 9 ft. steam drum, connected with two 12 in. legs 3 ft. long. Each pair of boilers constitute a battery, and are set in one setting so that any two may be thrown out while the rest are working.

A down pipe from dust catcher goes to underground flue, running across face of boilers. Flue has an area of 14 square ft., lined with 9 in. fire-brick, sustained by retaining walls and provided with necessary cleaning and explosion doors.

Gas from flue enters burner of the Gordon, Strobel, and Laura patents, that are situated to one side of the front of boilers. There is only one firing arrangement for each pair of boilers.

Discharge main for gases from boilers runs along top and front. It is 48 inches in diameter, lined with 2 in. circular fire-brick. At either end is a 60 in. connection to draft stack, lined in same manner. Draft stack is steel, brick lined, 125 ft. high and 7 ft. in the clear.

The blowing engines, manufactured by the Philadelphia Engineering Company, consist of two vertical poppet valve engines, steam cylinders 42 in., blast cylinders 84 in., with a common stroke of 60 in. They are independent of each other, and can be operated singly or together. Each engine has two fly-wheels 18 ft. in diameter. Total weight of each engine is 100 tons, horse power each, 1,200.

Foundations for engines are of hard burned brick, laid in hydraulic cement and flushed solid.

Engine house, brick with corrugated iron roof. In the same building are the circulating and boiler feed pumps. Circulating pumps consist of two duplex steam pumps, steam cylinders 14 in., water 14 in., stroke 18 in. Water comes from lake through a 700-foot line of cast-iron pipe, well out in the lake and will be free from all shore troubles. From pumps water is discharged to stand pipe 60 ft. high by 12 ft. dia., plates 5-16 and 3-16 in., well sustained by angle iron bracings. From here water is distributed to all parts of plant, and all waste water is returned to lake by special connections.

Boiler feed pumps (two in number), duplex steam plunger, steam cylinder 8in., water plunger 5 in., stroke 10 in.; and they are so arranged that either can be taken out while the other is working. Feed water heater contains 500 square feet solid drawn brass tubing.

Blacksmith shop and tool room in a brick building to the south of

HAMILTON STEEL AND IRON CO.—Continued.

boiler house. Consists of one building, but solid wall separates tool room from shops.

Stock house is a good substantial building, but is already proving rather small, and will have to be enlarged. It is 70 ft. span by 232 feet; posts are 10 x 10 in., and 30 ft. high, strongly framed; main rafters are 8 x 8 in., trussed together and bound by iron bolts; 4 in. purlins, 2 ft. 8 in. apart, are fastened to rafters, sheeted with 1 in. board and all covered with corrugated iron.

Flooring is 2½ in. pine, laid on 5 x 5 in. stringers.

Charging scales are Fairbanks latest locked beams, four posts, with clear way to hoist tower. The track scales are Burrow, Stewart & Milne's Imperial Standard. There are two railway trestles of easy grade in stock house for dumping supplies.

The length of the company's tracks, including that connecting with the Grand Trunk Railway, is about two and a half miles.

The property of the Ontario Rolling Mills Company comprises three mills, two at Hamilton and one at Swansea. The Hamilton mills were built in 1861, and contain one single and three double bushling furnaces, 9 coal heating furnaces, 5 trains of rolls, (14-inch muck, 9 and 10 inch guide, 20-inch bar, and 20-inch plate); 3 hammers (5-ton and 2-ton upright and one helve), and 45 cut-nail machines; product—bar and band iron and steel fish-plates, nail plate, forgings, cut nails, rivets, and washers; annual capacity—100,000 kegs of cut nails, and 27,000 gross tons of other finished products. The Swansea mill was built in 1888, and contains one coal and three 8-inch gas heating furnaces, one 10-inch train of rolls, and one 5,000 lbs. upright hammer; product—bar iron; annual capacity—10,800 gross tons; fuel used—Pennsylvania bituminous coal in all works, about 25,000 tons annually.

An open-hearth steel plant was being installed at date of report.

FURNACE OUTPUT IN 1896-7-8.

	1896.	1897.	1898.
Ore smelted.....tons	51,138	37,492	68,770.83
Scale and mill cinder..... "	5,883	5,350	7,691.62
Limestone for flux..... "	8,657	9'473	12,320,82
Coke for fuel..... "	30,348	27,810	50,407.37
Pig iron product..... "	28,302	24,011	43,083.51
Value of product..... $	353,780	288,128	.....
Wages for labor..... "	47,000	40,000	.....
Average workmen.....	125	130	140

OUTPUT 1899.

Ore smelted.....	97,724.02 net tons.
Flux used.....	24,666.78 "
Pig iron made.....	51,739.12 "

HAMMOND REEF CONSOLIDATED MINING CO., Limited.

Incorporated under Ontario Statutes, 1897, and reorganized, June, 1899.
Authorized Capital, $5,000,000, in shares of a par value of $1.00.

Officers :

Sir Richard Cartwright, President.
Wm. McKenzie, 1st Vice-President. Clarkson Jones, 2nd Vice-President.
W. H. Garvey, Secretary-Treasurer.

Directors :

Sir Richard Cartwright.	Hon. George A. Cox.
Wm. McKenzie.	Hon. Lyman Melville Jones.
Clarkson Jones.	Col. G. A. Sweny.
B. W. Folger.	John Morty.
Walter Macdonald.	George H. Watson.
H. M. Pellatt.	James Hammond.

R. R. Sproule.

Head Office : 37 Young St., Toronto, Ont.

Mine Office : Sawbill, Ont.

This company is a consolidation of the Hammond Reef Gold Mining Company and the Folger-Hammond Syndicate, and at 1st June, 1900, it owned some 19 mineral claims, comprising 750 acres, at Sawbill Lake, Seine River District, Ontario. Open cast workings. Equipped wtth 40 stamp battery, built by the Jenckes Machine Co., and driven by an electric plant furnished by the Canadian General Electric Company. In a report upon the property, Dr. A. P. Coleman, Toronto (Seventh Report Ontario Bureau of Mines) says :—

On location 316 X, towards the south-west. the shattered band of protogine, with intermixed quartz, is much wider, at least 300 feet. Some of it is breccia like, and portions are of green schist, similar to that already described. Here a series of small pits and strippings has been carried across the zone or reef, disclosing on the whole, better looking quartz than that at the open cut, on 337 X. A bit of rock, from this portion, weighing three or four ounces, panned very well, showing a tail of very fine gold an inch and a half, or two inches long. This was, of course, a selected piece, and no doubt ran much higher than the average.

At the time of my visit the mill was not completed, and no important test had been made of the ore ; but I satisfied myself that the deposit, including shattered protogine and quartz, forming what the Germans call a "stockwork" is of immense dimensions ; and that some parts of it, at least, carry gold.

As good water-power is available on Clearwater Creek, two or three miles away, a large mill could be operated inexpensively ; and I estimate that by working on a sufficient scale, the huge ore body could be treated at

HAMMOND REEF MINING CO.—Continued.

a profit, if it will average $5.00, or perhaps even less, of free milling gold. If the average rock runs about $5.00 it seems as if the mine should be a very profitable one, and if the whole width of from 100 to 300 feet, with a length of about three-fourths of a mile, as far as followed by myself, should turn out to be of workable grade the mine must certainly be of very great magnitude, and could be worked for a long time quite inexpensively as an open quarry.

Seven assays of ore from the Hammond Reef were made in the laboratory of the School of Science, Toronto, chiefly from samples obtained on 316 X. Three were select samples, and, of course, ran above the general average. The highest, taken from a small cut, two hundred feet from the west wall, on location 316 X, yielded 3 oz. 3 dwt.; two others, 1 oz. 18 dwt., and 1 oz. 9 dwt. respectively. Three samples, taken from average rock, give a trace, 4 dwt. and 16 dwt. per ton. A specimen, picked up from the tramway ballast, gave 1 oz. 19 dwt., but, of course, an average of the ballast would probably run much lower. The results of assays given here must not be taken as representing the average value of the ore, since no attempt was made to sample such an immense body of ore in a complete way, our time being too short for the purpose; but the results certainly show that the rock is auriferous over a considerable width.

HASTINGS (BRITISH COLUMBIA) EXPLORATION SYNDICATE, Limited.

Registered in England, 22nd February, 1897. Authorized Capital, £100,000, in 100,000 shares of £1 each; 50,000 shares have been issued and 20s. per share called up.

Directors:

James Head, Chairman.
Sir Edward Birkbeck, Bart. Lord Hastings. Bertram F. Astley.

Head Office: Ernest C. Ricks, Secretary, Dashwood House, 9 New Broad Street, London, E.C.

Mines Office: Box 712 Nelson, B.C.

Formed to obtain openings for the employment of capital in British Columbia, or elsewhere, and to acquire and turn to account mines and mining rights. The Syndicate has acquired and is developing eight claims in the Fort Steele District, B C., one claim near Slocan City, and also has acquired a group of claims known as the Arlington Group, consisting of eleven claims, at Erie, in the Nelson Mining District, 2½ miles from the Nelson and Fort Shepherd Railway. On these latter claims vigorous development work is proceeding, 48 men being employed on the work.

Ore is being shipped from the "Micawber" claim averaging 3 to 4 ozs. of gold per ton. On the Arlington the incline shaft is down 400 feet and drives north and south are being put in on the course of the vein. Two tunnels are also being driven to meet the shaft.

HIGHLANDER MILL AND MINING CO., Limited.

Registered in British Columbia, 3rd May, 1899. Authorized Capital, $1,000,000, in shares of a par value of $1.00.

Head Office: Camden, N.J.

CANADIAN OFFICE:
Maxwell Stevenson, Jr., Ainsworth, B.C.

The company owns the Little Donald, Black Diamond, Highlander, Eagle and Ivanhoe claims at Ainsworth, West Kootenay District, British Columbia.

On the Eagle, at an elevation of 300 feet above the lake, the company has started its tunnel which runs to the west to tap the claims mentioned, the Eagle itself being only used as a tunnel site. This tunnel will have to run, approximately, 2,000 feet to do this, but it will cut the Highlander about 700 feet, and the Little Donald and Black Diamond some 1,000 feet below any of the present workings.

The tunnel was well under way in July last, having penetrated for about 150 feet, and an exceedingly permanent class of work was being done. The size of the tunnel was 8 feet by 8 feet in the clear inside of the timbers. These latter consisted of 12 by 12 sawn timbers, lagged with 2 by 12 sawn plank, with an extra layer overhead. The lower 18 inches of the tunnel was floored over to allow of a waterway underneath. Water was brought by a flume to the top of the high bench, the quantity being estimated at 60 miner's inches. It was thence conducted to the mill by a wrought iron pipe line some 2,200 feet long, and of decreasing diameter, first 6 inches, then 5 inches, and then 4 inches.

Here a 100 h.p. Guthrie water wheel was being installed to utilize the water, under a head of 1,060 feet, to drive the mill and an air compressor which will provide compressed air for use in the tunnel.

Mill.—The company's mill is located on the steep bank which almost overhangs the lake, and is connected by aerial tramway with the Highlander mine ore bins on the bluff. These bins are connected by surface tram with the Little Phil workings, whence, in July last, the ore being treated in the mill was derived.

The mill is a very tidy and convenient little plant, the ore being delivered into elevated bins by the rope tramway. The plant consists of bins of 200 tons capacity, one 7 by 10 jaw crusher, 1 pair 12 by 30 rough rolls, 2 pair finishing rolls, set of 3 Trommel screens, 3 sets double 4-compartment jigs, 1 double decked Evans table, 2 Frue vanners, settling boxes, etc., and suitable concentrate bins, etc., below. Power was generated by a 12 by 24 Kreider horizontal engine supplied with steam from a 80 h.p. locomotive boiler.

HORSEFLY GOLD MINING CO.

Incorporated under the laws of the State of California. Authorised capital, $1,000,000, in shares of $10, of which, at date, 800,000 shares have been subscribed.

Directors :

H. N. Morse, President.
Fred H. Beaver. L. P. Drexler. R. T. Ward.
M. W. Harlow. Milton Babb.

Registered Office : 16 Chancery Lane, Victoria, B.C.

Head Office : R. T. Ward, Secretary and Manager, 610 Clay street, San Francisco, Cal.

Mines Office, Quesnelle, B.C.

The property contains 360 acres of auriferous mining ground on the Horsefly River, Cariboo district, Province of British Columbia ; 140 miles by waggon road north of Ashcroft, a station on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway, together with the right to all the necessary water from an adjacent stream, to hydraulic the same, arriving on the ground under a a pressure of over 300 feet. The property was formerly known as the Harper leasehold. The claim is 2,640 x 5,940 feet, with an estimated average depth of over 50 feet, and is located on an ancient channel, similar in formation and appearance to the well-known blue gravel lead of California. On this lead, within the boundary of this claim, over thirty shafts have been put down to bed-rock from thirty to one hundred and fifty feet in depth, and numerous tunnels and cross-cuts run in different directions to prospect the ground, in all of which gold is found in paying quantities. For twenty years placer claims have been worked on the surface of this ground, in a small way, with sluice and rockers, with flattering results, one claim alone having taken out in this way over $300,000—and rockers have been known to pay from bed-rock over $200 per day to a single rocker.

To work this gravel at Harper's Bar, an hydraulic elevator plant has been installed, as nearly all the ground that could be laid bare by wing-damming, &c., had been worked, and two pits have been begun, one on either side of Horsefly River, but lack of water prevented the final clean-up of the sluice-boxes, the pits at once filling up when the elevators ceased working. This mining is not only removing the modern gravel, but is laying bare the rim rock of shaley clay rock and blue gravel, of which a considerable amount can be thus handled if sufficient water is procurable and the sluices are run out to give a good dump to the tailings.

HORSEFLY GOLD MINING CO.—Continued.

By agreement with the Horsefly Hydraulic Company, this company secures all surplusage of water in Mussel Creek, above what the former company requires and can carry off in its system of ditching, but this arrangement has already led to trouble and legal complications.

A ditch five miles long, four feet wide on bottom, three feet deep, and grade 6.4 feet per mile has been dug from the dam on Mussel Creek, then a pipe line 9,500 feet long has been laid to the mine, of which 7,000 feet are 30 inches in diameter, of No. 12 steel plate, reducing to 26 inches in diameter, while below the Y two lines, each 22 inches in diameter, are contracted to 15-inch pipe for the elevators and 11-inch for the monitors, so that there are about 13,000 feet of pipe line. The total head of water at the elevators is 305 feet, with a pressure of 105 pounds per square inch.

In China Pit, on the left hand of the river, the elevator lifts the gravel, water, &c., 4,040 feet into the sluices, and with a four inch nozzle, 12 inch throat, and 18 inch discharge pipe, elevates about 1,000 cubic yards of gravel per 24 hours, using a No. 3 monitor with a three inch nozzle.

In the other pit the elevator, with a 5 inch nozzle, a 16 inch throat and a 22 inch discharge pipe, is calculated to raise 33 feet, 1,500 cubic yards of gravel, using a No. 3 monitor with 4 inch nozzle.

In the pits at the foot of the elevators are short sluice boxes 20 to 24 inches wide, and at the head the discharge sluices are 34 and 48 inches wide, but comparatively short length; so that the tailings are being dumped close to the pit.

After several years of preparatory work, this company now has its extensive property opened up and in the condition of a finished and producing mine. The works consist of extensive ditches, flumes, dams, &c., and are being operated under the hydraulic elevator system. During the summer of 1899, some phenomenally rich ground was uncovered. The affairs of the company are in a most satisfactory condition, and those interested are to be congratulated in having, as a result of their persistent efforts, what gives every promise of being a very profitable property.

HORSEFLY HYDRAULIC MINING COMPANY, Limited.

Incorporated 1893. Authorized Capital, $250,000, in shares of $10. In 1896 debentures were issued for the sum of $150,000, payable in five years and bearing interest at 10 per cent. per annum.

Directors :

President—B. T. Rogers.
J. M. Browning. W. F. Salsbury.
Secretary—A. Oakley.

HORSEFLY HYDRAULIC MINING CO.—Continued.

Principal Place of Business: Vancouver, B.C.

Location of Works: Horsefly, Cariboo District, B.C.

Manager, J. B Hobson, M.E., Horsefly, B.C.
Asst. Manager, G. W Snyder, Horsefly, B.C.

The company's property is situated on the Horse Fly River, about 150 miles north of Ashcroft on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway. It is 53 miles north of the 108 Mile House, on the Cariboo waggon road, and about six miles south of the Quesnelle Lake, in Cariboo District, B.C.

It comprises 19 mining leases, aggregating about 2,100 acres of land, covering the auriferous gravel deposits of an ancient river.

The deposits contain a large percentage of rounded, water-worn pebbles, cobbles and boulders of quartz, and are similar in character to the best of the famous deep gravel deposits of the ancient rivers of central California, known as the Blue Lode.

The bedrock, constituting the floor of the workings, is about 90 feet above high water mark of the Horse Fly River. The water system, as now successfully completed, brings water from Mussel Creek, a southern tributary of the Horse Fly River, by a ditch and pipe line 12½ miles in length, with a capacity for delivering 1,800 miner's inches of water.

The pipe line is of steel, 30 inches in diameter, made in two inverted syphons, aggregating 8,300 feet. There are also three sections of 3 x 5 feet flume on the line of ditch, aggregating 600 feet.

Water is delivered from the main ditch under a head of 168 feet, and from the Rat Lake pooling reservoir near the mine, under a head of 106 feet, affording ample power for operating the property by hydraulic process where found suitable, or to operate a 100 stamp mill, if required, to crush the cemented gravel encountered in the workings opened in the company's property in the Discovery and Foyle claims.

The mines are equipped with a complete portable hydraulic plant of 18 and 22 inch pipes, and six No. 8 hydraulic giants.

During the progress of the opening work done during the season of 1894, 1895 and 1896, the sum of $92,426.00 gold was recovered from 750,000 cubic yards of gravel and extremely hard cement.

The ten stamp mill furnished and erected by W. D. Matthews, Esq., under agreements entered into and approved at the annual meeting held in March, 1897, was, completed for operation by water power (as per agreement) and turned over for the company's use on the 10th day of July, 1897, after which time the gravel extracted during the progress of the development work was delivered at the mill and crushed.

HORSEFLY HYDRAULIC MINING CO.—Continued.

The result of the crushings is given in the following statement:—

STAMP MILL REPORT.

DATES.	Mill run hours.	No. stamps.	Tons of gravel crushed.	Gold recovered.	Yield per ton.
July 10 to Aug. 3...	426	10	1,100	1,093 07	99
Aug. 3 to Sept. 5...	488	10	1,660	1,890 78	1 33
Sept. 5 to Oct. 3....	538	10	1,987	2,388 12	1 25
Oct. 3 to Oct. 10....	133	10	629	1,120 00	1 78

SUMMARY.

Time run with 10 stamps	1,673 hours.
Quantity of cemented gravel crushed	5,376 tons.
Gold recovered	396.60 ounces.
Value of gold	$6,446.50

No report has been received of the work done in 1899.

HURRICANE POINT GOLD MINING CO., Limited.

Incorporated in Nova Scotia, 1897. Authorised Capital, $250,000; paid up, $100,000.

Directors:

George A. Pyke, President.

Hon. David McKeen. | Patrick O'Mullin.
J. E. Burchell. | John McMillan.

Head Office: George A. Pyke, Halifax, N.S.

Mine Office: W. F. Fancy, Manager, Isaac's Harbour, N.S.

Owns and is developing 69 gold areas at Isaac's Harbor, Nova Scotia. 37 persons employed.

For the year ended January, 1889, a dividend of $10,500, and during the same period ending January, 1900, $8,500 was paid. At latest report (1st June, 1900) a profit at the rate of 10 per cent. per month was being realised.

H. W. McNEILL CO., Limited.

Incorporated 8th January, 1892. Authorized Capital, $50,000, in 500 shares of $100.

Directors :

H. W. McNeill, Anthracite, N.W.T.

E. L. Little, Anthracite, N.W.T. Will F. Little, Anthracite, N.W.T.

Head Office: W. F. Little, General Manager, Anthracite.

O. E. S. Whiteside, Ba. Sc., Mining Engineer.

Formed to mine and extract coal in the Dominion of Canada. It operates mines under a ten years' lease, from June 1st, 1891, on the property of the Canadian Anthracite Coal Company, Limited, on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, at Anthracite and Canmore, Province of Alberta.

Mining capacity at Anthracite, for house use exclusively, 150 tons per day. Mining capacity at Canmore, for locomotive use, 600 tons per day.

Business year ends June 1st. Production averages per annum, 120,000 tons. Muesseler safety lamps used. Fan ventilation. Pillar and room system. Three hundred men employed. The output in 1897 was: Anthracite colliery, 11,700 tons; Canmore, 95,000 tons. 1898: Anthracite colliery, 23,000; Canmore colliery, 121,000 tons. 1899: Anthracite colliery, 22,000 tons; Canmore colliery, 92,000 tons.

IDAHO MINES.

This silver-lead producing property, comprising a group of 21 claims, at Alamo, Slocan District, British Columbia, belongs to the Scottish Colonial Gold Fields, Limited (see notice in this volume) which owns an undivided ¾ interest, the other ¼ being held by Mr. G. W. Hughes.

CANADIAN OFFICE :

G. W. Hughes, Managing Owner, Alamo, B.C.

The management reports, under date 22nd May, 1899 (the last received):—

"The property has been self-sustaining from the time it was staked.

IDAHO MINES—Continued.

It has been operated at irregular intervals since 1892, and a great portion of the time in a very small way. There has never been any working capital provided except from the product of the mines.

"The net smelter returns from ore shipments up to 1st of January, 1899, amount to about $700,000, out of which $400,000 was divided among the owners as profits. The property is equipped with a 125 ton Fraser and Chalmers concentrator located on the Nakusp and Slocan railway, one mile below Three Forks. A splendid wagon road six miles long, with a max. grade of 12 per cent. and a min. grade of 8 per cent connects the mine with the mill. Part of this road is out of use now, for since it was built, we have constructed a three-rail surface tramway, 6,300 feet in length, from the mill towards the mine, and we intend this season to connect this tramway with the mine by an aerial rope tramway, when we will be pretty thoroughly equipped. Our mill is run by water power.

Output for 1898.	Gross Value.	Duty.	Freight and Treatment.	Net Returns.
Tons.				
Concentrates. 251·70	$26,314 12	$1,858 46	$6,219 38	$18,236 28
Crude Ore.... 4,017 69	238,729 84	18,014 07	66,357 93	154,357 84
Total .... 4,269·39	$265,043 96	$19,872 53	$72,577 31	$172,594 12

Average gross value concentrates, per ton....	$104	55
Average net value concentrates " "	72	45
Average gross value crude ore " "	59	42
Average net value crude ore " "	38	42

"The value in our ore is in the silver and lead. The figures marked under duty represents the amount paid the United States Government on lead contents.

"Six of our claims have been Crown granted; eight have been surveyed and Crown grants applied for; the other seven are now being surveyed. It is quite probable that this property will be incorporated into a company soon, and shares issued to the owners in proportion to their respective holdings."

INCORPORATED EXPLORATION CO. OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, Limited.

Registered in England, 11th December, 1897. Authorized Capital £200,000, in 200,000 shares of £1 each: 160,220 shares have been issued, 140,000 (vendors') being credited as fully paid, and 20,220 having 17s. 6d. per share called up. In December, 1897, 133,334 shares were offered for subscription by the British Columbia Development Association, Ltd.

Directors:

Lieut.-General Sir J. Bevan Edwards.

R. Byron Johnson | St. Clair K. M. Stobart.
C. Goddard Clarke, J.P. | Lieut.-Col. Duncan Campbell, J.P.

William Thompson, J.P., A.M.I.C.E., Managing Director.

Head Office: W. A. Bennett, Secretary, 58 New Broad St., London, E.C.

CANADIAN OFFICE:

John Hopp, Manager, Slough Creek, Stanley, B.C.

This company has been formed and promoted by the British Columbia Development Association, Limited, to acquire the mining properties of that Association, as well as those of the Slough Creek mining property. The properties are on Williams Creek and on Slough Creek and Willow River, Cariboo District, B.C., and comprise 11 miles of auriferous gravels and two contiguous leases on Willow River, comprising about 1¾ miles of auriferous gravels. The purchase price of the property has been fixed by the vendor Association, at £145,000, payable as to £5,000 in cash, and the balance in fully paid shares, thus leaving £55,000 available for working capital.

During 1898, in order to determine, with all possible accuracy, the depth and location of the old channel of Slough Creek, before sinking shafts and running tunnels to it, additional boring was done with hydraulic jetting machines, and the depth as determined by former borings verified.

The management has decided to sink a three-compartment working shaft through the rim-rock upon the Island Mountain side of the property, opposite the mouth of Nelson Creek, and when it has reached the required depth, a bed-rock tunnel will be run from the shaft to intercept the old channel. The necessary machinery for sinking the shaft and running the tunnel, consisting of air compressors, drilling machines, pumps, hoisting engines, additional boilers, etc., has been provided and erected, and the sinking of the shaft is now being vigorously proceeded with.

The Company recently issued £10,000 in 7 per cent. debentures, which were all fully subscribed.

INTERCOLONIAL COAL MINING CO., Limited.

Incorporated 1867 by Act of the Legislature of Nova Scotia.

Capital.	Authorized.	Issued.
Common stock	$500,000	$500,000.
Preferred stock	250,000	219,700.
First mortgage bonds	250,000	250,000.

Directors :

James P. Cleghorn, President.

Charles Fergie. | A. W. Hooper.
Lieut.-Col. F. C. Hensham. | G. Goff Penny.
W. M. Ramsay. | Thomas Wilson.

R. McD. Paterson.

Head Office : 199 Commissioner Street, Montreal

Mines Office : Chas. Fergie, M.E., Westville, N.S.

This company's property contains 2¾ square miles of coal areas, upon which is the Drummond colliery at Westville, in the County of Pictou, Nova Scotia.

The main and second seams are worked, the third and fourth being intact. The second seam is only in process of being opened up, and the following notes refer to the main seam alone, which is worked by stopes, size 12 x 8 ft., having an average dip of 16 degrees, and are 5,400 ft. long ; the fan shaft is situated to the south of these stopes at a vertical depth of 70 ft., and is 10 x 8 ft. The coal is good for steam and household purposes and makes excellent coke. The No. 1 stope is used exclusively for hoisting coal, the No. 2 for lowering and raising men, also for dropping down timbers, materials, etc.

Mode of working.—The seam is worked on the long wall system ; each lift is 450 ft ; the levels are S.E and N.W. 20 degrees ; the dip is 24 degrees on the north and 19 degrees on the south side ; counter-balance planes are driven every 300 to 400 ft. The main levels of every lift are driven out to the extreme boundary, and the coal is then worked by longwall retreating. No explosive is used, the coal being worked by maul and wedge.

Employees.—The average number of persons employed is : Underground cutters, 176 ; loaders, 34 ; on cost, 90 ; boys, 50 ; total, 350. Surface, 120 men and boys. Total, underground and surface, 500. The average daily output is 1,000 tons in summer and 800 during winter months.

Lamps.—To further increase the already many precautions taken with safety lamps, and principally protect them in very high currents, a small air compressor is erected in the lamp room ; to this compressor a ½-in. pipe is connected, arranged so that by opening a foot valve the glass and joints are subjected to a pressure of 30 lbs. per square inch. In the case of any defect the lamp is immediately extinguished. The same compressor also supplies air for cleansing the gauzes of dust.

INTERCOLONIAL COAL MINING CO.—Continued.

Ventilation.—The ventilation of the mine is produced by a Walker "Indestructible" fan, of the Guibal type. It is 18 ft. dia. by 6 ft., driven by six cotton ropes, and geared 2 to 1. Engines for driving the fan are of the compound expansive cut off type. High pressure cylinder, 17 in. dia.; low pressure cylinder 27 in. dia. The engines are constructed to work independently of each other if necessary.

There is also an alternative fan of the Guibal type, built by G. W. Snider, Pottsville, Pa., and erected July 8th, 1875. It is 20 x 7 ft. wide, driven direct by an engine 16 x 24 in. The engine and fan running at 45 revolutions per minute produce 100,000 cubic ft. of air per minute.

A steam jet is also provided, in case of accident, and is capable of producing 25,000 cubic ft. of air per minute.

Winding.—The winding and hauling engines are set back in a direct line with the stopes. No. 1 winding engine has two horizontal cylinders, 28 x 60 in. stroke; balanced piston valves; pair of plain drums 10 ft. dia. by 3 ft. 6 in. wide, with independent action. The Lane friction gear is used; hauls 16 boxes, each containing 1,344 lbs. of coal.

No. 2 winding engines are a pair of 16 x 36 in. V friction, geared 2 to 1; drums 8 ft. diameter; work singly or connected. The rope used is 7/8 in., of crucible steel.

Hauling ropes.—These are of plough steel 1 1/8 in. in dia., Latch and Batchelor's patent flattened strand.

Boxes—These are of wood, size 4 ft. 2 in. x 2 ft. 2 in., wide x 2 ft. 6 in. deep. The wheels are steel, 12 in. dia., fast to the axle, which is 1 5/8 in. dia., and also steel; the bearings are inside; the gauge is 2 ft. 8 1/2 in.; 500 boxes are used in and about the mine, and the greasing is done on the surface.

Boilers—There are three egg-end steel boilers, each 30 feet by 3 ft. 6 in.; the working pressure is 80 pounds; two Cornish steel boilers, 30 ft. by 5 ft. 6 in,, flues 1 ft. 10 in. dia., working in conjunction with three Heine boilers 200 h.p. each; the working pressure of these is 100 pounds; the boilers in connection with the Walker fan engines and air compressors are of the sterling water tube type of 300 h.p., and are built for a working pressure of 150 lbs.

Pumping—One steam pump (No. 1) is employed underground, placed at the bottom of the fan shaft, and is a Knowles direct-acting compound plunger pump, cylinders 8 in. and 14 in., plunger 6 in., stroke 24 in.; independent condenser; vertical lift 347 feet; columns 10 in. cast iron. The other pumps are all driven by compressed air and are as follows:—No. 2 is a Northey compound duplex plunger pump, cylinders 8 x 16 x 18 inches, plungers 4 1/2 in. No. 3 is Knowles flywheel pumping engine, 14 in. air cylinders, 5 in. plungers, 18 in. stroke, working against a vertical head of 420 feet.

INTERCOLONIAL COAL MINING CO.—Continued.

A compound air compressor, 16 x 26 in. steam and 18 x 30 in. air stroke, made by the Canadian Rand Drill Co., supplies air to the underground pumps.

Coke Ovens—There are twenty beehive ovens, each 12 feet dia. by 6 ft. high ; a charge consists of 5 tons of washed coal, and which has passed over a half-inch square mesh screen ; ovens are drawn every 60 to 70 hours ; the average yield of coke is three tons per oven per charge. A Sheppard dead-weight crusher reduces the coal to the required size. The coal is washed by a Robinson coal washer, capable of washing 100 tons in 10 hours.

Lighting—All workshops, engine houses, and bankhead are lighted by the incandescent electric light. No open lights are allowed in any part of the mine ; the lamps used are of the Marsaut type.

Screens—Three shaker screens receive all the coal produced. The screens are fed by revolving tipples which deposit the coal gently on the screen, which is delivered on to a picking belt 40 ft. long by 4 ft. wide, to allow of the thorough picking and cleaning of the coal.

Workshops—These consist of a carpenters', blacksmiths', car, machine shops, and saw-mill. The machine shops contain lathes, drilling, and screwing machines. The sawmill contains travelling rotary saw and cross-cut, drilling and notching machine for cutting grooves in edge-rail sleepers. This machine will cut and groove 60 sleepers per hour. When formerly cut by hand they were turned out at the rate of 10 per hour per man.

Shipping wharf—This is situated at Granton, on the Middle River, 7 miles north of the mines, with which it is connected by a line of railway owned and operated by the company. Steamers of 3,000 tonnage and over load here. Two locomotives and some 200 hopper cars are employed during the shipping season.

COAL DISPOSALS.

SOLD TO	1892.			1893.		
	Round.	Slack.	Total.	Round.	Slack.	Total.
Nova Scotia	39,367	37,744	77,111	53,613	47,038	100,651
New Brunswick	5,388	2,701	8,089	2,912	653	3,565
Prince Edward Island	2,213	3,654	5,867	8,812	7,133	15,945
Quebec	83,439	9,073	92,512	79,794	6,101	85,895
Ontario	.....	.....	.....	23	10	33
Newfoundland	.....	.....	.....	880	.....	880
Coke ovens	38	2,312	2,350	143	987	1,130
Colliery employees	2,854	62	2,916	3,402	18	3,420
Colliery engines	3,540	5,263	8,803	8,111	2,755	10,866
Totals	136,839	60,809	197,648	157,690	64,695	222 385

INTERCOLONIAL COAL MINING CO.—Continued.

Sold To	1894.			1895.		
	Round.	Slack.	Total.	Round.	Slack.	Total.
Nova Scotia	57,043	43,465	100,508	52,219	39,865	92,084
New Brunswick	6,995	245	7 240	3,886	312	4.198
Prince Edward Island	8,480	6,859	15,339	10,270	6,046	16,316
Quebec	73,193	7,494	80,687	70,086	5,548	75,634
United States	2,050	1,009	3,059	.....	.....	.....
West Indies	1,052	.....	1,052	313	.....	313
South America	536	.....	536	.....	.....	.....
Colliery employés & local	4,503	370	4,873	4,140	75	4,215
Colliery engines	2,152	9,297	11,449	3,011	8,473	11,484
Totals	156,004	68,739	224,743	143,925	60,319	204,244

Sold to	1896.	1897.		
		Round.	Slack.	Totals.
Nova Scotia	109,151	53,575	40,555	94,130
New Brunswick	1,903	13,150	201	13,351
Prince Edward Island	15,832	9,143	6,798	15,941
Quebec	39,801	51,408	6,670	58,078
United States	.....	204	.....	204
Colliery employees and local	3,976	3,791	262	4,053
Colliery engines	9,747	1,198	8,330	9,528
Coke making	.....	11	2 100	2,111
Totals	180,410	132,480	64,916	197,396

Sold to	1898.		
	Round.	Slack.	Total.
Nova Scotia	473.09	75.07	548.16
New Brunswick	48,931.14	34,840.07	83,772.01
Prince Edward Island	4,037.01	1,375.10	5,412.11
Quebec	4,314 10	4,151	8,465.10
Ontario	56,562.05	32,591	89,153.05
Newfoundland	101.09	.....	101.09
Coke Ovens	.....	.....	.....
Colliery employees	73.10	7,027	7,100.10
Colliery engines	3,515.03	8.05	3,523.08
	4,110.19	8,002.11	12,113.10
Totals	122,120	88 071	210,191

INTERCOLONIAL COAL MINING CO.—Continued.

Sold to	1899.		
	Round.	Slack.	Total.
Nova Scotia	53,470.18	33,930.14	87,401.12
New Brunswick	13,529.09	2,132.17	15,662.06
Prince Edward Island	13,505.10	8,555.10	22,061.00
Quebec	51,035.05	16 535.09	67,570.14
Ontario	19.04	.....	19.04
Newfoundland	111.10	.....	111.10
Coke Ovens	66.00	8,140.00	8,206.00
Colliery employees	3,055.00	21.10	3,076.10
Colliery engines	3,847.04	9,144.00	12,991.04
Totals	138,640.00	78,460.00	217,100.00

COKE MADE.

1896	3,708 tons.
1897	977 "
1898	3,541 16/20 "
1899	4,359 03 "

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

(Dated 7th March, 1900).

Your directors beg to submit the statements and accounts of the company for the year ended 31st December, 1899.

The profit and loss account is as follows:—

Cr.

Balance forward from 1898	$12,138 97
General sales account; profit for the year ended 31st December, 1899	69,421 52
	$81,560 49

Dr.

Interest on Bonds, 1899	$14,670 58	
Sinking Fund (one year on bonds)	3,000 00	
Reserve account, surplus on capital account for year 1899	23,526 65	
		41,197 23
Leaving a balance of		$40,363 26

to be carried forward at credit of this account, after making provision for the accrued interest on bonds and the sinking fund.

The total quantity of coal raised during the past year was 217,254 tons, as compared with 204,705 tons in the previous year.

INTERCOLONIAL COAL MINING CO.—Continued

Your directors are pleased to report that during the past year, after spending $23,526.65 on capital account, that the statements warranted them to declare a dividend but, in view of the position of the Company's bonds, it was deemed wise to relieve our obligation to the bank and declare a scrip dividend at the rate of 7 per cent on preferred stock and 5 per cent on common stock, redeemable 31st December, 1901, but exchangeable for bonds in terms of circular already placed before you.

The position of the mine today is excellent, and the prospects for the coming year are promising both as regards demand for coal and prices.

INVICTA GOLD MINES, Limited.

Registered 1896. Authorised capital, £100,000, in shares of £1; 95,607 shares have been issued and are fully paid; 85,000 (vendor's) being issued credited as fully paid. The first accounts, made up to the 31st October, 1896, and submitted on the 21st December, 1896, showed a balance of £2,809 16s. 10d. to debit of expenditure account, after deducting £1,204 14s. gold sales and other receipts; cash balances, £1,108 7s. 8d.; gold in transit, £905 12s. 4d.; calls in arrears, £1,212 10s.; to the 31st December 1897, submitted on 4th May, 1898 (the last obtainable) showed cash £983 12s. 1d., and calls in arrear £1,693 10s.; creditors £597 18s. 1d. Negotiations for the sale of the property are proceeding.

Directors:

Edward Rawlings, Chairman.
J. W. Harker. R. Pearce. A. E. Walton.

Head Office: F. J. Warner, Secretary. 25 Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.

Mines Office: J. W. R. Young, Manager, Wild Horse Creek. Fort Steele District, B.C.

This company has acquired and commenced working upon the following gold mining claims, viz.: Ah Chow, Jerome Stanley Evans, Schroder, Fun Yei, Ah Yow, Wing Kei, Goo Quong, San Qui, Perseverance and Griffiths, together with extensive water rights, situated on the Wild Horse Creek, British Columbia, and held direct from the Government of that Province.

In the report of the Minister of Mines for British Columbia, 1896, we are informed that the installation of a plant for the hydraulicing of the large bank of gravel had begun, but as there had been a long delay in the transportation of piping, monitors, &c., but little washing could be attempted during the season, although about 70,000 cubic yards were moved, that yielded, according to the annual report of this company, 7 cents per yard.

INVICTA GOLD MINES—Continued.

The bank is now about 5,000 feet long, and washed back 6 to 800 feet from the creek by former holders of small claims, and now stands nearly vertical, showing several more or less uniform strata dipping easily towards the creek, of which the (*a*) upper stratum of 50 to 60 feet of top dirt carries no value; (*b*) the next stratum or "red-dirt" is about 20 to 25 feet thick, and so far has proved to be most profitable; (*c*) the blue-dirt stratum, 35 feet thick in places, is so solid that it has to be broken up by dynamite before hydraulicing; (*d*) the alternate layers of clay and conglomerate, of considerable depth, are to be tested for their values, and these lie on the bed-rock of highly tilted chloritic slates. A large amount of dirt on the bedrock has not been tested, but two shafts are being sunk this winter for this purpose, which, if profitable, may have to be washed out by driving in a tunnel from an advantageous point down the creek, and then washing the dirt into sluices laid along this working.

There is a considerable number of rounded boulders too large for the sluices, that accumulate, and as yet no derricks have been supplied for their removal, in case the ground now underlying is washed out down the gutter.

Dump—A large amount of boulders collect at the outlet of the sluices, which are then extended out towards the stream as these pile up; the finer dirt collects more or less in the stream, but is all sluiced out by the yearly freshets.

Water—Is supplied by two ditches on the north side of the creek, of which the "China" ditch, 3¾ miles long, supplies, when running full, 1,000 miners' inches of water, and the "Victoria" ditch, 4½ miles long, 1,500 inches, the former supplying the water to the monitors in the pit, under a head of 250 feet, the latter of 350 feet. The water usually begins to rise about the middle of May, with a good head about June 1st, which lasts from three to four months and then begins to decrease rapidly, so that effective hydraulicing can only be done for about five months in favourable seasons.

Plant—From the pressure boxes at the ditches, two pipe lines, 1,300 feet apart, consisting of steel pipe of 16 to 10 guage and 22 to 12 inches in diameter, lead down into the pit, where, when the water supply is full, one No. 4, one No. 3, and two No. 2 monitors are used. Water is also used by letting it cut down the bank by running over the edge.

Sluices—There are two about 650 feet long each, 3 by 3 feet, with a grade of 8 inches to 16 feet. No mercury is used or under-currents, as there is claimed to be no fine gold, 95 per cent of the yield being saved in the upper 100 feet of boxes.

An electric light plant of 12,000 candle power is driven by a Pelton wheel, and serves to light all the workings and permit night working.

At the end of 1898 the company was preparing to erect an hydraulic elevator for removing the gravel from the lower levels of the bench, which is expected to be in working order in 1899.

IRON MASK GOLD MINING CO.

Incorporated August, 1895. Authorized Capital, $500,000, in shares of $1.00.

Officers :

Austin Corbin, President and Manager.
E. J. Roberts, Vice-President. A. T. Herrick, Secretary and Treasurer.

Directors :

D. C. Corbin.	Austin Corbin.	E. J. Roberts.
A. W. McCuna.	J. P. Jones.	A. T. Herrick.

Head Office : J. F. Herrick, Spokane, Wash.

Mine Office : Rossland, B.C.

Owns and operates the Iron Mask mineral claim, comprising 11 acres in the Trail District, Province of British Columbia. Average size of vein worked, 6 feet ; opened by shafts, 330 feet and 175 feet respectively, and one tunnel in at date 900 feet. Drifts, 1,500 feet ; cross-cuts, 200 feet. Equipped with Rand drills and Rand 10-drill air compressor ; hoisting engine having double cylinder, 9 x 12. ; drum, 42 in. ; Knowles pump and other plant, the power for which is supplied from the War Eagle mine, which it adjoins. Shipments in 1898, 3,370 tons. Net cash received from smelters, $72,600. Shipments in 1899, 5,400 tons ; 40 persons employed.

JACKSON MINES, Limited.

Incorporated under the Laws of British Columbia, 25th February, 1897. Authorized Capital, $1,000,000, in shares of a par value of $1.00.

Head Office : P. O. Box 122, Kaslo, B.C.

Mines Office : George Alexander, General Manager, Jackson Mines, Whitewater, B.C.

Formed to purchase the Northern Belle, Kootenay Star, Dublin Queen, Ophir and Labour-day Fraction mineral claims, (all Crown-granted) situate on Jackson Creek, at the head of Jackson Basin, about twenty miles from the City of Kaslo, and about five miles from Whitewater Station on the Kaslo and Slocan Railway, in the Ainsworth Mining Division, Kootenay, B.C. The mine is connected with the railway by waggon road.

The claims were located in 1892 upon a discovery of croppings, whose

JACKSON MINES—Continued.

trend is northwesterly, and development by means of tunnels has proved the existence of a large and valuable vein, whose strike is generally easterly and westerly, and whose dip is about 40 degrees to the south. The vein occurs along a line or zone of fracture, in what is known as the Slocan slates, and these slates, with bands of siliceous limestone and more or less shaley material, contain the principal and, so far, nearly all of the silver lead deposits of the wonderfully rich Slocan Mining District.

The fractured zone mentioned has been, previous to its mineralization, partially occupied by, and may have been caused by a dyke of eruptive rock, now much altered, whose presence is a strong point in favour of the idea of the deep seated origin and permanency of the deposits. The vein which cuts the slates in their dip varies from 3 to 8 feet and more in width, and beside inclusions of the very graphitic shaley country rock, affords as a gangue, quartz, spathic iron, calcite, and, especially, near the foot wall, large quantities of zinc blende. These minerals are all accompanied by argentiferous galena, and with it constitute the ore. By far the greater part of the total galena is disseminated through the vein matter, but during the process of development, several chutes or lenses of shipping ore have been encountered. These have been and are now being mined and shipped, after being hand-sorted, and the smelter returns on about 500 tons of this sorted product show a metal tenure of about 65 ounces silver and 60 per cent. lead. The values vary slightly in different parts of the mine, but show, on the average, a little more than one ounce of silver to each per cent. of lead.

The crude and expensive method of winning ore temporarily adopted is also very inefficient, because of the great amount of waste or second-class resulting. This can only be avoided by the erection of a concentrating plant, and when such plant is in operation there will not only be very little waste, but the grade of the product will be increased to about 65 per cent. of lead with about 70 ounces silver, which at present market prices will afford a gross value of about $80 per ton.

Under the present ownership, developing work has been proceeding steadily since June, 1896, and at the now existing stage shows about 2,500 feet of tunnels and 500 feet of upraises, winzes and cross-cuts. This work has been laid out with a view to permanent use, and in such manner as to secure a perfect natural ventilation in all parts.

The tunnels, five in number, cover a vertical distance of about 320 feet, or about 500 feet in the plane of the vein, and show three well-defined ore bodies, whose relations and manner of occurrence are such as to lead to the conclusion that they are each succeeded in depth by others of a like nature, and are connected with them by chutes or chimneys of relatively small transverse extent. Tunnels Nos. 1, 2 and 3 have passed through two of these bodies of ore, which in No. 2 have a combined length of about 250 feet, and

JACKSON MINES—Continued.

from these has come most of the ore produced. No. 4 tunnel passes through the narrow chimneys mentioned, but has not yet been extended to where it should penetrate a re-enlargement of the principal ore bodies so far found. No. 5 tunnel is driven from near the level of the Jackson Creek, about 124 feet below No. 4, to prospect a very small cropping at that point. This has served to show the vein to be from four to eight feet wide, and, in the direction of the tunnel, passes through about 90 feet of ore in the plane of the vein. In the other direction the ore passes for about thirty feet along a surface opening, and thence under and along the creek bed. The ore body is, therefore, known to be at least 150 feet long.

These workings are within a length along the vein of less than 800 feet, and are all on the Northern Belle claim. The other claims of the group have not been prospected, but most encouraging and valuable croppings appear on each, thus proving the continuity of the main vein, and indicating the probable occurrence of others.

After accounting for the ore which has been shipped, we find that the upper workings have left in sight in the mine and on the dumps about 9,000 tons of concentrating material, which will yield about 2,000 tons of product. As to further ore supplies, there is every reason to believe that the extension of tunnels Nos. 3 and 4, by a total of about 300 feet, will place in sight fully 8,500 tons of material, which, at the ratio of concentration 4 to 1, will afford 2,125 tons of concentrates; and by sinking a shaft to a depth of 200 feet on the creek, showing, and driving to the extent of 400 feet therefrom, another 8,500 tons will be placed in sight, which at above ratio will yield 2,125 tons of product. The total of these figures (26,000 tons of ore and 6,250 tons of concentrates) certainly justifies the immediate construction of a concentrating plant, of a daily capacity of 75 tons.

Since the above, a report by Mr. S. S. Fowler, E.M., in 1897, a concentrating plant (water driven) having a capacity of 60 tons per 24 hours has been installed. The power is furnished by a Pelton wheel connected by a wire rope transmission of about 2,000 feet. The total cost of this construction work has been about $30,000.

The year 1899 was devoted mainly to exploration work, resulting from which about 1,000 tons were shipped without drawing on the stopes. The latest report on the mine (Sept, 1899) gives the concentrating ore actually in sight as 21,250 tons with a gross value of $376,470; but the outside prospecting during 1899 resulted in opening the main vein at a point some 1,500 feet ahead of the faces of the present tunnels, where it carries ore of slightly higher value. The Dublin Queen vein has also been partially prospected in 1899, and about 20 tons of ore taken from a showing of good promise.

JOHNSON'S CO.

Incorporated 1885, under letters patent from the Local Legislature of Quebec. Capital, $250,000, in shares of $500 each, fully subscribed and paid up.

Directors :

John Mooney, Inverness, Que. | W. J. Johnston, Clapham, Que.
Samuel J. Johnston, Inverness, Que. | A. S. Johnson, Thetford, Que.

Head Office : A. S. Johnson, Managing Director, Thetford, Que.

Formed to acquire and work asbestos and other mineral lands in the Province of Quebec, particularly Lot 27, 6th Range of Thetford, and Lots 25 and 26, 10th Range of Ireland ; also lots 25, 29, 30, in Range 3 of the Township of Coleraine, all in the county of Megantic.

Engine equipment includes steam drills, horizontal and upright boilers, pumps, single and double hoisting engines, and a complete crushing and separating plant.

JOHN SYKES MINING AND MILLING CO., Limited.

Incorporated 6th January, 1899. Authorised capital, $49,999, in shares of $1.00 each.

Officers :

John Sykes, President.
John Shilton, Managing Director. W. H. Wallbridge, Secretary.

Directors :

John Sykes. John Shilton. H. Holdroyd. Alfred Sykes.
W. C. Young. Wm. Webster. H. P. Lawson.

Head Office : 100 McKinnon Building, Toronto, Ont.

Mines Office : Dinorwic, Ont.

Owns and is developing a mineral property, known as S V 105, comprising 75 acres, and situated on Twin Lakes, and Lake Minnie-Takie, Rainy River mining district of Ontario. Opened by one shaft, down at date of report 70 feet, but main workings are open cast. Equipped with 10-stamp battery and other plant.

JOHN SYKES MINING AND MILLING CO.—Continued.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

(*Dated 24th June*, 1899.)

Dr.

To Machinery	$5,181 17
Freight and Cartage	2,052 15
Wages	1,830 00
Provisions and Supplies	1,634 00
Sundry Expenses	691 67
Balance at Merchant's Bank and in hand	8,610 21
	$20,000 00

Cr.

June 24th—By sales of 133,333 shares at 15c.	$20,000 00
	$20,000 00

Balance, $8,610.21; also 66,666 shares in the Treasury.

KASLO-MONTEZUMA MINING & MILLING CO., Limited.

Registered in British Columbia, 18th June, 1898. Authorised capital, $1,250,000, divided into 1,250,000 shares of $1.00.

Officers:

Constantine Webb, President.
E. C. Hughes, Vice-President. M. McMicken, Secretary-Treasurer.
L. L. Patrick, Superintendent.

Head Office: M. McMicken, Sec.-Treas., Seattle, Wash.

CANADIAN OFFICE:
Kaslo, B.C.

Owns and is developing four claims, comprising the Montezuma, Mexico, Vera Cruz, and Buena Vista, located on Montezuma Creek, a branch of the south fork of Kaslo Creek, eight miles from Kaslo, British Columbia. A 150-ton concentrator has been erected, which is supplied with water power from a flume about two miles long, on the north side of the south fork of Kaslo River. The ore is fine steel galena. In previous years a quantity of ore was shipped, but during 1898 nothing but development work was carried on, though the ore encountered in this work was shipped out of the way. An air compressor is being completed, and the work will in future be carried on by air power. First class buildings for the accommodation of the miners have been constructed, and the whole is lit by electricity. No report obtainable for 1899.

KING BROTHERS.

Chas. King. E. A. King.

Head Office: 15 Bell's Lane, Quebec, Que.

Mines Office: Thetford Mines, Que.

This company is one of the largest producers of crude asbestos in Canada, and is the owner of some 21,000 acres of mineral lands in the townships of Thetford and Ireland. Thetford mines at Thetford station, on the line of the Quebec Central Railway; on an average about 200 persons employed. Engine equipment includes Rand compressor (7 drills), three Copeland and Bacon hoisting engines, steam pumps, cable derricks, &c.

KNOB HILL GOLD MINING CO., Limited.

Incorporated 1897. Authorized Capital, $1,500,000.

Directors:

S. H. C. Miner.
C. J. Chisholm.
D. A. McCaskell.
Jay P. Graves.
H. E. McIntosh.
W. H. Robinson.
A. L. White.

Officers:

S. H. C. Miner, President.
Jay P. Graves, Vice-President. A. L. White, Secretary-Treasurer.
Jay P. Graves, Manager.

Head Office: A. L. White, Secretary, 60 Canada Life Building, Montreal.

Mines Office: W. Yolen Williams, Greenwood, B.C.

Owns and operates the Knob Hill mineral claim, in the Greenwood Camp, Yale District, Province of British Columbia.

DIRECTORS' REPORT, 1899.

(*Dated 5th February*, 1900.)

"You are aware that up to the present time the mine has been developed principally by means of tunnelling, and by referring to the map of workings which have been sent you, you will perceive that the tunnel enters the claim

KNOB HILL GOLD MINING CO.—Continued.

at its extreme north end boundary and runs diagonally across it for a distance 634 feet, at which point the east side-line is reached. The course of the tunnel was changed at that place to conform with the direction of the side-line, which is also more in conformity with the general trend of the ore body.

The main tunnel was extended 550 feet during the year, making its entire length 985 feet to date. In addition to the extending of the tunnel, there was also 904 feet of drifting and cross-cutting done, making an aggregate of 1,454 feet of tunneling for the year. There were 277 feet of sinking and 95 feet of upraising made, which brings the total number of feet to 2,348. The above developments represent in round numbers the blasting and breaking of 84,000 cubic feet of solid ground, and the handling and removal of 7,000 tons of material.

A cross-cut was made to the west and east at a point in the tunnel 366 feet from the mouth, for the purpose of determining the width of the ore body and to locate its western boundry or foot-wall, which was done at a distance of 168 feet from the main tunnel, and the width of the ore body was proven to be fully 200 feet at right angles to its general trend. Drifting was done along the footwall for a distance of 189 feet, and another cross-cut made from the face to intersect with the main tunnel again, a distance of 221 feet, thus blocking out a piece of ground approaching 200 feet square

A connection was made to the surface from the first cross-cut mentioned, for the purpose of better ventilation and also to prospect the ground between the surface and the level of the tunnel, a distance of 135 feet vertically, which was proven to be all solid ore.

Another connection to the surface is now being made about 500 feet further in the tunnel, the exact location of which you will find indicated on the working map. A shaft has been sunk from the surface to a depth exceeding 100 feet, and will be continued until the connection is effected with the upraise now in progress, which should be done early next month. This work is intended to serve the double purpose of affording better ventilation and to prospect the ground in the same manner as the other surface connection above referred to. This will supply sufficient ventilation to enable us to continue the main tunnel to the extreme south end of the claim, a distance of about 500 feet, without having to make another air connection to the surface. Proper ventilation is most essential for economical mining, without which more valuable time is lost in waiting for smoke and poisonous gases, produced by the use of large quantities of powder, to clear out. And it is impossible for men to perform a good day's work when they are compelled to work in an impure air for any length of time. The company is also liable to become involved in damage suits for injury to the

KNOB HILL GOLD MINING CO.—Continued.

men resulting from improper ventilation of the mine, which in itself is sufficient justification for expending considerable money in providing good ventilation, thereby protecting the lives and health of the men, and the best interests of the company, by guarding against the danger of damage suits for thousands of dollars, as it sometimes happens.

A winze is being sunk in the east cross-cut at the 336 foot station in the tunnel, which had attained a vertical depth of 100 feet from the tunnel on January 1st. The results obtained in this winze from the beginning have been exceedingly satisfactory, having been in solid clean ore the whole distance, and showing no signs of giving out. It was supposed at the time the winze was started that the hanging wall of the eastern boundary of the ore had been encountered, and it was the intention to sink along the wall and to follow the dip, but a little preliminary work there convinced me that the hanging wall had not been encountered, as good ore was found to exist back of the supposed hanging wall, a very few feet below the level. This discovery was the cause of changing to sinking vertically, instead of on an incline, as at first proposed; hence, it can be seen that the winze is not following any wall, but is penetrating into the heart of the ore body. It is simply a matter of conjecture as to how far we can continue sinking in the present way before encountering the foot-wall. This depends entirely on the angle of the dip from the level down. It is hardly probable that the foot-wall will be reached within less than 200 feet from the level, and possibly not for 300 feet. Of course it will not make any particular difference in the results when or where it will be found; it will simply necessitate changing the angle of the winze to conform with it and follow it downward. It is the intention to eventually intersect this winze with the Old Ironsides south drift on the 200-foot level.

Cost of Mining.

By referring to the accompanying tabulated statement of the cost of mining, you will notice the quantity and cost of the various supplies used in the execution of the work accomplished during the year, which represents the expenditure of a large amount of money. Yet, in reckoning up the total cost per lineal foot of work done, I think you will agree with me that, when all things are considered, the showing made, as far as the cost of the work is concerned, is very satisfactory, and will, I think, compare favorably with the cost of mining in other sections of the country, where transportation and other facilities are much better than that which has been had in the Boundary Creek country in the past. I am pleased, however, to say that the coudition of things in this respect is gradually improving in the Boundary country now, and the day is near at hand when we shall have railroads running right

KNOB HILL GOLD MINING CO.—Continued.

up to our doors, thereby enabling us to get our supplies and machinery delivered upon the ground at much better prices than formerly, which, as a natural consequence, will reduce the cost of mining in the future very materially, and place us on an equal footing with other mining sections that have been heretofore more abundantly blessed in these matters than we were, which have to a considerable extent militated in different ways against our interest to their benefit. The great advance in the price of hardware during the last year, especially the latter part of it, added very materially to the expense of operation, as we were compelled to pay nearly double the former prices for some of the supplies used, especially for T-rails and pipe.

Tonnage of Ore on Dump.

In estimating the amount of ore on the dump which was taken out during the development of the mine from the beginning of operations, liberal allowance has been made for material taken out of the foot-wall drift, which was nearly all waste, on account of the work having been done nearly altogether in the country rock following alongside of the ore. There was a total of about seven thousand tons of material taken out of the mine altogether from the different workings, about 2,129 tons of which is waste, and that leaves 4,871 tons of ore remaining on the dump ready for shipping.

Ore in Sight in the Mine.

In figuring on the quantity of ore exposed in a mine, in order to be conservative and calculate with a degree of accuracy, it is desirable to have at least three sides of the ore body developed.

It can be said that a large portion of the ore body in the Knob Hill has been exposed on four sides, having been penetrated thoroughly from the surface, which makes it a pretty safe proposition to figure on. And regarding the other parts of the mine, where there is only one side of the ore body exposed, I think that the remarkable regularity and continuity of the ore for a distance of nearly a thousand feet in length, as shown in the tunnel, is sufficient to warrant the presumption that it will hold its uniformity within the limit included in the following estimate, which is based upon the dimensions of the ground developed from the level of the tunnel to the surface, the length of which is 944 feet, width 200 feet, by an average vertical depth of 100 feet.

There are 18,880,000 cubic feet contained within the above boundaries, and by allowing 12 cubic feet, in the solid, of ore to the ton, which is a very liberal allowance, we find that we have the enormous amount of 1,573,333 tons of ore available for extraction above the level of the tunnel. This may seem to you as rather an extravagant and unsound calculation,

KNOB HILL GOLD MINING CO.—Continued.

but, nevertheless, I know of no particular reason why it is not approximately correct. The indications both on top and underground, in my opinion, warrant the belief that the figures and conclusions drawn are somewhere near right.

I wish to call your attention to the fact that the figures above given include less than two-thirds of the length of the claim above the level of the tunnel, so that it is reasonable to presume that the above tonnage will be increased by more than one-third when the tunnel has been extended to the southern boundary of the claim, because greater depth will be attained from now on, in proportion to the distance run.

Another gratifying consideration in this connection is the fact that the ore body seems to improve steadily in grade as we go into the mountain.

In addition to the amount of ore now in sight and susceptible of being developed in the tunnel, there is every reason to believe that the second level will produce the same favourable results, with an equal amount of development. As I have previously intimated, the winze to its present depth has passed through a solid body of ore the entire distance, and the general indications are that the ore-body will continue to maintain its present magnitude to a great depth. So that it can be said with propriety that the amount of ore that the mine is capable of producing is almost inexhaustible.

I am very much pleased to say that we have now a complete equipment for assaying our own ore, which is in charge of Mr. O. B. Smith, jun., a gentleman who is a graduate from one of the best institutions in the country, and is absolutely reliable and trustworthy in his actions, so, in presenting to you the following figures, I do so with the utmost confidence that they are reliable and correct.

For the purpose of furnishing you as complete and reliable a statement as possible, in this report, I have had samples carefully taken of the ore throughout the length of the Knob Hill tunnel. The samples were taken in 10 feet sections, including both sides and roof of tunnel, each sample representing from four to five hundred pounds in weight, which should give a very accurate average of the value of the ore sampled.

The assay returns were as follows:

From mouth of tunnel to point 387 feet, total average value per ton	$6 50
From 660 feet point to 936 feet, total average value per ton.....	10 25
General average value of the whole, per ton..... ..	8 37

From the above returns, I arrive at the following conclusions as to the value of ore in sight in the mines and extracted on the dump:—

KNOB HILL GOLD MINING CO.—Continued.

Quantity of ore on dump.....	4,863 tons	
Deduction for moisture 10 per cent.....	486 "	
Actual weight of ore on dump.....	4,377 tons	
Total value per ton	$8.37	
Total value of ore on dump.....		$36,635.50
Ore in sight above tunnel.....	1,573,353 tons	
Deduction for moisture, 10 per cent.....	157,333 "	
Actual weight.....	1,416,000 tons	
Value per ton	$8.37	
Total value of ore in sight		$11,851,920.00

Notwithstanding the fact that the general average of the ore is comparatively low grade, it can be readily seen that it amounts to a great deal of money when it is handled in large quantities, as can be done at the Knob Hill. There is no reason why the mine should not be a dividend payer in the immediate future, and continue so for many years. It is evident that large quantities of ore should be handled with as much economy as possible, in order to derive the best results obtainable, and as a railway will soon be completed to the foot of Knob Hill dump, where the ore can be loaded cheaply from the large bins now in course of erection, and, with your own smelter to treat the ore, it seems to me that the road is clear for the Knob Hill to become a grand success in the near future.

The smelter at Northport is now giving a freight and treatment rate of $4.50 per ton for treating Rossland ore, and are evidently making it pay handsomely under those rates, and if they can realise a good profit under these conditions, it is reasonable to suppose that the same results can be accomplished at your own smelter after it has been put in good working order.

THE FUTURE PLANS OF DEVELOPMENT.

The same general system will be continued in the future as has been followed in the past. The main tunnel will be extended as fast as possible after the connection previously mentioned has been made, and the ground will be blocked out in squares of about 200 ft., preparatory for economical stoping, which will be commenced as soon as the smelter is ready to handle it and the railway prepared to haul it.

Cross-cutting will be done both ways from the 100-foot station in the winze, and the ground will be opened up on the same general system as on the tunnel level.

The winze will be continued as rapidly as possible, in order to keep the development of the mine ahead of the stoping at all times, the great im-

KNOB HILL GOLD MINING CO.—Continued.

portance of which is too often overlooked and the mine made to suffer in consequence of it.

It may be necessary some time in the future to sink a large shaft from the surface, in order to facilitate the handling of a greater amount of ore than we would be able to do with the present system and accommodation. It is probable that such a shaft could be sunk at a convenient place, so as to serve the other two companies, viz.: the Old Ironsides and the Granby, which would make the expense of sinking and equipping it easy for all companies.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

(*December 31st*, 1899.)

ASSETS.

Property	$1,500,000 00
Supplies on hand as per inventories attached to report	1,628 58
Plant, machinery, tools, pipe lines, water works, and electric plant	10,586 40
Buildings, bunk house, &c	8,104 28
Laboratory equipment	500 00
Stable stock	483 00
Office and Residence Furniture	320 12
Jno. F. Hemenway	19 55
Profit and loss	22,771 27
	$1,544,413 20

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$1,500,000 00
Bills payable	40,000 00
Due Eastern Townships bank	4,413 20
	$1,544,413 20

SUMMARY.

Dr.

To Amount invested in property, machinery, buildings, equipment, and supplies on hand	$1,521,622 38
To acconnt receivable	19 55
To amount at debit profit and loss	22,771 27
	$1,544,413 20

KNOB HILL GOLD MINING CO.—Continued.

Cr.

By Capital Stock	$1,500,000 00
By Bills and Accounts payable	44,413 20
	$1,544,413 20

Note that in addition to the amounts charged against profit and loss for moneys expended on the properties during the current year, there has also been written off the sum of $10,777.79 for "development" expended during the year 1898.

STATEMENT SHOWING COST OF DEVELOPING KNOB HILL MINE.

Period: January 1st to December 31st, 1899.

Dr.

To office expense Spokane	$ 331 85
To wages, miners, engineers, & foremen	21,236 25
To stable expense	663 60
To trackage	147 49
To machinery supplies and machinery depreciation	3,828 31
To mine supplies	1,424 67
To tools	249 62
To explosives	4,457 07
To office expense mine	895 25
To depreciation of improvements	326 22
To timbering shafts	43 87
To fuel consumed	2,546 42
To piping, depreciation, and labour	624 00
To expense assaying and engineering	659 08
To salary and expenses of superintendent and expenses of manager	2,405 63
To license and legal services	208 87
To interest and exchange	500 05
To Miscellaneous expense	331 89
	$40,880 14

Cr.

By Balance at credit profit and loss Jan. 1st, 1899	$18,108 87
By Balance at credit, Dec. 31st, 1899	22,771 27
	$40,880 14

Work accomplished during year: 1437 feet of drifting, 342 feet of sinking, total 1779 feet; at average cost per foot of $22.97⅞.

KOOTENAY ORE CO., Limited.

Registered in England, 29th July, 1896. Authorised capital, £25,000, in 2,500 shares of £10 each; all the shares have been issued and £2 per share called up.

Head Office: J. Stewart, 2 Suffolk Lane, Cannon St., London, E.C.

CANADIAN OFFICE:

George Alexander, Managing Director, Kaslo, B.C.

Formed to carry on the business of ore dealers, samplers and smelters, in British Columbia.

The works, which are situated at Kaslo, are equipped with the following plant: 9 x 15 Blake crusher; 24 x 14 steel Cornish rolls; 12 x 12 steel Cornish rolls; Bridgman automatic sampling machine, largest size; Bridgman automatic sampling machine, smaller size; Challenge ore feeder; sample grinders; Fairbanks' track and other scales. The motive power is steam, from 150 h.p. boiler and engine; steam being also utilised for heating and drying purposes. The works have a sampling capacity of 250 tons daily, and are so arranged as to be capable of indefinite extension. There is an ample provision of ore bins for enabling parcels to be kept entirely distinct and separate where necessary. The sampling floors are steel sheeted in a manner to ensure the ores under treatment from admixture with remains of former lots. Convenient steaming chambers are provided for the handling of frozen carbonate ores. The works are lighted by electricity.

The sampler building, measuring 80 x 60 feet, is most advantageously situated on the north bank of Kaslo Bay, so graded as to enable the ore to pass by gravity through its various processes. Fire protection is secured by hydrants and hose throughout the building, fed by gravity with a sufficient supply of water. A railroad track has been constructed, connecting the Kaslo and Slocan railroad system with the sampler, whilst its private wharf on Kaslo Bay, connected with the works by about 100 feet of tramway, provides for the loading of ore which has passed through the mill, on to the Kootenay Lake steamers, by an almost automatic process.

On the important question of the mode of sampling in use, a short explanation may be of interest. The growing tendency to supersede hand sampling by automatic machinery, so as to reduce the process as nearly as possible to a mathematical certainty freed from any possible errors of inaccuracy or carelessness on the part of those concerned, has caused the adoption, in these works, of two of the beautifully accurate Bridgman machines. The larger, with a capacity of 20 tons per hour, will be in general use, and

KOOTENAY ORE CO.—Continued.

gives double samples and three quarterings on each sample, with final samples of 1 to 2 per cent. of the original weights. The smaller, intended for use in cutting down the crushed final samples of the large machine, gives a single sample of three cuts.

In any cases where special circumstances may render it desirable, hand sampling will also be practised at the Kaslo works; but the many points of conceded superiority in the automatic process will no doubt incline customers to take advantage of the double opportunities afforded in these works.

In the immediate proximity to the sampling works are the assay offices, in which is to be found a most complete equipment of assay apparatus of the highest standard.

A Wetherill electric separating machine (the only one in British Columbia), is being installed in order to enable tests to be made as to the practicability of eliminating or separating by this new electric process any certain constituents of the various ores mined throughout British Columbia.

LAKESIDE GOLD MINING CO. OF RAT PORTAGE, Limited.

Incorporated in Ontario, 6th January, 1897. Authorized Capital, $750,000. in shares of $1.00 each.

Directors:

F. W. Drewry, President.

G. F. Bryan, Vice-President. H. S. Crotty, Secretary Treasurer.

A. M. Hall-Dare. | H. H. Beck.
David Wilson. | T. R. Deacon.
John C. McNab. | E. A. Holmes.

D. S. Johnston.

Head Office: H. S. Crotty, Secretary, 515 Main St., Winnipeg, Man.

Mine Office: Rat Portage, Ont.

Owns four mining locations, comprising an area of 338 acres, in the Rainy River and Lake of the Woods District, Ontario.

Among the properties held by the company are the following: G 120, 162 acres adjoining the Olive mine, Seine River. S 113, 54 acres on War Eagle Lake; A D 463, 84 acres adjoining, A D 69, 40 acres, New Klondike. All being fully paid up and patent obtained. Snowbird 54 acres, in Rossland, B.C., held under location purchase. Crown grant now applied for.

LAKESIDE GOLD MINING CO.—Continued.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

(*Dated 17th February*, 1900.)

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

1896 Nov.	To Cash from promoters			$ 2,800 00
1897 Dec. 31.	To Cash for stock from shareholders			11,415 00
	To Stock to directors' fees 1897			970 06
	By Organization expenses	$ 474 02		
	By Exchange	207 00		
	By Printing and advertising	1,360 70		
	By Prospecting and outfit	198 85		
	By General expenses	1,449 47		
	By Commission sale of stock	1,287 00		
	By Stock to director	970 00		
			$5,947 04	

PAID AND EXPENDED ON PROPERTY.

"Snowbird," Rossland, B.C.	$1,617 20		
"California Girl," Rossland, B.C.	182 31		
Darwin claims, Manitoba	155 40		
K. 2, Lake of the Woods	134 71		
D. 462, " " "	25 00		
D. 463, " " "	123 03		
D. 423, " " "	8 00		
N. T. 21/24, New Klondyke	115 56		
Aaron claims, Wabigoon	468 53		
Vanbuskirk claims, Lake of the Woods	58 85		
A. D. 69, New Klondyke	182 56		
G. 120, ¾ interest, Seine River	4,524 11		
S. 113, Lake of the Woods	852 81		
		8,448 07	
Balance on hand		789 89	
Total		$15,185 00	$15,185 00

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

Dr.

To Printing and advertising	$ 46 16	
General expenses	137 49	
Property : G 120	307 75	
S 113	108 25	
A. D. 69	60 25	
"Snowbird"	115 50	
1890, Jan. 1— To Balance on hand	789 89	
		$1,565 29

Cr.

1899, Jan. 1. By Balance	$1,565 29
	$1,565 29

LAST CHANCE MINING CO., Limited.

Incorporated in British Columbia 25th November, 1898. Authorized capital, $100,000, in 100,000 shares of a par value of $1.00.

Mines Office: Sandon, B.C.

Formed to purchase, take by lease, or otherwise acquire in any lawful manner, mines, mining rights, mineral claims, or mines, held as real estate, or any other mining property, in any part of the Province of British Columbia, or elsewhere, or any interest therein, and particularly the property of the "Last Chance" group of mines, situate in the Slocan Mining Division of the District of West Kootenay, in the Province of British Columbia, and to pay for the same either in cash or in fully paid up stock of the company.

The claims owned and operated by the company comprise the "Starlight," "Last Chance," "Starlight Fraction," "Blizzard," and "Little Widow."

There are two small parallel veins running N.E. by S.W., one standing vertical, the other dipping S.E. 50°, and two tunnels 100 ft. apart in elevation. The upper tunnel is 240 feet long with cross-cuts and drifts on smaller veins that lead off from the main one, while the lower, a cross-cut tunnel, intercepts the inclined vein at 180 feet, along which drifting has been done for 150 feet, with an upraise to the upper workings. This tunnel was being continued to strike the other vein, but had not done so at 100 feet, but it was in the works between these two tunnel levels that the character of the ore and the vein was best seen, as from an incline started down on the vein near the mouth of the upper tunnel, and when about midway between the levels extended as a drift, very high grade ore has been mined where the vein, varying in size from a few inches to 3 ft. of solid, rich, silver-bearing galena was found to have, where galena was not solid, a quartz gangue with galena, forming good concentrating ore. Within surface influences the veins have suffered the usual alteration, and rich carbonate ore has also been stoped out. While so far most of the work has been directed towards the development of this mine a quantity of excellent ore has been sent down by raw-hiding to Sandon, and thence shipped to the smelters, as in 1895 about nine car-loads of ore assaying 166 to 191 ozs. in silver per ton and 71 to 78 per cent lead, and in 1896 17 car-loads averaging 182 ozs. in silver per ton and 62 per cent lead were sold. 1,700 tons shipped in 1898.

LE ROI MINING COMPANY, Limited.

Registered 7th June, 1898. Authorised capital, $1,000,000 in 200,000 shares of £5 each; all the shares have been issued and are fully paid.

Directors:

The Most Hon. the Marquess of Dufferin and Ava.
The Right Hon. Lord Loch. H. Herbert Andrew. Walter S. Ruigg.
Whittaker Wright.

Head Office: W. B. Mitchell, Secretary, 43, Lothbury, London, E.C.

CANADIAN OFFICE:
Bernard Macdonald, M.E., Rossland, B.C.

Formed to acquire and work the Le Roi mine, situate at Rossland, Trail Mining Division, British Columbia. The purchase consideration was £950,000, payable in cash or fully paid shares or partly in cash and partly in fully paid shares at the option of the directors. The company was promoted by the vendors, the British America Corporation, who acquired control from the Le Roi Mining and Smelting Company, of Spokane, and entered into a contract dated December 2nd, 1898, for the sale of the property to the company at a profit.

The mine is at present worked from an inclined shaft, 950 feet deep. Three veins traverse the property, and development work has been mostly confined to the middle one of these veins. This is developed to the depth of 900 ft., levels being opened along it, every 100 feet of this depth. The ore occurs in three shutes on this vein, separated from each other by small intervening sections of barren vein material, but in the lower levels these shutes seem to be losing their individuality, and merging into one shute, the barren vein matter becoming mineralised so as to be nearly all pay ore. The united length of these ore shutes would be 975 feet along the vein. The vein maintains its width fully, it being stoped out at places to a width of 60 feet. From the 500 foot level workings on the middle vein a crosscut is run to the south vein, and an ore shute of high grade ore has been encountered, and is now being developed with very satisfactory results. The output of the mine is now between 500 and 600 tons daily. The new working shaft of five compartments is being sunk on this property, and has already attained a depth of 800 feet, from which depth it has been connected with all the mine workings. All the work of the mine will eventually be done through this shaft. It is to be equipped with two double direct acting steam hoists, one of 300 h.p. capacity and the other of 800 h.p. capacity.

The mine has already paid dividends amounting to $1,245,000.

LE ROI MINING CO.—Continued.

MINING PLANT.

Boilers—Six in place; three of 100 h.p. each, 60 x 16; 3 of 80 h.p, 54 x 16.

Drills—42 Rand, 10 Ingersoll-Sergeant, 1 Mac.

Air Compressors—One Rand, 16 x 24, straight line, and one Rand 22 x 40, and 22 x 34, of 7 and 40 drill capacity respe'ively.

Hoisting engines—Two in place. One steam-driven, cyls. 20 x 42; double drum, dia 5 ft.; one 150 h.p. (electric) double cone grooved drums, 7 ft. x 2 in. to 4 ft. x 8 in.

Pumps—One Knowles, 14 x 7 x 12; one Cameron "D" 10 x 5 x 13 in.; 3 Knowles' sinking No. Six, 7 x 5 x 10 in. and 6 x 4¼ x 10 in.; and five Snow duplex feed pumps of various sizes.

Electric lighting and other plant.

About 400 persons employed in 1899.

LEVIATHAN GOLD MINING AND MILLING CO., Limited.

Incorporated in British Columbia, 2nd March, 1897. Authorized Capital, $2,000,000 in shares of a par value of $1.00.

Directors:

J. H. Gray. E. Dedolph. J. A. Spiers. J. Turner. A. McQueen.

Head Office: V. A. Sutherland, Secretary, Kaslo, B.C.

Owns and is developing the Leviathan Group, comprising eleven claims, and situated on the east side of Kootenay Lake, Kaslo Camp, Slocan District, British Columbia. The ore is an auriferous pyrrhotite, very similar to that found in the Rossland District. Tunnels and cross-cuts are being driven, but no ore, so far, has been shipped.

Has three hundred feet of tunneling and 90 feet of shaft work done; now in vein some eight feet wide, ruuning $2.00 to $3.00 in copper. Best assays $14.48 in copper and silver. The company is now in process of re-organization on a small assessment basis. It is intended to connect No. 1 tunnel with No. 2 tunnel, at a point where superior indications of body of ore are to be found.

No shipments have been made. Prospects of a large mine are good.

LILLOOET, FRASER RIVER AND CARIBOO GOLD FIELDS CO., Limited.

Registered 24th January, 1895. Authorized Capital, £300,000, in shares of £1, of which there has been subscribed and fully paid £250,000.

Directors :

Le Vicomte du Peloux. | E. Perrier de la Bathie.
Hon. Forbes G. Vernon. | Robert C Wyatt.
Charles Hill.

CANADIAN OFFICE :

Louis Didisheim, Revelstoke, B.C.

Head Office: Francis Williams, Secretary, 51 Billiter Buildings, London, E.C.

At the date of the last report the company was interested in 13 claims in the Province of British Columbia.

Further, the company owns 14,949 shares of $25 each, out of a capital of 17,000 shares of $25 each, fully paid, in the Lanark Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company, Limited, which company holds 16 claims, of which 12 are Crown granted.

It also owns all the issued 10 per cent. cumulative preference shares of £1 each, and 154,993 ordinary shares of £1 each, out of 215,000 fully paid ordinary shares issued in the Sunshine, Limited, which company holds 9 claims in the Trout Lake Division.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

(*Submitted 18th December*, 1899.)

It will be seen from the statement of income and expenditure that the policy of strict economy, announced at the general meeting, 1897 and approved by shareholders in 1897 and 1898, has been strictly adhered to.

The chairman of the general meeting in 1898, estimated that the normal expenditure (exclusive of Directors' fees) on the present financial year—in which the company would first derive the full results of the economies effected by the re-organisation—would show a saving on the same expenditure in the year 1897-1898 of £2,381, and would amount to £2,926, less the contribution of the Sunshine Company £1,000, or £1,925 net.

These anticipations have been realized. The Balance Sheet shows that the total expenditure for 1898-9, exclusive of Directors' fees, has been £2,901, less the contribution of Sunshine, £1,000, or £1,901 net - being less than the estimate by £25.

LILLOOET, Etc. GOLD FIELDS CO.—Continued.

With the view of further reducing the expenditure during the current year, your directors determined not to fill up a casual vacancy hereinafter referred to, thus reducing their number to the minimum allowed by the articles of association.

Further, with one exception occasioned by death, none of your directors have drawn any fees whatever, either in your company or the Sunshine company since December, 1898, and have definitely waived the same.

The investments of the company, immediately realisable, are exactly the same as on September 30th, 1898.

The shareholders having received the Sunshine report (enclosed herewith), it is not necessary to dwell on the position and prospects of that mine, which are fully set forth in that report. This shows that the production has been suspended, although there was a considerable tonnage ready for stoping, the efforts of the company having been directed towards further developing, with the result that, after driving 878 ft. (McNeil cross-cut and No. 9 drive) the continuation in depth of the ore-body worked in the upper level has been found at the 283 ft. level, which is now being connected by an upraise to the old stopes. Once this connection has been made, and the upper levels are unwatered, it will be possible to work the mine on the 183 and 283 ft. levels, and at greater depth also, under conditions more favourable than last year.

Development work in the Sunshine portion of the property has led to the opening up of a promising ore-body which is now being explored in depth. The cost of these developments has so far been met from the Sunshine Company's own resources.

The properties written off in the balance sheet to an amount of £7,851 15s. 2d., are .—3 claims in the Trail Creek division; 2 claims in the Lillooet division; 1 claim in the Kamloops division.

With these exceptions there is nothing to relate in connection with the other properties of the company, to which the remarks contained in last year's report apply also this year.

The holding of the company in both Sunshine, Limited, and Lanark Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company has undergone no alteration since last report.

BALANCE SHEET.

(*Year ending 30th September*, 1899.)

Dr.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Capital authorised—						
300,000 shares of £1 each, fully paid....	300,000	0	0			

LILLOOET, Etc. GOLD FIELDS CO.—Continued.

To capital subscribed—			
250,000 shares of £1 each, fully paid		250,000	0 0
To Sundry creditors—			
London	480 3 9		
British Columbia.....	528 15 6		
		1,008	19 3
To directors' fees—			
Fees in suspense		89	7 2
		£251,098	6 5

Cr.

By cost of acquisition of mining properties and the amount expended on mining developments, less written off		142,396	8 6
By sundry investments at cost—			
Colonial Government Securities, English Corporation stock, and foreign Government stock.....		49,193	15 5
By sundry debtors—			
London.....	246 6 11		
British Columbia.....	16 5 5		
		262	12 4
By office furniture—			
London	301 7 11		
British Columbia	144 3 7		
		445	11 6
By cash balances—			
London bankers	473 10 1		
Petty cash.....	0 4 5		
British Columbia.....	101 17 11		
		575	12 5
By income and expenditure account—			
Balance as per last account.....	49,706 3 8		
Balance added for this year.....	8,518 2 7		
		58,224	6 3
		£251,098	6 5

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE ACCOUNT.

Dr.

To Expenditure in London, Paris, and British Columbia—			
General expenses, including rent, salaries, printing, and stationery, advertising, assaying, postages, &c.....	£2,041 7 6		
Travelling expenses	165 12 11		
Legal expenses.....	317 8 10		
Interest and exchange.....	27 13 4		
Office furniture, 10 per cent. written off...	50 3 9		
Cables and telegrams.....	79 19 7		
Audit fee	31 10 0		
Duty on share warrants in France.....	147 12 8		
		£2,901	8 7

LILLOOET, Etc. GOLD FIELDS CO.—Continued.

Directors' fees	£291 12 10	
" " in suspense	89 7 2	
		381 0 0
		£3,282 8 7
To Balance brought down		£666 7 5
Properties account—		
Amount written off		7,851 15 2
		£8,518 2 7

Cr.

By Dividends and interest on investments	£1592 11 2
" Sunshine fees	1,000 0 0
" Transfer and other fees	23 10 0
" Balance carried down	666 7 5
	£3,282 8 7
By Balance carried to Balance Sheet	£8,518 2 7
	£8,518 2 7

LONDON AND BRITISH COLUMBIA GOLD FIELDS, Limited.

Registered 7th March, 1899, and is a reconstruction of a company of the same name registered on the 16th of May, 1896. The Authorized Capital is £200,000, in £200,000 shares of £1 each. 140,000 shares have been issued and are fully paid. Under the reconstruction holders of ordinary and deferred shares in the old company were entitled, as of right, to an allotment of fully paid shares in the present company of £1 each, being at the rate of one new share for every ordinary share and 16 new shares for every deferred share held in the old company. Dividends paid by the old company: 20 per cent. on ordinary shares for 1897-8, paid 1s. per share on 4th March, 1898, and the balance in Dec., 1898, together with a distribution of 20,000 fully-paid Ymir Gold Mine Ltd. shares, 10,000 amongst ordinary shares and 10,000 amongst deferred. The first accounts of the old company, made up to the 30th September, 1897, showed a balance of £3,658 3s. 11d. to credit of profit and loss account. The receipts included £13,663 9s. 1d. in fully paid shares. The accounts to 30th September, 1898, (see MANUAL, 1899) submitted on the 22nd December, 1898, showed a balance of £88,462 15s. 3d. to credit of profit and loss account, after adding the balance forward; out of this the above cash and share distributions were made. Investments in various companies £140,612 10s.

LONDON AND B.C. GOLD FIELDS—Continued.

Directors:

Oliver Wethered, Chairman.
Arthur Johnstone Douglas. M. F. Armstrong. Arthur Fell.
Henry W. Foster. Richard Popkiss.

Head Office: E. R. Tasman, Secretary, 3 Laurence Pountney Hill, London, E.C.

CANADIAN OFFICE:

J. Roderick Robertson, General Manager, Nelson, B.C.; S. S. Fowler, E.M., Mining Engineer.

Formed to carry on the business of an exploration, prospecting, finance, and agency corporation in the Province of British Columbia or elsewhere. Various properties and interests in the Kootenay and other districts have been acquired and dealt with. The company holds shares in the Ymir Gold Mines, Limited; Whitewater Mines, Limited; Ruth Mines, Limited; Yukon, Gold Fields, Limited; and Pyramid Copper Syndicate, Limited. The properties now being owned and being developed comprise the Alma and Norfolk groups of claims, and the company also holds options on other properties.

DIRECTORS' REPORT, 1899.

(*Submitted 7th May, 1900.*)

The Directors submit their Annual Report and Statement of Accounts made up to the 31st December, 1899.

As explained at the Statutory Meeting held on 7th July last, the conversion of the Deferred Shares into Ordinary Shares necessitated the reconstruction of the Company, therefore the accounts now submitted date from the incorporation of the new Company (March 7th, 1899), and consequently cover a period of about 10 months only.

According to the reconstruction agreement the new Company took over the whole of the liabilities and assets of the old Company for 140,000 Shares. Included in these assets were the undistributed profits of the old Company which were absorbed in the capital of the new Company and this enabled the share assets taken over to be valued at a very low figure, thus affording an increased margin of profit upon future realization.

Owing to the miners' strike in British Columbia which continued from 1st June, 1899, to the middle of February last, work at the mines was seriously interrupted, and in some cases entirely suspended, and its consequent effect upon the London market made it imprudent for the Company to dispose of any but a very few of its share holdings; the Company has therefore

LONDON AND B.C. GOLD FIELDS—Continued.

not yet realized the benefits arising upon the low valuation of its share assets. However, as the strike is over and the miners have now returned to their work, it is confidently expected that the current year will more than make up for the set-back of last year.

The principal interests and properties held by the Company are as follows :—

REPRESENTED BY SHARES.

In The Ymir Gold Mines, Limited.
" The Whitewater Mines, Limited.
" The Enterprise (British Columbia) Mines, Limited.
" The Ruth Mines, Limited.
" The Yukon Goldfields, Limited.

MINING PROPERTIES OWNED.

The Alma Group of Claims adjoining the Ymir.
The Norfolk Claims (Boundary District).
The New York Claim " "

OPTIONS HELD ON MINING PROPERTIES.

The Cymric Group of Claims in East Kootenay.
The Mountain Belle Group of Claims,
AND
The Cascade Water Power and Light Company's Undertaking in the Boundary District.

THE YMIR GOLD MINES, LIMITED.

The anticipations of the value of this undertaking have been fully confirmed by extensive developments carried out, and the actual milling of the ore.

The accounts of the Ymir Company recently issued exhibit a profit of over £20,000, which has been derived from Milling operations during a period equivalent to only six months' continuous working while the expenditure covered 16 months.

The condition of the mine justifying additional stamps, arrangements have been made for extending the mill, bringing same up to 80 stamps, and and thus doubling its revenue-earning capacity.

From the latest information to hand it is expected that the full 80 stamp mill will shortly be running.

The company's interest in this mine is a very large one, and the shares appear in the accounts at the price at which they were taken over from the old company without having regard to the very much higher market price at which they at present stand.

LONDON AND B.C. GOLD FIELDS—Continued.

THE WHITEWATER MINES, LIMITED.

The value of this mine has been fully demonstrated by the large amount of ore opened up and the unbroken continuity of the vein throughout the property both in length and depth.

Although upon development the vein in places was found to vary in character such change has not appreciably diminished its value, the ore having become more widely disseminated through the vein filling instead of forming a comparatively narrow and compact body.

The returns in the past, however, have been disappointing, but this was due, firstly to the concentrating plant being inefficient in some of its minor details, causing considerable loss in the tailings, and secondly, to the cessation of all underground work at the mine during the miners' strike. From the same cause the mill was shut down for part of that period.

At the time the strike occurred the necessary alterations to the mill had been practically completed, and work was carried on for some time on low grade ore lying on the dumps.

The treatment of this ore was satisfactory in that it conclusively demonstrated the higher efficiency of the mill, the full benefit of which should be derived in the treatment of the richer ore blocked out.

Work at the mine was resumed in the middle of February, and early shipments of ore may be expected.

The company's holding in this mine is an important one, and is valued in the accounts at the cost price at which it was received from the old company. The present market price of the shares is, however, temporarily slightly lower.

THE ENTERPRISE (BRITISH COLUMBIA) MINES, LIMITED.

This is a largely developed silver-lead property consisting of about 96 acres and is situated on Ten Mile Creek, 8 miles from the east side of Slocan Lake, and considered to be one of the richest mines in British Columbia.

Mr. Kendall, late of Messrs. Bewick, Moreing & Co., carefully examined the property and in his report gives as his estimate of the profits that will accrue from the ore blocked out and in sight, the large amount of $445,000, or £89,000, which is practically confirmed by a later report dated 20th December, 1899, furnished by our engineer, Mr. Fowler.

Mr. Kendall in his report also states :—

"We have no hesitation in saying that with competent management, "even if the present method of working be continued the mine is worth "$1,000,000 (£200,000), and if certain improvements are made as suggested "that value would be increased."

The Enterprise (British Columbia) Mines, Limited, has acquired this

LONDON AND B.C. GOLD FIELDS—Continued.

property, having a capital of £150,000, of which £20,000 is set aside for working capital.

The property was purchased in April, 1899, but owing to the strike no miners could be procured until February of this year, precluding the possibility of realizing any of the ore blocked out in the mine. However, 735 tons of clean ore were in the bins at the time the property was acquired, and this was shipped, realizing $43,815, or £8,763, after deducting freight and smelting charges.

As the character of the ore blocked out is such that by means of hand sorting it can be shipped direct from the mine to the smelter concentrating plant becomes unnecessary, and it is important to know that from the commencement of work in February last to the end of March 355 tons of crude ore had been mined and were in course of shipment.

The company holds a considerable proportion of the shares in the Enterprise Company which are taken into the accounts at par.

THE RUTH MINES, LIMITED.

There is little further to report with regard to the condition of this property, as owing to the strike all mining operations since 1st June, 1899, were suspended.

We are informed, however, that the concentrating mill for dealing with the concentrating ore in the mine has been erected and that operations have now been resumed.

The company's interest in the Ruth Mines, Limited, remains the same as before reported, and the shares appear in the accounts at the price at which they were taken over from the old company.

THE YUKON GOLD FIELDS, LIMITED.

The conversion of the deferred shares of the Yukon Goldfields Company at the rate of eight ordinary shares for each deferred share has been successfully carried through.

That company has acquired a new property of great value called the Adams Hill United, which since its purchase has produced gold to the value of $166,600 (approximately £33,320).

Upon the conversion of the deferred shares a cash dividend of 20 per cent. was paid upon the ordinary shares of the original company. The equipment of the properties with the necessary extensive plant and machinery has now been completed enabling gold to be extracted all the year round. The company will now commence to reap the full benefit therefrom, and regular dividends are expected.

This company's holding in the Yukon Goldfields, Limited, which is now represented by ordinary shares is a considerable one, and although the

LONDON AND B.C. GOLD FIELDS—Continued.

market price of these shares is very considerably higher, they are taken into the accounts at their average cost price.

THE ALMA GROUP OF CLAIMS.

As the shareholders have been already informed only the necessary assessment work is being carried out upon this property until the position of the Ymir vein has been located upon it by the workings of the Ymir property. A 12 months' option to purchase the property has been given to the Ymir Company on mutually advantageous terms.

THE NORFOLK AND NEW YORK CLAIMS, BOUNDARY DISTRICT.

During the year the Norfolk group has been consolidated and rounded off by the acquisition of the New York claim adjoining.

Following the opening of the railway into this district, the development of these claims has been proceeded with since October last.

Surface cuts have proved the existence of several veins upon both the Norfolk and New York claims, but the underground work has not yet proceeded sufficiently far to enable the company's engineers to form a definite idea as to the ultimate value of the property.

THE CYMRIC GROUP OF CLAIMS.

This group consists of six claims situated about six miles from Kitchener Station on the Crow's Nest Pass system of the Canadian Pacific Railroad, and, in the opinion of the company's engineer, they have great possibilities of turning out to be of a most extensive character.

In consideration of the company having undertaken to exploit the property to a limited extent it obtains a two-thirds interest in the claims.

Work upon this property is now being proceeded with, but immediate results are not anticipated until the work has further advanced.

THE MOUNTAIN BELLE GROUP OF CLAIMS.

This consists of an extensive group of placer leases in the Similkameen district upon which the company has acquired a bond upon very advantageous terms. It is intended to commence active operations upon these leases during the spring of this year.

THE WASHINGTON AND SLOCAN BOY MINES AND PYRAMID COPPER SYNDICATE.

Work in connection with these undertakings having proved disappointing, they have been abandoned and the value of the company's interests written off in the accompanying accounts.

THE CASCADE WATER AND ELECTRICAL POWER UNDERTAKING.

This is an undertaking for utilizing the Cascade Water Falls of the Kettle River for the purpose of generating electrical power required by the

LONDON AND B.C. GOLD FIELDS—Continued.

mines, smelters and other industries throughout the Boundary District of British Columbia. Its principal features are :—

(1) The absence of engineering difficulties enabling the installation works to be carried out at a relatively low cost.

(2) The low price at which power can be generated and delivered as compared with steam power.

(3) The absence of possible competition by reason of the undertaking possessing the only waterfalls of any magnitude in the district.

(4) That owing to the large and extensive character of the mines in a district where both fuel and water are not plentiful cheap motive power is in particular demand, and will increase as time goes on,

(5) That the undertaking when complete will be in a position to generate and supply power at a price which will be much less than consumers themselves can produce it, while returning a large profit upon the undertaking.

The company has conditionally agreed to acquire the undertaking upon favourable terms, and has advanced the funds for construction works principally in connection with the dam which is practically completed.

The company made arrangements with Messrs. Kincaid, Waller, and Manville, electrical engineers, of 29, Great George street, Westminster, for a member of their firm to visit the district and report upon the undertaking. This report is already in the hands of the company, and deals most exhaustively with the subject in showing the large returns which may be expected from the undertaking when completed.

ACCOUNTS.

It will be seen from the accounts that the profit made during the period dealt with amounts to £27,256 1s. 0d., after writing off all expenditure in connection with options which have been abandoned.

The amount of £4,183 12s. 6d., under the heading of general expenditure in British Columbia, includes the engineering and local administration expenses in connection with the Ymir, Enterpise, and other companies, for which the amount of £1,608 6s. 8d. has been received.

The £2,040 for consulting engineers' fees represents principally the balance paid to Messrs. Bewick, Moreing & Co., in accordance with their agreement, which has now terminated.

DIVIDEND.

Out of the profit of £27,256 1s. the directors recommend the distribution of a dividend of 15 per cent. payable in fully paid shares in The Enterprise (British Columbia) Mines, Ltd.

LONDON AND B.C. GOLD FIELDS—Continued.

GENERAL.

It is interesting to note that the profit of £27,256 1s. is arrived at without taking into the accounts the increase in the value of the principal share assets of the company arising from the difference between their cost price (at which they appear in the accounts) and the present market prices.

The effect of this method of treatment of the company's assets is that an important reserve is created in the handsome margin of profit to be derived upon the realisation of the shares, which at the present market prices amounts to over £70,000.

The directors have pleasure in again congratulating the shareholders upon the satisfactory condition of the company's affairs, notwithstanding the past year has been one fraught with grave difficulties and the almost complete stoppage of work at most of the mines in which the company is interested, arising from the unfortunate miners' strike which continued during nearly the whole period covered by the accounts.

The directors also have pleasure in testifying to the able manner in which the company's interests have been guarded and served by Mr. J. Robertson, Manager, Mr. S. S. Fowler, chief engineer, and the local staff generally during the past year, to whose unremitting efforts the settlement of the labour dispute and the resumption of work is to a large extent due.

BALANCE SHEET.

31*st December*, 1899.

Dr.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To share capital—		
Authorised—200,000 shares of £1 each ..	200,000 0 0	
Subscribed and issued—		
140,000 shares issued as fully paid in terms of reconstruction agreement.....	140,000 0 0	
7 shares subscribed by signatories and fully paid.....	7 0 0	
140,007		140,007 0 0
To sundry creditors—		
British Columbia	8,705 4 7	
London.....	2,905 12 6	
		11,610 17 1
To Loan on Security		20,757 13 0
To Profit and Loss—		
Balance as per account		27,256 1 0
		199,631 11 1
To contingent liability for uncalled capital on shares held ..		£5,200 0 0

LONDON AND B.C. GOLD FIELDS—Continued.

Cr.

By shares in various companies.....			145,945 7 9
By mining claims and options (including development thereon to date), and water power works (at cost)			7,638 7 6
By Real estate and property, Nelson (at cost)			2,019 8 0
By office furniture and surveying instruments (British Columbia).....	288 4 5		
Less 20 per cent depreciation written off	57 12 10		
			230 11 7
By sundry debtors—			
On loan and open accounts.....			14,943 16 10
By bills receivable			15,327 14 11
By cash at bank and in hand.....			13,526 4 6
			199,631 11 1

Profit and Loss Account from the 7th March, 1899 (*the date of incorporation*), *to 31st December*, 1899.

Dr.

To prospecting and general expenses in London and British Columbia, including cost of properties abandoned.....			5,089 5 10
To general expenditure, British Columbia—			
Office rent and salaries	3,278 16 2		
Travelling expenses	467 6 6		
Cables, telegrams, and postage.....	96 0 10		
Printing and stationery.....	38 8 4		
General expenses.....	303 0 8		
			4,183 12 6
To reporting and consulting engineers' fees—			
London and British Columbia.....			2,040 0 0
To general expenditure, London—			
Directors' fees and managing director's salary.....	1,278 18 8		
Office rent and salaries	472 18 4		
Printing and stationery.....	145 4 8		
Advertising expenses	89 12 9		
Cables, telegrams and postages.....	62 2 2		
Audit fee	52 10 0		
Legal charges.....	28 14 0		
General expenses, including bank charges and cost of remittances.....	148 12 3		
			2,278 12 10

LONDON AND B.C. GOLD FIELDS—Continued.

To depreciation written off office furniture and surveying instruments in British Columbia	57	12	10
To Balance as per balance sheet	27,256	1	0
	£40,905	5	0

Cr.

By profit on property purchased and sold (received in fully paid shares)	31,166	19	2
By profit on shares sold	3,691	16	3
By dividends on investments	3,583	9	7
By fees earned for services rendered	1,608	6	8
By interest and sundry receipts	798	8	4
By transfer fees	56	5	0
	£40,905	5	0

LONDON AND VANCOUVER FINANCE AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, Limited.

Registered 12th January, 1897. Authorized Capital £100,250, in 100,000 ordinary shares of £1 each, and 5,000 deferred shares of 1s. each; 11,760 ordinary and all the deferred shares have been issued, the ordinary having 10s. per share called up and the deferred being issued credited as fully paid.

Directors:

Rt. Hon. Sir Edward Thornton, G.C.B., Chairman.
Col. E. C. C. Hartopp. | A. T. Nation.
H. W. Pelham Clinton. | F. C. D. Haggard.

Head Office: S. G. Bruff, Secretary, 54 Old Broad Street, London.

CANADIAN OFFICE:
A. St. George Hammersley, Vancouver, B.C.
A. H. Bromley, Mine Manager.

Formed to adopt an agreement made 7th January, 1897, with the Mercantile Company, Limited, and to carry on business as financiers, promoters, bankers, underwriters, etc.; also to acquire and deal with mining properties. At date of report the company owned or controlled an interest in some thirty-four mineral claims in East Kootenay, Slocan, Harrison Lake, West Kootenay and Trout Lake, and was developing the Blue Bells claim on Frederick Arm and the Copper Canon, Chemaine, Vancouver Island.

LONDON & VANCOUVER—Continued.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

(*Submitted 28th December, 1899.*)

The directors beg to submit the Audited Statement of Accounts from the 12th January, 1898, to the 31st October, 1899.

The directors desire to give particulars of the progress of the company since the Shareholders' meeting held here on the 31st of October, 1898.

As stated at that meeting, it was absolutely necessary that further working capital should be provided in order to carry on the development of the company's properties.

A copy of the proceedings at the above-mentioned meeting was forwarded to each shareholder, together with a letter from the Secretary, accompanied by a form of application for shares. The appeal to shareholders, however, only resulted in a few shares being taken up, thus providing the company with a sum which was totally inadequate for the required purposes. This being the case, the directors, having carefully considered the situation, came to the conclusion that the only course to be pursued was that which they have now carried out, viz., of disposing of the various mining interests to the best possible advantage.

As stated at the Shareholders' meeting, these interests comprised various claims partially developed, and several mines on which a considerable amount of development work has been carried out. The claims necessitated a small amount of assessment work being done annually, but the mines on which options were held entailed liabilities to form companies, to take over the properties, and furnish them with a considerable amount of working capital, in addition to which the purchase money due to the vendors had to be provided.

In addition to the above the company held a considerable interest in a railway and navigation company, formed to take over the Nelson and Bedlington Railway Charter, which had been acquired from this company, and also an interest in a company which purchased from this company the Fort Steele and Golden Railway Charter.

The directors have decided that it was not necessary to dispose of the shares above referred to, as there is no liability attached to them.

It was, however, obviously desirable that the liabilities of this company in respect of the mining claims should be taken over by another company with resources, and arrangements have been made to bring about the desired result. The various mining claims and all rights attached thereto, including the two properties on which a considerable amount of development work has been done, have been disposed of for £1,000 in cash and three tenths of the share capital of a company to be formed by the purchaser, after first deducting for working capital £25,000. The above shares are not available

LONDON & VANCOUVER—Continued.

for distribution or otherwise for a period of nearly one year, by which time the directors hope that they may be of value.

The directors much regret that the shareholders did not see their way to provide further capital in response to their appeal, but in view of this fact they are pleased to have been able to make arrangements which will no doubt be considered satisfactory.

BALANCE SHEET, OCTOBER 31ST, 1899.

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Authorised Capital—		
100,000 Ordinary Shares of £1 each.....	100,000 0 0	
5,000 Deferred Shares of 1s. each.....	250 0 0	
	100,250 0 0	
To Subscribed and Issued—		
12,660 Ordinary Shares, fully called up...	12,660 0 0	
5,000 Deferred Shares allotted as fully paid	250 0 0	
		12,910 0 0
To Loan Account—		
Secured by Deposit of Debenture, as per contra.....		800 0 0
To Provision for Outstanding Charges.....		150 0 0
To Sundry Creditors		873 18 10
		£14,733 18 10

PROPERTY AND ASSETS.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Expenditure on Mining Claims and Properties, including cost of Development, &c , as per last Balance Sheet	4,466 18 1	
Expenditure since	5,883 5 3	
	10,350 3 4	
Less—		
Cash received in part payment of Purchase Money on Sale of Mining Properties, &c.	1,800 0 0	
		8,550 3 4
By Cash—		
London	561 4 6	
British Columbia	3 14 11	
		564 19 5

LONDON & VANCOUVER—Continued.

By Investments at Cost and Interest accrued on same, including Debenture deposited against Loan, as per contra			2,116 13 4
By Amount remitted to British Columbia, for which no account has yet been received			100 0 0
By Profit and Loss Account—			
Balance			3,402 2 9
			£14,733 18 10

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT, 12TH JANUARY, 1898, TO 31ST OCTOBER, 1899.

DR.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To London Expenses—		
Office Rent and Salaries	321 7 2	
Directors' Fees, paid or accrued	725 8 0	
Legal Expenses	60 4 0	
Audit Fees, January, 1897, to October, 1899	69 7 0	
Cables	43 12 10	
Printing and Stationery	26 17 0	
Income Tax	22 9 2	
Petty Expenses	9 13 10	
		1,278 19 0
To British Columbian Expenses—		
Salaries	1,529 5 7	
General Expenses, including Cables and Postage, Printing and Stationery, Travelling Expenses and Sundries	413 15 3	
		1,943 0 10
To Additional Expenditure in connection with Acquisition and Sale of Railway Charters.		233 18 3
To Expenditure in connection with formation of proposed Smelting Company		146 14 6
To Difference in Exchange		1 16 10
		£3,604 9 5

		£ s. d.
1898		
March 21.	To Dividend paid	1,176 0 0
1899.		
Oct. 31.	To Balance brought down	3,584 4 10
		£4,760 4 10

LONDON & VANCOUVER—Continued.

CR.

	£	s.	d.
By Interest (Balance of Account).....	20	4	7
By Balance carried down.....	3,584	4	10
	£3,604	9	5

1898.		£	s.	d.
Jan. 11.	By Balance of last Account.....	1,358	2	1
1899.				
Oct. 31.	By Balance to Balance-Sheet.....	3,402	2	9
		£4,760	4	10

MAJESTIC GOLD MINING CO., Limited.

Authorized Capital, $1,500,000, in shares of $1.00.

Officers:

S. H. C. Miner, President. | George W. Wooster, Treasurer.
Jay P. Graves, Vice-President. | A. L. White, Secretary.

Directors:

S. H. C. Miner. Chas. T. Smith. H. E. McIntosh. Jay P. Graves. A. L. White, all of Montreal; J. F. Hemenway, Greenwood, B C., and W. Yolen Williams, of Rossland, B.C.

Mine Office: Central Camp, Kettle River District, B.C.

Head Office: 60 Canada Life Building, Montreal.

Owns and is developing the Lexington, City of Denver, City of Montreal and Oregon Fraction mineral claims, located at Central Camp, Kettle River Mining Division.

About 1,000 feet of tunnel and drift work has been done upon the Lexington claim, opening up the ore body at a depth of about 150 feet, and which appears to be the same formation as that of the City of Paris, the adjoining property, from which regular shipments are being made to the smelter. About 300 tons of shipping ore has been taken out during the course of the above development work, but during the coming summer it is intended to confine all efforts to opening up the ore body, so that stoping may be carried on rapidly and economically next fall, when it is hoped shipments will be made by rail direct from the Camp. The C. P. R. has surveyed a branch into the properties.

McDOUGALL & CO.

Estate late John McDougall.

Head Office: Imperial Building, Place d'Armes Square, Montreal.

Works: Drummondville, Que.

Own an extensive area of bog iron ore territory, and operate a charcoal furnace plant, at Drummondville, Que. Two furnace stacks, both built of stone, 35 ft. high; capacity about 6 tons per day each. At present the whole of the output is used in the manufacture of car wheels at the company's works in Montreal.

MIKADO GOLD MINING CO., Limited.

Registered 15th July, 1896. Authorized Capital, £45,000, in shares of £1 each; all of which have been issued and are fully paid (including 30,000 credited as paid). The accounts to the 31st December, 1899, submitted on the 27th April, 1900, showed a credit to profit and loss account of £4,185 17s. 2d. On the 28th April, 1900, a dividend of 5 per cent. on the capital was paid to shareholders registered on the 19th April.

Directors:

James Reid, Chairman.
Col. Engledue. A. J. Webber. H. L. Mather.

Head Office: C. F. MacNicol, Secretary, 79 Gracechurch St., London, E.C.

Mines Office: Mikado Mine, via Rat Portage, Ont.

Formed to adopt and carry into effect an agreement made between the South African General Development Syndicate, Limited, of the one part, and the Mikado Gold Mining Company, and to carry on mining in the Districts of Rainy River, Thunder Bay, and Algoma, Province of Ontario. At date, owns and operates mining locations D 147, 148, 149, 200 and 201, comprising respectively, 40, 46, 15, 72 and 114 acres at Shoal Lake, Lake of the Woods, Ontario, on which is situated the Mikado gold mine worked by the company. Vein worked averages 8 feet; equipped with 20 stamp battery (steam) and suitable mining plant. The purchase consideration for the claims D 147, D 148 and D 149, containing about 100 acres, was £30,000, in fully paid shares. The company was promoted by the vendors, the South African General Development Syndicate, Limited.

MIKADO GOLD MINING CO.—Continued.

Official returns of the bullion produced by the company since 1st January, 1898, to 30th April, 1900, are as follows:—

OUTPUT 1898.

January	462 oz.	August	265 oz.
February	550 "	September	134 "
March	730 "	October	227 "
April	444 "	November	250 "
May	169 "		74 " cyanide.
June	240 "	December	393 "
July	251 "		74 " cyanide.

OUTPUT 1899.

		From cyanide.		From cyanide.
January	407 oz.	143 oz.	July 372 oz.	253 oz.
February	316 "	100 "	August 451 "	324 "
March	236 "	175 "	September 557 "	329 "
April	334 "	142 "	October 657 "	203 "
May	313 "	148 "	November 658 "	214 "
June	288 "	304 "	December 691 "	273 "

OUTPUT 1900.

		From cyanide.		From cyanide.
January	655 oz.	299 oz.	March 697 oz.	221 oz.
February	621 "	179 "	April 607 "	287 "

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

(*For the two years and three months ended 31st December, 1899, submitted 27th April, 1900.*)

Since the last general meeting, and more especially since May, 1899, when the new managers took charge, great progress has been made, and extensive developments have been carried out on the property.

The mine (No. 1 vein) has been opened up to a depth of over 300 feet, and a large body of good payable ore has been developed ready for stoping, as will be seen from the Managers' report, which it is hoped every shareholder will carefully read.

No. 1 vein only is being worked at present, as there is more than sufficient pay ore there quite handy for the mill to keep the 20 stamps going for many years. The Managers claim that in the portion of the vein south of the shaft there are 1,230,000 tons of ore, and there must be almost an equal tonnage under the lake to the north of the shaft which can be easily and profitably worked, commencing at a depth of 300 feet.

On No. 2 vein considerable exploration work has been done, the shaft is down 190 feet, and a considerable distance has been driven at that level with

MIKADO GOLD MINING CO.—Continued.

satisfactory results. Some of the richest ore ever found in the district has been met with in this vein. It may be desirable later on to turn this portion of the property into a separate company.

Exploratory work on other parts of the property has produced encouraging results.

It may be pointed out that, owing to the very small amount of working capital originally provided, the bulk of the cost of developments, exploratory work, buildings, machinery, &c., has been paid out of the gold produced from the mine. Had there been sufficient working capital to have paid for these items in the first instance, the mine would have been paying handsome dividends long ere this.

Since the crushing commenced, 27,378 tons have been treated producing 14,334 ozs. of gold, besides £5,771 recovered from 9,457 tons of tailings.

It will be interesting to note the marked improvement in the Monthly returns and in the ore values since the new Managers took charge, as seen by the result of the last twelve months' work.

1899	Crushed tons of 2,240 lbs.	Yielding ounces of Gold.	From Cyanide.	Estimated profit.
April	893	334	£275	.....
May	982	313	280	.....
June	759	288	611	.....
July	982	372	267	.....
August	982	451	460	.....
September	982	557	475	£1,000
October	982	657	353	1,050
November	848	658	270	1,000
December	848	691	465	1,300
1900.				
January	982	655	547	1,700
February	893	621	320	1,500
March	1,027	697	395	1,500

From the explorations made on the property and developments in the mine extending to thousands of feet of driving, sinking, cross-cutting, &c., the Board have no longer any doubt about its great and permanent value, and that the prospects for the future are most satisfactory, as, besides the other valuable portions of the property, you have a proved and well equipped mine.

In the opinion of the Board, the time has almost arrived for the shareholders to consider the advisability of working the mine on a much larger

MIKADO GOLD MINING CO.—Continued.

scale. There is no doubt that if the output were doubled a profit of £3,000 to £4,000 per month might be earned as, with 20 or 30 additional stamps, the surface expenses would not be materially increased.

To carry out this, it will be necessary to re-arrange the capital of the company and fix it at a sum more in keeping with the value of the property, and further working capital would have to be provided to carry out the necessary additions.

The Directors wish to put on record their unqualified satisfaction with the manner the new managers and local director have carried on the work since they took office, more especially as they had great difficulties to contend with owing to the chaotic state the property was left in by the previous manager.

A dividend of five per cent., free of income tax, on the paid-up capital is recommended to be paid.

No. Level.	N. or S.	Driven.	Average Width Reef.	Assay Value over Reef.	Tons of Reef Development.
I.	N.	165 ft.	12 in.	$7.00	500
II.	"	170 "	12 "	4.00	500
IV.	"	421 "	18 "	5.00	6,315
I.	S.	195 "	18 "	8.00	600
II.	"	596 "	18 "	8 00	4,000
III.	"	268 "	4 ft.	15.00	2,774
IV.	"	601 "	2 "	9.00	10,480
V.	"	50 "	4 "	15.00	1,500
		2,466 ft.	2 ft.	$10.40	26,669

ESTIMATED TONNAGE OF ORE IN MINE—

No. 1 Reef S., 1,230,000 tons, average value $10.00 per ton.

BALANCE SHEET.

As at 31st December, 1899.

LIABILITIES.

	£ s. d.	£ s d.
To capital authorised—		
45,000 shares of £1 each.....	45,000 0 0	
To capital issued—		
39,207 shares fully paid.....		39,207 0 0
5,793 shares, 15s. called up.....	4,344 15 0	
Less calls unpaid (since paid).....	299 10 0	
		4,045 5 0
		43,252 5 0

MIKADO GOLD MINING CO.—Continued.

To loan account				4,080	0	0
To sundry creditors, Canada				1,339	19	9
To " " London				790	16	7
To exchange				85	1	7
To profit and loss account—						
Balance as per last account	2,663	18	5			
Add profit for present period from profit and loss account	4,185	17	2			
				6,849	15	7
				£56,397	18	6

ASSETS.

By property				30,250	2	10
" Mine development account				13,565	7	2
" Machinery and plant				5,459	16	9
" Cyanide construction				1,400	19	9
" Assay plant				146	5	11
" Buildings				2,327	6	8
" Steamer				505	6	5
" Live stock and vehicles				118	14	3
" Office furniture and stationery				99	16	6
" Fuel, stock in hand				1,233	0	2
" Cash at bank, Canada	1,295	6	8			
" Ditto (petty) ditto	0	14	11			
	1,296	1	7			
Less overdraft, London	4	19	6			
				1,291	2	1
				£56,397	18	6

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE TWO YEARS AND ONE QUARTER ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1899.

DR.

	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
To Expenditure in Canada—						
Mining	17,131	2	9			
Milling	5,734	8	9			
Cyanide Works	2,538	4	11			
Hauling and Pumping	2,839	7	8			
Fuel	2,220	7	4			
General Construction	2,010	19	5			
Lighting	21	3	8			
Steamer and Navigation	461	11	8			
Teaming	154	7	3			

MIKADO GOLD MINING CO.—Continued.

General Charges, &c.	1,172 12 3		
Salaries	1,840 1 11		
Travelling Expenses	188 17 0		
Stationery	7 18 5		
Outstanding Accounts	1,339 19 9		
		37,661 2 9	
Less Amounts Debited to Mine Development Account		9,382 4 7	
		28,278 18 2	
To Depreciation Account—			
Machinery Plant	1,940 1 2		
Cyanide Plant	155 13 3		
Assay Plant	16 5 1		
Buildings	1,877 17 9		
Steamers	108 5 5		
Live Stock & Vehicles	67 16 1		
Office Furniture	33 7 0		
		4,199 5 9	
To Expenditure in London—			
Directors Fees for 27 months	1,462 10 0		
Canadian Director's Fee for 6 months	75 0 0		
Office and Secretarial Account	589 6 9		
Legal Charges, Auditor's Fee, &c.	166 19 2		
Travelling Expenses	145 0 0		
Stationery, &c.	78 10 4		
Interest on Loans	381 6 10		
Income Tax	123 17 8		
		3,022 10 9	
To Net Profit to Balance-Sheet		4,185 17 2	
		£39,686 11 10	

Cr.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Receipts in Canada—		
Sale of Bullion		
Milling	34,315 1 8	
Cyanide	4,510 15 1	
		38,825 16 9
Store Account		712 9 0
Rent Account		100 5 6
By Receipts in London—		
Commissions		48 0 7
		£39,686 11 10

MILLER CREEK MINING COMPANY, Limited.

Incorporated under the laws of the State of Washington, and registered in British Columbia 23rd February, 1897. Authorised Capital, $1,000,000, in shares of $1.00.

Officers:

C. H. Thompson, President. C. R. Brown, Treasurer.
Harry C. Bell, Secretary.

Directors:

J. M. Armstrong, C. H. Thompson, C. R. Brown, H. C. Bell, F. A. Davis, Hon. W. B. Heyburn, Hon. W. C. Jones.

Head Office: 401-402 Hyde Block, Spokane, Wash.

CANADIAN OFFICES:
E. M. Sandilands, Agent, Sandon, B.C.

Owns and is developing four claims: The Sampson, I.X.L., New Springfield, and Wonderful Fraction, comprising in all about 150 acres of mineral land directly adjoining the Wonderful Group Mining Company's property in the Slocan District, British Columbia. Several carloads of ore have been shipped, returns yielding 113 oz. silver and 70 per cent. lead. Over 1500 ft. of development work done to date.

MINERAL PRODUCTS CO.

Organised under the Laws of the State of New York, 1897.

Directors:

Hon. F. C. Sayles, Pawntucket, R.I.
F. C. Sayles, Jr., Providence. Dr. E. F. Ward, New York.

Officers:

Russell P. Hoyt, General Manager. Fritz Gleim, Superintendent.

Head Office: Hon. F. C. Sayles, President, 304, Banigan Building, Providence, R.I.

CANADIAN OFFICE:
Moncton, N.B.

Owns and is operating an extensive manganese property comprising 3,000 acres of Wad ore in Albert and Westmoreland counties, and 2,000 acres of hard ore in Kings and Albert counties, Province of New Brunswick. 50 persons employed. The company operates a calcining plant at Hillsboro.

MINES CONTRACT AND INVESTIGATION CO. OF TORONTO, Limited.

Incorporated 12th May, 1899. Authorised capital $1,000,000 in shares of $5.

Directors :

J. W. Cheeseworth, President.
J. T. B. Rowell. G. H. Sackman. F. A. Schmietendorf. S. N. Robinson.

Head Office : Henry Read, Sec.-Treas., Canada Life Building, Toronto, Ont.

Formed to carry on the business of mining, milling, and development work, buying or selling stocks, examining and reporting on mining properties, surveying, engineering, auditing, &c.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

At the annual meeting of the above company, February 7th, 1900, the following report was submitted :—

Of the capital stock (£100,000) issued at par and subject to call, 7,845 shares had been offered, all of which were readily taken up, and the first call thereon paid in, leaving in the treasury a balance of 12,155 shares, out of which it is proposed to issue a further number of 6,000 shares, for which issue arrangements are now being made in England. The balance of the shares, 6,155 in number, will remain in the treasury until the further operations of the company require their conversion into cash.

The company has acquired thirty mineral locations in the Lake of the Woods district, all of which have been examined and reported on, and are known to contain mineral bearing veins of varying richness and extent. On one of them, the Adaline mine, situated in the centre of the gold district, a shaft has been sunk to a depth of fifty feet, showing an average assay value of about $12 per ton on a vein over 15 feet wide.

Additionally the company purposes increasing its holdings, and has already options on mineral lands in the province of Ontario, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, the Atlin district, Newfoundland, and the United States.

A permanent camp has been established in Clytie Bay, consisting of substantially built boarding and sleeping shanties, with office, and has stored ready for the resumption of work in the spring a full camp outfit, tools, and equipment sufficient for the operations and needs of a crew of twenty-five men.

The water front owned by the company on Clytie Bay is admirably situated for the erection of a stamp mill and reduction plant, and it is estimated by Mr. L. Banbury, mining engineer, of London, England, that the locations in the vicinity, if properly developed, would within five years produce a sufficiency of ore to keep a 200 stamp mill running day and night.

MINES CONTRACT AND INVESTIGATION CO.—Continued.

The accounts submitted showed the company to be free from any debt or liability whatsoever, and the properties held by it, as valued by a competent independent authority at $100,000, a very conservative estimate when it is considered that every location held by it has gold-bearing veins, some of them stripped and traced for varying distances across the locations, and in many instances, other than those specially mentioned, showing excellent assay results.

The company has since completed the terms of a contract with the French Creek mining company (capital $2,000,000) and Columbia Hydraulic Mining Co., (capital $100,000) represented by leading American capitalists. These mines are well equipped, having, on the advice of leading mining authorities, installed plant consisting, in the case of the Columbia Company's claims, $35,000, and the French Creek claims $120,000 for plant alone, while the cost of labour, &c., connected with the erecting of these plants will bring the total cost to over $250,000. The Mines Contract and Investigation Company has also acquired from the British Columbia owners the Revelstoke, Vancouver, and Victoria claims on French creek, near the other claims mentioned, and also the town site La Porte 45 miles north of Revelstoke and at the head of steamboat navigation on the Columbia river, a site bound to become of importance as a mining and lumbering centre. The deal involves upwards of $2,500,000 of property."

MINNESOTA SILVER MINING CO., Limited.

Registered in British Columbia, 24th August, 1894. Authorised capital, $1,000,000.

Officers :

W. H. Yawkey, President. P. J. Hickey, General Manager.

CANADIAN OFFICE :
Sandon, B.C.

Owns the Ivanhoe, Elgin, Bendigo, Morning, Great Eastern, Tom Bowling, Admiral Nelson, Transit, and Big Kariawha mineral claims, situated on the summit of the ridge between South Fork of Carpenter Creek and Four Mile Creek, two miles S.E. of the town of Sandon, British Columbia. The development of the company has been carried ou in a very extensive scale, and the property is thorougnly developed and immense ore bodies blocked out in the mine. There is over 1½ miles of development work on the Ivanhoe and Elgin mineral claims alone. The company is now erecting a tramway with a carrying capacity of fifteen tons per hour, and also has in course of construction a concentrator, the capacity of which

MINNESOTA SILVER MINING CO.—Continued.

will exceed one hundred and fifty tons per day. The estimated cost of plant now in course of construction is $75,000. The company has on the dumps at the mine sufficient concentrating ore of a high grade to keep concentrator in operation for at least six months, as well as a large quantity of clean shipping ore.

MIOCENE GRAVEL MINING CO. OF CARIBOO. Limited.

Incorporated in British Columbia, 20th January, 1897. Authorized Capital, $300,000, in shares of $10.00 each.

Directors :

Gordon Drysdale, President.
R. H. Campbell. F. J. Coulthard. Gordon Drysdale.
R. H. Campbell, Manager. F. J. Coulthard, Sec. D. Drysdale, Treas.

Mines Office : R. H. Campbell, Harper Camp, Cariboo District, British Columbia.

Head Office : New Westminster, B.C.

Formed to acquire the placer mining claims in the Quesnelle Mining Division of the Province of British Columbia, known as the Diamond, the Cyclone, the Harper Lake, the Beaver Lake, the Mountain Tip, the Slide, the Capitol, El Capitan, the Junction, the Beaver Dam and the Lava Point; and also to acquire by gift, preemption, purchase, exchange or any other lawful means, any other placer mining claims or mineral claims or leases or other mining property in the Province of British Columbia.

Reporting under date of 4th June, 1900, Mr. Campbell writes :—

"The shaft sunk in 1897-8 to a depth of 400 feet proved to be on the north rim of the channel, the rock pitching at the rate of 30 degrees. The gravel at this depth was found to be a very uniform wash, composed principally of quartz, containing fine gold from top to bottom, with coarser gold on the pitch of the rim.

The depth of the channel proved a surprise. Our plant and the size of this shaft, a two compartment of 4 x 4 each, being entirely too small for this great depth, it was decided to enlarge the plant and sink a new three compartment working shaft, nearer the centre of the channel. A site was selected about 1,500 feet from the old shaft, and during the winter of 1898 and 1899, the shaft house 100 feet by 65 feet was erected, with a gallows frame 40 feet high, and the sinking of the three compartment shaft, 4 x 5 each, begun.

MIOCENE GRAVEL MINING CO.—Continued.

In October, 1899, at a depth of 490 feet, all in ancient channel gravel, the bedrock was reached, and found to be still dipping at an angle of about 15 degrees. The gravel in this shaft was found to be similar to that in the old shaft and prospected better and more regularly, though not in paying quantities, nor do we expect it in paying quantities until the bottom of the main channel is reached. The shaft is now being sunk in the bedrock, and at 550 feet, we intend to drive off for the channel hoping to catch the bottom. We expect to reach it some time next month (July).

In sinking this shaft, large quantities of water were encountered, first flow being at 110 foot level, where a loose stratum of gravel was encountered, which gave us a flow of 400 gallons per minute. We cut out a station at the 140 foot level, caught up the water and pumped from this point to the surface, using a special duplex Knowles steam pump, with a capacity of 400 gallons per minute.

We then continued sinking without any further increase of water until the 200 foot level was reached, where we had an increase of 300 gallons per minute. In the meantime, the water at 140 foot station had diminished about 75 per cent., leaving us about 400 gallons per minute in all to handle.

At this point two large Knowles sinking pumps, with a capacity of 400 gallons each per minute, weighing two and a half tons each were placed in the shaft, and sinking resumed until we reached the 250 foot level where a 12 x 16 foot station was cut out, in which large tanks were built, the water all caught up and turned into them.

At this station, two large Worthington compound steam pumps, with a capacity of 500 gallons per minute each, weighing about 8,000 lbs. each were placed. One of these pumps handled all the water (which varied from 450 to 600 gallons per minute) from the station to the surface through an eight inch water column. The other pump was kept in readiness as an auxiliary to relieve the other in case of needed repairs.

Sinking was then resumed, the two large sinking pumps being used to pump the water from the bottom up to the 250 foot station. In sinking this lower section of the shaft considerable increase of water was encountered at times, but the water in the upper portion of the shaft diminished in about the same proportion until bedrock was reached. A few sandstreaks were encountered, which at first gave considerable increase of water, but when bedrock was reached, the water began to grow less.

Notwithstanding work was suspended for four months during last winter and the shaft standing full of water until unwatered one month ago, we now have less than 300 gallons per minute, and it is diminishing daily.

The plant now consists of a shaft house 70 x 100 feet, four Standard boilers aggregating 225 horse power, a steam hoist, four sinking pumps, four station pumps, electric lighting plant, which lights the shaft and works, and a saw-mill for cutting lumber and timber.

MIOCENE GRAVEL MINING CO.—Continued

The shaft is timbered with 8 x 8 sawn square sets and lagged tight with 2 inch sawn lagging, all from excellent fir timber from surface to bedrock. In bedrock, 10 x 10 sawn square sets are being used on account of the swelling nature of the rock.

The total outlay to date has been $150,000. We expect to determine the value of the property within the next two or three months.

Indications are all that we could wish, but the channel being so much larger and deeper than first anticipated, it has taken a great deal more time and money than we at first expected.

However, we do not look upon this as a bad feature, and we expect to find the bottom pay stratum correspondingly large.

If the entire deposit could be worked by the hydraulic process, it would be the largest proposition of that kind in existence, but unfortunately, one and only one, of the principal requisites necessary for hydraulicing, is absent, viz., the dump or outlet for the disposition of the washed material. The enormous deposit containing sufficient gold, its susceptibility for hydraulicing and the abundance of water at hand, make the conditions extraordinarily favorable for hydraulicing if an outlet could be had. As it is, it must be a drift mine if anything."

MODSTOCK MINING CO., Limited.

Incorporated October 9th, 1896. Authorized Capital, $300,000, in shares of $100.00.

Directors:

R. Dickson, Antigonish, N.S., President.
Hon. F. P. Thompson, Fredericton, N.B., Managing Director.
Williard Kitchen, Fredericton, N.B. W. Whitehead, Fredericton, N.B.
Robert Black, Sackville, N.S.

Head Office: C. E. Harris, Secretary, Antigonish, N.S.

Mines Office: G. F. MacNaughton, Forest Hill, Guysboro County, Nova Scotia.

Owns and operates 57 gold areas at Forest Hill, Stormont District, Province of Nova Scotia. Equipped with 10-stamp battery; weight stamps, 850 lbs.; drop, 93 p.m.; and suitable mining plant. The output of the mine during the past three years has been: 1895, 1,676 tons rock crushed, (six months' working), yielding 998 ozs. 4 dwt.; 1896, 3,580 tons of rock crushed, yielding 1,854 ozs.; 1897, 3,884 tons crushed, yielding 2,214 ozs. 11 dwt.; 1898, 4,076 tons yielded 2,631 ozs. 3 dwt.

The present owners, who acquired the property from a company of the same name, on 1st November, 1898, have considerably extended the underground development of the property since taking possession.

MOLLY GIBSON MINING COMPANY, Limited.

Authorized Capital, $2,000,000, in shares of a par value of $1.00.

Officers:

Lt.-Col. S. W. Ray, Port Arthur, President.
R. H. Pope, M.P., Cookshire, Vice-President.
H. A. McKibbon, Port Arthur, Secretary-Treasurer.

Directors:

Hon. F. Peters.
George Kidd.
Bruce White.
C. H. Nutter.
Hon. Hugh J. Macdonald, M.L.A.
R. H. Pope, M.P.
C. A. French.
W. H. Fuller.
Lieut.-Col. Ray.

Head Office: B. White, Mine Manager, Nelson, B.C.

This company owns and is developing the Molly Gibson property, consisting of three full claims and four fractional claims, and comprising an area of 52½ acres and situated on the headwaters of KoKanee Creek, near the divide between Nelson and Slocan Mining Divisions, and about 12 miles from Nelson, British Columbia.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

(Dated 19th February, 1900.)

The total development is as follows:

No. 1 Tunnel 115 feet.
No. 2 Tunnel 288 feet.
No. 3 Tunnel 124 feet.
No. 4 Tunnel 839 feet.

By Mr. White's letter of 1st February you will observe we have struck ore in what he terms "the abandoned workings in No. 4 tunnel."

In order that you may understand this remark, I wish to explain that we started No. 4 tunnel on what we call the "Aspen" vein. After driving 215 feet and opening up a fine ore chute we crosscut 69 feet to a parallel vein, which we term the "Florence" vein, and on this we have driven 624 feet. This part of No. 4 and all of 1, 2, and 3, are all on the "Florence" vein, and we have excellent ore in them all.

Recently we continued working on the "Aspen" vein, and almost immediately encountered ore, which may be another chute, and it is this which Mr. White terms "the most remarkable strike we have made in a long time."

MOLLY GIBSON MINING CO.—Continued.

No. 2 is 100 feet below No. 1, and we have good shipping ore in each.

No. 4 is over 300 feet below No. 3, and we are making an upraise to connect them. When this is completed, we can increase the number of men we have stoping and thereby very materially increase the output.

The Molly Gibson gives promise of becoming a very large mine. We have at present between 12,000 and 20,000 tons of ore in sight. This winter we shall ship between 1,000 and 1,500 tons of ore unless the want of snow prevents. Had the upraise between tunnels 3 and 4 been completed we could have shipped a much greater amount.

An excellent wagon road has been constructed at a cost of over $15,000.

Altogether the Molly Gibson is in a most prosperous condition.

It is not expected that the labor troubles will affect us in the development, although we would much like to see the eight-hour law repealed and the whole labor trouble adjusted.

The ore is shipped to the Nelson smelter L, and should it close we shall send to some of the American smelters, or hold the ore on our wharf until later.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

(*For the year ending December* 31, 1899.)

Mining Account—		
Wages	$7,996 85	
Tools and Machinery	1,883 53	
Mining Timbers and Wood	808 00	
Explosives	823 85	
Candles	133 70	
Packing and Hauling	913 92	
		$12,559 85
Sorting Ore—		
Wages	1,907 00	
Rawhiding and Hauling Ore	1,042 29	
Ore Sacks and Twine	281 29	
		3,230 58
Buildings—		
Wages	411 00	
Packing and Hauling	83 42	
Lumber	85 97	
Supplies	14 15	
		655 24

MOLLY GIBSON MINING CO.—Continued.

Expenses—		
Sundry	365 68	
Management	1,450 00	
		1,815 68
Assaying		60 70
Mining Claims		3,310 50
Horses, Wages, etc.		1,101 15
Development Work		1,495 50
General Equipment		62 20
Insurance		328 00
Lumber		216 14
Office Expenses, including Mr. Peters' office at Victoria		187 55
Surveying		217 00
Taxes		19 68
Interest		134 02
Mess House—		
Supplies	3,525 80	
Wages	569 50	
Packing and Hauling	662 66	
	4,757 96	
By Deductions for Board	126 50	
		4,631 46
Wagon Road—		
Advances on account of Contract	7,280 00	
Wages	7,176 14	
Surveying	300 58	
Supplies, Powder, Tools, etc.	1,139 37	
" Mess House	941 35	
By Deductions for Board	1,809 66	
		15,027 78
Work on Trails		184 43
Building Wharf		359 37
Jan. 1st. to Balance		1,871 83
Dec. 31st. "		1,024 44
		$43,733 44

MONTREAL BOUNDARY CREEK MINING CO., Limited.

Incorporated under the Laws of New Brunswick, 1899. Authorised capital, $200,000,000, divided into 2,000,000 shares of $1.00.

Directors:

Hon. A. W. Ogilvie. W. L. Hogg. Hon. Richard Turner. James G. Ross. T. W. Horn. Herman Young.

Head Office: 47 St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal.

Formed to acquire and work the Sunset, Crown Silver, C.O.D., and Florence Fraction, a cluster of four mining locations adjoining each other, and located in Deadwood camp, Boundary Creek district, and distant about three miles from Greenwood City, British Columbia.

The development has been chiefly confined to the Sunset claim, although some prospecting has been done on the Crown Silver. The development on the Sunset consists of a cross-cut tunnel, said to be about 470 feet long, with drifts therefrom of a total length of some 200 feet. This tunnel starts in on the slope of a small knoll somewhat detached from the main range of hills. Higher up, on the other side of the knoll and near its summit, a shaft had been sunk, which is said to strike the tunnel at 100 ft. depth and continues some 85 feet deeper. From this 185 foot level drifts have been run. The total development is said to be about 1,400 feet of drifts and levels and some 260 feet of shafts and winzes.

In October last the company was enlarging the old shaft and making it into one of two compartments, each compartment being 4½ by 5 ft. in the clear. The timbering of the shaft was being done with squared 12 by 12 timbers, in an exceedingly good, though expensive, manner. Foundations were being levelled off for an extensive plant, comprising two 80 h.p. boilers, one 20-drill Ingersoll-Sergeant duplex compressor, and one 75 horse-power Lidgerwood hoist, with 59-inch friction drum.

The Mother Lode ore body is supposed to extend into this property, and such may be the case, although the geological conditions are not identical.

MONTREAL GOLD FIELDS, Limited.

Authorised Capital, $800,000, in shares of a par value of twenty-five cents.

Directors:

George A. Greene, Montreal, President.
Robert Jaffray, Toronto, Vice-President. F. B. Mathys, Montreal, Treasurer.
W. J. Morrice, Montreal. Hon. Wm. McDonald, Glace Bay, C.B.
Isaac Waterman, London, Ont. C. F. C. Smith, Montreal.
E. G. Rykert, Montreal.

Head Office: Norman Binmore, Secretary, London and Lancashire Chambers, Montreal.

MONTREAL GOLD FIELDS—Continued.

Mine Office: Rossland, B.C.

Formed to carry on mining, financial, and other business incidental thereto, in the Dominion of Canada. The business is to be principally directed to prospecting, to developing mines in their earlier stages, and to supplying working capital to enable developed mines to be brought rapidly to a dividend paying condition.

It owns and is developing the "Coxey," (44 acres) and "Gertrude" (17 acres) mineral claims on Red Mountain, near Rossland, B.C. The mineral worked is a contact deposit of chalcopyrite and pyrrhotite carrying copper, silver, and gold. In a circular to the shareholders under date of 21st March, 1900, it is stated :—

The Board desires to inform the shareholders that it has been able, since the last annual meeting, to complete arrangements for the exclusive services of a consulting engineer and superintendent, who is thus in a position to exercise a constant and careful supervision over the important task of the development of the company's mines.

The gentleman in question, Mr. J. J. Sandeman, M.I.M.E., before taking charge of the company's work, was able to complete a thorough examination of the Gertrude mine, and the Rossland camp in general. Under his direction most important developments have been made in the property, including the opening up of promising ore bodies on the 200 foot level. Work is now being pressed on in the most vigorous manner, with an increased staff.

As the tunnel on the No. 1 mine, adjoining the Gertrude, and lying between this mine and the Le Roi and War Eagle, is now within 140 feet of the Gertrude property, and as the extension of this tunnel would develop the Gertrude to a depth of 400 feet in a cheap and expeditious manner, negotiations are now under way with the British America Corporation, owning the No. 1 mine, for the use of this tunnel. We believe that there will be no difficulty in making a favourable arrangement in this connection.

As the new engineer was engaged just before the beginning of winter, it was impossible for him to complete an examination of the Coxey Mine before the ground was covered with snow. In view of the increased amount now being spent on the Gertrude, and from the desire of your directors to have Mr. Sandeman's detailed report upon the future developments of the Coxey, it was deemed advisable to stop the work on the mine until the spring.

Your directors are well satisfied with the progress of late development in the Gertrude mine, and feel confident, from the reports of work now in progress, that the expenditure of a comparatively small amount of money will place at least one of the mines of the company on a paying basis.

MONTREAL GOLD FIELDS—Continued.

With a view to providing further working capital, to be used in extending the development of the mines of this company, your directors have decided to make an issue of 200,000 shares of treasury stock to shareholders of record of the 30th day of March, 1900, in the proportion of one share of the new to every ten shares of the old stock at that date, at the subscription price of seven cents per share, payable 3 cents per share cash with application, 2 cents per share on the 30th day of May, 1900, and 2 cents per share on the 30th day of July, 1900."

MONTREAL HYDRAULIC MINING CO. OF CARIBOO, Limited.

Incorporated 27th March, 1895. Authorized Capital, $250,000.

Directors :

H. Abbott, President.
C. Gardiner Johnson. C. C. Bennet. J. Kennedy.
T. C. Brainerd.

Head Office : C. C. Bennet, Vancouver, B.C.

Mines Office : Quesnelle, Cariboo, B.C.

This company's property is on the Quesnelle River, British Columbia, about 25 miles below the Forks of Quesnelle, near which the Cariboo mine is situated.

The property consists of sixteen claims, covering about two thousand acres, and extends about five miles along the Quesnelle River, including five miles of dredging rights on the river opposite this land.

It was discovered in the year 1894 by Mr. Thos. Drummond, M.E., engineer for the British Columbia Prospecting and Promoting Co., Limited. Considerable money was spent by the Prospecting Company that year in exploring this ground. The results of these explorations showed the property to be a very valuable one, and during the winter of 1894 it was acquired by the present company.

The company continued the prospecting during the seasons of 1895, and 1896, sinking five hundred and sixty-seven feet of shafts and fifteen hundred and eighty-three feet of tunnels, all of which work was through gold-bearing gravel, gold being found from the surface of the ground down as far as the explorations were carried, a distance of from 100 to 150 feet.

In every case more gold was found at the inner ends of the tunnels and at the bottoms of the shafts than at any other place. Shafts and tunnels were carried in every case as far as possible, and were only stopped by

MONTREAL HYDRAULIC MINING CO.—Continued.

water, which came into the shafts faster than it could be taken out, and in the tunnels to such an extent that the workmen could make no further progress. This water, although an obstacle to exploration, will be highly advantageous when work is commenced as affording an additional water supply. Enough, however, was done to prove conclusively that the property lies over an ancient river channel, and that there is at least a million and a half dollars in sight.

During the summer of 1895 this property was carefully surveyed by Mr. Thos. White, an engineer who has had large experience in construction on the Canadian Pacific Railway. He located the site for the dam and the course of the ditch, and prepared a careful estimate of the cost of equipping the mine with two thousand miners' inches of water, which amounted to $145,000. In this estimate he used prices based on the actual cost of doing similar work at the Cariboo mine.

Mr. Anderson, a Mining Engineer from California, made a report on this property in the autumn of 1895, and estimated that the equipment —that is, the construction of dam, ditch, pipes and giants, etc., ready to commence work—would cost $126,000. Mr. Anderson's opinion is that this property will yield more than the Cariboo, the gravel being finer and very free from boulders, clay and cemented gravel, so that four yards of Montreal gravel can be washed as readily as one yard of the Cariboo. He believes that the production of the Montreal mine will exceed that of the Cariboo, and that the working expenses will be from one-third to a half less.

The Engineers' reports show that the water rights for working this mine are very extensive, and that the dump is one of the best that can be found, being in the Quesnelle River, over 100 feet below what is supposed to be bed rock of the mine.

The gold obtained from the washings is coarse and easily saved.

At date of report (7th June, 1900) steps were being taken to equip the property with a large hydraulic plant, which, it is hoped, will be in working order for next season.

MONTREAL-LONDON GOLD AND SILVER DEVELOPMENT CO., Limited.

Authorised Capital, $1,200,000, in 5,000,000 shares of a par value of 24 cents. (At date of report, 15th June, 1900, the Dufferin mine was reported transferred on option to an English syndicate.)

Officers :

Wm. Strachan, Esq , President.
Hon. A. A. Thibaudeau, Vice-President. S. H. Ewing, Treasurer.
Meredith Rountree, Secretary.

MONTREAL-LONDON—Continued.

Directors :

Wm. Strachan.	Hon. A. A. Thibaudeau.
S. H. Ewing.	R. Wilson Smith.
Clarence J. McCuaig.	F. L. Beique.
T. G. Roddick, M.D., M.P.	J. P. Dawes.
Robert Jaffray.	B. D. Maclennan.
Robert Bickerdike.	David Morrice.

Head Office : Meredith Rountree, 180 St. James St., Montreal.

Mines Office : Dufferin Mine, Salmon River, Nova Scotia.

This company acquired in 1897 the celebrated Dufferin gold mine, at Salmon river, Halifax County, Province of Nova Scotia. The property on which mining rights are held is in two blocks, the one on which the mine is situated comprising 365 gold areas, each 150 by 250 feet. (For history of this productive property see *Canadian Mining Manual*, 1893). Mr. E. R. Faribault (Summary Report Geological Survey, 1897) says :—"The quartz veins worked at the Dufferin are situated on the apex of a very sharp anticlinal fold. At the main shaft the apex has a westerly and easterly pitch, which has caused a sliding and an uplift of the strata, developing large auriferous quartz veins on the crown of the saddle. These latter occur one under another in the same manner as some of those in Victoria, Australia."

MILLING PLANT.

Consists of a 60-stamp mill of the standard California back to back type, with homestake mortars and stamps weighing 1000 lbs. arranged to drop 6 inches 100 times per minute. With these conditions and adjustment, the mill has a crushing capacity through a 30 mesh screen of 4 tons per stamp per twenty-four hours. It contains all the modern automatic devices for minimising labour, and aside from the ordinary devices used in a mill of this character, it contains certain modifications designed to effect greater capacity in crushing and a more complete amalgamation of the fine gold, a more perfect concentration of the ores.

In operation the ore is hoisted from the mines through the three compartment vertical shaft in mine cars of 17 cubic feet capacity direct to the landing deck in the hoist building, from whence the cars are run 10 ft. and dumped on a 5 ply rubber belt 18 in. wide covered by steel plates ⅛ in. thick, 3 in. wide, and 20 in. in length, flanged at both ends. This belt travels at the rate of 45 feet per minute, and empties itself directly into the rock breaker. As the material is carried along the belt to the breaker, all waste rock and foreign matter is sorted out and thrown on the inclined floor, from which it gravitates to a similar belt, which in turn conveys it to

MONTREAL-LONDON—Continued.

the waste dump, 200 ft. distant, the power for running these sorting and conveyer belts being supplied by the mill engine.

The ore then gravitates into the jaws of a 10 x 20 inch Blake crusher, where it is reduced to fragments, the largest of which would pass through a 1½ inch ring. The ore thus reduced falls to the under chute above mentioned, where that portion fine enough to pass through the ¾ inch grizzley falls into the storage bin beneath, and the portion too large for this purpose gravitates into a cam feeder, which feeds it in regular uniform quantities to a set of 14 x 36 inch belt driven Cornish rolls, which reduce it to desired fineness (to pass through a ¾ in. ring) when it drops it into the storage bin underneath, in which all the ore is now prepared for the stamp batteries and is ready to be transferred thereto. This completes the first stage of the milling operation, viz., the preparation of the ore for the stamp batteries.

The capacity of the department just described being 30 tons per hour, or double that of the stamp batteries for the same time, it prepares while running during the day shift all the ore required by the stamps during the 24 hours.

From the rock house storage bin the prepared ore is then transferred to the storage bins behind the stamp batteries, in the following manner:—An employee, called the skipman, allows it to spout through a gate which he controls, into a self-dumping skip, which, when full, he hoists by means of a friction winding drum up an incline track to a point over the battery storage bins, where it dumps and spouts to the bin behind either battery desired.

From the storoge bins behind the batteries the ore gravitates through gates into improved challenge feeders, six in number, which in turn feed it automatically to the batteries as required.

In the batteries the ore is stamped to a degree of fineness determined by experiment to be sufficient to liberate the fine particles of gold from the enclosing quartz matrix. While undergoing this stamping process, a sufficient amount of water is admitted to the batteries to make the pulverised ore into a thin easy flowing pulp. In this condition the ore issues from the batteries flowing through a steel wire cloth screen, having 900 meshes to the square inch.

Amalgamation of the now liberated gold particles is effected in the usual way, on copper plates placed inside and outside the mortars. The quicksilver being fed inside the mortars. Here a few words may be said on the process of amalgamation. The fullness of the opportunity given the now liberated gold particles to amalgamate with the quicksilver fed into the mortar will be understood, when it is considered that in each mortar measuring 54 x 11 inches in plan at the point of discharge and filled to the depth of

MONTREAL-LONDON—Continued.

7 inches with thin flowing pulp, there is continually falling five 1,000 pound stamps, six inches each, 100 times per minute.

In the agitation thus produced in the pulp the quicksilver fed into the mortar becomes atomized into infinitesimal globules. Each of these being endowed with a natural affinity to attach itself to every particle of gold it comes in contact with and by its high sp. gr. to drag it down and anchor it to the amalgamating plates such gold as escapes through the battery screens without being thus caught; falls on and becomes attached to the apron plates. While the pulp now robbed of all its free gold flows on out of the mill. This briefly is the story of the mechanics of amalgamation. To return to point of operation where the digression was made, the pulp on issuing from the mortars through the wire cloth screen, having 900 meshes to the square inch, falls on the lip plates, thence flowing over these, falls on the apron plates. These for each mortar are divided into three steps with a 1½ inches of fall between each. The apron plates were thus designed, because it is believed that these steps over which the flowing pulp is continually falling, aid to complete the amalgamation of the gold, as by the slight fall (1½ inches) the pulp impinges against the plates and the light particles of gold brought into direct contact with them, thereby offering the fullest opportunity for amalgamation. Passing the apron plates the pulp is discharged into a dead box, which serves as a quicksilver trap. This completes the second stage of the milling process, viz., the reduction of the ore to pulp and the amalgamation of the liberated free gold.

The milling would now be complete, but the ores of the Dufferin carry from 2½ to 3 per cent. of arsenical pyrites which is rich in gold, and these pyrites when reduced to a pulp do not liberate their gold contents in a form favorable to amalgamation. Such gold would therefore be lost if the milling stopped here To recover these auriferous pyrites, concentration is necessary, and for this purpose the mill is equipped with three sets of hydrometric sizers and fifteen 6-foot frue vanners, the latter divided into three sets of five each to correspond with the sets of sizers. With these the concentration of the pyrites from the pulp is effected as follows :—The pulp flowing from the the coarser sands going into the first classification, and the finest slimes going into the fifth classification, while the three intermediate classifications are graded between the two extremes mentioned. Each classification then flows through a 2-inch iron pipe to a vanner especially adjusted for its concentration. The efficiency of the vanner is greatly increased when it has to deal with only one classification of pulp. After the concentration of the auriferous pyrites from the pulp, it then being worthless, is allowed to flow to waste outside the building. This ends the third and last stage of the milling process, the concentration of the auriferous pyrites from the pulp. The con-

MONTREAL-LONDON—Continued.

centrates are now stored, pending the determination of the best way of realizing their values.

Power.—The mill is operated by steam power. For this purpose a plant consisting of two 14 ft. x 54 in. horizontal tubular boilers, a feed water heater and a 250 h.p. tandem compound condensing Corliss engine.

Heating.—The mill and a portion of the mine building is heated by a Sturtevant fan heater. This is a most economical and satisfactory system of heatiug buildings of large area, it being effected by drawing the heat from the boiler rooms by means of a "bell mouthed" galvanized iron pipe 18 in. dia. and distributing it through the building through pipes of a smaller area. The adjustments of this system place it under perfect control for a wide range of capacity.

Lighting.—The mill, hoist and all the surface buildings, including the assay office and melting room, store offices, residences and cottages above mentioned, are lit by electricity. For this purpose a 240 16-candle power dynamo run from counter shafting from the Corliss engine is used. As supplementary in case of accident, auother 120 16-candle power dynamo is ready to be started up in the hoist building, where it is connected to the high speed engine used to operate the machinery in the machine shop.

Cost of Milling.—The cost of milling under these circumstances has not exceeded 40c per ton.

DEVELOPMENT OF THE MINE.

In former operations the veins were worked to a length of 2,000 feet along their apex, or more properly speaking, along the strike of the anticlinal, and to depths ranging from 25 to 300 feet below the surface; this latter depth was only attained in one shaft and the stoping did not extend to this lepth, the stoped out portion having only an average depth of 120 feet on the veins.

The new workings consist of two 3-compartment shafts, one vertical sunk in the neighbourhood of the anticlinal axis to a depth of 325 feet. Stations are cut from this shaft at the depths of 200, 300, and 400 feet from these stations, and cross-cuts run from these stations through the vein system. Where these cross-cuts intersect the veins, drifts run along underneath them at the depths of 100 to 300 feet below the bottom of the old workings In these deeper workings the veins maintain their commercial value, showing in many instances increased widths and quite frequently carrying a liberal sprinkling of visible gold in streaks of the vein matter.

The vertical shaft above mentioned is the main working shaft of the mine. To it all the workings are tributary, and at the various levels from it, working and pumping stations for handling the mine traffic and draining the workings have been cut. The incline shaft is used for prospecting,

MONTREAL-LONDON—Continued.

ventilation, and an additional way of entry or exit from the mine in case of accident at the vertical shaft. The company is vigorously prosecuting the development of the vein system by the most modern methods.

The Mining Plant.—The machinery of this plant was furnished by the James Cooper Manufacturing Company, of Montreal, and consists of the following: Two Lidgerwood hoisting engines, each with double drums and reversible link motions, one having a lifting capacity of 5,000 pounds 400 feet per minute, the other of 3,000 pounds 350 feet per minute. The larger one is set at the vertical shaft and lifts the loaded mine cars from the various levels on platform safety cages to the landing deck at the surface, from whence they go to the rock-breaker. The smaller hoist is set at the incline or skip shaft, through which it hoists the skip loads of ore and waste over double tracks of steel rails, dumping them automatically into separate bins at the surface as desired. Furnishing air for the machine drills in the mine is a cross-compound condensing Ingersoll air compressor of the piston inlet type, with capacity to deliver 1,000 cubic feet of free air per minute, and one Rand compressor of the piston inlet type of a like capacity. The machine drill equipment consists of 7 Sullivan, 4 Ingersoll-Sergeant, and 3 Rand drills. In connection with the storage and distribution system of the compressed air to the various mine workings, three receivers are used; one at the surface and two at the mine workings. These are connected by piping having a larger sectional area than the discharge from the compressing cylinders—to favour the condensation in the receivers of the moisture contained in the compressed air.

Adjoining the engine room, containing the machinery described (except the smaller hoist) is the machinery room, in which are installed a lathe, drill press, emery wheels, drill testing block and the various special tools required to take care of the repair work uecessary in the operation of such a plant. These machines are run by a 20 h.p. high speed Leonard Ball engine, which is also used for running the dynamo used as an auxiliary in case of accident to large dynamo at the mill.

The steam power for this machinery and for the pumps in the mine is generated by a battery of five 14 ft. by 54 inch horizontal tubular boilers, built to carry a working pressure of 120 pounds per square inch. The mine offices, engine, and machine rooms are heated by steam. The main vertical shaft is now down a total depth of 450 ft. and sinking is still in progress, it being the intention to prosecute this work until a depth of 1,000 ft. is attained.

This company has also acquired the East Dufferin mine, situated one mile to the East of the Dufferin. A 3-compartment vertical shaft has been sunk on this property to a depth of 250 feet. Excellent ore has been en-

MONTREAL-LONDON—Continued.

countered and plans for the construction of a ten-stamp mill are now in process of preparation.

In June, 1900, the property was transferred under the following agreement, dated 30th May, 1900:

"1. The works of the company at their Dufferin and Lake Eagle Mines, in Nova Scotia, shall be run for thirty days from the fifteenth instant under the control and supervision of L. W. Getchell, Esq., Mining Engineer, as representing the said Miller, in order that the latter may have an opportunity of making mill tests of the values of the ores in sight in said mines, the works to run during said thirty days to the best advantage of the company and the said Miller to pay the salary and expenses of said Getchell.

2. At the expiration of the said term thirty days, the company shall give said Miller an option to purchase the said mines at any time during an additional term of two years on the following conditions, namely:

a. The purchase price to be one million two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, one million whereof payable in cash and the balance in unassessable shares of a company to be formed by said Miller for the purchase and operation of said mines.

b. The said Miller shall forthwith supply and erect at said mines, at his own expense, machinery at a minimum cost of twenty-five thousand dollars for the purpose of treating the concentrates and other purposes, such machinery to remain on the property whether the option is exercised or not.

c. The said Miller shall pay to the company during the said term of two years by way of rental for said mines ten per cent. per annum on one million dollars payable monthly, such rental to commence to run only from date of installation of said machinery, the delay to instal the same not to extend beyond three months from expiration of said thirty days.

d. Pending the exercise of said option, the said Miller shall at his own expense work the said mines in a proper and skilful manner, to the satisfaction of the company's engineer for the time being and all net profits over and above expenses including the ten per cent. above mentioned shall be forthwith paid to said company as part payment of said purchase price if option be exercised, or as additional rental if said option is not exercised.

e. Pending the exercise of said option, the company shall have the appointment of the accountant to be kept at the mine, said accountant to be satisfactory to said Miller. The company to have also, at all times, access to all books and accounts.

3. The performance of all the above obligations of said Miller at the time herein specified for the fulfilment thereof shall be considered as being of the essence of these presents, and the failure to perform any thereof as aforesaid shall *ipso facto* deprive said Miller of all rights hereunder and entitle the company forthwith and without legal process to resume possession of said mines."

MORRISON MINES, Limited.

Registered in British Columbia, 1900. Authorized Capital, $150,000; 1,500,000 shares of a par value 10 cents; 50,000 shares in the Treasury.

Officers:

Geo. T. Crane, President.
A. F. Oliver, Secretary-Treasurer. F. H. Oliver, Manager.

Directors:

E. J. Roberts. | Geo. T. Crane.
E. K. Erwin. | T. J. Graham.
F. H. Oliver.

Head Office: Geo. T. Crane, President, 409 Rookery Building, Spokane, Wash.

Mine Office: Clive Pringle, Greenwood, B.C.

Owns and is developing the Morrison mineral claim, in Deadwood Camp, Kettle River Mining Division, British Columbia. Opened by three shafts, 160 feet, 30 feet and 18 feet; and by tunnel, drifts and cross-cuts to the extent of 950 feet. Equipped with five drill compressor, Cameron pump, hoist, &c.

MOUNT SICKER AND BRITISH COLUMBIA DEVELOPMENT CO., Limited.

Registered in British Columbia, 1898, with an Authorized Capital of £125,000, in shares of £1.

Directors:

Fred. J. Smith, 40 St. Vincent Place, Glasgow.
George Morton, 104 West George Street, Glasgow.
C. A. Knight, 147 Queen Victoria Street, London.
K. H. M. Connal, 105 West George Street, Glasgow.

CANADIAN OFFICE:

Henry Croft, Agent, Victoria, B.C.

MOUNT SICKER, Etc. CO.—Continued.

Head Office: J. D. Steel, Secretary, 196 St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, Scotland.

Formed to enter into and carry into effect, with such (if any) modifications or alterations as may be agreed upon, an agreement, dated 23rd and 25th August, 1898, and made between Frederick John Smith, stock-broker in Glasgow, for himself and as attorney for the parties therein mentioned, of the first part, and John Dickson Steel, of 196, St. Vincent Street, Glasgow, chartered accountant, as Trustee for and on behalf of this company, of the second part, having for its object the purchase of mineral concessions, claims, and options in claims or shares of claims in the Province of British Columbia, and relative supplementary minute of agreement between the same parties, dated 5th September, 1898.

At date of report, owned some fifteen claims at Mount Sicker, Victoria, Mining Division, British Columbia.

The work done has been principally on the main vein running through the Lenora, a Crown-granted, full sized claim. This mine is distant from Westholme Station, on the E. & N. Railway, about six and a half miles, and is at an elevation above the sea of about 1,400 feet. The development work consists of a tunnel of 547 feet, with cross-cuts amounting to 210 feet, and a shaft sunk 200 feet, from the bottom of which a cross-cut drift has been run 140 feet. The ore body has been proved at the different levels, and in the outcrops, at a number of places along the strike of the vein.

The width of the ore ore body varies from 3 feet 6 inches to 20 feet. At the present time it is estimated that there is in the ore shed ready for shipment about 600 tons of ore and about 1,500 tons on the dump, consisting of first and second-class ore, the latter going about $12 per ton. About 1,500 tons of ore have been shipped, and it is estimated that when the horse tramway is completed, on the 1st February, 1900, the output will be 1,500 tons per month.

The average returns from the smelter of the ore shipped is: Gold, 1.8 ounces; silver, 3.8 ounces; copper (dry, 9 2 per cent. The ore is very uniform in value, and consists of about 22 per cent. iron and 24 per cent. silica, with chalcopyrite. The vein has been proved to the 200-foot level, and there is every reason to believe that it runs to a great depth. The ore is easily mined and at a low figure, the country rock being very soft, consisting of mica, talcose and graphitic schists. On the other claims owned by the company numerous veins exist, but only ordinary prospecting has been done. Timber is plentiful, and the Chemainus River affords good water power for mining purposes.

MUTUAL NATURAL GAS COMPANY OF PORT COLBORNE, Limited.

Incorporated 1891. Authorized Capital, $20,000, in 200 shares of $100 each of which $14,000 has been subscribed and paid.

Directors :

John Reeb, President.
Menna A. Reeb, Vice-President. Eugene Reeb, Manager.
William Reeb. John A. Reeb.

Head Office : Frank D. Noble, Secretary, Port Colborne, Ont.

Formed to drill wells for natural gas, oil and other mineral products, to construct pipe lines, etc. The company owns 25 acres, situated on the west side of the Welland Canal, in the County of Welland, Province of Ontario, and to date has drilled five wells, each of a depth of 830 ft., yielding a daily flow of about 1,500,000 cubic feet of gas. It sppplies the Village of Port Colborne, the number of consumers being about 285. Among other industrial consumers are the Ontario Silver Company's works at Humberstone, where the gas is used for annealing, and the estimated daily consumption is 50,000 cubic feet in winter and 25,000 to 30,000 cubic feet in summer; Neff Bros. foundry and machine shop. The value of machinery plant and buildings owned by this company is estimated at $20,000. The company also owns the property of the Producers Oil, Gas and Mining Co., Limited.

NAHMINT MINING CO., Limited.

Registered in British Columbia 31st October, 1898. Authorised capital, $100,000, in shares of a par value of $1.00.

Officers :

A. L. Mohler, President.
G. H. Hayes, Vice-President and Managing Director.
John W. Goss, Sec.-Treasurer.

Directors :

A. L. Mohler. C. E. Ladd. W. A. Mears. J. W. Goss.
G. H. Hayes.

NAHMINT MINING CO.—Continued.

Head Office: John W. Goss, Secretary, 20, North Front Street, Portland, Oregon.

CANADIAN OFFICE:

G. H. Hayes, Managing Director, Alberni, B.C.

Owns and is developing the Hayes group, comprising four full-sized claims and three fractions, situated on the west side of the Alberni canal, half a mile south of Nahmint Bay, and about 15 miles from the town of Alberni, Alberni Mining Division, B.C.

Development consists of two shafts and three tunnels, with various drifts, cross-cuts, up-raises, etc., amounting to about 2,500 feet. There are three parallel veins from 15 to 30 ft, in width, carrying values in copper, gold and silver. Tunnels No. 1 and 2 cross-cut all three veins; the latter cuts the third vein at a depth of 340 ft. where it is 30 ft. wide.

Several hundred tons of ore have been shipped to smelters in order to test the values of the ore in different parts of the mine, but the general policy of the company is to develop ore bodies and leave them in the mine for future local treatment. Some 25 or 30 people are employed.

NATURAL GAS AND OIL CO., OF ONTARIO, Limited.

Incorporated 1894. Authorized capital, $500,000, in shares of $50.00 each.

Directors:

Hiram Walker, Detroit. Thos. Reid, Walkerville, Ont.
S. A. King, Kingsville, Ont. C. M. Walker, Walkerville, Ont.
Hiram A. Walker, Walkerville, Ont.

Head Office: S. T. Copus, Secretary, Windsor, Ont.

Formed to acquire in the County of Essex lands or interest in which to sink wells for natural gas, oil, and other minerals. The company has about twenty producing wells, from which the town of Walkerville, City of Windsor, Ont., and the City of Detroit, Mich., are supplied: the plants being fed by two lines, one an 8-in. extending 33 miles, and another a telescope of 8 and 10 inches.

NEW BRITISH COLUMBIA DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION, Limited.

The authorized capital is £20,000, in 20,000 shares of £1; 16,585 shares have been issued, of which 13,060 are fully paid, 10,850 shares having been allowed to shareholders at 21s. each since April, 1898. The capital was formerly £10,000 in £1 shares, and was increased to its present amount by resolution passed on the 9th December, 1898.

Directors:

B. Leather. N. R. Hepworth. J. Cooke.

Head Office: H. Whitfield, C.A., Secretary, 17 East Parade, Leeds, England.

CANADIAN OFFICE:

Chas. E. Hope, 536 Hastings Street, Vancouver, B.C.

This company was registered on the 23rd April, 1897, to secure openings for the employment of capital, and to acquire and deal with mining properties. The company is interested in five claims in the Kettle River District, and 15 claims in the Slocan District of British Columbia; deposits of ore containing silver, lead, and copper are being opened up. The accounts to 18th October, 1898, in British Columbia, and 18th November, 1898, in Leeds, submitted on 9th December, 1898, showed cash balances £85 18s. 3d.; creditors £185 1s. 3d. (capital since increased as above). No later report received in time for publication in this edition.

NEW EGERTON GOLD MINING CO., Limited.

Organised 1890; incorporated 1896. Authorized Capital, $200,000.

Directors:

James D. McGregor, M.P.P. | Peter A. McGregor.
John H. Sinclair, M.P.P. | George Mitchell, M.P.P.
John Yorston.

Head Office: R. M. McGregor, Secretary, New Glasgow, Nova Scotia.

Mines Office: 15 Mile Stream, N.S.

Owns and operates some 300 gold areas in the 15 Mile Stream District, Province of Nova Scotia.

NEW EGERTON GOLD MINING CO.—Continued.

During the past year (1899) very little work was done by this company, save in the way of prospecting and opening up some new leads. The past record of the company was a particularly good one, and though they lost their old workings some two years ago by a heavy crush, they hope at an early date to recover them and resume operations again on an extended scale. They have a superior plant in good working order, including a Lidgerwood cable-way, a steam mill of thirty stamps, and a water mill of twenty stamps.

NEWFOUNDLAND COPPER CO., Limited.

Registered in England, 8th March, 1898. Authorized Capital, £250,000, in 250,000 shares of £1: in March, 1898, 125,000 shares were offered for public subscription.

Directors:

J. Peters. C. Royal-Dawson. Charles J. Crickmer. Edwin Bowley.

Head Office: John Pye, 8 Eastcheap, London, E.C.

Formed to acquire contracts for the purchase of certain leases, claims, licenses and mining properties containing copper deposits in Newfoundland.

1st.—The Lady Pond, on which twelve pits have been sunk to various depths, all in ore, the yield of which averages about 15 per cent. copper. This property is about one mile square, and a large quantity of ore has been exposed by the trial workings referred to.

Samples of first class ore selected from the dump (of about 200 tons) have been submitted to Messrs. Johnson & Sons, Assayers to the Bank of England, H. M. Mint, etc., and the following is their report, dated 11th February, 1898:

	Copper.	Sulphur.	Fine Gold.	Fine Silver.
Lady Pond A,	31.80 p.c.	31.25 p.c.	2 dwts. 12 grs. per ton of 20 cwt.	17 dwts. 12 grs.
" B,	32.70 p.c.	32.50 p.c.	No gold or silver of value.	
" C,	20.95 p c.	36.14 p c.	No gold or silver of value.	

2nd.—The Delaney Cove, upon which a shaft is now being sunk in ore of about 10 per cent. The property is about one mile square.

3rd Cann Island. This island is more than a mile in length. Several large veins of copper ore have been discovered, containing ore of 10 per cent. and upwards. Some assays have shown notable quantities of gold and silver.

A sample of rough ore from the island was submitted to Messrs. Johnson

NEWFOUNDLAND COPPER CO.—Continued.

& Sons, Assayers to the Bank of England, H. M. Mint, etc., and the following is their report, dated 11th February, 1898:

	Copper.	Sulphur.	Fine Gold.	Fine Silver.
Cann Island..	6.67 p.c.	7.00 p.c.	2 dwts. 12 grs.	1 oz. 17 dwts. 12 grs.

4th—Burton's Pond. About one square mile. Copper deposits have been found in many parts of the property. Some of these have been tested by shallow pits and drifts, and a shipment of ore from these trial workings assayed over 10 per cent. for copper. There is good water power during the greater part of the year.

A sample of first-class ore assayed by Messrs. Johnson & Sons gave results as follows:

Copper.	Sulphur.	Fine Gold	Fine Silver.
20.85 p.c.	34.13 p.c.	1 oz. 17 dwts. 12 grs. per ton.	9 ozs. 12 dwts. 12 grs. per ton

Another sample assayed by Mr. F. Claudet, Assayer to the Bank of England, gave result as follows:

Copper.	Sulphur.	Fine Gold.	Fine Silver.
18.30 p.c.	33.50 p.c.	18 dwts. per ton.	7 zs. 10 dwts. per ton.

In addition to the above, there are properties at Long Island and Seal Bay showing good ore.

The following are the contracts, the first six of which have been entered into by J. H. Collins, acting for and on behalf of the Trump Island Mineral Syndicate, Limited:—Lady Pond, 17th November, 1897; J. W. Foran with J. H. Collins. Delaney's Cove, 26th October, 1897; John Delaney and John Buzan with the Trump Island Mineral Syndicate, Limited, through Joseph Henry Collins. Cann Island, 12th November, 1897; J. O. Fraser, for self and co-partners, with J. H. Collins. Burton's Pond, 12th November, 1897; Notre Dame Mining Company with Joseph Henry Collins. Long Island, 16th November, 1897; Charles R. Thompson with Joseph Henry Collins. Seal Bay, 16th November, 1897; William F. Horwood and Joseph Henry Collins. 17th February, 1898, the Trump Island Mineral Syndicate, Limited, with the Terra Nova Mineral Syndicate, Limited. 2nd March, 1898, the Trump Island Mineral Syndicate, Limited, with Joseph Henry Collins. 8th March, 1898, the Terra Nova Mineral Syndicate, Limited, with the Company.

The purchase price as fixed by the vendor Company was £75,000, payable in fully paid shares or in cash, or partly in cash and partly in shares, at the option of the Directors, thus leaving £50,000 available for the purposes of the Company, independent of the £125,000 in reserve.

In order to obtain complete titles to all the above properties mentioned in the prospectus from the vendors and the Government, further sums of cash not exceeding £11,500 and fully paid shares not exceeding £10,000 will have to be provided by the Company.

NEW GOLD FIELDS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, Limited.

Registered 1897. Authorised Capital, £250,000, in shares of £1 each; 50,000 shares have been issued and 17s. 6d. called up.

Directors:

Sir Charles Tupper, Bart, Chairman.
John Lowles, M.P. F. E. Harman. C. Ashworth.
Sir Charles M. Kennedy.

Canadian Board:

Rufus A. Pope, M.P. George P. Brophy, C.E. E. Bristol.

Head Office: W. C. Stearns, Secretary, 23, Leadenhall St., London, E.C.
Mr. James Morrish, M.E., Consulting Mining Engineer.

Formed to acquire in British Columbia and elsewhere by purchase, lease, concession, exchange, or otherwise, mining property, claims, water rights, and also including lands, mines, mining rights and claims, minerals, ores, mills, stamps, smelting and other works for treating ores and minerals and rendering them marketable, &c.

The company floated the Klondyke Mining, Trading, and Transport Corporation, Limited, and holds a large share interest therein, also interests in the Velvet Mines, Limited, New Fraser River Gold Mines, Limited, Bennett Lake and Klondyke Navigation Company, Limited, Klondyke Gold Fields, Limited. An interim dividend of 5 per cent. for the half-year to 31st December, 1898, was paid on 6th January, 1899.

The first accounts, made up to 30th June, 1898, and submitted on the 19th July, 1898, showed a net cash profit of £4,334 8s. 1d., besides various fully paid shares to be brought in account when realised or dealt with.

NEWPORT PLASTER MINING AND MANUFACTURING CO., Limited.

Incorporated 1892. Authorized Capital, $40,000, in 400 shares of $100.

Directors:

C. H. Dimock, President.
E. N. Dimock, Secretary. J. B. King.

Head Office: Windsor, N.S.

The company's property contains 156 acres, upon which are operated gypsum quarries at Newport, Hants County, Nova Scotia, within half a mile from Newport station, on the Windsor & Annapolis Railway, and six miles from shipping wharf at Windsor. In addition to the white plaster mines at Newport, the company controls the output of quarries at Miller's Creek and Walton, and a land plaster quarry known as Grant's at Summerville.

NEW ROCKLAND SLATE CO., Limited.

Authorized Capital, $150,000, fully subscribed and paid up.

Directors:

Hon. G. A. Drummond, President.
James Ferrier. Sutherland Stayner. F. R. Redpath.
A. Dunbar, Taylor.

Head Office: T. P. Bacon, Secretary-Treasurer, 377 St. Paul Street, Montreal.

Quarries and Works: New Rockland, Que.

This company owns lots 21, 22, 23 of the 4th Range of Melbourne, and operates the large slate quarry situate (lot 23) at New Rockland, in the Province of Quebec. Two hundred men employed. Average yearly production about 6,500 tons. The manufactures include roofing slates, billiard table tops, mantels, wash tubs, hearth stones, tiles, etc. Quarries and works equipped with an excellent plant, with first-class water power from the Salmon River, transmitted to the works by cable, and an outfit of travelling derricks, etc. The quarry has at present a depth of over 200 feet, and is connected with the main line of the Grand Trunk Railway, four miles distant, by a narrow gauge railway, by which a great saving in the cost of transportation is effected.

NEW VANCOUVER COAL MINING & LAND CO.

Organised 1862, and reconstructed 30th January, 1899. The authorised capital is £215,000 in 215,000 fully paid shares of £1 each. The capital was increased from £185,000 to its present amount in January, 1892, by the creation of 30,000 new shares. Shareholders in the old company receive 10 new £1 shares in exchange for each old share of £10. There are 6 per cent debentures amounting to £40,000. The bonds are registered, and are secured on the whole of the properties as a floating security, the interest being payable half yearly on the 31st March and 30th September.

Dividends:

June, 1889	2½ per cent.	May, 1895	2 per cent.
Dec., 1889	2½ "	Dec., 1896	1 "
June, 1890	2 "	May, 1897	2 "
Dec., 1890	3 "	Nov., 1897	2 "
June, 1891	3 "	May, 1898	2 "
Dec., 1891	2½ "	Nov., 1898	2½ "
June, 1892	1½ "	May, 1899	3 "
June, 1894	3 "	Nov., 1899	3 "
Dec., 1894	2 "	May, 1900	3 "

NEW VANCOUVER—Continued.

At the 31st December, 1890, a credit to profit and loss of £7,699 12s. 1d. was carried forward after payment of a dividend. The accounts to the 31st December, 1891, showed a profit on the half year of £7,890; after payment of a dividend a balance of £23,981 18s. 3d. was carried forward. For the half year ending 30th June, 1892, a loss of £4,691 7s. 4d. was shown, reducing the credit balance to £19,290 10s. 11d. At the 31st December, 1892, a profit on the half year of £3,097 5s. 10d. was shown, making a credit to profit and loss of £22,387 16s. 9d., which was carried forward. Reserve fund, £20,000. At the 31st December, 1896, a credit to profit and loss of £11,997 19s. 9d. was carried forward after payment of a dividend, and the reserve funds were increased to £41,234 2s. 10d. At the 31st December, 1897, after payment of a dividend, the balance to credit of profit and loss amounted to £16,803 3s. 3d., and the reserve fund was £42,571 0s. 11d. At 31st December, 1898, after payment of dividend, the balance to credit of profit and loss amounted to £19,704 5s. 4d. At 31st December, 1899, after payment of a dividend, and carrying £10,000 to reserve fund, the balance to credit of profit and loss amounted to £13,396 15s. 3d.

Directors:

John Galsworthy, Chairman.
Thos. Blair Reynolds. William Needham. Frederick Tendron.
Edwin Andrew.

Head Office:

Joseph Ramsden, Secretary, 12 Old Jewry Chambers, Old Jewry, London, E.C.

CANADIAN OFFICE:

Samuel M. Robins, Supt., Nanaimo, B.C.

Agents at San Francisco:—Messrs. John Rosenfelds Sons.
Thomas Russell, Manager underground works. William H. Wall, Engineer and Surface Manager.

Formed to acquire the properties of the Vancouver Coal Mining and Land Company, Limited, registered in 1862. The company owns some 32,000 acres of freehold land, and operates the Nanaimo Collieries, Vancouver Island, in the Province of Britsh Columbia.

Northfield Colliery.—Four miles from Departure Bay, Nanaimo. Work at this mine has been suspended.

Wellington seam, averages from 3 to 5 ft.; dip, 6 degs., or about 1 in 10; vertical depth of shaft, 440 ft.; length of slope at foot of shaft, 700 yds.

NEW VANCOUVER—Continued.

System of working—Longwall.

Ventilation—By double fan, 8 ft. dia., 220 revolutions, giving 65,000 cubic feet of air per minute.

Lamps—Naked lights.

Boilers—Four Lancaster double flue, 4½ x 25 ft., aggregate 200 h.p.

Winding engines—One high pressure, direct-acting, double horizontal at shaft, 16 in. diameter, stroke 36 in., dia. of drum 6 ft.; at head of slope, one 8 in. cylinder, 12 in. stroke drum 2 ft. 10 in.; at ventilation shaft one 10 in. cyl., 12 in. stroke, 4 ft. drum.

Pumps—Four Cameron.

Screens—Two stationary ⅝ in. x ¾ in. mesh, length, 16 ft.

Other Plant—An air compressor on surface supplying power for running small pumps below. Fire pumps with necessary hose. Patent tipplers for delivering coal to screens, &c.

No. 1 Esplanade.—Situate half mile from wharves, Nanaimo harbour; 608 persons employed. Joseph Randle, assistant underground manager.

Douglas seam, averages from 5 to 10 ft.; dip, 6 degrees; hoisting and ventilating shaft, 650 ft.

System of working—Pillar and stall.

Ventilation—Guibal fan, 36 ft. dia., 12 ft. wide, giving 119,000 ft. per minute.

Lamps—Naked lights.

Boilers—4 plain cylindrical, 5 x 30 ft., and 10 double flue Lancaster, 5 x 30 ft.

Winding engines—One high-pressure, direct acting, double horizontal, at head of shaft, 30 in. cylinder, 60 in. stroke, drum 14 ft.; one at head of slope, 16 in. cylinder, 36 in. stroke, drum 5 ft.; one at air shaft, 7 in. cylinder, 10 in. stroke, drum 3 ft.

Pumps—One Cameron, 16 x 6 x 36, and one Blake 12 x 6 x 12, for pumping water from dip workings to shaft bottom; water hauled from shaft in tanks under cage.

Screens—Two fixed, length 16 ft., ½ in. x ⅝ in. mesh, with tipplers for placing coal on screen; 3 chutes with tipplers for supplying town coal.

Electric haulage—In hauling the coal from the levels, which are in from foot of shaft a distance of two miles, the company utilises four 30-ton electric motors, made by the Edison General Electric Company. There is also a large power-house on surface, having two double flue boilers, 4½ by 25 ft.; two ball engines of 150 h.p. each; two killowatt dynamos and all necessary equipment for lighting and generating power required.

Other plant—Air compressing plant for running underground pumps. Fire pumps with necessary hose to protect buildings on surface.

NEW VANCOUVER—Continued.

South Field Colliery, No. 5.—Situated five miles from Nanaimo. 173 persons employed. Richard Gibson, assistant underground manager.

Douglas seam (South Field coal), averages from 6 ft. to 18 ft.; dip. 6 degrees; vertical depth of shaft 508 ft.

System of working—Pillar and stall.

Ventilation—Double fan (Murphy) 8 ft. dia., circulating 50,000 ft. per minute.

Lamps—Naked lights.

Boilers—Six double flue Lancaster, 4½ ft. dia., 25 ft. long, 100 h.p.

Winding engines—Pair of 16 x 36 engines, drum 6 ft. dia., and one underground at head of slope, 7 in. cyl., 10 in. stroke, 2 ft. 10 in. drum.

Pumps—Two Cameron, 3 in. col. discharging 80 gallons per minute.

Screens—One stationary, ⅝ in. mesh, 16 feet. long, with tippler for placing coal on screens.

Protection Island Shaft.—(Nanaimo Harbour), situate 300 yards from shipping wharf, and half a mile from town of Nanaimo. 448 persons employed. Thomas Mills, Assistant Underground Manager.

Seams worked—Douglas, upper and lower. Upper seam averages from 6 ft. to 10 ft. in thickness; dip 6°; vertical depth of shaft to seam 670 ft.; lower seam averages from 3½ to 4½ ft.; dip 6°; vertical depth of shaft to seam 740 ft. Upper seam, two slopes, main and diagonal; main slope 900 yards; diagonal 600 yards.

System of working—Pillar and stall, same as in No. 1 shaft Esplanade, across the harbour, with which it is connected.

Ventilation—By fan, as at No. 1 Esplanade shaft.

Lamps—Naked lights.

Boilers—Eight double flue Lancaster, 4½ ft. by 25 ft., 300 h.p.

Winding engines—Two, one for shaft and the other for operating slopes by endless ropes; one pair 26 in. cyl., 42 in. stroke, drum 10 ft. and 10 ft. 11 in., so as to adjust ropes in hauling from both seams.

Pumps—One Cameron 30 x 36, 2 in. col. discharging 20 gallons per minute.

Screens—Not yet in place, but it is intended to put in shaking screens and travelling belts.

Bunkers to hold 2,800 tons have been erected, and hydraulic lifts for elevating coal into bunkers.

Wharf accomodation for loading vessels of largest size, and appliances for lowering coal into ship hold so as to avoid breakage.

Harewood Estate.—Several bores and trial shafts have been put down, and a prospect tunnel has been driven in near the croppings where there is 5 ft. of good hard coal.

NEW VANCOUVER—Continued.

Newcastle Island Shaft.—During the year 1899 a new shaft was put down to a depth of 395 feet, passing through two workable seams of coal. The laying out of the underground workings is being proceeded with. The coal raised from this mine will be conveyed underground to Protection Shaft, with which connection will be made forthwith.

In addition to railway and plant at mines there are six locomotives, 240 coal cars (6 tons) besides lumber and ballast cars; bunkers with a capacity of 10,000 tons; fitting shops with turning lathes, boring, drilling, planing, screw cutting machines, hydraulic pressure steam hammer, &c., &c.; diamond boring machinery (bores to 4,000 ft); wharves 2,000 ft. frontage, at which ships of the largest size can load at all stages of the tide. Estimated value of the plant $350,000. Total number of hands employed 1,477.

Output.			Shipments.		
	Tons.	Cwt.		Tons.	Cwt.
1890	389,505	12	1890	391,149	5
1891	527,457	15	1891	524,647	
1892	433,386	7	1892	437,652	6
1893	469,311	15	1893	468,578	15
1894	393,772	17	1894	344,645	17
1895	339,704		1895	286,675	1
1896	320,575	13	1896	272,943	15
1897	319,343	14	1897	265,878	17
1898	520,274	10	1898	448,682	14
1899	614,773	4	1899	521,625	12

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

(*Submitted 8th May*, 1900.)

The accounts embracing the operations of the company for the six months ended 30th June, 1899, have already been submitted to the shareholders, and the Directors now submit those for the half-year ended 31st December, 1899.

The net output for the past half year was 255.642 tons, making a total for the year 1899 of 524,193 tons, as against 450,792 tons for the year 1898.

The sales for the past half-year were 258,041 tons, making a total for the year 1899 of 521,625 tons, as against 448,682 tons for the year 1898.

The market has continued about the same as during the previous half-year.

East Field Mine.—The net output during the past half-year from this mine was 145,309 tons, making the total for the year 282,497 tons.

NEW VANCOUVER—Continued.

Protection Island Shaft.—The net output from the Upper Seam for the past half-year was 04,733 tons, making a total for the year, 147,968 tons.

South Field, No. 5 Shaft.—The net output from this mine for the past half-year was 47,999 tons, making a total of 91,159 tons for the year.

The action by the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Co. against the company is still pending.

It will be seen from the past half-year's accounts that the profit made amounts to £8,202 1s. 2d., out of which the Directors recommend the payment of a dividend of £3 per cent., free of income tax, making, with the interim divided paid in October last, £6 per cent. for the year 1899.

Out of the old balance brought forward, the Directors have placed £10,000 to the reserve fund.

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST DECEMBER, 1899.

Dr.

To 215,000 shares of £1 each, fully paid.....		£215,000	0 0
" Debenture capital		39,900	0 0
" Insurance fund account.....	£2,200 0 0		
" Land sales reserve account	21,471 8 0		
" Reserve fund account.....	45,459 18 6		
		69.131	6 6
" Sundry creditors		28,987	3 3
" Profit and loss account.....		13,396	15 3
		£366,415	5 0

Cr.

By Estates, building, collieries, railway plant, rolling stock and wharves.....£235,404 1 10			
Less Estate fund account for half-year... 10,651 15 5		224,752	6 5
By Goods depot and reserve stores		12,949	6 10
" Coal in bin and in transit.....		63,921	8 10
" Sundry debtors for land.....	2,713 15 3		
" " " Coal and general.....	47,645 11 11		
		50,359	7 2
" Nanaimo Gas Company's shares, Rothsay Shipping Company's shares, and Union Steamship Company of British Columbia debentures.....		1,020	16 8
" Cash in London and Colony..... ...	7,411 19 1		
" " on deposit (London).....	6,000 0 0		
		13,411	19 1
		£366,415	5 0

NEW VANCOUVER—Continued.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

(*For the six months ended 31st December, 1899.*)

Dr.

To Amount carried to insurance fund account	£100 0 0		
" Amount Land sales reserve fund account	134 9 1		
" " Estate fund account	10,651 15 5		
		£10,886 4 6	
" Directors' fees	£500 0 0		
" Auditor's fees	15 15 0		
" Office rent	35 0 0		
" Salaries	360 0 0		
" Printing, stationery, postages, telegrams, and incidental expenses	86 14 3		
" Law charges	3 3 0		
		1,000 12 3	
" Donation to Transvaal war fund		26 5 0	
" Debenture interest		1,213 19 5	
" Income tax (balance)		921 13 4	
" Balance, being profit carried down		8,202 1 2	
		£22,250 15 8	
To Balance as per Balance Sheet		£13,396 15 3	
		£13,396 15 3	

Cr.

By Nanaimo profit (including £268 18s. 1d. realized from land sales), after making provision for depreciation and maintenance		22,098 11 10	
" Interest		149 16 4	
" Registration fees		2 7 6	
		£22,250 15 8	
By Balance from last account	£21,644 14 1		
Less Dividend paid 12th October, 1899 £6,450 0 0			
Carried to reserve fund 10,000 0 0	16,450 0 0		
		5,194 14 1	
" Profit brought down this half year		8,202 1 2	
		£13,396 15 3	

NICHOLS CHEMICAL CO, OF CANADA.

Officers:

W. H. Nichols, President. R. N. Hall, Vice-President.
E. R. Nichols, Secretary-Treasurer.

CANADIAN OFFICE:
S. L. Spafford, Manager, Capelton, Que.

Head Office: 32 Liberty Street, New York.

W. H. Nichols, Jr., Mining Engineer. A. W. Elkins, Superintendent Chemical Works.

This company's property contains about 5,000 acres, and is situate in the township of Ascot, Sherbrooke County, and the Township of Bolton, Brome County, Province of Quebec. It operates at Capelton Station on the line of the Boston and Maine railroad, the Albert pyrites mine and the Capelton Chemical and Fertilizer Works, employing in all about 400 persons. The annual output of ore from the mines ranges from 30,000 to 40,000 tons, a portion of which is utilised at the works and the remainder shipped to New York.

NICKEL STEEL COMPANY, OF CANADA, Limited.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament, 1898. Authorised Capital $20,000,000, in shares of a par value of $100.

Officers:

A. T. Wood, President.
John Patterson, Secretary. J. Moodie, Treasurer.

Directors:

A. T. Wood. Hon. J. M. Gibson. John Patterson. J. Moodie.
Alex. Fraser. D. McLaren. A. McLaren.
J. McLaren. F. F. Vandwoort.

Head Office: Hamilton, Ont.

The company is reported to own a mineral property comprising about 80,000 acres in Algoma, Nipissing, Central Ontario, and in other portions of the Province of Ontario; also lands in Nevada, West Virginia, and Pennsylvania.

NOBLE FIVE CONSOLIDATED MINING AND MILLING CO., Limited.

Authorised Capital, $1,200,000, in shares of a par value of $1.

Directors:

James Dunsmuir. J. D. Porter. B. J. Perry
C. E. Pooley. J. G. McGuigan.

Officers:

James Dunsmuir, President and Treasurer. F. J. Holman, Secretary.
George B. McDonald, Assistant Secretary.

Head Office: F. J. Holman, Secretary, Spokane, Wash.

CANADIAN OFFICE:
B. J. Perry, Managing Director, Cody, B.C.

Owns and operates the Noble Five, Knoxville, Bonanza King, World's Fair, Maud E., Deadman, Wild Goose and Lucetta claims, located about 3½ miles from the town of Sandon, Slocan district, British Columbia.

Noble Five Vein.—On the surface in a rocky gulch scoured by snow-slides, are large croppings of iron rock, which, on being broken into is found to consist of galena, blende, and spathic iron, while in the mine the ore is arranged along a smooth, slickensided wall that is sometimes on the hanging and then on the footwall side, in bands arranged in one drift with four bands, *i.e.*, spathic iron, blende, spathic iron, and then galena, with with fragments of slate scattered through the ore shute and spurs of ore running off into the country rock. In the early history of this mine, when the costs and difficulties of shipping were excessive and the changes of management often, small drifts were run in on the ledge and the ore extracted in an unsystematic manner, but under the new management the property is being developed in a thorough manner, and the mine placed in a proper condition for its best development and most economical working.

Mining Plant.—Three Ingersoll-Sergeant rock drills; 1 seven-drill Ingersoll-Sergeant compressor; 1 Finlayson aerial tramway, 6,000 feet long; 1 electric dynamo (125 volts).

Concentrating Plant.—A flume brings water from Cody Creek, and in the conveyance of ore from the mine automatical devices have been introduced throughout. At the main working tunnel of the mine, bins of 600 tons capacity automatically discharge into the buckets of the Finlayson double rope tramway, and at the lower terminal the ore drops into the bins of 260 tons capacity, and thence automatically to the 9 x 15 in. rock crusher and thence to the 200 ton concentrator.

NORTH AMERICAN GRAPHITE CO., Limited.

Authorized Capital, $25,000, in shares of $100.00.

Officers :

N. C. Sparks, Ottawa, President; John J. McCracken, Ottawa, Sec.-Treas.

Head Office : Elgin Street, Ottawa.

Mines Office : Buckingham, Que.

Owns Lot 28, Range 6, Lot 22, Range 5, and part Lot 28, Range 5, in the Township of Buckingham, Ottawa County, Province of Quebec. Equipped with 10-stamp battery, Mauser crusher, 3 rotary driers, 16 bolting screens, 5 buddles, 2 patent water separators, Raymond mill, &c. The mining plant comprises Ingersoll drills, steam hoist, and one Blake ore breaker. The mill is equipped with 100-light electric plant.

NORTH STAR MINING CO., Limited.

Authorized Capital, $1,500,000, in shares of a par value of $1.00.

Directors :

D. D. Mann. | Hon. A. A. Thibideau.
William Mackenzie. | H. S. Holt.
C. E. L. Porteous.

Head Office : C. E. L. Porteous, Secretary, Street Railway Chambers, Montreal.

Mine Office : Frank Robbins, M.E., Fort Steele, B.C.

The property owned by this company comprises the North Star, O.K., Dreadnaught, Buckhorn, Rowan, Daffodill, Cromarty, Notre Dame, Dorval Maverick, Good Luck, Canton, Full House, Brandon, Stemwinder and Ontario mineral locations, situated near Fort Steele, East Kootenay, British Columbia.

The Ore.—Is primarily very clean, solid, argentiferous galena, rather fine grained, with only a small amount of zinc blende, while underlying it along the foot-wall is the "iron ore," or iron and manganese oxides, assaying about 20 ounces in silver per ton. The assay value of the ore as per smelter return is :—Silver 23.5 oz. to 45.3 oz. per ton ; lead 53 to 68 per cent.

NORTH STAR MINING CO.—Continued.

DIRECTOR'S REPORT.

(*Submitted 27th June, 1900.*)

Your directors beg to submit a statement of the company's business, from the date of incorporation to the close of the financial year, the 31st May, 1900, being a period of eleven (11) months.

The development of the company's property has proceeded with most satisfactory results during the above-mentioned period, establishing that on the 1st of April, 1900, there were blocked out and ready for shipment, ores to the value of $1,923,390.00. The value of these ore bodies has been ascertained by elaborate system of development, enabling careful and exact surveys to be made and values obtained by many hundreds of assays.

The total values mentioned above does not include several other ore bodies known to exist; for the reason that the contents not having yet been determined, your directors consider it advisable not to estimate them among the ascertained ore reserves.

Shipments of ore commenced on the completion of the branch line of railway, and the aerial tramway on 18th February, 1900; and to date 4,562 tons have been shipped, yielding a sum of $184,132.92.

The Canadian Pacific Railway has built a branch of their track from Cranbrooke to Kimberly. Towards the expense of this work, your company has deposited the sum of $50,000.00, which is being repaid your company by a rebate of 30 per cent. on freight in and out, from the mine.

Your company has also constructed, from the mine to the track of the C. P. Railway, an aerial tramway, of a capacity of 100 tons per day; and it is now in satisfactory operation. There are adequate ore bins at both ends.

Your directors, having declared and paid an interim dividend for the quarter ending 31st of May, at the rate of 3 per cent. quarterly, respectfully request your confirmation of the same.

MANAGER'S REPORT.

I beg to submit my report of your mining operations for the year ending 31st May, 1900. As work commenced on the 1st July, 1899, this period covers the work of eleven (11) months. During this time, 2,029 feet of development work has been done, with the result that ore reserves, aggregating 32,598 tons have been blocked out and made ready for shipment. Literally, hundreds of samples have been taken and assayed, and it may be interesting to note that these reserves represent an addition to the world's supply of silver and lead, at the present prices of the two metals, of no less a sum than $1,923,390.00.

A diamond drill has been purchased, and with it a great deal of important prospecting work has been cheaply and rapidly accomplished; which

NORTH STAR MINING CO.—Continued.

otherwise would still remain in abeyance, and which would have cost, at the very least, no less than $15,000.00.

Permanent Improvements.—The first and most important is the branch line of railway, 20 miles in length, connecting our aerial tramway with the track of the Crows' Nest Pass division of the Canadian Pacific at Cranbrooke. While this cannot properly be said to belong to our construction, it would not have been built save for these mines, and is of great importance to us in reaching a market for our ore, which makes it one of the most important improvements of the year.

A Bleichart double rope aerial tramway has been erected, connecting the mines with the branch railway. This tramway is 6,000 feet in length, and cuts off a wagon haul of four (4) miles, over a steep mountain road. The tramway has an hourly capacity of ten (10) tons, and is at present giving excellent satisfaction. At both terminals of the tramway, substantial ore bins have been erected, and the ore is delivered directly from the lower bin into the cars. This bin has a capacity of over 200 tc· ·.

A 5-drill compressor plant, complete in every respect, has been set up, and is now in operation. This is sufficient for present mining and development purposes.

There have been erected on the company's property, a good boarding house, a storehouse for tools and supplies, a good two-storey store and office, with rooms for the staff and office employees in the upper storey ; a frame cottage for the manager, and a log stable. The compressor plant and boilers have been covered with a rough lumber and batten building, with corrugated iron roof ; and at the lower terminal of the tramway, a building has been erected providing a shipping clerk's office, and accommodation for the men at this point. Large and convenient blacksmith and machine shops have also been put up during the year. All of these buildings, while of ample size and good construction and convenience, are not extravagant structures, but are plain and substantial, and well suited to the requirements of this country.

Ore Shipments.—The ore shipments were started on February 18th, and 4,562 tons shipped.

Condition of Mine.—The ore bodies in this mine, occurring as flat deposits, I have been asked if they could be considered as valuable as a vein going downwards. To this I would reply, that the explored ore bodies are, at least, 1,500 feet from the nearest boundary of the company's property. If the flat area exp·sed could be turned on edge, it would make a lode equivalent to, at least, 1,500 feet in depth, which would be a deep mine ; but the proximity of ore to the surface gives every advantage of extraction.

Prospecting and exploring are being prosecuted diligently, and will, I have no doubt, result in the finding of more ore channels, before the pre-

NORTH STAR MINING CO.—Continued.

sent ones can be exhausted. The work during the year has demonstrated the existence of two more ore bodies, and they are producing handsomely. With this fact in sight, I think I am safe in predicting that the prospecting work will develop others.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

For Eleven Months Ending 31st May, 1900.

ASSETS.

Mines, Mineral Claims and Assets		$1,130,098 70
Permanent Equipment		58,487 25
Office Furniture		816 24
Mine Supplies and Stores on hand, as per Inventory		13,642 45
Accounts Receivable		7,891 50
Ore in Transit		33,898 86
Cash on hand and in Banks	$79,566 75	
Cash deposited with Canadian Pacific Railway	50,000 00	
		129,566 75
		$1,374,401 75

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock	$1,500,000 00	
Less in Treasury	200,000 00	
Accounts Payable		$1,300,000 00
Interim Dividend No. 1. Payable 1st June		5,155 43
Profit and Loss		39,000 00
		30,246 32
		$1,374,401 75

WORKING ACCOUNT.

From 18th February to 31st May, 1900.

To Cost of Mining, Development, Freight and Treatment	$109,306 09	
" Duty	848 07	
" Tools and Appliances	538 32	
" Organization Expenses	2,249 27	
" General Expenses	3,465 63	
" Montreal Office Expenses	1,027 13	
		$117,434 51
" Interim Dividend No. 1. Payable 1st June		39,000 00
" Balance transferred to Profit and Loss		30,246 32
		$186,680 83
By Proceeds of Ore Sales		$184,132 92
" Miscellaneous Receipts		2,547 91
		$186,680 83

NORTH-WEST MINING SYNDICATE, Limited.

Registered in England, 19th June, 1897. Authorised capital, £20,000, in 20,000 shares of £1 each.

Directors:

E. L. Heatley. Louis Seelig, Harry Butler.

Head Office: George F. W. Pipe, 10 Fenchurch Avenue, London, E.C.

CANADIAN OFFICE:
W. H. Sandiford, Manager, New Denver, B.C.

Formed to acquire and deal with mining properties in British Columbia. Owns and is developing the Bosun silver lead mine, Slocan mining district, British Columbia. Output in 1898, 420 tons. Opened by 2 cross-cut tunnels to cut vein, and a 75 foot shaft sunk in ore.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

(*Submitted 15th December*, 1899.)

The directors have pleasure in presenting to the shareholders report and audited accounts of the company for the year ending 30th September, 1899.

The accounts show a profit of £2,939 5s. 10d., out of which a dividend, being 20 per cent. on the capital subscribed, and amounting to £2,107 has been paid, and, in addition, an issue of fresh shares was made recently at a premium, from which a profit has been obtained of £5,047, which has been carried to reserve fund. A larger profit would have resulted but that a a labour trouble occurred in the district in May last, since when operations at the Syndicate's Bosun Mine, which was working with very satisfactory results, have been suspended; and also before arriving at the profit shown, provision has been made from the proceeds of the ore sold up to September 30th, 1898, which have not been included in the profit and loss account, for writing off the entire expenditure in management, office charges in London and British Columbia, manager's salary, and the entire expenses in connection with and since the formation of the Syndicate, and the balance of such proceeds has been applied to reduction of the cost of properties account.

As the result of negotiations the Board have been enabled recently to inform the shareholders of an important transaction which has been successfully carried through. In consideration of a cash payment, together with the undertaking of the Syndicate to make a further payment in shares in a company to be formed, the Fidelity claims, adjoining the Syndicate's

NORTH-WEST MINING SYNDICATE—Continued.

Bosun claims, were acquired. The Bosun Mines, Limited, has accordingly been formed, to which the syndicate have transferred their Bosun claims, receiving in payment a large holding in shares in the company, which are expected to form a very important asset for the Syndicate.

In addition to this large holding of shares in the Bosun Mines, Limited, the Syndicate owns other properties, the prospects for which the manager considers to be most promising, and the development of which is now receiving Mr. Sandiford's attention.

Balance Sheet, September 30th, 1899.

Dr.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To share capital—		
Nominal capital—20,000 shares of £1 each	20,000 0 0	
Issued and subscribed capital — 15,582 shares fully paid	15,582 0 0	
Less unpaid calls	800 0 0	
		14,782 0 0
To sundry creditors—		
In London	333 11 5	
In British Columbia	128 3 11	
		461 15 4
To reserve fund		5,047 0 0
To profit and loss—		
Net profit for the twelve months to date	2,939 5 10	
Less dividend at the rate of 4s. per share, on 10,535 shares, free of income tax, paid 1st April, 1899	2,107 0 0	
		832 5 10
		£21,123 1 2

Cr.

By cost of properties and all expenditure, both in London and British Columbia, less stores and ore sold, as per last balance sheet	5,524 6 2	
By amount expended since	9,673 19 1	
		15,198 5 3
By sundry debtors—		
In London	537 16 10	
In British Columbia	183 0 2	
		720 17 0
By plant, &c., as per manager's statement, less 10 per cent		663 18 0

NORTH-WEST MINING SYNDICATE—Continued.

By cash at bankers and in hand—						
In London				4,200	16	4
In British Columbia				339	4	7
						4,540 0 11
						£21,123 1 2

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

Dr.

To development, miners' wages, assaying, stores, ore assorting, ore transporting.						4,800 2 7
To expenditure in British Columbia—						
Manager's salary				591	12	5
Rent of manager's house				46	7	8
Clerks' salaries	202	7	9			
Office rent, stationery, firing, light, &c.	5	10				
Surveying, plans, and recording	65	7	8			
Travelling expenses & horse hire	49	0	3			
Cost of mining certificates	22	16	8			
Donations, newspapers, &c.	26	10	4			
Postage, telegrams, cables, telephone, and petty expenses	68	9	7			
To Exchange	75	19	0			
				574	17	1
						1 212 17 2
To expenditure in London—						
Printing and Stationery				33	19	9
Law charges				44	10	6
Auditors' fees				10	10	0
Postages, telegrams, and cables				29	15	5
Expenses and fee of one of the managers for visiting British Columbia				300	0	0
Office rent, management, and general expenses				261	11	3
Directors' fees to Sept. 30th, 1898				300	0	0
Income tax on dividend				70	4	8
						1,050 11 7
To Balance, as per balance sheet						2,939 5 10
						£10,002 17 2

Cr.

By net proceeds of ore shipments, from Bosun				9,684	0	7
" net proceeds zinc ore shipments, from Bosun				264	12	10
						9,948 13 5
" transfer fees						4 2 6
" interest on deposit						28 4 1
" reporting fees						21 17 2
						£10,002 17 2

NOVA SCOTIA STEEL CO, Limited.

Reconstructed in 1895, being an amalgamation of the New Glasgow Iron, Coal and Railway Co., Limited, and the Nova Scotia Steel and Forge Co., Limited. Authorized Capital, $5,000,000, in shares of $100; issued, $2,030,000.

Directors:

John F. Stairs, Halifax, President.

Graham Fraser, Vice-President.
John McNab, Halifax.
J. W. Allison, Halifax.
J. D. McGregor, New Glasgow.
G. F. McKay, New Glasgow.
Frank Ross, Quebec.
George Stairs, Halifax.
Henry S. Poole, Stellarton.

Head Office and Works: New Glasgow, N.S.
Mine Manager: R. E. Chambers, M.E.

Formed to take over the business, franchise, undertaking, property rights, privileges, and assets of the Nova Scotia Steel and Forge Co., Limited, and the New Glasgow Iron, Coal and Railway Co., Limited.

Blast Furnace at Ferrona, connected with the mines, limestone quarries and Intercolonial Railway by company's own railway, at present completed for a distance of 13 miles. It is of modern design and fitted up with the most approved appliances.

A Coal Washing Plant was put in successful operation in May, 1892, and is the first of its kind erected in Canada. The coal is elevated, screened, and the large coal crushed. The resulting fine coal is separated into three sizes and washed.

About 50 per cent. of the ash in the coal is removed by washer, besides about 60 per cent. of the sulphur. Capacity of the washer is about 600 tons of washed coal per day.

The coking plant consists of 54 retort coke ovens of the Bernard system.

Ore Deposits.—Those on the East River, some thirteen miles distant from the furnace, extend over a distance of five miles. The ore (brown and red hematite) is won by shafts or inclines according as the pitch of the ore is more or less inclined. From four to five thousand tons per month are mined and, if necessary, is washed in a conical revolving drum, which easily and cheaply removes the principal impurity, namely, clay.

Steel Works, New Glasgow.—The plant comprises four Siemens melting furnaces, ranging from twenty-five to fifty tons capacity, three gas reheating furnaces with soaking pits, reverberatory heating furnaces, reversing cogging mill with live rolls and hydraulic ingot manipulators, hot bloom shears with live rolls, one 20-in. plate mill, one 16-in. bar mill, one 12-in. bar mill, one 9-in. guide mill, twelve pairs of shears, forty tons and smaller, one five-

NOVA SCOTIA STEEL CO.—Continued.

ton hammer with fifteen-ton hydraulic crane, four steam hammers of smaller size, machine shop 175 ft. x 75 ft. with thirty ton travelling crane, commanding the whole shop ; machine shop is equipped with 30-in. slotter, 9 ft. radial drill, twelve lathes of various sizes, the largest taking 50-in. over the carriage, with a gap 8 ft. x 10 ft. and 37 ft. between centres. Power for the entire plant is supplied by some seventy steam and fifteen hydraulic cylinders. The entire plant is lighted by electric plant installed at the works.

The output consists of upwards of one hundred and fifty steel ingots per day, all of which are worked up into bars, sheets, axles, and forgings.

OUTPUT, 1897.

	Gross tons.
Steel ingots made	17,000
Pig iron made	20,090
Ore charged	39,290
Fuel charged	31,965
Flux charged	16,965

MINES OUTPUT, 1897.

	Gross tons.
Iron ore mined by company in Newfoundland	*10,690
Iron ore output mined by company in Canada	13,600
" " purchased in Canada	11,970
" " " Europe	3,416
" " " Cuba	14,950
Limestone mined	16,850

OUTPUT, 1898.

	Net tons.
Pig iron made	21,627
Steel made	23,541
Forgings made	2,276
The material used being as follows :—	
Coal	170,000
Canadian ore	19,000
Newfoundland ore	15,000
Spanish or Cuban ore	6,000
Coke	32,000
Limestone	18,000
Average number of men employed	750
Wages paid about	$280,000

*Imported for own use.

NOVA SCOTIA STEEL CO.—Continued.

OUTPUT IN 1899.

	Net Tons.
Pig Iron made	31,100
Steel made	23,000
Forgings made	3,500
The material used being as follows :—	
Coal	140,000
Canadian Ore	24,300
Newfoundland Ore	32,900
Spanish or Cuban Ore	1,100
Coke	45,000
Limestone	24,000
Average number of men employed	750
Wages paid out	$300,000

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

Dated 15th February, 1900.

Your directors submit herewith the sixth annual report, general statement of assets and liabilities, and abstracts of profit and loss and reserve accounts for the year ended December 30th, 1899.

The volume of business done in 1899 was larger than in any previous year in the company's history. During the last six months of the year much higher prices for iron and steel were realized, as had been anticipated.

The benefit of the increased storage capacity at the Wabana Mine, which had been provided in 1898, was fully realized, and the total shipments of ore from the company's mine in 1899 were 301,691 tons.

A portion of the Wabana Mine, and the shipping pier having been sold to the Dominion Iron and Steel Company during 1899, your Directors at once commenced the construction of a new pier, storage pockets and tramway, and to open up the upper bed of ore which had been retained in order to be ready to ship ore on the opening of navigation this year.

They are pleased to report that the work has been carried on so satisfactorily that it is expected everything will be ready in good time.

190,000 tons of ore have already been sold in the United States at good prices for shipment in 1900.

$136,880.32 have already been expended upon capital account for the new work at Wabana.

During the year $75,300.00 of bonds have been redeemed, the balance outstanding, $24,200.00, can and will be paid off in June next, the Eastern Trust Company holding funds for that purpose.

NOVA SCOTIA STEEL CO.—Continued.

The profits for the year ended December 30th, 1899, including the profit on the sale of a portion of the Wabana Mine, after providing for the interest on bonds, floating debt and the dividends on preferred stock amount to		$819,945 19
To which add Balance at the credit of Profit and Loss account, Dec. 31st, 1898		58,751 47
		$878,696 66

Which your directors recommend to be distributed as follows :—

Reserve for Bad Debts	$10,000 00	
Depreciation	34,000 00	
Sinking Fund	56,416 89	
General Reserve Account	647,996 39	
8 per cent. Dividend on Ordinary Stock, payable March 10th, 1900	82,400 00	
Balance carried forward at credit of Profit and Loss	47,883 38	
		$878,696 66

GENERAL STATEMENT.

Year Ended December 30th, 1899.

ASSETS.

Mining Properties	$1,173,497 93	
Blast Furnace Plant	326,019 64	
Railway and Rolling Stock	207,344 83	
Real Estate, Plant, etc	701,184 61	
Mining Machinery	159,978 57	
		$2,568,025 58
Pig Iron, Ore, Coke, etc., at Ferrona	144,928 18	
Supplies—Furnace Sand, Fire Brick, Oils, etc.	27,799 21	
Pig Iron and Steel at Trenton	165,276 07	
Coal	3,384 50	
		341,387 96
Ledger Accounts and Cash in Bank		343,245 14
Eastern Trust Co		25,922 69
		$3,278,581 37

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock—Preferred	$1,030,000 00	
Capital Stock—Ordinary	1,030,000 00	
Mortgage Bonds	24,200 00	
		$2,084,200 00

NOVA SCOTIA STEEL CO.—Continued.

Unpaid Accounts and Bills Payable		$42,755 93
Depreciation	211,436 93	
Furnace Renewals	8,141 61	
		219,578 54
Sinking Fund		99,500 00
Reserve for Bad Debts		13,067 13
General Reserve		647,996 39
Dividends—4 per cent. on Preferred Stock	41,200 00	
8 per cent. on Ordinary Stock	82,400 00	
		123,600 00
Profit and Loss		47,883 38
		$3,278,581 37

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

To Reserve for Bad Debts	$10,000 00
" Depreciation	34,000 00
" Sinking Fund	56,416 89
" General Reserve	647,996 39
" 8 per cent. Dividend on Ordinary Stock, payable March 10th, 1900	82,400 00
Balance	47,883 38
	$878,696 66
By Balance	$58,751 47
" Profits for the year	819,945 19
	$878,696 66

ABSTRACT OF BAD DEBTS RESERVE ACCOUNT.

To Bad Debts written off during the year	$15,053 73
" Balance Carried Forward	13,067 13
	$28,120 86
By Balance Dec. 31st, 1898	$18,120 86
" Profit and Loss	10,000 00
	$28,120 86

OIL FIELDS OF GASPE, CANADA, Limited.

Registered in 1896 as the Irish Proprietary Oil Fields of Gaspe, Canada, Limited, and name changed to present title by special resolution, registered 30th January, 1900. Authorized Capital, £100,000, in shares of £1.

Directors:

John A. Walker, J.P., Chairman.

George Carr Glynn. | James Foley.
Robert Lee, M.D. | C. B. K. Carpenter.

Registered Office: E. S. Elvett, Secretary, 120 Bishopsgate St. Within, London.

Formed to acquire, carry on and develop certain mineral lands at Gaspe, in the Province of Quebec, Canada. A contract has been entered into for the purchase by the company of an area comprising 1,500 acres, and 500 acres of mining rights in perpetuity. The purchase price, as fixed by the London and Dublin Finance Corporation, Limited, who are the promoters and re-sold at a profit, was £66,000, payable as to £33,333 in fully paid ordinary shares, £2,500 in cash, and the balance in cash or shares, at the option of the directors.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

(*Submitted 14th December*, 1899.)

The Directors desire to lay before the shareholders their report, and the balance sheet made up to the 31st day of July, 1899.

The collection, transmission and checking of the accounts from the company's properties and works in Canada has somewhat delayed publication. At the statutory meeting held on the 17th May last year, it was stated that all the preliminary arrangements had been completed, including the registration in Canada of the titles to the properties conveying the 1,500 acres of freehold land 500 acres of perpetual mining rights at Gaspe, and it was stated also that your Directors were then arranging to erect derricks, and fit them with boilers and engines and drilling appliances preparatory to commencing boring operations. The Directors have now to inform you that with the assistance afforded by the Vendor company, (whose vast properties and recent interesting developments upon them is common knowledge, and upon which operations the Dominion Government issued a very lengthy and special report, published in April last), they have been enabled to drill three petroleum producing wells numbered respectively 30, 31 and 32. These wells have been drilled to an average depth of 2,100 feet, at a cost of £5,116 11s. 8d. This sum includes the erection of the derricks, fitting them

OIL FIELDS OF GASPE—Continued.

throughout with machinery, drilling tools, &c., and the wages of our staff and other necessary expenses.

Well No. 30 gave some trouble at first, owing to a large force of salt water being encountered at about 1,000 feet fr n the surface, and so great was this force that the casing collapsed, causing delay and expense, as stouter casing had to be specially ordered from the United States, but the shareholders need experience no anxiety on this point as it is admitted by all the leading experts and geological authorities that the most certain indication of the presence of oil in bulk is the meeting with salt water on the way down to the oil deposits. As soon as the casing was replaced, the drilling proceeded satisfactorily and oil was struck. This well, No. 30, is now closed down pending explosion and the completion of the pipe line (to which reference is hereinafter made) from Block 40 to Gaspe Harbour.

A little later, wells 31 and 32 were proceeded with. In each case, oil of exceptionally high quality was struck. In the case of well 31, a very excellent show of oil was met with at the depth of 1,750 feet, this showing that the experience gained in the location of well 30 had been useful to us in selecting the location for wells 31 and 32.

In the case of well 32, which is situated some 20 acres from well 30, we have been exceptionally fortunate, as a large vein of oil was struck at 860 feet, and this well is, although not exploded, a good pumping well. A tank has been erected by the Pipe Line Company, in which to store the oil, and as soon as this well and Nos. 30 and 31 are exploded, we expect to secure a good output.

It may be explained that the object of exploding the wells, which is a general practice in the United States and Canada, is to cause fissures to be opened up at the base of the well, so as to allow the oil to flow freely through them.

Our wells will be exploded so soon as the pipe lines, which have been referred to, are completed, which will enable the output to be conveyed to the coast and refineries (a distance of about 18 miles), and thence shipped in tank steamers.

In reference to pipe lines and refineries, it may be stated that at the time our company was floated no arrangements had been made for their construction, but your Directors were informed by the Vendors that the construction of the pipe lines and refineries would be arranged for so as to be ready to take delivery of the output of our wells as soon as we had an output to offer. This arrangement has been so far carried out inasmuch as last summer a very powerful company, with a capital of £300,000 was formed, the chief object of which was to lay the pipe lines over the properties and erect a refinery at Gaspe. The work has been proceeded with

OIL FIELDS OF GASPE—Continued.

energetically, and the most recent reports of the Canada Petroleum Company (the company referred to), issued from Gaspe, state that the pipe line from Block 40 to the refinery site has been completed and the refinery is in course of transit.

Prior to the Canada Petroleum Company commencing the construction of the pipe lines, the directors of that company satisfied themselves from the reports of several mining engineering experts, of the immense value of the Gaspe Oilfields, and a member of their board, who is extensively engaged in the oil business in Manchester, personally visited Gaspe to make a careful investigation of the district, accompanied by Mr. Walker, of Bradford, Penn. (one of the most renowned American authorities on petroleum lands), and having satisfied himself as to its great value as an oil-bearing district, a highly satisfactorily report was issued to the Canada Company's shareholders, bearing out all the published statements concerning the property, and showing that there was a very successful future, not only for the Canada Petroleum Company, but for our company also.

An arrangement has been entered into with our company to purchase all our crude oil at the current market price; to lay the pipe lines between Gaspe Harbour and our wells, and to convey the oil to the refinery at their own expense, thus securing a sale for the output of our wells.

Without this means of conveying the product of our wells to the seaboard, it would be necessary to send the oil in barrels by waggons a distance, as before stated, of about 18 miles, the cost of which would be very heavy, so that we are fortunate in having entered into an arrangment which will relieve us from this serious difficulty and expense and at the same time ensure a substantial return upon our outlay.

Although we have at present only three wells, we have room to drill some 200 upon our blocks if the necessary capital were at our command. In point of fact the Directors are satisfied that the company owns a splendid proved petroleum property. It is well wooded (there being plenty of timber for the construction of derricks and for fuel purposes) and is situated not far from one of the finest harbours on the Atlantic seaboard.

We have 750 acres freehold on Block 40. This block has recently proved to be one of the most valuable on the whole of the 50 square miles of territory belonging to the parent company. The vendor company have sunk some 20 wells on it, the Belgian Company have sunk six wells, and the Canada Petroleum Company have sunk three wells, and are proceeding to sink 13 others. In all the wells that have been drilled upon this block oil has been struck, and in some cases a very large outflow has taken place, as for instance in well 27, when over 1,000 barrels were lost before it could be capped owing to an enormous body of oil and gas having suddenly been

OIL FIELDS OF GASPE—Continued.

struck. The recent wells bored by the Canada Company are good pumping wells, although not yet exploded, and as these lie in the direction of our property, your Directors are satisfied our 750 acres are on the oil-bearing line, and in the direction in which the largest strikes have been made.

We have also 750 acres of freehold on Block 42 in the Green Oil district, which block has been satisfactorily proved and some large oil strikes made. We have, in addition, 500 acres of mining rights in perpetuity on other parts of the property.

We have been exercising the greatest caution in dealing with our capital, but from our experience and that of independent and reliable authorities, including among them some of the most eminent petroleum experts, we have come to the conclusion that we may safely now in the interests of the company enter into arrangements to drill as many wells as will be consistent with the amount of funds placed at our disposal.

Your Directors believe that there would be no difficulty in disposing of a portion of the company's lands, to provide a working capital for developing other portions, but they have no desire at the moment to recommend this, inasmuch as the properties are improving in value very rapidly.

The demand for petroleum oil is also increasing month by month, and according to the most recent quotations the present prices are the highest recorded for five years, so that there is no probability of any decrease in the demand for the class of oil found at Gaspe, as its quality is said to be almost, if not the best in the world, a fact which has been demonstrated by the analyses that have been made of it by Professors Holloway and Redwood, of London, and Messrs. Grace-Calvert and Thompson, of Manchester.

The shareholders will understand that up to the present time, the company has been engaged entirely in development work, and have proved the value of the company's properties. So soon therefore as the pipe line is completed and the wells exploded, they will be in a position to turn the products into money, and thus replace their capital expenditure.

The facts above stated will explain the inability of your Directors at this stage to pay you a dividend, but they will do so at the earliest possible moment. In the meantime they trust that the shareholders will rest assured that they are giving to the development of your property their most earnest and anxious care, with a view to making the future of your company a decided financial success.

OIL FIELDS OF GASPE—Continued.

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST JULY, 1899.

Dr.

LIABILITIES.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
To Capital Authorized—		
100,000 Shares of £1 each	100,000 0 0	
To Capital Issued—		
10,129 Shares of £1 each	10,129 0 0	
61,500 Shares of £1 each fully paid	61,500 0 0	
	71,629 0 0	
Less Calls in arrear	214 2 6	71,414 17 6
" Sundry Creditors		43 9 1
" Petroleum Oil Trust, Limited—		
Balance due on account of work done at Gaspe in sinking Wells Nos. 30, 31 and 32		3,392 4 8
" Suspense Account		2 10 0
" London Revenue Account—		
Balance		544 2 10
		£75,397 4 1

Cr.

ASSETS.

	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
By Purchase of Property—		
As per Agreement dated 17th January, 1898	66,000 0 0	
Legal and other expenses	535 0 0	66,535 0 0
" Office Furniture		179 15 11
" Cash—		
National Bank Deposit Account	1,100 0 0	
do Drawing Account	462 3 0	
In hand	3 13 6	1,565 16 6
" Sundry Debtors—		
For Commission to be settled in Shares valued at (since received)		2,000 0 0
" Development Account—		
Well No. 30	2,177 7 10	
" 31	1,760 15 6	
" 32	1,178 8 4	5,116 11 8
		£75,397 4 1

OIL FIELDS OF GASPE—Continued.

DEVELOPMENT ACCOUNT.

From 17th January, 1898, to 31st July, 1899.

Dr.

1899		£ s. d.
July 31.—To Amount Expended on Plant, Wages, Fuel, Board of Men, etc., on three Wells sunk by The Petroleum Oil Trust, Limited, as per their accounts rendered—		
	Well No. 30	2,177 7 10
	" 31	1,760 15 6
	" 32	1,178 8 4
		£5,116 11 8

Cr.

1899.	£ s. d.	£ s. d.
July 31.—By Transfer to Balance Sheet—		
Well No. 30	2,177 7 10	
" 31	1,760 15 6	
" 32	1,178 8 4	
		5,116 11 8
		£5,116 11 8

LONDON REVENUE ACCOUNT.

From 17th January, 1898, to 31st July, 1899.

Dr.

1899	£ s. d.
July 31.—To Directors' Fees and Expenses	882 10 0
" Salaries of Secretary and Staff	330 0 0
" Rent of Offices	152 19 3
" Printing and Stationery	52 1 11
" General Expenses	100 18 6
	1,518 9 8
" Balance carried to Balance Sheet	544 2 10
	£2,062 12 6

Cr.

1899	£ s. d.
July 31.—By Transfer and other Fees	8 4 0
" Interest on Deposit Account	41 15 0
" Commission	2,012 13 6
	£2,062 12 6

OLD GOLD QUARTZ AND PLACER MINING CO., Limited.

Incorporated in British Columbia, 9th January, 1897. Authorized Capital, $1,500,000, in shares of a par value of $1.00.

Officers:

J. M. Miller, President and Treasurer.
Geo. N. Taylor, Vice-President. M. F. Chesnut, Secretary.

Head Office: Rossland, B.C.

Owns and is developing the Silver Queen and Silver King mineral claims, on the West Fork of Duncan River, Trout Lake Mining Division of British Columbia. The development work during 1899 consists of surface prospecting and the driving of two tunnels, aggregating in underground work about 400 feet. No. 1 tunnel, now in nearly 200 feet, is meant to tap the ledge at a depth of about 300 feet. No. 2 tunnel is in over 100 feet, and is being driven alongside of the lead, the ledge being cross-cut at intervals of 50 feet. No. 1 cross-cut from this tunnel has cut through about 3 feet of concentrating ore, with bunches of clean ore here and there. No. 2 crosscut has about 3 feet of concentrating ore and about 8 inches of grey copper ore on the foot-wall. Two small test shipments have been made, one to the Tacoma smelter and the other to the C.P.R. smelter at Trail. The former gave returns of $128, the latter $132.20 (in all values), per ton. Three miles of pack trail have also been built, connecting with the main trunk trail.

OLD IRONSIDES MINING CO., Limited.

Incorporated 1895. Authorized Capital, $1,000,000

Directors:

S. H. C. Miner. S. E. Rigg. J. P. Graves. C. E. Gault.
G. W. Wooster.

Head Office: J. W. Penfield, Secretary, Spokane, Wash.
Jay P. Graves, Manager.

Mines Office: W. Yolen Williams, Mine Superintendent, Greenwood, B.C.

Owns the Old Ironsides mineral claim, Greenwood Camp, Yale District, Province of British Columbia, on which development work is proceeding. Equipped at date of report with 10-drill Rand compressor, Bacon hoisting engine, Cameron pumps and other working plant. The mine superintendent reports:—

OLD IRONSIDES MINING CO.—Continued.

Over 2,500 feet of development work has been done. No. 1 Shaft is down 210 feet and No. 2 Shaft 300 feet, and, on the latter, sinking is being continued to the 400-foot level. The two shafts are already connected at the 200-foot level by a 320-foot cross-cut, which runs through a 90-foot ore body. At the 200 and 300-foot levels, there are over 1,600 feet of drifts and cross-cuts. The average cost of drifting per foot has been $19 44½, and of sinking $36.80.

Shaft No. 1 is situated near the centre of the claim, both in length and width. The shaft was started near the discovery of the claim, and was sunk in the ore to the depth of about 80 feet, at which point it passed through the ore into the footwall. Sinking was continued to the depth of 210 feet from the surface. A level was started at the 200-foot mark, and a cross-cut run in an easterly direction. The ore body was encountered at a distance of about 40 feet from the shaft, and the cross-cut was continued to the side-line of the claim, demonstrating the width of the ore on that level to be about 80 feet, and the rest of the material passed through was heavily mineralized, but carried no values of any consequence.

No. 2 Shaft was sunk on the east side of the claim, and was continued down 300 feet, and intersected the cross cut previously referred to. This shaft answered a double purpose, that of ventilating the mine and furnishing an additional exit to the surface.

The general indications are that the ore in this mountain is almost inexhaustible, and it has been satisfactorily demonstrated that the grade of ore improves with depth. Assays showing values of upwards of $100 per ton have been obtained on the 200-foot level. The bulk of the ore for a distance of 80 feet yields a general average of $15 per ton, but by selecting the ore a much better average could be obtained.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

April 30, 1899.

ASSETS.

Mines	$1,000,000 00
Cash on hand in Banks	7,653 48
Office Fixtures, Spokane	150 00
Office Fixtures, Mine	133 90
Roads	356 25
Mine Supplies and Tools on hand, as per inventories	5,847 47
Fuel on hand	283 85
Buildings and Improvements	4,320 00
Machinery Plant	5,763 08
Debts Receivable	106 05
	$1,024,614 08

OLD IRONSIDES MINING CO.—Continued.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

April 30th, 1899.

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock, paid up	$1,000,000 00
Profit and loss	24,614 08
	$1,024,614 08

PROFIT AND LOSS.

Covering Period from incorporation to April 30, 1899.

Cost of Mining and Developing.

To office expense, Spokane	$609 01	
" " " Mine	61 45	
" Superintendence	1,969 04	
" Taxes and licenses	497 75	
" Mining supplies and tools	4,466 09	
" Fuel consumed	2,343 28	
" To damages and legal services	800 00	
" General expense	375 19	
" Depreciation of improvements	226 22	
" Depreciation of machinery	506 81	
" Wages and mine expense	27,157 36	
		$39,012 20
" Unappropriated profits		24,614 08
		63,626 28
By proceeds sale of Treasury shares		$63,626 28
		$63,626 28

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF COSTS.

Showing average cost per foot of work for period from September 1, 1896, to May 31, 1898, as compared with cost for period from May 31st, 1898, to April 30, 1899.

NATURE OF WORK.	PERIOD.	WORK DONE. Feet.	COST.	COST PER FOOT.
Drifting...	Sept. 1, 1896, to May 31, 1898	156	$5,429 55	$34 80
Ditto....	June 1, 1898, to April 30, 1899	702	13,650 39	19 44.5
Sinking ..	Sept. 1, 1896, to May 31, 1898	130	8,850 45	68 08
Ditto....	June 1, 1898, to April 30, 1899	301	11,081 81	36 82
		1,289	$39,012 20	.....

OLIVE GOLD COMPANY, OF SEINE RIVER, Limited.

Incorporated February, 1897. Authorised Capital, $1,000,000 in shares of a par value of $1.00 ; 500,000 shares reserved for development purposes.

Directors :

Hon. George E. Foster, M.P., President.
Wm. Blackwood, Vice-President. Dr. R. M. Simpson.
Charles Magee. Hon. D. McMillan.

Head Office: A. M. Chisholm, Secretary, 9 and 10, Carleton Chambers, Ottawa.

Mine Office: N. B. Hall, Mine Manager, Mine Centre, Ont.

This company owns and is developing mining location G 60, G 61, G 69 and H P. 439, comprising 290 acres on Turtle Lake, Seine River, Province of Ontario, upon which is the Olive gold mine. Equipped with 25 stamp battery and other plant.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

Submitted 26th April, 1900.

The properties belonging to the company embrace mining locations G 60, G 61, G 69 and H P 439, contain in all 290 acres, and were taken over in February, 1898, with all improvements, equipment, and assets, as shown in the prospectus issued about that date.

Work has been continuous since that time, though at large expense and under great difficulties owing to the long distance from railway communication and the additional disadvantage of being shut off from water communication for about seven months of the year. For several weeks in late autumn and early spring access is practically impossible. The cost of transport and supplies is consequently very much enhanced, and the economic working of the mine has been rendered correspondingly difficult. To this must be added the lack of skilled miners, and the impossibility of quickly supplying the places of those who from time to time go out. High wages, and indifferent labour, and delay in obtaining even that, are among the causes which have rendered the best results so far impossibie.

The work has consequently been comparatively slow and very expensive, and a very large share of the expense has been incurred in the equipment of the property with mining, transport, and milling facilities—the bulky nature of which has rendered its installation very costly.

Nearly the whole summer and autumn of 1898 was consumed in the construction of the new ten stamp mill and air drill compressor and the transport and installation of the same. The compressor began work

OLIVE GOLD CO.—Continued.

in November, 1898, and the new stamps fell first in January, 1899. In March, 1899, the crusher spindle broke, and as the repairs could not be got in from Chicago until the season of navigation opened the mill was consequently idle from the 18th March until the 24th May.

In that month the directors made a visit to the mine, and as a result of careful consideration and consultation with the manager, upon the ground, decided to further equip the mine with 15 additional stamps, a new tramway from the shaft to the mill and bins and crushing machinery, and to build an office, and additional sleeping accommodation for the men.

This work began in August and was not completed until the first week in January, 1900, although a short run of the 25 stamps was made during the latter part of November and early in December.

Since January 5th the stamp mill has been running continuously, but, on account of defective boiler capacity which developed after navigation had closed, the power has not been sufficient to operate more than one-half the batteries.

The addition of one tubular 75 h p. boiler will remedy this defect, and give the company a complete and effective equipment for the present needs of the mine.

Development work has been steadily pushed forward during this time, but necessarily more slowly than was desirable, on account of the time and money expended upon equipment as above described.

The main work has been done on G 61 in the two shafts A and B, and the drifts therefrom on three levels. An experimental shaft was sunk on the vein for a distance of 63 feet at a point about 2,400 feet from the main shaft, but results obtained did not justify proceeding further in preference to working the shafts already opened.

Explorating work was done on G 69 by sinking a shaft some 65 feet and making crosscuts therefrom. The work showed up a large dyke of highly mineralised matter, carrying fair values, and should be resumed as soon as it is possible to do so.

The diamond drill was used for the exploration of the dyke in which the Olive vein is situated, and a hole 125 feet long bored south from a 75 foot crosscut at the 240 foot level. The whole distance of 200 feet shows a mineralised dyke intersected with quartz veins, and the rock taken from the 75 foot cross cut was milled and paying values obtained therefrom. A hole was bored from the same level north for 246 feet, and shows mineralisation and veins throughout. The total width of this mineralised dyke, lying between walls of diorite, is four hundred feet as explored at the 240 foot level, and is traceable on the surface the length of the property. The development work done in the main workings on G 61 shows on the 31st March, as follows :—

OLIVE GOLD CO.—Continued.

Shaft B, depth 75 feet with drifts east 199 and west 150 feet on first level; shaft B, depth 265 feet with drifts on 1st level east 179 feet, and west 276 feet; in 2nd level east 178 feet and west 106 feet and on 3rd level east 74 and west 97 feet. Upraises connecting the first and third levels 250 feet and a crosscut from the 240 level of 74 feet south into the mineralised dyke. The sinking on shaft A has been retarded by the scarcity of skilled miners, and the difficulty under present conditions of travel of replacing in the winter season those who from time to time go out.

In both shafts and drifts the main quartz vein has been continuous, of varying width and values, and in the bottom of shaft A the quartz is of fine quality and more than average thickness, thus giving a valuable indication of permanence.

For the reasons stated above, the quantity of ore taken from the mine has been comparatively small, the main work of equipment and development, having absorbed most of the time.

In 1898, 847 tons of assorted ore were raised, of which 497 tons were milled. In 1899, 2404½ tons were milled, the 10 stamp mill running more or less intermittently for 137 days and the 25 stamps for 15 full days.

Since January 5th last to March 31st, the number of tons of rock milled was 2557½, the mill running the equivalent of 15½ full days for the 25 stamps in January, 15½ days in February, 17½ in March.

It will be seen that since December 1st the mill has run at about one half its capacity. With the additional boiler the results will be doubled.

The mine has now reached the stage of its history in which undivided attention can be given to the work of ore winning and treatment, with working cost almost 50 per cent less than has heretofore prevailed.

The bullion taken from the ore milled in 1898 was $6,263.32; in 1899 $14,239; and for the months of January and February, 1900, $4,386. In addition to this, $7,500 worth of concentrates have been disposed of, and there are now stored at the mill concentrates with an estimated value of $10,387.50. The average value saved upon the plates for 1898 was within a fraction of $6 per ton; that in the two months of 1899 was about $3 per ton.

It will be noticed that the values of rock milled has varied greatly, and that the record of the past two months is low. This is due to the usual alternations of lean zones in the quartz, and the varying size of vein, and in the last two months to the fact that in clearing the workings all rock taken out of the drifts and shafts have been put through the mill. The average yield of the ore upon the plates is estimated by the manager to give $7 per ton. Now that the mine has been put in position to work more systematically and economically a judicious though not critical sortation of the ore will be made and the value per ton of output will be increased.

As illustrating this a statement is given by the manager contrasting

OLIVE GOLD CO.—Continued.

March, 1899 with March, 1900, in which the cost of milling has been reduced from $3.57 to 95½ cents per ton, the cost of sinking from $45.29 to $34.35 per foot, and of drifting and stoping proportionately. This cost can be materially reduced even under present conditions of transport, and by a very large percentage when we have railway communication.

In this connection the directors are pleased to state that the final location of the Rainy River Railway brings that road directly over the Olive properties and within stone's throw of our workings, that an arrangement has been made with the company for a station and town site, and that the line will reach our properties in all probability within a year from the present time. The effect which this will have upon the economical working of the mine, and the material advantages that will accrue to the company therefrom can be readily seen. It is not too much to say that the advent of the railway will increase the value of our property by 50 per cent. The directors also have pleasure in announcing that they have obtained from the Ontario Government a lease of a valuable water power about six miles from the mine, where 2000 horse power can easily be obtained and electricity applied to the lighting and working of the properties.

When the mine has been sufficiently developed to warrant it, the intention of the directors is to instal an electric plant which will enable the cost of operation to be reduced to a minimum. When this is done the vast mineralized dyke above alluded to can be worked at a minimum cost, and we believe with large profits.

The total capitalization of the Olive Company is $1,000,000 in shares of $1 each par value. Of this the Preston Company was given 500,000 shares for the property and assets as it stood in February, 1898. There have since been sold 172,710 shares as follows for the average prices named :—

100,000	@ 25 cents,	$25,000	00
11,110	@ 50 "	5,555	00
26,100	@ 87 35/87 "	22,812	00
28,500	@ 76½ "	21,802	50
7,000	@ 85 "	5,950	00

for which $81,119.50 were received into the Treasury, and there remain 327,290 shares of the stock still unso'd.

The Preston Company's undistributed stock was, with the consent of the company, deferred for dividends until the mine should be developed to a condition in which dividends could be assured upon the whole stock issued, and no dividends have been declared or paid upon the such stock. The Preston Company agree that this stock should be thus deferred until the mine is developed so as to admit of at least 8 p c. dividend being paid upon the whole stock issued by the Olive Company, and this will be carried

OLIVE GOLD CO.—Continued.

out. It will be seen therefore that the individual holders of Olive stock are thus placed in a preferred position, and the total area of stock eligible for dividend is comparatively small.

The statement of stock at this date shows that the Preston Company holds 300,000 shares, other stock holders have 372,710 shares and 327,290 shares remain in the Treasury. A surplus earning of $3,727 per month would therefore pay a dividend of 1 per cent. per month to the preferred shareholders.

In October, 1898, the directors, in view of the results obtained from the two stamp mill, and with a full belief that the added development and production after the installation of the ten stamp would guarantee its continuance, authorized the payment of a dividend of 1 cent per share per month on the stock held by the individual shareholders. The unlooked for delays in installation in 1898, and the unfortunate breakage of the crusher spindle in the early part of 1899, rendered this more difficult than had been anticipated. Yet having begun, and in prospect of early added output the directors were loth to change, and it was not until it had been decided to increase the stamps by 15 in the summer of 1899 that it became plain that the dividends must be discontinued. Had the directors known in the beginning what became clear after the event, the policy of declaring dividends would not have been adopted. The dividends, however, went to the holders of shares who had invested their money directly in the proposition after the transfer of the properties by the Preston Company. In all eleven dividends were paid amounting to $28,544.10.

Having regard to the contingent nature of estimates in the past the directors do not propose to begin the payment of dividends hereafter until the actual conditions of the property give stable promise of continuance.

The directors, under the impression that upon the early installation and operation of the 25 stamps the results would naturally strengthen the price of Treasury stock, discontinued the sale of the same early in the autumn of last year. They also expected it would be possible to operate the ten stamps continuously, or nearly so until the new were installed. They were disappointed in this latter expectation, as it was found impossible to operate the stamps while the mill construction and installation of the new machinery was in progress. Since their completion the unexpected deficiency of boiler capacity has rendered it possible to operate the mill for half time only. This, with the general slump in stocks, has made it inadvisable to sell Treasury stock, and the liabilities have been met by the personal security of three of the shareholders. These liabilities amount to about $30,000.

It will be necessary to take measures for removing this liability and for carrying on the deepening of the shaft with all possible speed.

ONTARIO AND SLOCAN MINES DEVELOPMENT CO., Limited.

Incorporated in British Columbia, 10th March, 1897. Authorized Capital, $450,000, in 1,500,000 shares of a par value of 30 cents each.

Officers :

Geo. Sleeman, Guelph, President.
G. B. Ryan, Guelph, Vice-President.
W. E. Buckingham, Guelph, Secretary-Treasurer.
W. H. Brandon, Manager, Slocan City.

Directors :

C. Klopefer, M.P.	Prof. Jas. Mills	D. H. Wilson
J. C. Keleher	George Newton	J. R. Seymour
T. T. Coffee	George H. Cowan	D. I. Brandon
J. A. McHardy	T. W. Holland	W. H. Brandon

Head Office : Silverton, B.C.

Ontario Office : Guelph, Ont.

Owns and is developing the Canadian Group of silver lead claims, comprising : Adams, 50.78 acres ; Brandon, 35.3 acres ; Katie D., 24.1 acres ; Sarah B., 51.1 acres, and the Hill Top Fraction, situated on the Divide between Carpenter and Four Mile Creeks, two and one-half miles from the town of Sandon and six miles from Silverton, B.C.

ONTARIO BOULDER MINING CO., Limited.

Authorized Capital, $2,000,000, in shares of a par value of $1.00.

Directors :

E. T. LeClair. C. M. Clark. C. G. Nielsen. Col. F. C. Burrows. W. D. Gibbon.

Mine Office : Rat Portage, Ont.

Owns and is developing Mining Locations S. 141, F.M. 45, E. 281, E. 282, comprising 371 acres, and situated in the Camp Bay District, Lake of the Woods, Ontario. Opened at date of report by two shafts down 200 feet and 70 feet respectively. The mining plant comprises :—

Compressor, one Rand 6-drill compressor ; drills, three Rand ; boilers, two 50 h.p. ; hoisting engine, one single drum, 3 ft. dia., cyls., 8 in. x 12 in. ; pumps, one Duplex 7½ x 4½ x 10.

ONTARIO GRAPHITE COMPANY, Limited.

Incorporated 1896. Authorized Capital, $200,000, in shares of $100.

Directors :

G. P. Brophy. J. B. Brophy. S. H. Fleming. J. W. McRae. Hector McRae.

Head Office : Victoria Chambers, Ottawa.

Owns and operates a property comprising lots 16, 17, 18 and 19, at White Fish Lake, Township of Brougham, Province of Ontario. Worked by open cuts.

Equipped with a suitable mining plant in 1899 and development proceeding.

ONTARIO LANDS AND OIL COMPANY, Limited.

Directors :

Sir J. W. Maclure, Bart., M P., Chairman.
Maj. A. E. Baldwin. J. W. Brigstock. J. F. H. Read.
G. H. Rogers, Secretary.

Head Office : 4 Broad St. House, New Broad St., London, E.C.

The company was registered June 28th, 1892, to acquire the properties of the Western of Canada Oil Lands and Works Company, Limited, registered December 23rd, 1871, and reconstructed in 1877. In the 1892 reconstruction of the old company, the share capital was reduced largely, the old debentures being converted into shares. The Authorized Capital is £135,000, £60,000 being in 6 per cent. preference shares of £10, £60,000 in ordinary shares of £10, and £15,000 in deferred shares of £2 10s. After payment of the preference dividend the ordinary shares take 6 per cent. per annum, and any surplus is to be divided, half amongst the ordinary, and half amongst the deferred shares. Of the preferred capital, £56,730, and a similar amount of ordinary, together with £10,697 10s. of the deferred, have been subscribed and paid up. The accounts are made up annually to June 30th, and submitted in November. Debit balance for 1892-3, £1,003, increased in 1893-4 to £4,762, in 1894-5 to £5,757, and reduced in 1895-6 to £4,398, and converted in 1896-7 into a credit balance of £69 4s. 8d. The accounts for the year ended 30th June, 1898, showed the balance at the credit of profit and loss account, including £69 4s. 8d. brought forward, and after making allowance for the exhaustion of the wells and depreciation of plant is

ONTARIO LANDS AND OIL CO.—Continued.

£2,943 14s. 3d. out of which a dividend of four per cent. or 8s. per share was paid on the preference shares. This dividend absorbed £2,400, leaving a balance of £543 14s. 3d; £500 were placed to a reserve fund and £43 14s. 3d. carried forward.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

(*Submitted 10th October*, 1899.)

The Directors are pleased to report that the healthy condition of the oil business in Canada continues. Throughout the year the price of crude oil has been very firm, and producers are not able to satisfy the demand. Drilliug operations have been continued, and new territory prospected with satisfactory results.

The production was interfered with by the very severe weather experienced during last winter, while the rise in price of all iron goods has helped to swell the cost of working the wells.

The profit on the year's working, after making provision for the natural exhaustion of wells is £3,792 19s. 9d., which, added ta £43 14s. 3d. brought forward from last year makes a total of £3,836 14s. od. An interim dividend on the preference shares of 3 per cent. was paid in March last, absorbing £1,800, leaving £2,036 14s. od. to be dealt with.

The Directors now recommend the payment of a further dividend of 3 per cent. on the preference shares, making the full 6 per cent. for the year (against 4 per cent. last year), placing to reserve account £200, making a total reserve of £700, and carrying forward the balance of £36 14s. for the current year.

The demand for agricultural lands improved during the year, and several sales have been effected. The proceeds were applied to the purchase of 20 acres of oil producing land, with 14 working wells, plant, etc., which it was expedient for the company to acquire.

The following statement shows particulars of the oil production during the past five years :—

Year ended.	Number of wells working.	Production of oil in barrels.	Price per barrel.
30th June, 1895	167	19,385	$1 19
" " 1896	194	23,823	1 60
" " 1897	248	28,000	1 41
" " 1898	306	36,707	1 40
" " 1899	378	39,760	1 41

ONTARIO LANDS AND OIL CO.—Continued.

BALANCE SHEET, 30TH JUNE, 1899.

Dr.

Corresponding figures for 1898. £ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	To Share Capital authorized, viz.,		
	6,000 6 per cent. preference shares of £10 each.....	60,000 0 0	
	6,000 ordinary shares of £10 each.....	60,000 0 0	
	6,000 deferred shares of £2 10s. each	15,000 0 0	
			135,000 0 0
	Of which there have been issued :		
56,490 0 0	5,673 preference at £10.....	56,730 0 0	
56,490 0 0	5,673 ordinary at £10.....	56,730 0 0	
10,627 10 0	4,279 deferred at £2 10s.....	10,697 10 0	
123,607 10 0		124,157 10 0	
11,392 10 0	Unissued	10,842 10 0	
135,000 0 0			135,000 0 0
	To Reserve fund.....		500 0 0
	Outstanding dividends		348 12 0
	To Sundry creditors—		
1,042 7 8	In Canada.....	1,440 10 4	
222 16 0	In London	260 17 4	
			1,701 7 8
	To Profit and loss, balance as per		
2,943 14 3	annexed account.....		2,036 14 0
139,208 17 11			139,586 13 8

Cr.

Corresponding figures for 1898. £ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
	By Sundry assets, viz :—		
135,952 7 9	Lands, works and wells....		136,189 8 9
487 7 1	Plant and implements		742 6 3
1,320 12 9	Stock of oil, horses, etc.....		1,462 7 8
315 18 8	Sundry debtors in Canada ...		214 0 0
900 0 0	Bills receivable.		
	Cash at Bankers and in hand :		
64 3 5	In Canada.....		517 4 4
168 8 3	In London		461 6 8
139,208 17 11			139,586 13 8

ONTARIO LANDS AND OIL CO.—Continued.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

For the year ended 30th June, 1899.

Dr.

Corresponding figures for 1898. £ s. d.		£ s. d	£ s. d.
	To Expenses in Canada, viz :—		
257 16 8	Law charges	232 11 7	
2,505 6 2	Wells charges and wages	4,018 2 8	
344 18 5	Management	459 3 9	
75 8 4	Interest—		
274 18 11	Land charges and taxes	359 14 11	
35 1 0	Insurance	51 2 4	
480 11 11	Horses, carts and harness	424 7 8	
2 0 0	Bad debts	5 16 9	
3,277 9 0	Well renewals, cost of replacing exhausted wells	1,678 4 0	
			7,229 3 8
	To Expenses in England :—		
120 0 0	Directors' fees	180 0 0	
87 13 10	Offices, salaries and expenses.	141 18 5	
10 10 0	Auditor	10 10 0	
100 0 0	Income tax	170 0 0	
			502 8 5
2,943 14 3	Balance, net profit for the year		3,792 19 9
10,515 8 6			11,524 11 10
	To Dividend on preference shares for the year ended 30th June, 1898	2,400 0 0	
	To Reserve fund	500 0 0	
			2,900 0 0
	To Interim dividend of 3 p. c. on the preference shares paid in March last on account of year ending 30th June, 1899		1,800 0 0
	To Balance as per Balance sheet.		2,036 14 0
			£6,736 14 0

ONTARIO LANDS AND OIL CO.—Continued.

Cr.

Corresponding figures for 1898. £ s. d.		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
10,280 15 9	By Crude oil production	11,241 18 5	
136 0 1	Rents	168 19 0	
29 8 0	Sundries.....	109 16 11	
			11,520 14 4
	Transfer fees.....		3 17 6
69 4 8	Balance brought forward.		
£10,515 8 6			£11,524 11 10
	By Balance of profit and loss account brought forward from last year.....		2,943 14 3
	By Balance of above account....		3,792 19 9
			£6,736 14 0

ORION GOLD MINING CO., Limited, OF RAT PORTAGE, ONTARIO.

Authorized Capital, $999,000, in shares of a par value of $1.00.

Officers :

Geo. W. Fullerton, Rat Portage, Ont., President.
Fred. J. Bowman, Rat Portage, Ont., 1st Vice-President.
Newton Higbee, Koochiching, Minn., 2nd Vice-President.
Otto Taubert, St. Paul, Minn., Treasurer.
Henry C. Peterson, St Paul, Minn., Secretary.

Head Office : Otto Taubert, St. Paul, Minn.

CANADIAN OFFICE :

Newton Higbee, Mine Manager, Wabigoon, Ont.

The company owns and is developing mining locations G 157 (80 acres), H W 88 (80 acres), H P 357 (70 acres), H P 51 (40 acres), G 460 (30 acres), H W 49 (40 acres), H W 50 (56 acres), situated at Carleton Lake, Great Manitou mining district, Ontario.

OTTAWA GOLD MILLING AND MINING CO., Limited.

Incorporated 1897. Authorized Capital, $1,000,000, in shares of $1.00.

Directors:

Hon. G. E. Foster, M.P.

John Mather	Denis Murphy
A. W. Fraser	R. A. Mather
George Hay	E. Seybold
John R. Coates	F. P. Ronson.

Head Office: E. Seybold, Secretary-Treasurer, Ottawa, Ont.

Works: W. J. Craig, Business Manager, Keewatin, Ont.
H. A. Guess, General Manager, Mining and Machinery.

Owns and operates a well equipped modern milling and reduction plant at Keewatin, Lake of the Woods Mining District, Province of Ontario. The ore brought in by the barges of the company from the different points on the Lake of the Woods, on arriving at the company's dock, is lifted direct from the barges into a skip holding about a ton, and hoisted to the top of the tower, and conveyed along a cableway (Locke-Miller, the span being 450 feet) into the sampler, where it is dumped into a 60 ton ore bin. From this bin the ore drops into a crusher with a capacity of ten tons an hour, is there crushed, and is hoisted up the elevator and allowed to slide down over a screen. The rock that is too large to go through the screen goes to a set of rolls, where it is reduced to the necessary size, goes up the elevator and is again sent over the screen. After going through the screen, the ore drops into an automatic machine sampler, which can be regulated to take any required percentage—the usual being about 5 per cent. From the sampler the ore drops directly into a weighing bin, where it is weighed. In this connection, it is worthy of particular note by the owners of ore, that all estimates of weight will be based on the dry weight of the ore, which will be determined from the actual percentage of moisture in the ore as ascertained from the samples. After being weighed the ore goes into one of the storage bins. The sampler contains ten 200 ton bins, and thus has an available storage capacity of two thousand tons of ore. The whole building is very massively constructed, all the material used being the product of the district. The mill stands directly by the side of the sampler and within a short distance of it. In the space separating the two buildings is the water power, with a fall of nearly 20 feet, and the whole Lake of the Woods to draw from. The stamp mill contains the first twenty of what will ultimately be a sixty stamp mill, much the largest mill that has been erected or is in contemplation anywhere in western Ontario. The building is of a much more substantial and permanent nature than any similar building as yet in the district, the foundation being very massively constructed of stone. All the

OTTAWA GOLD MILLING AND MINING CO.—Continued.

machinery for the mill has been made from special plans and designed after a careful study of the characteristics of the ores of the district, and with a view of treating them to best advantage. With this object in view, the machinery is all heavier than the standard patterns, and there are besides other variations which will make this mill peculiarly adapted to the treatment of the local ores. All the mill machinery has been made at the Gates Iron Works, of Chicago, while the shafting and gearing, which is constructed to drive the whole sixty stamps, was procured from the Hamilton Manufacturing Company, of Peterboro, Ontario. The weight of the stamps is 950 pounds, and the drop eight inches, each stamp dropping 100 times per minute. During the winter (1899) the concentrating equipment has been improved by introduction of 3-compartment Hartz jigs between the plates and the vanners. An additional water wheel has also been added to enable the sampler building to be run independently of the mill as regards starting and stopping. Additional equipment has also been added for working tests on a small scale by different ore treatment processes.

At date of report the company had acquired the Watson-Munroe gold property in New Klondyke Camp, Lake of the Woods, and was equipping it with an Ingersoll-Sergeant compressor, hoisting plant, and other machinery.

OTTAWA HYDRAULIC MINING AND MILLING CO., Limited.

Incorporated 1895. Authorised Capital, $250,000 in shares of $5.00 each.

Directors :

Lt.-Col. Joshua Wright. W. A. Jamieson. W. C. McGillivray.

Local Board :

Wm. Scott. R. T. Shillington. W. G. Bronson. Thomas Kenny.
Wm. McGillivray. T. C. Bate. Henry Watters.
(All of Ottawa.)

Mines Office : North Bend, B.C.

Formed to acquire and work certain auriferous bench claims in the Province of British Columbia, particularly a location on the east bank of the Fraser river, between Anderson river and Four Mile creek, and about the centre of the Boston Bar flat, in the District of Yale. From careful tests made it is estimated that the average value of the ground to be worked will be at least 25 cents per yard. In 1895 and 1896 work was mainly centered in the construction of a flume three miles in length, connecting the claims with Four Mile Creek, from which the company has secured ample water for hydraulicing.

PATHFINDER MINING, REDUCTION, & INVESTMENT CO., Limited.

Registered in British Columbia, 4th March, 1897. Authorised Capital, $1,000,000, in shares of $1.

Officers:

T. I. Parkinson, President.
W. A. Phyber, Vice-President. Charles A. Parnell, Treasurer.
D. M. Waters, Secretary.

CANADIAN OFFICE:
Grand Forks, B.C.

Owns and is developing the Pathfinder claim, situate on the North Fork of Kettle River, about 13 miles from the town of Grand Forks. Reporting upon the operations of the company in 1899 the Mines Report says:—

Considerable development work has been done on the property, amounting, in October last, to about 220 feet of shafts and 530 feet of levels, &c. Three main ore bodies, of a somewhat irregular character, have been partially developed by the above workings. These ore bodies are large, low grade masses of pyrrhotite, carrying gold and a little silver, with occasionally a little copper, and said to run about $15 to the ton. The formation is porphyry and a diabasic rock, the ore occurring, seemingly at or near a contact, in a quartzose gangue. The exact dimensions of none of the ore bodies have been determined, but enough work has been done to amply justify the putting in of machinery to thoroughly prospect the property. To this end preparations were being made to sink a two compartment shaft, and to install hoist, pumps, and a five-drill Rand compressor. There were 500 or 600 tons of very fair looking ore on the dump, and the general indications were favourable to the finding of considerable bodies of ore equally good. The property was being worked in a conservative manner, and the fact that it was still in the prospect stage recognised.

PAYNE CONSOLIDATED MINING CO., Limited.

Authorised Capital, $3,000,000, in $1.00 shares.

Directors:

Col. F. C. Henshaw, President. W. L. Hoge, Vice-President.
James Ross. Hon. L. J. Forget. William Hanson. W. G. Ross.
A. W. McCune. F. E. Sargeant. Clarence J. McCuaig.

Head Office: C. H. Low, Secretary, Montreal Street Railway Chambers, Montreal, Que.

PAYNE CONSOLIDATED MINING CO.—Continued.

Mines Office : C. H. Hand, Manager, Three Forks, B.C.

The mining property of the company consists of the Payne, Maid of Erin, Mountain Chief, Two Jacks, Telephone and Thursday Fraction, which cover an area of seventy-nine acres, situated on Payne Mountain, four miles from Sandon, Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay, British Columbia.

The following statement of the shipments and ore reserves was officially reported to the shareholders on 5th May, 1899 :—

ORE SHIPMENTS.

December, 1896, to May 1st, 1899	3,036,107 ozs. of silver. 29,825,209 lbs. of lead.	
Net Smelter proceeds		$1,630,170 33
Ore shipments for May, about 1,170 tons.		
Net Smelter proceeds, about		$55,949 00

ORE RESERVES.

Blocks One to Four inclusive, and Old Stopes		12,835 tons.
Blocks A, B, C, " "		13,667 tons.
		26,502 tons.
26,502 tons—net smelter value		$1,267,325 64
Net value over and above all expenses		$906,297 64

DIVIDENDS PAID.

In a report to the shareholders of the former owners of the property, the Payne Mining Company, of B.C., Limited, dated 1st July, 1898, the following statement of the dividend earnings of the property is given :—

Dividends paid to April 30th, 1898		$550,000
Dividends since April 30th, 1898 :—		
April, 1898	$50,000	
May, 1898	25,000	
June, 1898	25,000	
July, 1898	25,000	
August, 1898	25,000	
September, 1898	50,000	
October, 1898	50,000	
November, 1898	100,000	
December, 1898	50,000	
January, 1899	25,000	
February, 1899	25,000	
March, 1899	25,000	
		475,000
Total dividends paid		$1,025,000

PAYNE CONSOLIDATED MINING CO.—Continued.

N.B.—Up to April 30, 1898, the company paid $230,786 duty on lead contents of ore, all of which was shipped to the smelters in the United States. The freight and smelter charges for the same period amounted to $362,986. The company also paid out of earnings $56,743.43 for permanent improvements.

Between April 30th and December 31st, the company paid $128,786 for duty, and $191,562 for freight and smelter charges.

METHOD OF WORKING.

The mine is worked by means of five tunnels, the three upper being driven on the ledge, well timbered, and so connected as to give ample ventilation. The size of the ledge is such that it is necessary in stoping to remove a good portion of the wall matter, which is immediately filled in to replace the vacancy caused by the removal of the ore. The cost of mining is very low, and for transporting ore to both K & S. and the C.P. railways probably the longest 3-rail gravity tramway in the world has been installed. This tramway is 6,000 feet long, with a vertical drop of 2,500 feet; steel cable ⅝ in.; load per car, 5 tons.

MINE MANAGER'S REPORT.

(Dated 30th April, 1900).

The present company took over the property on June 1st, 1899. On that date the extraction of ore ceased, as all miners quit work in the principal mines of this district, the occasion being the enforcement of the Provincial eight-hour law. Matters thus stood at a deadlock for seven and a half months, when a compromise was arrived at, and we have gradually resumed operations and are now running as smoothly as could be expected. The property is operated entirely through tunnels driven on the vein. They are five in number, and enter the mountain from the south-east side. Tunnels numbers one, two and three have passed entirely through the mountain, while numbers four and five must be driven from 500 to 800 feet further to perforate the mountain. Tunnel number five is 545 feet below the highest apex of the vein and has penetrated our main ore chute some 200 feet. Before reaching this chute of ore we had occasional bunches and streaks of ore, which at one point was continuous along the bottom of the level for about 40 feet. This is, in my opinion, the top of the new ore chute, which will prove of great importance in the deeper development of the mine.

As our main ore chute dips rapidly to the north-east and away from the main entrance of the mine, I have started a new tunnel from the north-east side of the mountain. This is known as No. 8, and is 305 feet below No. 5. It will be a cross-cut tunnel for about 800 feet. It is now in 250 feet. Here we are installing a gasoline compressor for one or two drills. When we cut the ore chute a connection will be made with No. 5, from which connections,

PAYNE CONSOLIDATED MINING CO.—Continued.

intermediate levels, Nos. 6 and 7 will be run. All ore will be hoisted to No. 5 and sent out to our present tramway, while the waste will be sent down to, and out of No. 8. The character of the ore developed in No. 5 has been very satisfactory. The grade of the clean galena remains as good as in the higher levels. The percentage of zinc has increased as compared with ore above No. 2 tunnel, where the zinc had been partially removed by the tracing action of oxidizing surface waters. On the other hand, on comparing the normal or unoxidized ores of No. 4 tunnel with the ores of No. 5 level, we find no increase of zinc, but on the contrary a slight increase of value and width. Above No. 3 level the mine was supposed to be practically worked out eighteen months ago; but at and above No. 2 level numerous short cross-cuts run from the level, and old stopes have opened ore streaks parallel with the main vein, and from 5 to 30 feet distant. These streaks of ore vary from a few inches to occasionally two and three feet in width. From present developments, this ground will afford an important revenue for the ensuing year. Similar explorations will be made in other parts of the mine, though we can hardly hope with such general pronounced success. At present we are drawing our principal ore supply from the stopes between levels Nos. 3 and 4; stopes over No. 5 have not yet been opened. The ore product for the months of February and March has been lower grade than usual, mainly because it has come from the western part of the ore chute, where the silver values, per unit of lead, are lower than the average. During the coming year I believe the ore will average 90 ounces silver per ton and 45 per cent. lead. The production should exceed 1,000 tons per month. The ore reserves are fully as large as when you took over the property, and are better opened up. During the year we have greatly enlarged and improved the quarters for the men, have installed a steam heating plant and brought in an abundant and excellent water supply. The mining expenses of the past ten months should not be taken as a basis for future calculations, as the disturbed labor conditions have added greatly to our expenses.

The future of the property depends largely on what will be found in No. 8 tunnel. A careful study of the past history of the mine and its present developments, together with the satisfactory showing in levels Nos. 4 and 5, compels one to the belief that No. 8 tunnel will find the ore chute as rich and as productive as ever.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

(*For ten months ending 31st March, 1900.*)

ASSETS.

Mines, mineral claims and assets	$2,595,050 85
Permanent equipment	14,525 24
Office furniture	602 52
Mine supplies and stores on hand, as per inventory	717 27
Accounts receivable	29,029 06
Cash on hand and in Banks	12,357 67
	$2,652,283 51

PAYNE CONSOLIDATED MINING CO.—Continued.

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$3,000,000 00	
Less in Treasury	400,000 00	
		$2,600,000 00
Accounts payable		17,521 41
Profit and loss		34,762 10
		$2,652,283 51

PROFIT AND LOSS.

Dr.

To Cost of mining and developing	$57,835 69	
" Freight and treatment	48,151 37	
" Duty	1,700 11	
" Tools and appliances, &c	469 27	
" Organization expenses	5,824 66	
" Boarding house expense	2,119 68	
" General expenses	4,407 47	
" Montreal office expenses	1,642 36	
" Directors' compensation	4,000 00	
		$126,150 61
" Dividends 1 to 4		104,000 00
" Balance		34,762 10
		$264,912 71

Cr.

By Proceeds of ore sales	$260,660 96
" Miscellaneous receipts	4,251 75
	$264,912 71

PETROLEUM OIL TRUST, Limited.

Registered 20th August 1891. Authorized Capital, £430,000, £330,000 in ordinary shares of £1, and £100,000 in preference shares of £10, ranking first for dividends of 7 per cent. per annum, with the option to holders of converting into ordinary shares at any time within three years on six months' notice. £368,310 has been allotted and paid up, £315,000 having been issued to the vendors. The shares were formerly of £10, but in 1897 each share was divided into ten. The preference dividend, guaranteed for three years by the Charing Cross Bank, has been regularly paid in June and December. Balance sheet not obtainable, but it is officially reported that there was a profit for 1895-6 of £13,906

Directors:

J. H. Atkins. A. W. Carpenter. J. Foley. P. A. Hutchison.

Head Office: E. S. Peach, Secretary, 22 Henrietta Street, London, W.C.

PETROLEUM OIL TRUST—Continued.

CANADIAN OFFICE:

J. Foley, New York Life Building, Montreal.

Works and Wells: C. B. K. Carpenter, Supt., Gaspe, Que.

Formed to acquire properties in the Gaspe district and elsewhere in the Province of Quebec, covering an area of 40,137 acres freehold, with mining rights over 10,220 acres in addition. At 10th January, 1896, the company had 26 derricks, some of the wells being put down to a considerable depth. A number of the wells are reported to be pumping oil of a very superior quality. Ten new derricks have recently been constructed and are now drilling. The oil is found at depths varying from 1,300 to 3,000 feet, and is of a light green color, perfectly odorless.

In 1896, 5041 acres of land was sold to the Societe Belge des Petroles du Canada for 7,750,000 francs in fully paid shares of 500 francs each of that company.

PETROLIA CRUDE OIL AND TANKING CO.

Incorporated 1874. Capital stock, $50,000, divided into 1,000 shares of $50 each, fully paid up.

Directors:

Chas. Jenkins, President.

J. D. Noble. R. D. Noble. C. O. Fairbank. J. H. Fairbank.
John Kerr. John Fraser.

Head Office: Charles Jenkins, President, Petrolia, Ont.

The company owns and operates 72 wells, situated on lot 12-12 and 13-12 Con. Enniskillen, Lots 13-11, 12-11 and 14-11, Petrolia, and lot 16-2nd, Oil Springs; average depth, 465 feet; average daily capacity about a third of a barrel. The company has now storing capacity for 350,000 barrels; receiving stations in Marthaville, Oil Springs, and two in Petrolia. Owns 43¼ miles of pipe line.

The following statistics have been kindly furnished by the secretary:—

	Bbls. Received.	Bbls. Shipped
1884	255,768	184,214
1885	299,407	312,554
1886	255,022	240,134
1887	244,979	360,309
1888	285,013	240,950
1889	298,806	341,346

PETROLIA CRUDE OIL AND TANKING CO.—Continued.

	Bbls. Received.	Bbls. Shipped.
1890	288,330	333,052
1891	294,222	311,215
1892	309,898	296,796
1893	273,966	274,352
1894	238,055	257,609
1895	240,939	247,702
1896	228,363	220,666
1897	304,401	279,094
1898	300,615	333,795
1899	264,063	263,069

Estimated value of machinery and plant $100,000. 18 men employed.

PITTSBURG AND CARIBOO GOLD DREDGING CO., Limited.

Registered in British Columbia 10th April, 1896. Authorised Capital, $500,000, in shares of a par value of $5.00.

Officers :

Benjamin W. Morgan, President.
Dr. J. A. Craighead, Secretary-Treas. John B. Heinrich, Manager.

Head Office : Pittsburg, Pa.

CANADIAN OFFICE :

Inns of Court Building, Vancouver, B.C.

The company owns and is developing certain dredging leases and concessions near Cottonwood Canyon, on the Fraser River, about twenty miles above Quesnelle, Cariboo District, British Columbia. Of the operations of the company in 1899 the Mines Report for that year says :—

"This company, as was intimated in my report of last year, owing to untoward circumstances was prevented from prosecuting its work during the season of 1898. Everything was gotten in readiness last spring for a thorough season's work. Operations were begun on the company's claim on the Fraser river, near Cottonwood Canyon. After prosecuting the work there for some time, and results not meeting the expectations, the dredge was moved down stream about six miles below the town of Quesnelle. At this point is situated what is known as Rich Bar. By the time all was in readiness for work the season was far spent, and the water in the river was low ; I am informed, however, that during the short time left for actual work very satisfactory results were obtained. The company uses the dipper type of dredge, and has a large and well appointed machine."

PORT HOOD COAL CO., Limited.

Incorporated under the laws of Nova Scotia, 1899. Authorized Capital, $1,000,000, divided into shares of a par value of $100.00 each.

Directors:

Donald Keith, Halifax, President.
George Gillies, Gananoque, Ont., Vice-President.
H. G. Bauld. W. A. Black. Geo. E. Faulkner. Alexander McNeil.

Head Office: Halifax, N.S.

Mines Office: Port Hood, Cape Breton.

The company owns and is opening up a coal property comprising sixteen square miles at Port Hood, Cape Breton, Province of Nova Scotia. The slope known as the "Lawson Slope" is being worked at a depth of about 700 feet. The seam measures 6 ft. 11 inches at this depth, and is entirely free from slate bands and partings. An estimate, based upon the methods usually applied in arriving at coal measurements, places the amount of coal contained in two of the seams at one hundred and sixty-eight millions of long tons. It may be here mentioned that other seams are known to exist upon the property, and these will be developed as opportunity offers. The colliery is a developed one and, with the introduction of modern machinery, an output of from five hundred to one thousand tons per day is assured.

It is proposed to adopt the Lawson Slope now open to a depth of seven hundred feet, to equip the same for an output of one thousand tons per day with the most modern machinery, to erect a deep-water pier with the necessary approaches both to the pier and the Inverness and Richmond Railway, and to erect suitable surface buildings, houses for the men, and other structures and equipment needed for the proper conduct of the business.

In a prospectus issued by the company on its formation the following statements were made:—

The present issue is confined to $750,000, dated from September 30th, 1899, for twenty years, bearing interest at six per cent. per annum, coupons for which, payable on 31st March and 30th September in each year, are attached.

The issue will be through the Eastern Trust Company, of Halifax, who certify the bonds issued, and hold, as trustees for bond-holders, a mortgage upon the company's realty, coal leases and equipment.

Ten cents per ton upon all coal sold is to be set aside as a sinking fund, which may be increased out of revenue from year to year. The fund may be invested in the Coupon Bonds of the company. Power of redemption is

PORT HOOD COAL CO.—Continued.

taken after ten years, upon giving three months' notice, and upon payment of a premium of five per cent.

The present capitalization provides for an output of 200,000 tons per annum. Should this output be exceeded, enlarged equipment, including ships and barges, may be needed, and the issue of a further $250,000 of Coupon Bonds is authorized by the Charter; the consent, however, of a majority in amount of the holders of the present issue is required by the conveyance to the trustee.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

$750,000 at 90c		$675,000
Coal Mine and Real Estate	$400,000	
Mine Equipment	50,000	
Pier Approaches	50,000	
Outlays prior to operations	20,000	
		520,000
Working Capital		$155,000

WORKING STATEMENT.

Value of Annual Output:		
200,000 tons, f.o.b., at $1.80		$360,000
Outlay:		
Cost of mining 200,000 tons, 80c	$160,000	
Depreciation of plant per annum	10,000	
Interest on debentures, 6 per cent. on $750,000	45,000	
Royalty, 10c. ton, 200,000 tons	20,000	
Managing and Directors' Fees	15,000	
Sinking Fund, 10c. per ton on 200,000 tons	20,000	
		$270,000
Leaving a surplus of		$90,000

Equal to 12 per cent. upon stock issue of $750,000.

PRIMROSE GOLD MINING CO., Limited.

Incorporated in British Columbia, 9th January, 1897. Authorized Capital, $1,000,000, in shares of $1.00.

Directors:

M. F. Chesnut, President. J. M. Miller, Sec.-Treas.

Head Office: Rossland.

This property has over 300 feet of underground work done. No. 1 cross-cut, driven to tap the lead at 300 feet depth, is now being pushed ahead as quickly as possible. The other work consists of a drive on the lead, the face being now in a white quartz, impregnated with galena and with a 6-inch vein of gray copper on the hanging wall.

PROVINCIAL NATURAL GAS AND FUEL CO. OF ONTARIO, Limited.

Incorporated 1890, under letters patent from the Federal Government of Canada. Authorized Capital, $240,000, in shares of $40.

Directors:

Hon. Peter McLaren, Perth, Ont., President.

N. A. Coste, Amherstburg, Ont.
Daniel O'Day, New York
C. N. Payne, Oil City, Pa.
D. McGillivray, Port Colborne, Ont.
Samuel Rogers, Toronto, Ont.
E. Strong, Oil City, Pa.

Head Office: D. A. Coste, Supt.—Thos. Nicoll, Jr., Assist. Sec.-Treas., 56 Coal and Iron Exchange Bdg., Buffalo, N.Y.

The company now holds under lease a property containing about 15,000 acres in the County of Welland. Total wells drilled 143, of which 76 are connected to the two 8-inch pipe lines to Buffalo, N.Y., Fort Erie and Bridgeburg, Ont. The company at 1st January, 1900, owned 125 miles of pipe lines of a size varying 8 to 1 inch. In Buffalo the gas is sold to the Buffalo Natural Gas Fuel Co., who in turn sell it to private consumers in the city at the rate of 27½ cents a thousand. The Buffalo Company has been selling natural gas in Buffalo since 1886, when they completed a line 90 miles long from several fields located in Pennsylvania. Both the Canadian and Pennsylvania lines are now furnishing gas simply with the natural rock pressure of the gas. Several of the wells of this company are over 3,000 feet deep, the deepest being 3,257 feet, and the gas is obtained from five different stratas, viz.:—The Niagara limestone, the Clinton limestone, the Red Medina sandstone, the White Medina sandstone, and the Trenton limestone. The original rock pressures of the gas varied in these different stratas from 300 lbs. to 1,000 lbs. to the square inch. Total outlays of the company to 1st January, 1900, were $703,000.00, by which this section of the County of Welland has greatly benefitted.

PYRITES COMPANY, Limited.

(Company in voluntary liquidation from June 11, 1900.)

Registered in England 30th April, 1891. The Authorized Capital is £300,000 in 60,000 shares of £5 each, of which 30,000 are 10 per cent. cumulative preference shares; 24,007 preference, and all the ordinary shares have been issued credited as fully paid (except seven preference shares subscribed). There are 6 per cent. first mortgage debentures to the amount of £55,700, and also 5 per cent. second mortgage debentures to the amount of £25,000, the latter being issued as security for a loan of £20,000. At 31st December, 1895, the cumulative preference

PYRITES CO.—Continued.

dividend was in arrears to the amount of £56,827 os. 10d. The accounts are made up annually to the 31st December. The accounts to 31st December, 1895, submitted on 29th September, 1896, showed a profit of £49,000 3s. on the year; deducting this from the debit balance of £841 6s. outstanding at December, 1894, left a balance of £792 3s. to debit of profit and loss account. At the 31st December, 1897, the cumulative preference dividend was in arrear to the amount of £80,834 10s. The accounts to the 31st December, 1897, submitted on 3rd October, 1898, showed a loss of £702 1s. 6d. in the year, making a total debit of £3,297 4s. 7d. to profit and loss account.

Directors:

Ernest H. Forwood, Chairman
Frederick Levick James Parker O. Frank Waterfield

Head Office: T. H. Carlton Levick, Secretary, 13 and 14 Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.

Mines Office: Pilley's Island, Newfoundland.

Formed to acquire and work the Standard Pyrites Company's mines on Pilley's Island, Newfoundland. The mine is situate at Pilley's Island in Notre Dame Bay, and it has been making regular shipments to the United States for the last eight years. During 1898 shipments were 32,479 tons (of 2,240 pounds); this quantity was made up of 25,958 tons lump ore and 6,521 tons fine ore.

The average sulphur contents of the lump ore shipped was 51.86 per cent.; of the fine ore 50 70 per cent. On further analyzing the results we find that of the lump ore over 11,600 tons averaged over 52 per cent. sulphur; over 10,200 tons between 51½ and 52 per cent.; about 1,000 tons between 51 and 51½ per cent., and 2,600 tons just under 51 per cent. sulphur.

The highest sulphur content of any one shipment was a cargo of 1,000 tons lump ore which yielded no less than 52.34 per cent. sulphur; the lowest in lump ore was 50.96 per cent. Of the fines ore one small cargo ran 51.38 per cent.; about 4,500 tons averaged between 50 and 51 per cent., and the balance was just below 50 per cent. The highest sulphur contents of fines was 51.38 per cent., and the lowest in fines 49.86 per cent.

These results are extraordinary, considering that the highest possible sulphur contents of iron pyrites is 53 3 per cent. In addition to this high percentage of sulphur there is absolutely no trace in this ore of arsenic or other deleterious matter. The ore is also remarkably free burning. All the contracts specify that the sulphur contents are to be burnt out to below 1 per cent., so that the residuum of iron is of considerable market value. The company has been shipping this class of ore for several years.

QUEBEC BOUNDARY MINING COMPANY, Limited.

Incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia. Authorized Capital, $1,000,000 in shares of $1.

Officers:

Hon. John Sharples, President.
Vesey Boswell, Esq., Vice-President.
A. B. Clabon, Managing Director.
Alex. J. Messervey, Secretary-Treasurer.

Directors:

Hon. John Sharples, M.L.C., Quebec.
Vesey Boswell, Quebec. | A. B. Clabon, Rossland.
Gaspard LeMoine, Quebec. | W. A. Marsh, Quebec.
A. H. McNeill, Q.C., Rossland. | A. C. Dobell, Montreal.

Head Office: Alex. J. Messervey, Box 340, Quebec.

The company owns and is developing the "Strawberry" and "Orphan Boy" mineral claims, comprising 96 acres, and located in Brown's Camp, Boundary Creek District, B.C., about 3½ miles from the town of Eholt, and 12 miles from Grand Forks.

There had been little more than prospecting done on the property in the beginning of October. An 8-foot pit had been sunk at the Discovery point, and about 100 feet from this was another pit 10 feet deep, while some few hundred feet to the north-east there was a shaft 50 feet deep, all of which had been sunk on a generally mineralized zone, and in each was some showing of iron sulphides, with very little copper, which was said, however, to carry gold values to the extent of $4 or $5 per ton. At the shaft, an open cut had been run into the bluff, just behind the shaft house, and here a few tons of ore had been taken out, carrying a fair percentage of copper. This ore appeared to me to have been taken from a small cross-vein or offshoot rather than from the main mineralized zone, and, although values of $18 per ton had been obtained, I did not consider that it was in a sufficiently large body to be important. As a matter of fact, no important body of ore had been discovered, but the indications, particularly in the 10-foot pit, gave strong reason to expect that a body of pyrrhotite might be struck, the values of which would, I expect, be confined to gold, and would not exceed $10 per ton, together with a little copper. The property is a prospect only, with very considerable possibilities of being a good-sized, very low grade proposition.

Mr. Clabon, reporting 15th February, 1900, says:—"I am pleased to be able to tell you that, after sinking a shaft on the Strawberry mine, at the point suggested by you, to a depth of 60 feet, and cross-cutting for a distance of 26 feet, we encountered a very large ore body. At the present time, the cross-cut is extended for some 25 feet through ore from which some very fair values are obtained, as high as $13.44, and no walls in sight."

QUEBEC COPPER COMPANY, Limited.

Authorized Capital, $375,000, in shares of a par value of 25 cents.

Directors:

John T. Ross. John Ritchie. Wm. A. Marsh. J. Aspinwall. Andrew Laidlaw.

Officers:

John T. Ross, President.
John Ritchie, Vice-President. R. H. O'Regan, Sec.-Treas.
Andrew Laidlaw, Managing Director.

Head Office: Quebec, Que.

Mines Office: Greenwood, B.C.

Owns and is developing the Marguerite and Marguerite Fraction claims, situate in the Deadwood Camp, Boundary District, British Columbia. To be equipped with a mining plant in 1900.

QUEEN BESS PROPRIETARY CO., Limited.

Incorporated 1897. Authorized Capital, £120,000, in shares of £1; 100,000 shares have been issued and are fully paid, 82,563 (vendor's) being issued credited as fully paid.

Directors:

Edward Hart, Chairman.

R. Bruce Archibald.	Chas. S. Drummond.
Captain E. I. Bax.	Captain R. B. Needham.
Sir Francis Blackwood, Bart.	Charles E. Shepheard.

Head Office: Walter Smith, Secretary, Moorgate Station Chambers, London, E.C.

CANADIAN OFFICE:

Captain T. J. Duncan, General Manager, Nelson, B.C.

Mines Office: G. Noel Brown, F.G.S., A.R.S.M., Mine Manager, Three Forks, B.C.

Formed to acquire and work six mineral claims, known as the Queen Bess group, comprising about 220 acres, Slocan District, Province of British Columbia. These properties consist of the Queen Bess, Young Dominion,

QUEEN BESS PROPRIETARY CO.—Continued.

First Extension, American Girl, Concord and First Extension Fraction, and are situated on Howson Creek, 3½ miles from New Denver, and 1½ miles from Three Forks. The vendor companies (The Dominion Mining, Development and Agency Company, Limited, and the Duncan Mines, Limited,) have fixed the purchase price at £85,000 stg., stipulating that £33,333 shall be paid by the issue to them of fully paid shares, and the balance, £51,667, in cash or shares, at the option of the directors. £15,000 is reserved for working capital.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

(*Submitted 13th July*, 1899.)

The Directors have much pleasure in presenting herewith the accounts of the company from the commencement of operations to 31st March, 1899, together with the Auditor's report on same, and it will be seen that a net profit has been earned of £9,547 13 6

There has already been paid out of same an interim dividend of 6d. per share..... 2,500 0 0

Leaving an available balance of..... £7,047 13 6

which the Directors recommend should be appropriated as follows:—

In payment of a further dividend of 6d. per share	£2,500 0 0
In writing off one-third of the total amount spent on development work at the mine.....	2,727 14 0
In payment to the Directors under article No. 91 of 5 per cent. on the dividends paid (£5,000)	250 0 0
In payment to the late Managing Director under the terms of his agreement with the company of 1 per cent. on the dividends paid.....	50 0 0
To be carried forward to next account.....	1,519 19 6
	£7,047 13 6

The Directors venture to think that the result is satisfactory, especially when the fact is taken into consideration that until the past winter no regular shipments of ore were made, as acting under the advice of the engineer in charge, the energies of the management were till then largely directed to the opening up of and development of the mine. At the 31st March last a total of over 3,500 feet of tunneling had been completed, besides a large amount of work done in putting in the necessary upraises and winzes to connect the various levels. Ore was being stoped in each of the five levels, and to give some idea of the capacity of the mine, it may be mentioned that the ore shipped in the month of March, 1899, was 763 tons.

QUEEN BESS PROPRIETARY CO.—Continued.

The output for the period under review was as follows :—

	Tons.	Gross value.	Gross value per ton.
Galena, sold	2,015	£36,656 14 3	£18 3 10
Carbonates, sold	1,263	10,817 12 9	8 11 3
Ore remaining in bins	69	618 11 1	.....
	3,347	£48,092 18 1	

This gives an average gross value per ton of		£14 7 5
The average cost of mining, sorting, haulage, &c., per ton was	£3 6 8	
The average cost of freight, treatment, and duty was	6 9 9	
		9 16 5
Leaving a profit per ton of		£4 11 0

The Directors beg to point out that recent returns from the mine show that considerable reductions have been made in the cost per ton of mining, and also in the freight and treatment charges. Further economies are also being effected in the general administration of the company's affairs.

The average assay per ton of the ore sold was as follows :—

	Silver per ton.	Lead per ton.
Galena	82½ oz.	61½ per cent.
Carbonates	45 oz.	23 per cent.

The total amount spent on development to 31st March last amounts to £8,183 1s. 0d., and notwithstanding the fact that this development has opened out large bodies of ore ready for stoping, the Directors have thought it wise to write off one-third of the total amount expended against the proceeds of the ore already mined.

The Directors beg to announce that two of the Directors, viz. :—Messrs. John Visger Miller and Charles Kingsley Milbourne have resigned their seats on the Board, and that Messrs. Robert Bruce Archibald and Charles Sinclair Drummond have been duly appointed Directors of the company to fill the vacancies so created. Mr. C. K. Milbourne has also resigned his position as Managing Director in British Columbia, and Capt. T. J. Duncan has been appointed General Manager in British Columbia.

The shareholders will be asked to confirm the allotment to Mr. Charles Kingsley Milbourne of 1,500 fully paid shares as nominee of the Dominion Mining Development and Agency Company, Limited.

QUEEN BESS PROPRIETARY CO.—Continued.

BALANCE SHEET.

31*st March*, 1899.

Dr.

To Authorised Capital—			
120,000 shares of £1 each		£120,000 0 0	
Issued—			
17,437 shares of £1 each, fully called up	17,437 0 0		
82,563 shares of £1 each, issued to vendors as fully paid	82,563 0 0		
100,000	100,000 0 0		
Less calls in arrear since paid	175 0 0		
			99,825 0 0
To Creditors—			
London	594 11 0		
British Columbia	2,824 12 0		
			3,419 3 0
To general account—			
Balance being net profit to the 31st March, 1899			9,547 13 6
			£112,791 16 6

Cr.

By purchase of property under agreement—			
Cash to vendors	2,437 0 0		
Shares allotted as fully paid	82,563 0 0		
	85,000 0 0		
Add expenses incurred in obtaining new mine extension	235 16 4		
			85,235 16 4
By cash—			
London—On deposit account	£4,500 0 0		
On current account	375 1 2		
In hand	13 7 6		
	4,888 8 8		
British Columbia—On current account	5,856 6 1		
In hand	13 10 2		
	5,869 16 3		
			10,758 4 11
" Sundry debtors			88 13 0

QUEEN BESS PROPRIETARY CO.—Continued.

By Capital expenditure in British Columbia—			
Mine development	8,183 1 0		
Mine buildings	1,709 6 7		
Waggon road (less depreciation)	611 6 3		
Mine tools ditto.	405 11 0		
Rails and cars ditto.	287 2 0		
Fixtures & fittings ditto.	104 6 10		
Water supply equipment	145 10 10		
Telephone	21 8 4		
		11,467	12 10
" stock on hand—			
Mess supplies, &c	809 15 6		
Ore bags	203 12 8		
Explosives	127 6 0		
Candles	38 8 5		
Lumber	54 18 9		
Blacksmith's supplies	17 8 3		
Assay supplies	123 14 2		
Merchandise	16 4 2		
Horsefeed and harness	33 3 0		
Live stock	50 18 5		
		1,475	9 4
" net value of ore in transit to smelters		3,147	9 0
" ore sacked and in bins on mine (partly estimated)		618	11 1
		£12,791	16 6

GENERAL ACCOUNT.

From the 22nd September, 1897, to the 31st March, 1899.

Dr.

To expenditure in British Columbia—			
Mine management—			
Managing director	£ 495 10 0		
Consulting engineer, assistant manager, &c.	1,565 1 8		
		2,060	11 8
Office expenses—			
Nelson office	313 12 3		
Mine office	205 0 8		
		518	12 11
General expenses		841	13 7
Taxes		226	8 2
Survey		235	17 7
Exchange		54	12 0

QUEEN BESS PROPRIETARY CO.—Continued.

Depreciation written off—			
Fixtures and fittings	30 18 7		
Waggon road	47 2 8		
Rails and cars	87 12 5		
		165 13 8	
			4,103 9 7
London office expenses—			
Directors' fees		1,629 0 0	
Office rent, secretary's salary, &c		403 9 10	
Law costs		197 4 11	
General expenses		117 6 9	
Printing and stationery		60 17 2	
Loss on exchange		33 15 6	
Cablegrams and postages		19 17 2	
			2,461 11 4
To balance, being profit to the 31st March, 1899, carried to balance sheet			9,547 13 6
			£16,112 14 5

Cr.

By balance brought forward from revenue account	15,226 5 7
" interest on deposit	125 0 11
" profit on merchandise	40 3 4
" profit on mess account, &c.	700 0 0
" Transfer fees	14 2 6
" Time checks undrawn	7 2 1
	£16,112 14 5

REVENUE ACCOUNT.

From the 22nd September, 1897, to the 31st March, 1899.

Dr.

To Ore Production expenses—			
Wages—			
Mining	£5,802 17 5		
Sorting	1,113 1 10		
Loading	117 2 2		
Over ground labour	208 8 10		
		7,241 10 3	
Haulage		1,977 1 2	
Tools		926 13 2	
Ore bags		201 3 2	
Explosives		361 14 3	

QUEEN BESS PROPRIETARY CO.—Continued.

Candles			201	9	5	
Assays			119	2	4	
Insurance			132	17	0	
						11,161 10 9
To freight and treatment charges						12,120 7 9
" Duty and Custom						9,584 14 0
" Balance carried to general account						15,226 5 7
						£48,092 18 1

CR.

By ore sales—						
Galena, 2,015 tons			36,656	14	3	
Carbonates, 1,263 tons			10,817	12	9	
						47,474 7 0
By ore sacked and in bins on mine (partly estimated)						618 11 1
						£48,092 18 1

RAINY LAKE MINING AND POWER CO., Limited.

Organized under the laws of the State of Wisconsin. Authorized Capital, $1,000,000 divided into 200,000 shares of a par value of $5.00.

Directors:

O. A. Watzke, President and General Manager.
A. H. Pennish, Vice-President and Treas. J. N. Snyder, Secretary.
E. F. Russell, Mining Engineer.

Head Office: West Superior, Wis.

Mine Office: E. F. Russell, M.E., Rainy Lake City, Minn.

The purpose of the company is to conduct and carry on all kinds of mining and milling operations, and to develop and utilize water, electric and steam power for that purpose.

The property of the company, commonly known as the "Sairey Gamp," is surveyed and described in the crown grant as "Mining Location G. 149." It is situated in the best portion of the Manitou section, Ontario, and contains an area of 145 acres. It is crossed midway by the river connecting Sairey Gamp Lake and Harris Lake, and has an abundant growth of timber for fuel and mining purposes. Three gold bearing quartz veins have been located on the property; the main vein is about 15 feet wide and is easily traceable by frequent out-croppings across the entire location.

RAINY RIVER AND ONTARIO EXPLORATION CO., Limited.

Registered in England, 19th November, 1897. Authorized Capital, £150,000, in 145,000 ordinary shares of £1 each, and 5,000 deferred shares of £1 each; all the deferred shares were issued credited as fully paid.

Directors:

J. Barker, J.P., Chairman.
Col. A. Burton Brown. Walton Lee. John W. Taylor. J. M. Cotton.

Canadian Board:

G. T. Marks. J. J. O'Connor. Judge Fitzgerald.

Head Office: C. A. Coffin, Secretary, 34 Victoria St., London, S.W.

CANADIAN OFFICE:
Port Arthur, Ont.

Formed to acquire and deal with town sites and lands, to obtain options on mines, etc., in Ontario. By a contract dated 19th November, 1897, Charles Frederick Flack was to have allotted to him the deferred shares credited as fully paid up in consideration for which he agreed to pay formation expenses of the company up to first allotment.

RAINY RIVER GOLD MINING CO., Limited.

Incorporated 1896, under the Laws of Ontario. Authorized Capital, $1,000,000 in shares of a par value of $1.00.

Directors:

Chas. E. Neads, Rat Portage, Ont. | Llewellyn A. Morrison, Toronto, Ont.
William J. Morrison, New York, U.S. | James E. Harrison, Bridgewater, Ont.
John G. Murdoch, Lucknow, Ont. | James Weidman, Rat Portage, Ont.
M. Nicholson, Rat Portage, Ont.

Officers:

Chas. E. Neads, President
John G. Murdoch, Vice-President. James Weidman, Secretary-Treasurer.
Llewellyn A. Morrison, Managing Director.
James E. Harrison, Field Superintendent.

Head Office: Rat Portage, Ont.

Formed to carry on the business of prospecting, purchasing, developing and selling mining and mineral lands, the mining, milling, shipping and sale of ores and minerals, the erection, equipment and sale of mechanical plants, and the transaction of any other line of business relating to mining. At date of report, owned and was developing the Wimor, Electro Gold, Leader, Lucknow, Murdoch, Picture Lake, 300 P, McCallums Point, and other properties in the Lake of the Woods, Ontario.

RAMBLER AND CARIBOO CONSOLIDATED GOLD AND SILVER MINING CO., Limited.

Registered in British Columbia, May, 1896. Authorized Capital, $1,000,000, in shares of a par value of $1.00.

Directors :

J. B. McArthur, Rossland, B.C. | John J. Humphrey, Pullman, Wash.
Alfred Coolidge, Colfax, Washington | A. F. McClaine, Tacoma, Wash.
Wm. Hastie Adams, Kaslo, B C.

Officers :

J. B. McArthur, President.
John J. Humphrey, Vice-President. A. F. McClaine, Secretary-Treasurer.
Wm. Hastie Adams, General Manager.

Head Office : Spokane, Wash.

CANADIAN OFFICE :
Kaslo, B.C.

Owns and operates the Rambler, Cariboo, Antelope, Tiger and Best Fraction claims, near Kaslo, in the Slocan District, Province of British Columbia.

"Although the ground embraced within the limits of this property has hardly yet begun to be prospected, two different series of veins have been discovered and are being worked. The veins first found were two quartz veins in the same granite as the Best, with the same character of ore, but when building a trail a narrow streak, of a finger-width of red and brown iron oxides, betrayed the existence of a typical silver-galena vein, running through the Slocan slate series and porphyry, close to the contact with granite area, and since following this streak 3 feet of solid high grade ore have been found in one of these tunnels. Galena ore in good quantity has been found in other veins on which a little work had just been done, and every indication pointed to the high value of this property.

(A.) *Veins in the Granite.*—About half way up the slope of the ridge of the granite, two strong quartz veins 200 feet apart, traceable to the summit 400 to 500 feet above, had been entered by two tunnels, and the strike of each was about N. 20° E. by S. 20° W., nearly at right angles to Best veins, a short distance away. In one tunnel, 20 feet along the vein, dipping easterly 70°, consisted of a very white crystalline quartz, with druses, 3 to 20 inches wide, with parts of the vein strongly impregnated with grey copper and jamesonite, and in the other tunnel, 75 feet long, the vein, dipping easterly 40° to 50°, was continuous with a width of 2 to 20 inches of very fine looking tetrahedrite or grey copper ore from a small slope in which, it was stated, 18 tons shipped to the Pilot Bay smelter had assayed 499 ounces of silver per ton, $7.50 in gold, and 2 per cent. copper. No work was being done on

RAMBLER AND CARIBOO—Continued.

these veins at time of visit, but large and commodious cabins, ore-houses, etc., were being erected, there being a good supply of large timber in the basin.

(B.) *Silver-Lead Veins.*—The vein material mentioned above had been traced on the surface for over 400 feet by cuts, and tunnel No. 1, after being run as a cross-cut for 78 feet through porphyry and slate, had been drifted for 30 feet (Sept. 6th) along a vein of solid galena ore, in places a few inches wide, in others 12 to 24 inches, and at one point in the drift there were two bands of galena along what made the walls of the drift, with crushed country rock between. Along the planes of bedding and fracture in the rock there were iron pyrites and galena, and the country rock was impregnated with pyrites. In tunnel No. 2, 170 feet long and 50 feet above and 115 feet beyond the face of No. 1 drift, the vein varies from 3 to 4 inches to 2 and 3 feet in width, but at the face the ore was scattered through the country rock. On the ridge a small tunnel exposed 3 feet of solid ore, of which 15 tons had been piled outside, and this vein appeared to be traceable for several hundred feet to some stopes made by some leasers in 1893 on the Antelope ground on the slope of the ridge overlooking the Dardenelles basin. Although these stopes were badly caved in, the vein was seen to be lying very flat, with 2 to 3 feet of mixed ore, and in one place 2 feet of solid galena ore, and during the present winter this vein will be properly prospected and put in shape for mining."

The galena ore shipped, as per smelter returns, has yielded from 79.6 to 273.3 ounces of silver per ton, and 31 to 64 per cent. lead, one lot of 27 tons netting $185.12 per ton, while the carbonate ores, running 22½ per cent. lead, assayed 166 to 178.5 ounces per ton of silver.

SHIPMENTS.

Ore shipments to date, amounting to $183,189.78, have resulted from the mining operations confined to part of the vein not exceeding 500 feet along the lead, and what makes it a still more satisfactory condition is that not one dollar has been extracted from even this small portion of the company's territory at a greater depth than 200 feet, at which depth ore chutes have been encountered carrying exceptionally high values in both silver and lead, namely, 300 to 1,000 ozs. in silver and from 60 to 70 per cent. lead to the ton of 2,000 pounds, an increase in value, in silver at least, of 100 per cent. in the last hundred feet of depth attained.

TOTALS.

Dry weight	3,361,181 pounds.
Freight	$16,977 23
Duty	15,832 02
Treatment	21,907 49
Net returns	128,473 04
Gross returns	$183,189 78

SMELTER RETURNS TO BE RECEIVED ON SHIPMENTS.

125 tons, April—Estimated $10,000 00

RATHMULLEN CONSOLIDATED MINING AND DEVELOPMENT CO., Limited.

Incorporated in British Columbia, February, 1897. Authorized Capital, $2,500,000, in shares of a par value of $1.00.

Officers :

J. M. O'Toole, President.

J B. Henderson, Vice-President. L. H. Moffat, Secretary-Treasurer.

Directors :

J. M. O'Toole. W. M. Wood. Alex. Nicoll. W. J. Whiteside.
C. S. Wallis. J. B. Henderson. L. H. Moffat.

Head Office : Rossland, B.C.

Mines Office : Grand Forks, B.C.

Owns and is developing a group of some sixteen mineral claims, comprising the Rathmullen, Glasgow, Trafalgar, Westward Ho, Lansing, Ben Hur, Malta, Rob Roy, Gibraltar, Helen Ray, Ione, Nannie E., Belle Marie, Maple Leaf and Chieftain, situated in the Kettle River Mining Division of Yale District, British Columbia.

On the Maple Leaf, a vertical shaft, 4 feet 6 inches by 8 feet 6 inches, well timbered with 8 by 10 timbers, had been sunk about 130 feet, and was being continued to the 200-foot level, from which it was intended to drift to the ledge. The shaft was in a diorite country rock, the ore body apparently occurring in the diorite near a north and south contact with a porphyritic rock which formed the foot-wall, and which dipped at an angle of 80° towards the shaft. At the 70-foot level, a drift had been run for about 71 feet, and, at 40 feet in, this drift cut an ore body, through which it passed for 28 feet, and was then continued for 3 feet into the foot-wall of porphyry.

This ore body consists of a quartz gangue, largely mixed with the diorite country rock, and carrying iron sulphides (pyrrhotite) and a small percentage of copper, together with gold values which are said to range from $12 to $30 per ton of sorted ore. Solid pyrrhotite from the surface showings is said to carry $8 in gold per ton. Should the ore body continue to dip at the present angle, it should be cut by the shaft at a depth of 300 feet.

The plant consisted of a small, single-drum, friction hoist, with vertical boiler, a pump, and a 3-drill Rand compressor; only one drill, however, was being used at the time of my visit.

RECO MINING AND MILLING CO., Limited.

Incorporated 10th November, 1896. Authorized Capital, $1,000,000. Dividends paid $275,000.

Directors :

J. M. Harris.
F. T. Kelly. S. M. Wharton
G. C. Wharton C. J. Smith.

Head Office : J. M. Harris, Managing Director, Sandon, B.C.

F. T. Kelly, Secretary-Treasurer.

Owns and operates the "Reco," "New Denver," "Clifton," "Texas," and "Ephraim" mineral claims in the Slocan District, British Columbia.

Two distinct silver-lead veins are being worked, *i.e.*, (1) Big vein and (2) the Small or Goodenough vein, and in all probability veins lying in contiguous claims will be discovered, on prospecting, to extend into this territory. This mine affords another example of the opening up and development, and the purchase of other claims without any capital save that got in mining, from the beginning of work, of rich ore. On the Big vein have been run three tunnels, from which have been taken most of the ore extracted from this lead, save that from one small stope that yielded over $16,000 ; and in tunnels Nos. 1 and 3, the former 650 ft. long, and the other 900 ft. long, connected by a raise 125 ft. long in the vein ; the vein consists mostly of decomposed vein matter, in places a few inches wide, in others several feet. Work on this vein so far has been confined to purely development during the past year, and in 1895, four carloads of galena, the ore yielded on an average of 178.8 ozs. silver per ton, and 71 per cent. lead (smelter returns), while the carbonate ore, or nine carloads, yielded from 89.3 to 161.6 ozs. silver per ton, and 23.2 to 37.1 per cent. lead.

From the Small or Goodenough vein, lying several hundred feet to the east, has come the richest silver-bearing galena yet found in Kootenay, the silver evidently occurring as argentite, although much ruby silver is found in some of the solid galena. The mining operations are being carried on in co-operation with the Goodenough mine, and three tunnels, Nos. 2, 4 and 6 have been driven to and then extended both ways along the vein in each of these properties ; the vein being from 2 to 3 in. wide up to 20 inches of solid ore, with in places only a narrow streak of iron-stained matter. The ore so lies that generally the ground can be mined out along it, leaving the ore to be afterwards broken down clean. The ground is faulted in one place with a lateral throw of the vein for 10 ft., and where the vein passes through the porphyry dykes the ore shute is found, generally, to be about the most productive part of the vein. From these tunnels several hundred feet of drifting have been driven, the vein being not always productive, but in the

RECO MINING AND MILLING CO.—Continued.

miners' term "in and out," and these levels will be continued much further before reaching the limits of the claim.

This ore, while mined from a small vein, is very profitable, and in August several tons of rich ore was piled at each tunnel mouth, and the following data from smelter returns will give some idea of the value:—The galena ore has run from 225 to 730 ounces of silver per ton, and 67 per cent. lead; one lot of 21 tons assaying 730 ounces of silver per ton and 67 per cent lead; and two shipments in 1896, or 45 tons, yielded net (or 95 per cent. of assay) 24,820 ounces of silver, and 27 tons of lead, or $340 per ton after deducting all charges.

The carbonate ore from this vein, for 20 carloads, has yielded from 230 to 337.8 ounces of silver per ton, and 19 to 28 per cent. lead.

At date of report a concentrator of a capacity of 120 tons and a wire rope cable-way had been contracted for.

Tunnels 2, 4, 6, on the No. 2 vein, have been extended to about 1,000 ft. each, and No. 8, now being run to tap the vein, is now in about 700 ft. Concentrator and tramway will be built as soon as the mine is sufficiently developed to keep them in continuous operation.

Output since 1894 to end of 1898 estimated to be of the value of $420,000. In 1899, 244 tons shipped.

REGINA (Canada) GOLD MINE, Limited.

Incorporated December, 1894; reconstructed January, 1896. Authorised Capital, £150,000, in shares of £1, of which £127,000 is issued.

Directors:

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Henry Wilkinson, K.C.B., Chairman.
H. Chester Master. Col. Mallard. W. Rivett Carnac.

CANADIAN OFFICE:

J. Mieville, General Manager, Regina Mine, Lake of the Woods, Ont.

Head Office: J. L. Middleton, Secretary, 13 Walbrook, London, E.C.

Owns mining location 566 P (comprising 35 acres), and 567 P (comprising 42 acres), and a water location of about 200 acres, situated in Regina Bay, Lake of the Woods, 45 miles S.E. of Rat Portage. Communication with Rat Portage by company's steamer; 5 hours. The property contains six gold-bearing quartz veins; No. 3 only is as yet worked. Opened at date by one shaft down 475 feet and one down 69 feet; tunnels 214 ft.: 14 drifts aggregating 2,634 ft.; crosscuts, one 30 ft. and one 10 ft.; overhand stoping. 27 persons employed in 1898.

REGINA GOLD MINE—Continued.

The mining and milling plant comprises:

Boilers—Three return tubular, 2 of 125 h.p. and 1 80 h.p.
Compressors—One 12 drill Ingersoll Sergeant.
Rock drills—Twelve Ingersoll Sergeant.
Hoisting engine—One Bacon.
Rock Breaker—One No. 3 Gates.
Tremaine Mills—Eight in place, equal to 40 stamps.
Cyanide plant, electric lighting, &c.

During 1898, 7½ months' milling gave a gold yield of a value of $28,633.23 (At date of report, June, 1900, was being reorganised).

REPUBLIC GOLD MINING CO.

Registered 30th May, 1896. Authorised Capital, $750,000.

Head Office: Spokane, Wash.

Mines Office: W. T. Smith, Greenwood, B.C.

Owns and operates the Republic, None-Such, Last Chance and Hidden Treasure claims, situated about four miles from Greenwood, Boundary Creek District, Yale Division, Province of British Columbia. On the None-Such two tunnels have been driven to explore an irregular vein of white quartz, carrying a little iron and copper pyrites, on the trend of which, 800 feet to the north-west, rises the eruptive mass of granite that runs up this valley. The upper tunnel, 100 ft. long, shows a vein of 1.5 to 4ft. wide, but the lower, 240 ft. long, with a 60 feet cross-cut, was along the vein at the beginning, but shows nothing but stringers of quartz in the schists for most of its distance. Last Chance, on the timberless slopes, is an irregular vien, from 1 to 30 in. wide, of white, banded quartz, with galena, gold and native silver, and coarse crystalline iron pyrites. This vein is nearly conformable with the enclosing black slates, and is more or less contorted and irregular, as seen in the incline, 95 ft. deep, being sunk on this vein, on a dip of 35 to 50 degrees. Several tons of fine-looking ore showing the native silver were on the dump, and the vein can be traced in several open cuts. Republic, on the face of the bluff overlooking Boundary Creek, is a vein with the same strike as the Last Chance vein, but cutting across the slates, 12 in. wide, an incline was down 50 ft. on what was said to be a very uniform vein, and on the dump were two or three tons of ore or quartz with much galena, iron pyrites, and some blende and copper pyrites, an average sample of which was stated to have assayed 3 oz. gold and 18 oz. silver. (See Mines Report, B.C., 1897.)

REPUBLIC GOLD MINING CO.—Continued.

The same Report for 1898 says:—The most important of this work on the None-Such was the extension of the upper tunnel from 140 to 300 ft., and the making from this of an upraise 67 ft. to the surface. The tunnel was run on the vein, which, though irregular, showed a width of about 3 ft. 6 ins. in the face of the tunnel. The ore is iron and copper pyrites in white quartz, and it is said to return average assay values of $18 to $20. The other claims in this group, Republic, Last Chance, and Hidden Treasure, are practically as they were at the close of 1897.

RICHARDSON GOLD MINING CO.

Paid up Capital, $100,000. Organised 1892.

Directors:

George A. Pyke, President.
A. N. Whitman. Thos. Spry. S. Sweet. S. R. Griffin.

Head Office: A. B. Cox, Manager, Isaac's Harbor, N.S.

Owns 126 gold areas at Gold Brook, in the Stormont district, Nova Scotia.

The Richardson belt is composed of slate and quartz, between regular walls of whin. It is located in what is known in the Stormont Gold District as the Gold Brook anticlinal (also called the Upper Seal Harbour anticlinal), the course of which is N. 62 degrees W. and S. 62 degrees E., and along which auriferous belts, lodes, and drift have been discovered for a distance of three miles.

The Richardson belt was first discovered and worked on its south dip, where the average width was eleven and a half feet. In working west the belt narrowed down considerably. Eastward the belt turned in a northerly direction, increased in width to eighteen feet, and lay very flat, the dip changing from south to east; continuing, it swung around and ran westwardly, assuming a north dip, and growing smaller again than on the turn.

The mill for crushing this ore is located about three hundred yards from the mine on the shore of the lake, from which the water supply is obtained. The ore is conveyed from the mine in cars, running over steel rails, laid the greater part of the distance on trestle-work. These cars are hauled by means of a steel cable, the power being taken from the mill. The total expense for haulage averages about three cents per ton, including renewals of cars, ropes, wheels, axles, &c.

When first started the mill was furnished with but fifteen stamps; a few months later the number was increased to twenty, and later to 40. At date of report it is proposed to increase the mill to sixty stamps.

RICHARDSON GOLD MINING CO.—Continued.

The following extract from a report to the directors in June, 1894, may be of interest, it being remembered that the mill then consisted of twenty stamps, with hand breaking and feeding :—

"At the mine three shafts have been sunk. The west shaft is not more than thirty feet deep, and was put down mainly to test the length of the belt, which is here about seven feet wide.

"The middle shaft is down 100 feet ; width of belt here from eight to fourteen feet. Tunnels and stopes are driven west from here 72 feet, or to a point within 18 feet of the west shaft."

The labor expenses here for drilling and blasting amounted to 26 cents per ton. The cost of dynamite per ton of ore sent to mill was 3½ cents.

"Tunnels and stopes are also driven east from here to connect with the east shaft, which is 108 feet deep. The southerly dip of the middle shaft is about 52 degrees from the horizontal ; that of the east shaft about 42 degrees. East of the east shaft a tunnel has been driven on the belt 89 feet, the belt at this point having a width of 17½ feet. Here a bend of 70 degrees to the northward takes place in the course of the belt. A tunnel has been driven here on the belt for a distance of 85 feet, the dip being 23 degrees in an easterly direction, the width 18 feet."

The total cost for mining, transporting to mill and milling at this time was $2.90 per ton, including an allowance for total depreciation in value of plant for five years, and for taxes, insurance and all charges.

"The belt for the most part is composed of one large lode on the back-wall side varying in width from one to four feet, and a varying number of smaller lodes intermixed with slate. At places nearly the entire belt is quartz, and gold is sometimes found in the soft slate between the lodes. Not enough black or waste rock can be obtained below to load the scaffolds ; and the walls have to be supported by leaving in blocks or pillars of ore."

It may be stated here that the underhand method of stoping was employed. In an attempt to use the overhand method it was found that the slate between the veins of quartz was not firm and solid enough to hold the quartz in place overhead, and, consequently, large masses of rock were falling, making it dangerous to the miners beneath. At greater depth the slate becomes more firm and solid, and overhand stoping may be resorted to.

At this time hoisting was done from the east and middle shafts by a single cylinder engine, geared to a single friction-drum. The gear was so located that the rope could be shifted from one shaft to the other as occasion required. Wheelbarrows were used below ground as a means of transporting the ore to the shaft ; and the ore was then hoisted in tubs to the surface, where it was washed, the waste rock thrown out, and the good ore shovelled into cars to be hauled to the mill.

Since then the belt has been followed farther west on the south dip ; the

RICHARDSON GOLD MINING CO.—Continued.

east shaft, now the pump shaft, sunk to a depth of 200 ft., and the belt driven and stoped on around the turn and followed west on the north dip. At the time of writing the belt produces more waste slate than in 1894.

The present plant consists of a hoisting, pumping and breaking gear, located on the apex of the semi-cone formed by the turn of the belt. Two shafts are worked from here, one on the south dip and one on the north. The bottoms of these shafts are about 250 ft. apart, as measured on the belt around the turn ; and as they are sunk this distance is of course increasing. At the surface they are 48 ft. apart, and converging towards each other. At a height of 26 ft. above the surface the skip-tracks from each meet above the same deck-head ; and self-dumping skips empty their loads beside the same rock-breaker. The "sump" at the deck-head into which the skips dump their loads is lined on the bottom with open sand-cast iron plates, ⅞-inch thick, laid in ⅝-inch of cement. The ore is here thoroughly washed, the waste rock thrown into trolleys and run out on the dumps, and the good ore shovelled into a hopper, which drops it into the jaws of a 9 x 15 inch Blake breaker, from which it falls into a bin. Cars are run under the bins where the ore is allowed to fall into them. They are then run out on the main track and hauled by the wire cable to the mill, where they are dumped into a bin of 500 tons capacity. Thence the ore runs through shoots into the automatic feeders supplying the mortars. Copper plates are used inside these mortars. The surface dimensions of the outside plates are 12 ft. 6 in. by 4 ft. After passing over the outside plates and through mercury traps the sand is discarded, no attempt being made at concentration.

In the mine every attention has been paid to working the rock to the greatest advantage. On account of the dip to the seams in the belt, it has been found that two drills working toward the west accomplish as much as three drills working toward the east. The works below are now supplied with a regular system of tracks, over which the ore is conveyed in trolleys to the electric-lighted loading stations at the shafts. The south shaft, being the main shaft, is supplied with two skip tracks, one for the east and one for the west ore. The pump-way is between the skip tracks and a little below them, or nearer the foot-wall, thus being out of the way when ore is being loaded into the skips or timber being unloaded from them. The ladder-way is a compartment by itself, cribbed up under the foot-wall cribbing, where it passes through the surface material, thus being out of the way of anything which could fall or injure a man. The slope of the shaft is so flat that no ladder is required to get at the pump. The north shaft has a skip-way in the east end and a ladder-way in the west end. The stopes were started from the east side of the south shaft and carried round to the north shaft—this rock being hoisted from the south shaft. The stopes are then continued west beyond the north shaft and the ore hoisted from the north shaft. Thus,

RICHARDSON GOLD MINING CO.—Continued.

while ore has been hoisted from both shafts, the sinking and expenses connected therewith have been confined to one shaft. The number of hand-drills employed here to produce 2,000 tons of crushing ore per month has never exceeded nine—two men to a drill The surface plant at a mine consists of a 60 h.p. tubular boiler set in brick, and a 50 h p. compound engine set on concrete foundation. Floors of engine and boiler rooms are of concrete The hoisting machine is a double drum one, built especially by the Jenckes Machine Co., and laid on a concrete foundation. The drums are side by side, and of the usual cone-friction type ; but instead of being driven by two small cylinders attached to it, its driving shaft is driven by belt and pulley from the compound engine, the same engine serving to drive the pumping gear and the rock-breaker. The experience here has been that it is far more economical to drive everything from one compound engine than from a number of smaller ones, particularly where all machines are working continually day and night The engineer fires his own boiler, and no extra attendance is required for the hoisting machines. Thus the deckman, when not engaged in bringing up or lowering skips, can wash and assort ores.

The water from the mine pump is discharged into a tank under a hatch in the peak of the roof. A hose from this serves for washing quartz or for fire purposes. The building is heated by exhaust steam from the engine, and, like the mill, forge, workshops, stables, office, manager's house, etc., is lighted by electricity.

At the mill the plant consists of forty 850 lb. stamps, two return tubular boilers, one 16 x 42 Corliss engine, one Worthington duplex steam pump, 3½ in. suction and 3 in. discharge, one Northey pump of the same description, a dynamo for lighting purposes, and the hauling gear for bringing the ore from the mine. The forty stamps are arranged in a row, and the ore bin extends the full length of the batteries.

The ore cars enter the building at right angles to the ore bin, are turned on a table and run along the top of the bin to be dumped wherever the ore may be most required. One mortar is reserved for test purposes, the bin in front of it having a partition to keep the test ore separate from the regular ore.

The stamps drop ninety times per minute, and the mortars are arranged for very fine crushing. At times the gold is so fine as to be indiscernible to the naked eye. An instance of this was when 4,000 tons of ore were milled in which not a color of gold was seen, but which when cleaned up gave a fair profit.

With this plant the total cost for mining and milling, including all charges, was $1.65 per ton.

At the mill but one engineer was employed on each twelve hour shift, it being also his duty to attend to the dynamo and lights. It may be interest-

RICHARDSON GOLD MINING CO.—Continued

ing to know that the electric light plant installed here paid for itself in one year in the saving of kerosene oil alone.

GOLD YIELD.

1893.....	2,237	ozs.	18	dwts.	10	grs.	from	6,048	tons	rock milled.
1894.....	1,674	"	10	"	10	"	"	7,016	"	"
1895.....	1,677	"	7	"	..	"	"	10,383	"	"
1866.....	2,550	"	(from 1st Jan to 31st Dec.)							
1897.....	3,004	"		"		"	"	25,450	"	"
1898.....	2,478	"	5	"		—	"	24,121	"	"
1899.....	2,949	"	10	"		—	"	21,588	"	"

ROCHE-PERCEE COLLIERY CO., Limited.

Incorporated 1897. Authorized Capital, £16,000 stg., in 16,000 shares of £1.

Directors :

Thomas Gocher. Leonard Gocher. Gilbert Gocher.

Head Office : 83 Colmore Row, Birmingham, England.

Canadian Office : John Little, Coalfields, Assa., N.W.T.

Owns and operates an area of lignite coal land on Sec. 34, Township I, Range 6, west of the 2nd meridian, near Estevan, Province of Manitoba. Seam of 9 feet worked. About 9 000 tons were mined in 1897 ; in 1898 about 10,000 tons. The working force in the summer months was fifteen, and during the winter forty.

ROYAL OAK MINING CO., Limited.

Incorporated in Nova Scotia 1899, with an authorized capital of $240,000, divided into 24,000 shares of a par value of $10.00.

Directors :

Robert D. Kirk, Antigonish, N.S.
John D. Copeland, Antigonish, N S. Charles N. Wilkie, Antigonish, N.S.

Head Office : John D. Copeland, Antigonish, N.S.

Mines Office : W. J. McIntosh, Mine Manager, Goldenville, N.S.

Owns 300 gold areas at Goldenville, N.S. Opened by one shaft down 400 feet and two tunnels in about 150 feet. Milling plant under construction at date of report.

RUTH MINES, Limited.

Registered 1897. Authorized Capital, £120,000 stg., in shares of £1: 111,250 shares have been issued and are fully paid, 96,000 (vendors') being issued credited as fully paid. Dividend paid in 1898, 22½ per cent.

Directors:

H. W. Forster, M.P., Chairman. | Geo. Alexander, Managing Director.
Oliver Wetherell. | S. F. Prest.

Head Office: J. Stewart, Secretary, 2 Suffolk Lane, London, E.C., Eng.

Canadian Office: G. Alexander, Man Director, Kaslo, B.C.

Mines Office: H. B. Alexander, Mine Manager, Sandon, B.C.

Owns and operates the Ruth, Despair, Hope, Ruth Fraction, Wyoming, Yuma, Yuma Fraction, Aurora, Aurora Fraction, Suburban and Blue Jay claims, in the Slocan District, West Kootenay, Province of British Columbia. Average size of vein worked, 4 feet; dip 60° to 70°; average value of mineral, silver 120 ozs., lead 70 p.c.; opened by four tunnels having, at date of report, a total length of 6,000 feet; one shaft 200 feet. 80 to 100 persons employed. Output of ore in 1897, 5,000 tons; in 1898, 3,250 tons.

The mining plant comprises:—Boilers, one Monarch, and Economic, 60 h.p.; air compressor, one Ingersoll-Sergeant, five-drill; rock drills, five Ingersoll-Sergeant; hoisting engine, one Weber-Gasoline, 24-inch drums; other plant, one saw mill having a capacity of 20 M. per day, made by Wm. Hamilton Manufacturing Company.

A 100-ton concentrating mill (by Fraser & Chalmers) was erected during 1899 and started work in the spring of 1900. It is operated by water power, and includes electric plant, and is connected with the mine by a gravity air rope tram. The mill is situated adjoining the tracks of both the C.P.R. and of the K. R. N. Co., within the city limits of Sandon.

SAILOR CONSOLIDATED MINING AND MILLING CO OF CAMP McKINNEY, Limited.

Incorporated in British Columbia, and licensed under Ontario charter. Authorized Capital, $1,250,000, divided into 1,250,000 shares of a par value of $1.00 each.

Directors:

Wm. Chaplin, President.

T. A. Crane | A. L. Davis | F. Diver
Jas. Robinson | J. A. Stevenson, M.D. | Wm. C. Fox.
Chas. B. Watts. | J. Hugo Ross, Secretary.

Head Office: 19 and 21 Adelaide Street East, Toronto.

SAILOR CONSOLIDATED—Continued.

Mine Office: Camp McKinney, B.C.

Formed to purchase, take on lease or otherwise acquire in any lawful manner, mining leases or mining claims, or mining rights, or mines held as real estate, or any other mining property in any part of the Province of British Columbia or elsewhere, or any interest therein, and particularly the mining locations, the Sailor, the Diamond, the Toledo, the Snowshoe and the Belleview, all situated in the Osoyoos Division of the District of Yale, in British Columbia, and to pay for the same either in cash or fully paid up stock of the company. It also owns the Rover and Alice Fraction claims in the same district. The company is proceeding with the opening up of the property.

SASKATCHEWAN RIVER GOLD AND PLATINUM PRORIETARY, Limited.

Incorporated under the Companies' Act, 1862, to 1893. Authorised Capital, £250,000, in shares of £1 each.

Directors:

John Humphrys Gretton | Edward Otter
Sir Edward Sullivan, Bart. | Cyril Wanklyn

Canadian Board:

Lieut.-Col. Gustave Adolphe Drolet, Montreal, Canada.

Head Office: T. Frederick Thorne, A. C. A, Secretary, Broad Street House, London, E.C.

This company has been formed for the purpose of carrying on dredging operations for gold in the Dominion of Canada. For this purpose the company has acquired the following properties, viz:

(1.) Twenty-four leases granted by the Government of the Dominion of Canada, conferring rights of mining by dredging over an aggregate length of 142 miles, or thereabouts, of the North Saskatchewan River, North-West Territories.

(2.) Mining rights over 39 acres, or thereabout, of coal land.

(3.) Surface rights over 91 acres of land.

(4.) A lease of placer mining rights situated upon the banks of the North Saskatchewan River, in the neighbourhood of Edmonton.

(5.) A dredge having a total lifting capacity of 2,800 yards of gravel per day, already upon the river.

(6.) A similar dredger, now in course of construction, and due for delivery on the river in July next.

(7.) A steam launch, now upon the river.

SCOTTISH COLONIAL GOLD FIELDS, Limited.

Registered in Edinburgh, Scotland, 12th March, 1896. Authorized Capital, £100,000 stg., in £1 shares.

Directors:

James Galloway, Jr., Chairman.
R. S. L. Hardie. W. W. Slater Frank M. H. Young.

Head Office: Charles H. Turnbull, S.S.C., 13 Rutland Square, Edinburgh, Scotland.

CANADIAN OFFICE:
G. W. Hughes, Three Forks, B.C.

This company owns, with Mr. G. W. Hughes, the Idaho Silver-Lead Mines (see notice elsewhere), situate at Twin Lake Basin, Slocan District of British Columbia.

SECURITY GOLD MINING AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY OF ONTARIO, Limited.

Organised in Toronto in March, 1897. Authorized Capital, $1,500,000, in shares of $1.00; 500,000 shares have been issued and are fully paid, and applications for the further 500,000 shares at par were privately invited at par.

Directors:

Thomas Long, President.
W. H. B. Atkins. Hon. S. C. Wood. Hon. J. C. Atkins.
Thomas C. Clougher, Mercer J. Adams.

London Board:

James C. N. White. Richard Pearce. Douglas Cairney.
Herbert Parsons.

Head Office: 35 Adelaide Street East, Toronto.

London Office: Edward Core, Secretary, 39 Hatton Gardens, London, E.C.

Formed for the purpose of dealing with all kinds of mining properties and for carrying on the business of financial and general agents. The company is interested in the mineral property in the Rainy River District of Ontario.

SELKIRK MOTHER LODE COPPER MINES, Limited.

Registered in British Columbia, 9th July, 1898. Authorized Capital, £25,000, in 25,000 shares of £1; 2,007 shares have been issued and are fully paid.

Directors:

General Sir E. L. Russell. R. W. Western, C.E. E. H. Thurston.

Head Office: 20 Bucklersbury, London, England.

CANADIAN OFFICE:

Nelson, B.C.: H. Broughton Thompson, Attorney.

Formed to acquire and work mines and mineral claims in British Columbia. It is working on the J. K., Glenora, Hilda, Golden Chief and Ragland, all apparently on the same lead, running S. 65° E., a lead some 50 feet across where measurable, and seeming to be at the contact of a large igneous dyke with the quartzites, etc., of country rock. In places the quartz is heavily mineralized with arsenical iron and copper and iron pyrites. The work done to date is in the nature of assessment to cover all the claims, the purpose being to later develop the most promising.

The tunnel in the Golden Chief is on the outcrop of the lead and in some 20 feet. A shaft has been started on the Hilda and was down 10 feet, the intention being to continue it until it cut across the lead. Work on the Glenora (elevation 7,550 feet) consists of a 20-foot tunnel on the outcrop, and was similar to that in the Golden Chief, and the J. K., (elevation 7,830 feet), showed strong mineralization in an inclined shaft started on the quartz lead and down some ten feet.

SLOCAN-CARIBOO MINING AND DEVELOPMENT CO., Limited.

Incorporated in British Columbia, 22nd March, 1897. Authorized Capital, $1,000,000, in shares of a par value of $1.00.

Officers:

James L. Hughes, Toronto, President.
Charles T. Lyon, Toronto, 1st Vice-President.
Ewen Morrison, M.E., Sandon, B.C., 2nd Vice-President.
Fred'k. S. Pope, Secretary and Eastern Manager.
Ewen Morrison, M.E., Sandon, B. C., Western Manager.

SLOCAN-CARIBOO—Continued.

Head Office: Corner Toronto and Adelaide Streets, Toronto.

Mines Office: Sandon, B.C.

Owns and is developing the Evening Star, Keystone, and Cariboo Fraction mineral claims, located on the North Fork of Carpenter Creek, Slocan District, British Columbia.

The Mines Report, B.C., 1899, says:—"Having acquired two mining leases on Canadian Creek, Cariboo District, some two years ago, Mr. Windt was sent out to superintend development work, which has been carried on in a small way to determine the best method of working the concessions. I am now informed that it is the intention of the company to work the mine by the hydraulic process. To this end it has purchased the old Clear Grit Real Estate Claim, through which the company must run to reach its own property. A hydraulic plant of requisite capacity will be installed during the coming year, and if a sufficient water supply can be obtained the success of the company is assured."

SLOCAN MONITOR MINING CO., Limited.

Incorporated under the laws of the State of Washington and registered in British Columbia, 9th March, 1897. Authorized Capital, $1,000,000, in shares of a par value of $1.00.

Officers:

C. B. Foote, President and General Manager, Sandon, B.C.
John B. Hess, Spokane, Wash., Vice-President.
J. Melvin Thomas, Secretary.
A. D. Campbell, Spokane, Wash., Treasurer.

Trustees:

C. B. Foote.
John B. Hess. J. A. Griffith.
J. Melvin Thomas. A. D. Campbell.

Head Office: Rooms 301-302 Fernwell Building, Spokane, Wash.

CANADIAN OFFICE:
Sandon, B.C.

Owns and is developing the Monitor and Hustler Fraction claims, located on the south side of Payne Mountain, two miles from Sandon, Slocan District, British Columbia.

STANDARD COPPER COMPANY, Limited.

Authorized Capital, $500,000, in shares of $1.00.

Directors :

Wm. Price. | Hon. A. Tourgeon, M.L.A. | H. T. Machin.
W. A. Marsh. | John Ritchie. | Philip Aspinwall.
Andrew Laidlaw.

Officers :

Wm. Price, President.

Hon. A. Tourgeon, Vice-President. | H. T. Machin, Vice-President.
R. H. O'Regan, Secretary. | Andrew Laidlaw, Managing Director.

Head Office : Quebec.

Mines Office : Greenwood, B.C.

Owns and is developing the Standard mineral claim, Deadwood Camp, Boundary District of British Columbia.

STAR MINING CO., Limited.

Authorized Capital, $5,000, in shares of a par value of $1.00. Dividends paid in 1897, 15 per cent. ; in 1898, 10 per cent.

Officers :

W. H. Sheppard, President.
J. T. MacLaren, Vice-President. A. C. Rutherford, Secretary-Treasurer.

Directors :

A. McLean. W. J. Jackson. W. H. Sheppard. H. Wilson.
J. T. MacLaren. A. C. Rutherford.

Head Office : South Edmonton, N.W.T.

Owns and is successfully working 10 dredging claims on the North Saskatchewan River, near South Edmonton, N.W.T. The dredge is equipped with a twelve horse-power engine, and is capable of raising gravel from a depth of about ten feet. Three men and a boy were employed in 1898, and the returns were stated to amount to from $25 to $40 worth of gold per diem. The gravel is said to average about 40 cents worth of gold to the cubic yard, without the very fine gold, which is known to be lost because of the comparatively imperfect construction of this small dredge.

ST. KEVERNE MINING CO., Limited.

Registered in British Columbia, March, 1897. Authorized Capital, $1,000,000, in shares of a par value of $1.00.

Officers:

Jno. A. Finch, President. Sidney Norman, Secretary.

Directors:

Jno. A. Finch. H. K. Galusha. Sidney Norman.
George H. Aylard. P. J. Hickey.

Head Office: Sidney Norman, Spokane, Wash.

CANADIAN OFFICE:
Sandon, B.C.

Owns and is developing Six Fractional claims, comprising about 100 acres, on Payne Mountain, Slocan Mining Division of British Columbia. About $6,000 expended on preliminary work upon the property, but at date of report, operations were to be resumed on a larger scale.

ST. EUGENE CONSOLIDATED MINING CO, Limited.

Incorporated under the Statutes of British Columbia, December, 1899. Authorised Capital, $3,500,000, in shares of a par value of $1.00.

Directors:

George Gooderham. T. G. Blackstock. W. G. Gooderham.
A. E. Gooderham. W. H. Beatty. J. C. Drewry. George Sumner.
T. R. Heaton. John A. Finch. James Cronin.

Officers:

George Gooderham, President.
T. G. Blackstock, Vice-President. E. J, Kingstone, Secretary.

Head Office: Gooderham Building, Toronto.

Mines Office: Moyie, B.C.

Owns and is developing the St. Eugene, Moyie, Queen of the Hills, and Lake Shore group of claims at Moyie, Fort Steel Mining District, British Columbia. At date of report the property was opened by ten shafts,

ST. EUGENE MINING CO.—Continued.

aggregating 880 ft.; 4,500 feet of tunnelling; cross cuts 500 ft; open cuts 300 ft. The mining plant comprises :—

Air compressor—One Rand 10 drill, and one Ingersoll Sergeant 5 drill.

Boilers—Three, each 80 h p., 16 ft. x 66 in.

Drills—Fifteen in place, Rand and Ingersoll Sergeant.

Rock Breakers—Two, Blake, 9 ft. by 15 ft.

Electric lighting plant.

Concentrator in course of installation, having a capacity of 300 tons per day.

Employees—On surface 40; underground 150.

SULLIVAN GROUP MINING CO., Limited.

Registered in British Columbia, 1st March, 1897. Authorised Capital, $2,500,000 in shares of a par value of $1.00.

Head Office: Spokane, Wash.

CANADIAN OFFICE:
Fort Steele, B.C.

Owns the Sullivan group of mineral claims, located on the north east of Mark Creek, on what is known as Sullivan Hill, Forte Steele District, in East Kootenay, British Columbia.

Twenty men were employed on the property in 1899. A large ore body has been proved; it is a steel galena valued at about $50 per ton. Further development work is in progress, and it is expected that shipment of ore will begin in the spring of 1900.

SULTANA MINE OF CANADA, Limited.

Registered in England 1899. Authorised Capital, £275,000, in shares of £1, of which £50,000 is reserved for working capital.

Directors:

Leonard Farvell. Sir Gerald Fitzgerald, Wilberforce Bryant. W. Rhodes.

Advisory Director in Canada:
John F. Caldwell, Winnipeg.

Head Office: Hugh C. Rabbidge, Secretary, 32 Poultry, London, E.C.

SULTANA MINE OF CANADA—Continued.

Mines Office: W. M. Strong, M.E., Rat Portage, Ont.

Formed to acquire from the vendor, Mr. John F. Caldwell, Winnipeg, the Sultana Gold Mining property, comprising Mining Location X42, X43, and D209, having a total area of 95⅛ acres, and situate on Sultana island, Lake of the Woods, Ontario.

The ore bodies appear to be lenticular, the lower one of immense size, and are enclosed in the sheared and schistose edge of an area of coarse porphyritic granitoid gneiss, mapped by the Geological Survey as Laurentian, but adjoining green Huronian rocks. The ore is somewhat quartzitic looking, contains one or two per cent. of iron pyrites, and is free milling to the extent of 75 or 80 per cent. Of this deposit the Mines Report for Ontario, 1897, says:—

"The Sultana has the largest body of quartz in sight of any of the mines in Western Ontario. The main body lies on the south side of the shaft; on the north side it is rather narrow. At the widest known place, which is at the end of the south drift in the third level, it is 66 ft; but a portion of this, about 20 ft. near the west wall, is low-grade and will probably not be treated. The vein is nearly solid quartz, only a little country rock showing in places. At the end of the south drift in the second level it measured 21 feet, and neither wall had been reached. At the end of the south drift in the fourth level it measured 32 feet, and only the hanging wall is exposed."

The mine is equipped with a 30-stamp battery (to be increased), a chlorination works, and a suitable mining plant.

SUNSHINE, Limited.

Registered 3rd May, 1897. Authorised capital, £300,000, in 50,000 preference shares of £1 each, and 250,000 ordinary shares of £1 each; 25,000 preference and 215,000 ordinary shares have been issued, and are fully paid; 17,927 preference and 214,993 ordinary shares being issued (vendors') credited as fully paid. The accounts to the 31st July, 1898, submitted to 2nd December, 1898, showed receipts by smelter returns, stock of ore, &c., £16,795 8s. 1d., and a balance of £673 9s. to credit of profit and loss.

Directors:

Charles Hill, Chairman.

R. C. Wyatt. Vicomte du Peloux. Forbes G. Vernon.

Head Office: Francis Williams, Secretary, College Hill Chambers, College Hill, London, E.C.

SUNSHINE—Continued.

Formed to carry into effect an agreement dated 29th April, 1897, between the Lillooet, Fraser River and Cariboo Gold Fields, Limited, of the first part, W. Farrell and T. Dunn, of the second part, and E. A. Bennett, as trustee for this company, of the third part, and to acquire the mining claims known as Silver Cup, Sunshine and Towser, situate in the Kootenay district of British Columbia. The purchase consideration was £232,920, payable in 17,927 fully paid preference shares and 214,993 fully paid ordinary shares.

SYDNEY COAL COMPANY, Limited.

Incorporated, 1898. Authorized Capital, $1,000,000, in shares of a par value of $1.00; issued $600,000.

Directors.

W. E. Muir, President.

J. A. Grant. A. G. Hamilton. S. C. Bennett. C. A. Currier.

Head Office: A. G. Hamilton, North Sydney, Cape Breton.

Owns and operates a colliery at North Sydney, Cape Breton, N.S. Average thickness of seam worked 4 feet; opened by slope 650 yards. Method of working: pillar and room; lamps, naked. Total coal raised in 1899, 3,763 tons.

THIBERT CREEK MINING COMPANY, Limited.

Incorporated in British Columbia, 30th April, 1900. Authorized Capital, £20,000 stg., in shares of a par value of 10 shillings.

Directors:

W. J. Taylor. H. Hirschel-Cohen. J. C. E. D'Esterre.
G. Imroth and W. Bettelbach.

Head Office: 34 Victoria Street, Victoria, B.C.

Albert F. Griffiths, Secretary. Alexander Hamfield, Manager.

The company has acquired and is proceeding with the development of five hydraulic leases, each containing an area of eighty acres, and situate on Thibert Creek, Cassear District, British Columbia.

TILT COVE COPPER CO., Limited.

Registered 4th April, 1888. Authorized Capital, £200,000, in shares of £2, £160,000 being ordinary, and the balance 10 per cent. preference. All the ordinary and £13,878 preference have been issued and paid. There are also 5½ per cent. debentures for £80,000, redeemable only at the option of the company. In 1888-9 there was a deficit, after providing for debenture interest of £15,575, and in 1889-90 this debit was increased to £25,991; in 1890-91, £34,379 8s. 5d.; 1891-92, £34,909 12s. 8d.; 1892-93, £36,408 4s. 1d.; 1893-94, £37,276 3s. 9d. In June, 1890, the properties were leased for 99 years to the Cape Copper Co., Ltd., at a rental of £4,400 per annum—sufficient to cover the debenture charges—the Cape Copper Co. has power to determine the lease at any time on giving twelve months' notice. The Cape Copper Co. were to advance £15,000 by way of loan to the Tilt Cove Co. at 5 per cent. interest, and the whole of this amount has been paid; the loan is to be repaid out of profits, surplus profits thereafter to be divided equally between the two companies. The accounts to the 31st August, 1896, submitted to May, 1897, showed a loss of £96 7s. 9d., and a debit balance of £38,172 12s. 7d. Debt due to the Cape Copper Co., £78,684 10s. 7d. (at August, 1896.) The accounts to the 31st August, 1897, submitted on the 17th November, 1898, showed a loss of £545 19s. 5d., and a debit balance of £38,718 12s. The Cape Copper Company realised from working the mines a profit of £23,262 13s. 3d. in 1896-7, and a profit of £31,891 12s. 3d. in 1897-8. Debt due Cape Copper Company, £22,685 0s. 1d. (at August, 1898). In 1898-99 profits made enabled the company to clear off the balance and, besides placing £10,000 to a Reserve fund, divided £26,593 9s. 11d. between the Tilt Cove and the Cape Copper Co.

Directors:

J. R. Francis.	E. C. Leaver.
John Reeves.	John Taylor.
Col. J. W. Young.	P. R. E. Latuste.

Head Office: E. C. Leaver, Secretary, 9 Queen Street Place, London, E.C.

NEWFOUNDLAND OFFICE:

F. J. Williams, Tilt Cove, Newfoundland.

Owns and operates copper and other mineral properties at Tilt Cove, Twillingate District, Newfoundland.

TORONTO & WESTERN MINES DEVELOPMENT CO., Limited.

Incorporated January 13th, 1897. Authorised Capital, $99,000, in shares of $1.00 each.

Directors:

F. Wyld. J. Flett. A. A. Allan. J. Carruthers. J. K. Kerr.
(All of Toronto, Ont.)

Head Office: Toronto, Ont.

Mine Office: Theo. Briedenbach, Superintendent, Sirdar Mine, via Rat Portage, Ont.

Formed to carry on in all its branches the business of a mining, milling, reduction, and development company.

The company owns the Sirdar mine on location D 410, adjoining the Mikado mine on the east; also several other contiguous locations, D 211, D 412, etc., all situated on the granitic area, and many other locations throughout the Ontario Western goldfields.

The Sirdar and D 411 properties are each one half-mile square. On the latter location several test pits were sunk on different veins to a depth of 5 to 8 feet each, and a 7 by 11 foot shaft was sunk to a depth of 57 ft. On the Sirdar several veins have been examined by sinking test pits to a depth of 5 to 8 feet, and two shafts have been sunk, one on No. 1 vein to a depth of over 100 feet (now in progress of development with a steam hoist) and the other on No. 2 vein to a depth of 57 feet.

At date of report was being equipped with a suitable mining and milling plant.

TRIGGS GOLD MINING CO., OF ONTARIO, Limited.

Authorised Capital, $500,000 in 100,000 shares of $5.00.

Directors:

F. D. Sargent J. T. Thurman J. W. Miller J. H. Triggs C. W. Belyea

Officers:

F. D. Sargent, Milwaukee, Wis., President.
J. W. Miller, Rat Portage, Vice-President.
J. H. Triggs, Rat Portage, Secretary-Treasurer.
Thos. H. Phillbrook, Mine Manager.

Head Office: Rat Portage, Ont.

Owns and is developing mining locations McA. 56, 129, 148, 189 and 190, comprising 191 acres, on Gi-Bi Lake, Lake of the Woods, Ontario. Opened by one double compartment shaft, down at date of report 115 ft; 1 tunnel, 40 ft.; 1 cross-cut, 15 ft. The first mill run on 6th June, 1899, gave $2,142 from 85½ tons. Seventeen persons employed.

TRIUMPH MINING CO.

Organised 1897.

Directors:

Patrick Culligan. Charles Cheney. W. H. Sanborn. F. S. Richardson.
A. B. Upton. F. A. Kimball.

Head Office: F. A. Kimball, Secretary, Alpena, Mich.

Mines Office. James S. Rayburn, Mine Supt., Rat Portage, Ont.

Owns and operates a property comprising 500 acres, nine miles east of Rat Portage, Province of Ontario, on which is situated the Triumph gold mine. The plant comprises an Ingersoll hoisting engine, 2 stamp Tremaine mill, etc.

TRUMP ISLAND MINERAL SYNDICATE. Limited.

Office: George Mountier, Secretary, St. George's House, Eastcheap, London, E.C.

Registered on the 21st September, 1897, to acquire and develop the concessions granted on 26th January, 1897, to A. W. Taylor, assigning to him Trump Island, situated on Friday's Bay, Newfoundland. The syndicate was concerned in the flotation of the Newfoundland Copper Company, Limited. The authorised capital is £6,000, in 60 shares of £100.

TYCOON MINING AND DEVELOPMENT CO. OF ONTARIO, Limited.

Incorporated, 1898. Authorized Capital, $150,000, in shares of $1.00 each.

Directors:

J. Emmons, Rat Portage, Ont. | M. Kyle, Rat Portage, Ont.
G. A. Kobald, Rat Portage, Ont. | J. Conmee, Port Arthur, Ont.

Head Office: Rat Portage, Ont.

Formed to carry on in all their branches the operations of a mining, milling, reduction and development company.

The company owns and is developing a water mining location, comprising 60 acres, enclosing three islands, in Bag Bay, immediately in front of the Mikado and Sirdar mines, Lake of the Woods, Ontario.

UNION COLLIERY CO. OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, Limited.

Incorporated, 25th July, 1888. Authorized Capital, $1,000,000, divided into 10,000 shares of $100 each.

Directors :

James Dunsmuir, President.
C. E. Pooley. John Bryden.

Mines Office : Francis D. Little, General Manager, Comox, B.C.

Head Office ; C. E. Pooley, Secretary, Victoria.

This company owns property containing 3,000 acres of coal lands, and operates the Union Colliery, near Comox, on Vancouver Island, British Columbia.

Union Colliery—Eleven miles from shipping wharf, connected by standard guage railway. Rolling stock includes four locomotives (Baldwin) of 45, 30, 25 and 15 tons respectively ; 150 25-ton coal cars, etc.

Two seams worked, averaging 3 ft. and 5 ft. respectively ; dip 1 ft. in 6 ft. (north); opened by two slopes 2,200 yards and 700 yards respectively, and by one shaft 600 ft. deep, with levels 900 yards apart.

System of working—Longwall in upper seam; pillar and stall in lower.

Ventilation—No. 2 slope by Murphy fan, 8 ft., dia., 200 revolutions per minute ; No. 4 slope by Guibal fan, 14 ft. dia., adit level by furnace. Ventilation on the separate split system the intake being the slope ; the air afterwards is split in four divisions, two for main slope and the others for diagonal slope ; after going around the working places it unites in one volume and goes along the air way and out at the upcast shaft.

Lamps—Naked lights.

Boilers—No. 1 slope, two 24 ft. x 48 in. each, return flues, 80 lbs. pressure ; at No. 4 slope there are six boilers same style and size as No 1. There are also three upright tubular boilers 7 ft. x 42 in., for prospecting engines. No. 2 slope, two locomotive boilers ; No. 5 shaft, four boilers same as No. 4.

Winding engines—Three in place at No. 1 slope, one direct acting, 16 in. cyl. dbl., 36 in. stroke, drums 6 ft. ; No. 4 slope, tail rope, 4 drums, geared, 16 in. cyl., 24 in. stroke, drums 6 ft. ; at No. 2 (prospecting) one geared, 12 in. cyl., 16 in. stroke, dia. of drum 4 ft.; No. 5 shaft, direct acting winding engine, two 30 in. cyl , 5 ft. stroke, 14 ft. drum.

Pumps—Ten in place ; three Worthington, one fly wheel pump and six Gould electric pumps with Jeffrey motors.

UNION COLLIERY CO.—Continued.

Screens—One inch main screen 12 ft. long. At date of report the company was completing a Sheppard washer having a capacity of 300 tons per day.

Washing plant—Sheppard, 300 tons ; Luhrig, 600 tons per day.

Coke ovens—200 Bee-hive.

Other plant—This includes a diamond drill ; one steam pile driver ; two saw mills, having a capacity of 10,000 feet per day each, and surface incandescent electric light plant.

Value of plant estimated at $125,000.

Reporting upon the operations of company in 1899 the Mines Report (B.C.) says :—

The shipping wharves of this colliery are located at Union Bay, Baynes Sound, on the East Coast of Vancouver Island, where are also situated a well-equipped Luhrig coal-washer, a coking plant consisting of two batteries, each of 100 bee-hive ovens, and large and suitable coal bunkers. The mines being operated are situated at the town of Union, about 11 miles north-west of Union Bay, connection between the two points being maintained by means of the standard gauge railway, built, owned and operated by the company.

The company has operated at Union, the following mines :—

No. 4 Slope—Richard Short, overman.

No. 5 Shaft—David Walker, overman.

No. 6. Shaft.—This is a new shaft which was "bottomed" in October last at a depth of 814 feet. It is well constructed and timbered, with a mid-wall, and is now in full working order. The pit bottom is all timbered with 12 by 18 sawn bulks, built solidly together, 16 feet wide and 12 feet high. The hoisting plant consists of a 16 by 36-inch engine, provided with suitable and sufficient boiler service. The shaft is located close to the railway, and all necessary sidings have been provided. The seam struck is 7 feet thick. A level has been driven from the bottom some 80 yards, and headings have been started from both sides to make connection with the heading which is being driven from No. 5 shaft.

In December last there were at work in this level some 14 men and one mule per shift, for whose use some 10,800 cubic feet of air was supplied. The ventilation is at present produced by a steam jet located at the bottom of the upcast division of the shaft.

No accident was reported during the sinking of this shaft.

In addition to the collieries and works at Union, this company is also operating the Alexandria Mine, in the Cranberry District, and the Extension Mine, in the Douglas District.

UNION COLLIERY CO.—Continued.

At Union Bay, 100 bee-hive coke ovens are in active operation, and 100 more are in process of construction. The coal for coke-making is washed in a Luhrig washer, and each oven is charged with 5 tons of washed screenings, the yield of coke being about 60 per cent., and of good quality.

The company also manufactures both fire and building brick, for which a ready market is found. The fire clay used is taken from the collieries at Union, and the ordinary clay from a bed near the same place. The moulded bricks are dried in a two-storey building 30 by 80 feet, under the floors of which runs flues, which distribute the heat from a furnace at the end of the building. The two kilns have a capacity of 40,000 bricks each.

VAN ANDA COPPER AND GOLD CO., Limited.

Incorporated under the Laws of the State of Washington, and registered in British Columbia, 6th May, 1896. Authorised Capital, $5,000,000, in shares of a par value of $1.00.

Trustees:

Harry W. Treat, President and Treasurer.
C. E. Pooley, Vice-President.
H. Saunders. Thomas Kiddie. A. B. Knowlton.

Directors:

E. Blewett, Seattle, Wash.
Hon. C. E. Pooley, Victoria, B.C.
Henry Saunders, Victoria, B.C.
C. S. Neeros, Chicago, Ill.
R. F. Wilds, Chicago.
R. W. Treat.

CANADIAN OFFICE:

H. W. Treat, General Manager, Van Anda, Texada Island, B.C.

This company owns and is developing the Cornell, Copper Queen, Little Billy, Raven, Florence and other claims, comprising in all an area of 786 acres, and situate on Van Anda Bay, Texada Island, British Columbia. The Mines Report (B.C.) says:—

Copper Queen.—On this property, situated in the immediate neighbourhood of Van Anda Bay, development work has been proceeding steadily beyond that described in the Report of last year.

At the time of my visit, the main shaft (known as the Van Anda shaft) had reached the 400-foot level and sinking was being continued. The drifts begun last year, at the 175-foot level, had been discontinued after being run a short distance, while at the 224-foot level, two short drifts had been run and a small quantity of ore stoped. The principal work, however, had been done at the 300-foot level where four drifts, each about 100 feet long, had

VAN ANDA CO.—Continued.

been run in different directions. In each of these felsitic ore-bearing matter was found, which continued for some distance but gradually merged into limestone in which no ore was visible. On the last-mentioned level, near the shaft, a body of good ore, consisting of bornite and chalcopyrite, had been struck and was being stoped out. An upraise was being driven at this point to connect with the 224-foot level. From the development work done it appears that, with a few exceptions, the ore is contained in the felsitic matter mentioned and does not penetrate into the surrounding limestone.

A shaft house, new hoisting apparatus and an air compressor, all in good order, have been installed.

Cornell.—The Cornell mineral claim is situated about three-quarters of a mile south of the Copper Queen, and a considerable amount of work has been done on the property, but unfortunately, a slide, which occurred a short time previous to my visit last September, had closed the entrance to the workings and prevented any examination of them. Two tunnels were being driven to tap these former workings.

Substantial ore bins had been erected and compressed air for the drills was being conveyed by pipe from the Copper Queen.

Raven Group.—This group, consisting of the Raven, Chief and Joan claims, is situated on Spratt's Bay, about three miles south of Van Anda townsite and was described in the Annual Report 1897. Since then the Van Anda Copper and Gold Co. has taken over the property, and at the time of my visit, the ore was being taken out on a contract and shipped by water to the company's smelter.

The ore now being mined is principally magnetite with a little copper pyrites. The copper values are low, but since iron ores are required for the running of the smelter, the property can be profitably worked.

A clearly-defined ore chute, 8 to 10 feet wide, is traceable on the surface for a considerable distance; the wall rock is principally gabbro. Along this chute a tunnel was being run from the south side of the ravine to tap the bottom of the shaft which had been sunk to a depth of 130 feet. There was a good showing of ore in the tunnel of the same nature as that on the surface. Twelve men were at work on the property.

Security.—This claim is situated a short distance south-west of the company's smelter, and is connected therewith by a good road. Development has been carried on by a series of open cuts, which have exposed a body of solid magnetite, carrying a little copper pyrites, and, it is said, small gold values. The property is well situated for easy transit of the ore to the smelter and it was being teamed thither at the time of my visit.

A telephone system has been established between the different properties of the Van Anda Co.

VAN ANDA CO.—Continued.

SMELTING PLANT.

The smelter is situated on Van Anda Bay, where a wharf, extending out into the bay for 400 feet, and at the end of which there is 23 feet of water at low tide, has been erected. A good waggon road runs from the Copper Queen shaft to this wharf, while an inclined tramway and hoist connect the latter with the upper levels of the smelting works, and these levels, in their turn, are connected by a trestle with the roasting grounds and lime quarry. At the head of the inclined tramway are the three ore bins and dumpage for 1,000 tons of coke, and at right angles to the ore bins are the sampling works. In this way all material received by water (coke, ore, &c.) can be at once hoisted, weighed, sampled, and either dumped into the bins or run back on to the roast piles.

The smelter plant proper consists of a matte furnace, engine, and boiler shed, in all 107 feet by 35 ft. 6 in.

Power—One 80 h.p. tubular boiler, with 3¼-inch tubes, and a stack 60 feet high; one 40 h.p. engine, and one boiler feed pump.

Equipment—One 42 ft. copper lined cupola furnace; two Connersville blowers, with 14 inch discharge; one Jeansville pump, 4 by 8; one Blake crusher, 4 by 10 inches; and one dust chamber, 30 by 10 feet, 7 feet high, fitted with one large iron door in the end and three side doors to facilitate cleaning, and connected with the furnace by a goose-neck 36 inches in diameter.

In the furnace room the charging platform is 11 feet above the floor, while the track platform is 16 feet above, leaving dumpage of 5 feet between the two levels. Near the scales are recesses for cracked iron ore and lime.

Sampling works—These are placed at right angles to the bins, with a 12 by 14 Blake crusher between, elevated so that the ore or flux can be passed through the cracker directly into the cars and trammed to the furnace room ready for use. The cracker is also fitted with an automatic sampler, the samples being trammed into the sampling department, where they are passed through a pair of 24-inch rolls, and finally through a grinder: the power for the cracker, rolls, and grinder, is obtained from a 20 h.p. vertical engine, supplied with steam from the smelter boiler. Besides these there is all the ordinary paraphernalia common to the best equipped sampling works.

Water—The water supply is obtained from Van Anda Creek by a flume, and is pumped to an elevation of 80 ft. into a storage tank, 20 x 10 ft; from here it discharges to the furnace, the boiler being fed by the waste hot water of the jackets. Fire hydrants are placed in each department, with a proper supply of hose.

VAN ANDA CO.—Continued.

The fuel used for the boiler is mostly obtained as slabs from the Company's saw mill, a trestle having been constructed from the mill to the smelter for this purpose.

Other buildings comprise a carpenter's shop and blacksmith's shop, with oil room and store rooms. A new assay office is also under construction, consisting of analytical room, furnace room, balance room, stoke room, and office.

The ore from the Copper Queen and Cornell mines is brought down by teams, weighed, and delivered directly to the roast piles, where it is burnt in open heaps ; the fines or screenings are spread out as a bed upon which the cordwood is placed. After being roasted the ore is filled into cars and run to the furnace scales ; the requisite amount of flux is then added, and the whole is dumped on the charging platform behind the furnace.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

Dated 31st December, 1899.

In order to thoroughly understand the balance sheet and general statement of assets and liabilities it is necessary to refer to the early history of the company's organisation.

The capitalisation was placed at $5,000,000, in shares of $1 each. This stock was divided between the promoters and owners of the properties and treasury stock, 3,000,000 shares being appropriated by the owners and promoters, for which the property, consisting of some 800 acres of Crown granted mineral claims on Texada Island was transferred to the company, while the other 2,000,000 shares were placed in the treasury for development purposes.

Although but little criticism was made relative to this capitalization at the time of organization, yet it was very soon demonstrated that such over-capitalization had been a mistake, and it became absolutely necessary, in order to obtain funds to carry on work of development, to sell this treasury stock for whatever price it would bring, the result being that $54,667 has been realised from the sales of the entire block. Not only had this entire amount been expended previous to March, 1899, but that it was considered advisable about that time to issue $75,000 worth of bonds, in order to pay up outstanding indebtedness, and to have funds to meet the expenditure necessary to erect a proposed smelter and carry on the work of developing the mines on a systematic and business-like basis. The installation of these permanent improvements, which have been carried on during the past year, has not only consumed all the available capital in the hands of the

VAN ANDA CO.—Continued.

company a year ago, but has caused the floating liabilities to amount to $195,644.

In order to meet these liabilities and provide funds to cover any financial difficulties that might arise, an additional issue of $225,000 in 6 per cent gold bonds, running 10 years, dated February 1st, was authorised at the annual meeting of the shareholders held February 3rd, 1900. It appears from the balance sheet that $57,007 cash has been advanced by Mr. Treat, which is included in the floating liabilities.

The following is a statement of the smelter returns from July 15th, 1898, to December 31st, 1899. Total ore smelted, 4,133 tons, yielding 442,005 lbs. fine copper, 9 522 oz. fine silver, 1,444 oz. gold; total value smelter products, $99,484. Deducting contents of 595 tons of ore purchased, containing 82,563 lbs. copper, 2,246 oz. silver, 170 oz. gold, value 13.694, shows contents of 3,538 tons of Van Anda ores to be 359,442 lbs. copper, 7,276 oz. silver, 1,270 oz. gold; value $85,790. This is a value of $24.24 per ton of ore containing 6.32 per cent. copper, 2.06 oz silver, 0.486 oz. gold.

In January, there were 619 tons of ore taken to smelter. The receipts were $24,929, the expenses $20,905, and the profit for the month $4,024. In February 749 tons of ore were taken to smelter. Receipts were $22,880, expenses $20,017, and profit $2,863.

The number of tons of ore in sight is estimated at 16,500 tons in the Copper Queen Mine and 13,333 tons in Cornell Mine.

VANCOUVER AND BRITISH COLUMBIA GENERAL EXPLORATION CO., Limited.

Registered 25th April, 1896. Authorized Capital, £25,000, in shares of £1 each; all the shares have been issued 10s. per share paid up.

Directors:

Patrick Comiskey. Andrew Haes. Fred. Burdette.

Head Office: Philip J. Dietz, Secretary, 8 Finch Lane, London, E.C.

Canadian Office: E. B. Fraser, Silverton, B.C.

Formed to acquire and work certain properties in the Slocan District, British Columbia.

VANCOUVER GROUP MINING COMPANY, Limited.

Incorporated in British Columbia, 1897. Authorized Capital, £20,000, in 20,000 shares of £1 each; 13,800 fully paid shares were taken by the vendors in full payment of purchase money.

Directors:

Edward Mahon. J. W. McFarland. Leslie Hill.

Head Office: Leslie Hill, C.E., A. M. Inst. C.E., etc., Vancouver, B.C.

Mines Office: Silverton, B.C.

Formed to acquire the Zilor, Mountain Boomer, and Silver Star mineral claims, comprising 180 acres, and situate about four and a-half miles from the town of Silverton, Slocan District, British Columbia.

DIRECTORS' REPORTS—1899 AND 1900.

Mr. Hill reports for fourteen months ended 30th April, 1899:—

The following development work has been done during this period:

"VANCOUVER."

No. 1 Level—		
Cross-cut tunnel	196 feet	
		196 feet
No. 2 Level—		
Raises	144 feet	
Winze drifts	96 "	
Stope drifts	139 "	
Cross-cuts	7 "	
		386 feet
No. 3 Level—		
Cross-cuts	244 feet	
Drifts	430 "	
Raises	162 "	
Winze	6 "	
		842 feet
"MOUNTAIN BOOMER."		
Station 10 ft. x 14 ft. x 6 ft., say	14 feet	
Winze	38 "	
		52 feet
		1,476 feet

This work was done at a total cost of $16,967.56, equal to an average cost of $11.49 per foot.

VANCOUVER GROUP—Continued.

SHIPMENT OF ORE.

The total amount of ore shipped during the period was 21 carloads, equal to 420 tons, and the net smelter returns from the same were $38,181.74, equal to an average of $90.91 per ton.

It is satisfactory to find that the ore shipped has maintained its high value. Five carloads (100 tons) realized the sum of $14,000, or an average of $140 per ton.

This year we have shipped to the smelter all the ore that was mined and also some ore which was mined last year and placed on the concentrating dump. By thus clearing up and shipping everything, several carloads of low grade ore were shipped, which, while yielding a fair profit, appeared to reduce the general average of the ore.

An attempt was made to sink on the ore chute below No. 3 level, but this had to be abandoned on account of the great quantity of water which was met with. It will be necessary to drive a lower tunnel in order to work this ore chute below No. 3 level, and also to drive a lower tunnel on the "Mountain Boomer" claim.

A cross-cut has been commenced in No. 1 tunnel to tap the chute of ore exposed on the surface above No. 1 tunnel.

An ore house has been built at the mouth of No. 3 tunnel, and a raw-hide trail made connecting this with the ore house at the head of the sleigh road.

BALANCE SHEET.

As at April 30th, 1899.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock—			
20,000 shares at £1, fully paid (4.85)		$97,000 00	
Profit and Loss Account :—			
Balance February 28th, 1898.....	$15,025 32		
Fourteen months to April 30th, 1899.	24,063 29		
		39,088 61	
			$136,088 61

ASSETS.

Mine property, purchase price.....		$66,930 00	
Development work (underground).....		27,458 21	
Roads, trails, and surface work		3,514 19	
			$97,902 40
Buildings.....	$3,291 13		
Tools and plant.....	948 77		
Horses and stable equipment.....	131 40		
Road, Pipe line and improvements.....	2,604 34		
Survey for Crown grants, 3 claims.....	275 25		

VANCOUVER GROUP—Continued.

Supplies on hand—			
Mine stores	$188 45		
Boarding house	605 56		
Horse feed	56 00		
Merchandise	26 60		
		876 61	
Bank of Montreal, New Denver		$29,580 68	8,127 50
" " Vancouver		478 03	
			30,058 71
			$136,088 61

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

For the period of fourteen months ending April 30th, 1899.

Proceeds of ore shipments		$39,819 53
Merchandise		12 05
CONTRA.		
Management	$2,535 00	
Labor and supplies	6,548 86	
Freight and hauling	1,021 00	
Sampling	166 75	
Sorting and sacking ore	1,465 00	
Ore sacks	284 69	
Government tax on ore	398 20	
Office expenses	806 24	
Stable expenses	798 47	
General expense	711 63	
Exchange on drafts	105 37	
Boarding house loss	761 27	
Depreciation—		
Horses	$ 30 00	
Tools and plant	135 81	
	165 81	
Balance	24,063 29	
	$39,831 58	$39,831 58

DIRECTOR'S REPORT—1900.

Reporting to the shareholders, under date 16th June, 1900, Mr. Hill says :—

The work done during the last financial year consists of 278 feet of tunnel and 104 feet of upraise ; total, 382 feet. There was also some surface work done on roads and trails and getting out timber and firewood, a good

VANCOUVER GROUP—Continued.

supply of both being now on hand. One carload of ore was shipped: this was the cleaning up of some stopes and was low grade.

The labor troubles caused all work to be closed down last June, and the work done during the remainder of the financial year was chiefly carried out in order to safeguard the company's property.

The labor troubles also interfered with the formation of a new company as proposed.

The labor troubles are now over, and as the political party which was responsible for them is entirely discredited at the recent elections, I trust that there will be no further trouble.

On the resumption of work, it was necessary to repair the road, which had been injured by the excessive rainfall this spring. We took advantage of the opportunity to put the whole of the mine road in thorough repair, widening the road-bed and improving the switch-backs, so as to make the road available as a wagon road. It is now a thoroughly good road, which can be used at all seasons in place of a sleigh road available only in winter.

We have traced the vein on the surface up to the northern boundary of our property, and are now commencing a tunnel which will develop the vein to a depth of 220 feet below the No. 3 level.

Two carloads of ore are now sacked up ready for shipment, and we hope to ship several more carloads during the summer. This is from the old workings, and independent of any ore bodies which may be opened up by the lower tunnel.

By the agreement made with the smelters this year, we are paid for the lead in the ore according to the London price of lead, instead of, as formerly, on the New York price. The new arrangement is somewhat to our advantage.

There is every reason to expect that the new tunnel will develop the ore chute below the present stopes, and, from the indications, we may expect to discover another ore body further north.

BALANCE SHEET.

As at April 30th, 1900.

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock—			
20,000 shares at £1, fully paid ($4.85)		$97,000 00	
Profit and Loss Account—			
Balance April 30th, 1899	$39,088 61		
Less balance of account for year ending April 30, 1900.....	6,863 24		
		32,225 37	
			$129,225 37

VANCOUVER GROUP—Continued.

ASSETS.

Mine Property—			
Balance April 30th, 1899		$66,930 00	
Purchase of interest in Prior Claim.		2,250 65	
		$69,180 65	
Development Work (underground)		30,874 33	
Roads, Trails and Surface Work	$3,529 69		
Less 20 per cent. written off	705 69		
		2,824 00	$102,878 98
Buildings	$3,333 09		
Less loss and depreciation	1,154 07		
		$2,179 02	
Tools and Plant	$1,023 44		
Less depreciation	255 84		
		767 60	
Horses and Stable Equipment		131 40	
Road, Pipe Line and Improvements	$3,273 02		
Less depreciation	655 02		
		2,618 00	
Survey for Crown Grants (3 claims)		275 25	
Supplies on hand—			
Mine Stores	$198 07		
Boarding House	239 77		
Horse Feed	15 00		
		452 84	6,424 11
Bank of Montreal, New Denver	$19,891 56		
" " Vancouver	30 72		
			$19,922 28
			$129,225 37

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

For year ending April 30th, 1900.

Proceeds of Ore Shipments		$645 82
CONTRA.		
Management	$2,150 00	
Labor and Supplies	687 00	
Freight and Hauling	53 84	
Sorting and Sacking Ore	60 00	
Ore Sacks	2 06	
Office Expenses	604 12	
Stable Expenses	220 58	
General Expense	416 32	

VANCOUVER GROUP—Continued.

Exchange		$ 1 65	
Insurance and Taxes		35 25	
Boarding House loss		77 48	
Assays		112 14	
Road Work and Surveying		168 co	
Travelling Expense		150 oo	
Depreciation written off—			
Buildings, loss by fire	$721 52		
" depreciation	432 55		
Tools and Plant	255 84		
Road, Pipe Line and Improvements	655 02		
Roads, Trails and Surface Work	705 69		
		2,770 62	
Dr. Balance brought down			6,863 24
		$7,509 06	$7,509 06

MEMORANDUM.

By Balance at credit, April 30th, 1899	$39,088 61
To Balance, 12 months' operations as above	6,863 24
April 30th, 1900. Balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account	$32,225 37

VELVET MINES, Limited.

Registered in London 24th June, 1898. Authorised capital £100,000 in 100,000 shares of £1 each. 7,500 shares have been issued and are fully paid. (At date of going to press was being reorganized.)

Directors:

H. Frisley. G. B. Mee. F. E. Harman.

Head Office: W. A. Stearns, Secretary, 23 Leadenhall street, London, E.C.

CANADIAN OFFICE:
Rossland, B.C.

Formed to carry into effect an agreement between the New GoldFields of British Columbia, Limited, of the one part, and this company of the other part, to acquire two claims known as the Velvet and Tupper Fraction, near Rossland, British Columbia. The purchase consideration was £92,500, payable in 92,500 fully paid shares.

The development of the property is proceeding and at 31st December comprised :—Drifting, 564 feet ; cross-cutting, 460 feet ; sinking, 55 feet ; raising, 75 feet ; average number of men employed, 25.

VERMILION FORKS MINING AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, Limited.

Registered in England 25th May, 1898. Authorised capital £60,000 in 60,000 shares of £1 each. 45,997 shares have been issued, 40,000 (vendor's) being issued credited as fully paid and 5,997 having 15s. per share called up.

Directors:

Dr. A. A. Common. Alex. Crerar. Percy Schweder.
Arthur Hickling.

Head Office: H. D. Spooner, Secretary, 9, Fenchurch Avenue, London, E.C.

CANADIAN OFFICE:
W. J. Waterman, M.E., Princeton, B.C.

Formed to acquire the following group of properties in and near Princeton (formerly known as Vermilion Forks) Similkameen District, British Columbia:—(1) The townsite of Princetown, 320 acres; (2) Government leases of 1,500 acres of auriferous gravel benches, suitable for hydraulic mining, together with 9,200 miner's inches of water for working these gravels; (3) licenses to prospect 2,560 acres of coal lands adjoining and underlying the townsite; (4) fifteen miles of dredging lease, situated on the Similkameen and Tulameen rivers, starting at Princeton; (5) Nine mineral gold claims; (6) Half interest in four silver lead and copper gold claims; (7) hydraulic plant, ditches, saw-mill, camp outfits, tools, &c. The purchase consideration was £40,000 in fully paid shares.

WAKEFIELD MINES, Limited.

Registered in Edinburgh 26th February, 1898. Authorized Capital, £100,000, in 100,000 shares of £1 each; 91,155 shares have been issued; 75,000 being issued credited as fully paid, and 16,155 having 10 shillings per share called up.

Directors:

Sir R. Moncrieffe, Bart. John S. McArthur. T. Macnair.
W. B. Rankin. F. J. Smith.

Head Office: 44 West George Street, Glasgow.

CANADIAN OFFICE:
David Bremner, Silverton, B.C.

WAKEFIELD MINES—Continued.

Formed to acquire the assets and undertaking of the West Kootenay (B.C.) Exploring and Mining Company, Limited, and to carry on the business of a mining and exploration company. The purchase consideration was £75,000, payable in fully paid shares.

The company owns and is developing the Wakefield group, comprising 16 mineral claims, and covering an area of about 380 acres, on the north side of Four Mile Creek, about four miles from the town of Silverton, Slocan District, British Columbia. The ore mined is galena and carbonates.

WALLINGFORD MICA COMPANY.

Organized 1st September, 1893. Invested Capital, $30,000.

Owners:

Edward Wallingford. N. A. Belcourt, Q.C., M.P. T. G. Coursolles.

Head Office: T. G. Coursolles, Managing Owner, Ottawa.

Edward Wallingford, Perkins' Mills, P.Q., Mine Manager.

Owns and operates a property containing 300 acres of mineral land, situate W½ of lot 16A, and lot 17B, in the 8th Range of the Township of Templeton, County of Ottawa, Province of Quebec. Thirty persons employed.

WAR EAGLE CONSOLIDATED MINING AND DEVELOPMENT CO., Limited.

Incorporated 1896. Authorized Capital, $2,000,000.

Directors:

George Gooderham, President.
T. G. Blackstock. G. A. Cox. W. H. Beatty.
W. G. Gooderham. A. E. Gooderham.

Head Office; E. J. Kingstone, Secretary, Toronto.

Mines Office: E. B. Kirby, E.M., Rossland, B.C.

Formed to acquire from the War Eagle Gold Mining Company, the War Eagle mine in the Trail Mining Camp, British Columbia. It also owns the Crown Point mine in the same district, and the Richmond group, near Sandon, in the Slocan district.

WAR EAGLE—Continued.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

(Dated 21st February, 1900.)

Submitted herewith is a statement of the accounts and the report on the mine, the former brought down to the 30th September last, and the latter to the 1st February instant.

The plant and machinery installed at the beginning of the year worked so badly that development was retarded, the output of ore fell below what the mine could have afforded, and the operating expenses were relatively increased.

The sum chargeable to operating expenses in the accounts has been swelled by losses incurred through constant breakdown of the machinery, with the result that the force was rendered idle on the company's time during some portion of almost every day, and by the fact that the air pressure fell uniformly below what was necessary for the economic working of the machine drills.

Nevertheless, the company was able to pay its dividend, although the cash in hand at the beginning of the year available for the purpose of completing the installation of the plant and machinery had to be more heavily drawn upon than was anticipated. This arose from the fact that more had been spent upon some portions of the plant in an endeavor to make it efficient than its original cost involved; the Directors having determined to spare no expense in rendering the plant immediately workable, if possible, for the purpose of maintaining dividends.

As it was deemed advisable, for the purpose of economy, to operate the War Eagle and Centre Star mines under one management, it became necessary to reorganize the staff, and on the first of August last the Directors were fortnate enough to secure the services of Mr. E. B. Kirby, of Denver, Colorado, a gentleman of wide experience in mining and in the installation of suitable mining machinery, as General Manager, while Mr. Hastings was appointed Local Director and Consulting Engineer.

Mr. Kirby, after infinite expense and trouble, got the existing machinery into temporary working order, and, in the meantime, ordered new plant to replace so much of the present as he regarded as permanently defective.

The contracts for the new machinery call for its installation at an early date, but the delays and difficulties in delivering and setting up machinery at Rossland are so great that the Directors hesitate to specify too closely when it ought to be in place and running.

In criticising the mistakes that have been made in connection with the machinery, it ought to be borne in mind that this is one of the largest plants attempted to be installed on the continent, and the first large one attempted in Canada, and that the whole enterprise was new to the owners, contractors and engineers.

WAR EAGLE—Continued

Mr. Kirby has, from the first, considered that great economies were possible and advisable in the operating of the mine, and on the second of February instant he advised the Directors that it was necessary to close down the mines temporarily, as it was impossible to accomplish the result desired while continuing shipments and development under the unsatisfactory conditions then existing.

Your Directors felt compelled to comply with this advice, and duly notified you to that effect.

A contract has been made with the Canadian Pacific Railway to smelt 150,000 tons at the rate of $6.00 per ton for freight and treatment, subject to the usual deductions.

GENERAL MANAGER'S REPORT.

The Directors beg to submit herewith the report of the General Manager, received by them today. They desire particularly to draw attention to the condition of the mine as set forth in the report, and to say that whatever disappointments have been met since the last annual meeting in the curtailment of the tonnage and profits below what was expected, they are due rather to the difficulties already sufficiently referred to than to any deficiency either in tonnage or values in the mine itself.

In view of the persistent rumours which have been circulated to the effect that the War Eagle Mine has been worked out, and that the closing down is simply a blind to hide this fact, the directors have much pleasure in submitting extracts from an independent report made with the Company's permission during the present month by Mr. Wayne Darlington, the eminent American mining engineer, on behalf of certain large shareholders, and also from the report of Mr. J. B. Hastings, the Company's local director and consulting engineer, made on the 10th November last.

Extracts from report of Mr. Wayne Darlington, dated 10th February, 1900 :—

(*a*) "The 750 foot level (the lowest opened so far) has shown increased values over all intermediate levels up to the 250 foot level. . . . The average for the month of December last, when ore from this level predominated in the shipments, was $13.64 net for the whole mine, which means probably $26.00 ore for the whole of the large ore body (on this level). This 750 foot stope, considering its size and value, is a very encouraging feature of the ore body. The ore body is very wide, 20 feet in places, and the grade the highest since the 250 foot stopes. The limits of the ore body to the eastward have not been reached, and the ore is still about 18 feet wide in the east drift. It shows also in the floor of the level, and will probably extend downward toward the 875 foot level.

(*b*) "In addition to the main ore body on this level, a spur of the vein

WAR EAGLE—Continued.

was discovered extending along the foot wall from the wide portion of the ore, and to carry good width and values.

(*c*) "A similar spur was found on the 625 foot level, on the hanging wall side; this also carries good values, but is not so wide, being only about 5 feet.

(*d*) "The mine has been a producer for over 6 years, and during that period has shipped to smelters 129,000 tons of ore of a gross value of $25.50 per ton gross for the whole amount shipped. Smelting charges have varied from year to year, steadily declining up to the present, and have kept pace in a measure with the increased cost of mining from the deeper levels.

"A review of the past records will assist to a clearer idea of what the mine may be expected to produce in the future."

Then follows a table showing quantity shipped from each level.

(*e*) "The great increase in values in the ore shoot at the 750 foot level over the two levels above it is a very encouraging feature, and adds strength to the belief that the ore shoot will be found continuous in size and value for many hundred feet below."

Mr. Darlington, in referring to the low-grade ores, said further :—

(*f*) "The 500 foot level has so far produced less than the average quantity, owing to its lower grade preventing its economical handling, but there is a quantity of low grade ore on this level that will make the production of the level much above the average, if it can in the future be treated more cheaply.

(*g*) "In addition to this (the high-grade ores referred to) will be found a considerable quantity that will be taken out when smelting charges can be reduced. This quantity will increase in proportion to the reduction in charges, and cannot be readily estimated."

Extract from report of Mr. J. B. Hastings, dated 8th November, 1899 :—

(*a*) "750 foot level.—When the main shaft reached this level ore was encountered averaging for 6 feet in width, $25 to $60 per ton gold. 281 tons extracted while cutting out the station, and 566 tons from a new stope started, was shipped during the fiscal year; it is credited on our records with a gross market value per ton of $22.64 and $18.70 respectively, but the ore was produced in small lots and mixed with large output of the mine, and only credited with the general results, entirely too low. The average value of daily face samples from working, producing the 566 tons, was $39.95 gold. The average value of mine samples from the same place since then for month of October was $42, from streak about 6 feet wide.

(*b*) "The persistent high grade of the ore in the slope above the 750 ft. level is a most encouraging feature. Meeting the ore in the shaft at this level shows the continuity of the great ore shoot which has yielded the values of the mine."

WAR EAGLE—Continued.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

For the year ending 30th September, 1899.

ASSETS.

Mines and mineral claims	$1,661,000 00
Cash on hand and in bank	24,764 57
Stores on hand as per inventories	11,798 76
Machinery, buildings, and equipment	146,218 74
Furniture of offices	1,252 32
Invested in War Eagle hotel	12,000 00
Accounts receivable	4,698 93
	$1,861,733 32

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,750,000 00
Dividend No. 17, payable 16th October, 1899	26,250 00
Accounts payable	78,883 73
Profit and Loss	6,599 59
	$1,861,733 32

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT.

To cost of mining and developing War Eagle mine	$271,036 70	
" Crown Point mine expense	734 09	
" Richmond Group expense	582 70	
" Toronto office expense	1,364 40	
" Travelling expense	428 57	
" Legal expense	4,298 18	
" Pender damage suit	1,189 85	
" Mine accidents	3,261 56	
" Sundry expense	1,342 47	
		$284,238 52
" Dividends Nos. 6 to 17	315,000 00	
" Balance carried forward	6,599 59	
		321,599 59
		$605,838 11
By Balance brought forward		$85,747 23
" Net proceeds from ore sales		518,879 31
" Interest		568 32
" Transfer fees		643 25
		$605,838 11

WAR EAGLE—Continued.

SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

For Three Months ending 30th December, 1899.

ASSETS.

Mines and mineral claims	$1,661,000 00
Cash on hand and in bank	75,358 43
Stores on hand	12,746 57
Machinery, buildings, and equipment	163,638 11
Furniture of offices	16,623 38
Invested in War Eagle Hotel	12,000 00
Accounts receivable	6,881 58
	$1,933,248 07

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock	$1,750,000 00
Dividend No. 20, payable 15th January, 1900	26,250 00
Accounts payable	82,008 98
Profit and Loss	74,989 09
	$1,933,248 07

PROFIT AND LOSS.

To cost of mining and developing War Eagle mine	$118,604 94	
" Richmond group	2 00	
" Diamond drill prospecting	658 00	
" Hoist and compressor litigation	520 80	
" Pender damage suit	2,184 00	
" Sundry legal expenses	435 45	
" Auditors' fees	550 00	
" Toronto office expense	522 13	
" Interest and exchange	127 00	
" General expenses	43 11	
		$123,647 43
" Dividends Nos. 18, 19, and 20	78,750 00	
" Balance carried forward	74,989 09	
		153,739 09
		$277,386 52
By Balance		6,599 59
" Net proceeds from ore sales		270,697 18
" Transfer fees		89 75
		$277,386 52

PRODUCT OF THE WAR EAGLE MINE.

STATEMENT SHOWING VALUES AND SMELTER CHARGES PER ANNUM TO FEBRUARY 1ST, 1900.

WAR EAGLE—Continued.

	Year.	Net Tonnage.	Real or Full Assay Value total metallic contents at full N.Y. quotations.	Indirect Smelting Charge Difference between N.Y. quotations and smelter's prices for the metals.	Direct Smelting Charge including freight from the mine.	Total Smelting Charge direct and indirect.	Smelter's Gross Assay Value after deducting indirect charges only.	Smelter's Net Value after deducting both the indirect and direct charges from the real assay value (net value of ore f.o.b. cars at mine).
.....	1894	47 93	$2,053 56	$321 39	$586 62	$908 01	$1,732 17	$1,145 55
.....	1895	9,981 93	472,363 51	73,925 83	108,486 32	182,412 15	398,437 68	289,951 36
.....	1896	8,920 00	329,777 86	51,611 07	88,222 41	139,833 48	278,166 79	189,944 38
To Sept. 30...	1897	7,406 00	204,682 83	32,034 22	73,752 42	105,786 64	172,648 61	98,896 19
" ...	1898	28,875 00	759,709 10	188,964 87	213,900 25	402,865 12	570,744 23	*356,843 98
" ...	1899	51,243 00	1,067,319 19	232,436 27	326,320 89	558,757 16	834,882 92	508,562 03
Oct. Nov. Dec.	1899	22,693 00	532,246 26	130,372 71	136,162 05	266,534 76	401,873 55	265,721 50
January	1900	7,698 00	140,389 15	35,190 20	45,555 28	80,745 48	105,198 95	59,643 67
		136,863 00	$3,508,541 46	$744,856 56	$992,986 24	$1,737,842 80	$2,763,684 90	$1,770,698 66

*NOTE.—The values here shown are a correction of the published statement for year ending September 30, 1898, which latter were an error owing to having calculated the real or full value of the copper contents of the ore at prices paid by Smelter, instead of at the New York market quotations for that metal.

WAR EAGLE—Continued.

PRODUCT OF WAR EAGLE MINE.

STATEMENT SHOWING VALUES AND CHARGES PER TON.

(*To February 1st*, 1900.)

Year.	Real or Full Assay Value (Total metallic contents at full N. Y. market quotations.)	Indirect Smelting Charge. (Difference between N. Y. quotations and smelter's price for the metals.)	Direct Smelting Charge (Including freight from the mine.)	Total Smelting Charge (Direct and indirect.)	Smelter's "Gross Assay Value." (After deducting indirect charges only.)	Smelter's "Net Value" after deducting both direct and indirect charges from real or full assay value (net value of ore f.o.b. cars at the mine).
1894	$43 54	$6 63	$12 50	$19 13	$36 91	$24 41
1895	47 33	7 41	10 87	18 28	39 92	29 05
1896	36 97	5 79	9 89	15 68	31 18	21 29
1897	27 64	4 33	9 96	14 29	23 31	13 35
1898	26 63	6 62	7 50	14 12	20 01	12 51
1899	20 83	4 55	6 36	10 91	16 28	9 92
Oct. Nov. Dec.... 1899	23 46	5 75	6 00	11 75	17 71	11 71
January . 1900	18 24	4 49	6 00	10 49	13 75	7 75

TABLE SHOWING GRADE OF ORE SOLD EACH MONTH.

(*October* 1, 1898, *to February* 1, 1900.)

FROM MAIN ORE SHOOT ONLY.

Month of	Smelter's Gross Assay Value per ton.	Month of	Smelter's Gross Assay Value per ton.
October, 1898	$18 50	June	$14 53
November	18 05	July	11 93
December	22 95	August	14 09
January, 1899	17 95	September	15 94
February	18 07	October	15 41
March	25 53	November	15 31
April	18 60	December	19 44
May	15 12	January, 1900	13 75

Memorandum.—Tonnage from smaller veins same period, 5,966 tons at $23.38.

WAR EAGLE—Continued.

MINE MANAGER'S REPORT.

Almost the entire production of the War Eagle mine has been derived from its main vein and from a single ore shoot in this vein. This shoot has a dimension of 300 to 450 feet along the vein, and has now been exposed to the sixth level, a depth of 755 feet measured on the vein. It is so located that its median line roughly coincides with the line of the main shaft. As usual, the vein area included within the shoot limits carries pay ore in irregular patches or masses, interspersed with barren material or ore too low in grade for profit. The different pay ore bodies vary in grade from thirty or forty dollars down to the pay limit. The structure is somewhat complicated by numerous dykes and faults and by branching of the vein. Moreover, its width in places and the irregular distribution of the pay bodies increases the proportion of development work necessary.

About 640 feet east of the shaft the main vein is crossed at an angle of 55 degrees by a smaller vein. In it an excellent ore body, apparently another ore shoot, has recently been discovered. It has a dimension along the vein of 120 feet, an average width of 11.1 feet, and has been stoped to the surface 50 feet above. This stope has yielded 5,966 tons, averaging $23.38 per ton, smelter's gross assay value. A winze has been sunk 60 feet in ore, but the work has not yet gone far enough to prove the limits or continuity of the ore body.

THE MAIN ORE SHOOT.

The proportion of pay ground within the main ore shoot is approximately shown by the following table :—

Table showing Width of Stopes and Percentage of Pay Area in Main Ore Shoot.

December 31st, 1900.

Portion of Ore Shoot.	Area of Stopes. Square Feet.	Stoped Area in Percentage of Shoot Area. Approximate.	Average Width of Stopes. Feet.
Block above Level No. 1	37,850	78 per cent.	5.2
" " " " 2	45,000	66 " "	8.1
" " " " 3	38,480	56 " "	8.3
" " " " 4	17,500	42 " "	8.9
" " " " 5	12,270	37 " "	13.2
" " " " 6	9,280	19 " "	10.0

NOTE.—On Levels 5 and 6 the stopes are still being extended. The first four levels are about worked out, so that the percentages given show the total pay area.

WAR EAGLE—Continued.

The following table also shows the production and grade of ore from the main shoot :—

Table showing Production and Grade of Ore from each Level.

Up to December 31st, 1899.

From Main Ore Shoot Only.

Portion of Ore Shoot.	Net Tonnage Produced.	Smelter's Gross Assay Value. Per Ton.
Block above Level No. 1	19,601 Tons.	$24 52
" " " " 2	36,299 "	26 69
" " " " 3	31,432 "	16 67
" " " " 4	15,066 "	14 12
" " " " 5	15,004 "	15 68
" " " " 6	5,279 "	17 19
Total	122,681 Tons.	$20 48

So far as is known, the first four levels are practically worked out. There are some small remnants, and future prospecting may add something to their tonnage, but there is no reason to expect any important additions.

The fifth level is but partly worked. It requires more development to prepare the discovered ore bodies for stoping and there is also a possibility of discovering others. Forty feet west of the shaft the main vein splits into north and south branches, both of which carry pay ore.

The sixth level also shows the north and south branches, both carrying pay ore. Their junction here lies east of the shaft. Between the levels the largest and richest ore mass is found along the line where the two branches join. The shoot on the sixth level is only partially developed. The developments are still opening up pay ground, and it will be some time before the shoot is well exposed so as to define the pay ore and establish its quantity and grade. It is impossible to estimate this now with any degree of accuracy, because of this lack of development, and also because of the exceptional shape and unusual variations in grade of the ore bodies in this block. It is evident, however, that the quantity of pay ore is large. There is so far nothing to indicate that the shoot has decreased in size at this depth. The main shaft has now reached the seventh level at a depth of

WAR EAGLE—Continued.

880 feet measured on the vein. The cross-cuts to the veins will soon be under way.

GRADE OF ORE.

The grade of ore from the shute is shown by the above tables, also by the accompanying statistics of yearly and monthly production. From all these data it is apparent that with depth the ore product has lowered in grade. It must be noted, however, that this change in product, considered only by itself, would not prove any change in the shoot. As the costs of mining and smelting decreased, the pay limit was lowered. The stopes were therefore extended to include ore of lower grade. By stoping less, the grade might have been kept higher.

Hence, the productiveness of the shoot at various levels is measured by the quantity as well as the grade of its product. As compared with the first three levels, the fourth level block now finished showed a sudden and great decrease in both the quantity and grade of its ore. The fifth level is also less productive, but an improvement on the fourth. The sixth level is not developed enough to show its contents. It promises, however, to be more productive than the fifth. A body of fine ore was stoped, averaging about $28.00, smelter's gross assay value. Patches in this ran from $40.00 to $50.00, which is as high as anything in the three first levels. This proves that the conditions of ore deposition here were still such as to permit the occurrence of high grade bodies. The number to be encountered is of course a matter of luck. On the whole, the decrease in productiveness for two levels is no more than might be expected from the natural fluctuations of ore shoots. So far there is no reason to assume that the decrease is permanent. No conclusion can be drawn until the shoot is developed to greater depths.

The fact that development work is exhausted, as explained elsewhere, makes it impossible to present any accurate estimate of ore available above the 6th level. So far as estimates can go they indicate about 20,000 tons, with an average grade of about $14.25, smelter's gross assay value.

DETAILS OF DEVELOPMENT ON 5TH AND 6TH LEVELS.

Fifth level—The fifth level east extends 180 feet east of the shaft cross-cut. On the level west the vein splits into a north and south branch at a point 40 feet west of the shaft cross-cut. On the main or south branch the level is extended to the distance of 296 feet from shaft to cross-cut. The level of the north branch is extended to a point 160 feet from the cross-cut.

The level east exposes pay ore for the first 40 feet and from there on is unproductive. At the 157 foot point, raise No. 552 extends 60 feet above the level. It exposes a 6 to 12 inch streak of sulphide ore of low grade.

On the level west the pay ore continues to a point 80 feet from the

WAR EAGLE—Continued

shaft cross-cut. This ore, together with the forty feet on the level east, constitutes a large body which has been stoped out above, nearly to the fourth level. This stope has an average width of 13 feet and has yielded 17,091 tons, average $15.32, smelter's gross assay value. The stope has not yet been exhausted. From the above mentioned 80 foot point to the 175 foot point along the south branch the vein shows ore in spots, but on the whole is too low grade for profit. From the 175 foot to the 245 foot point the vein is of better grade but still below the pay limit. The remaining 51 feet on the level is in barren ground. At the 150 foot point on this south branch, raise No. 590 extends 40 feet above the level. It is almost entirely in pay ore of the average width of 5 feet and a grade of $16.00, smelter's gross assay values. The level on the north branch has exposed pay ore for 120 feet of its length. This is 4½ feet wide and averages $13.20, smelter's gross assay value.

Sixth level—The split in the vein strikes this level at a point probably 100 feet east of the shaft. On the north branch the level is extended 110 feet east of the shaft and 120 feet west of it. At a point 15 feet west a cross-cut, 60 feet long, gives access to the south branch. Drifting on this branch has extended 40 feet east and 30 feet west from the cross-cut.

In the level east on the north branch, the first 50 feet from the shaft is too low for consideration. From the 50 to the 90 foot point the ore is 5 feet in width, averaging $12.60, smelter's gross assay values. From the 90 to the 110 ft. point the ore is 20 ft. in width averaging $16.00, smelter's gross assay values. At the 120 foot point the ore is cut off by a dyke and drifting has not yet extended farther. Raise No. 651 was started in the low grade material 40 feet east of the shaft. For the first 20 feet above the level the ore was only 6 inches wide and of little value. Above this point it rapidly widened out into a large body of high grade ore. The stope upon this body has so far produced about 8,000 tons of about $28.00 per ton, smelter's gross assay value. The stope averages 11 feet in width. Raise No. 653, 75 feet east of the shaft, is now 46 feet above the level. It is in pay ore throughout, showing a width of five feet and a smelter's gross assay value of $20.00.

In the level west on the north branch the ore for 100 feet averages 5 feet in width, with a smelter's gross assay value of $13.80. From the 100 foot point to the end of the level there is no pay ore. At the 45-foot point, raise No. 686 connects with the stope above. This raise connects with the main stope at a height of 60 feet. Throughout its length, however, it is unprofitable ground. On the south branch the 40 feet east averages 8 feet wide at $14.40, smelter's gross assay value. The 30 feet of west drift averages 6 feet wide, at $10.45, smelter's gross assay value.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Work Done and Its Cost per Foot or Ton to Dec. 31st, 1899.

	1897. JAN. 20TH to SEPT. 30TH.			1898. OCT. 1ST, 1897, to SEPT. 30TH, 1898.		
	Work done. Feet or Tons.	Total Cost.	Cost per Foot or Ton.	Work done. Feet or Tons.	Total Cost.	Cost per Foot or Ton.
DEVELOPMENT WORK.						
General Work, Stations, Re-timbering, &c....	.....	$3,770 18	.....	.....	$18,249 34	.....
Drifting.....Feet.....	2,303	46,313 33	$20 11	3,480	74,958 25	$21 54
Raising..... "	421	12,768 93	30 33	451	13,726 95	30 43
Sinking—Small Shafts or Winzes.. "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sinking—Main Shaft..... "	175	16,150 31	92 29	185	17,808 99	96 26
Total Development Work..... "	2,899	$79,002 75	....	4,116	$124,743 53	.....
ORE EXTRACTION.						
Ore from Development Work....Tons.....	2,596	.....	.....	2,316	.....	.....
Ore from Dumps, Storage, &c... "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ore Stoped..... "	4,810	$15,634 94	3 24	26,559	$86,070 10	$3 24
Total Ore Sold..... "	7,406	$15,634 94	$2 11	28,875	$86,070 10	$2 98
SUMMARY.						
Cost of Development per Ton of Ore Sold.....	7,406	$79,002 75	$10 67	28,875	$124,743 53	$4 32
Cost of Ore Extraction " " "	7,406	15,634 94	2 11	28,875	86,070 10	2 98
Total Cost of Mining per Ton of Ore Sold ..	7,406	$94,637 69	$12 78	28,875	$210,813 63	$7 30

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Work Done and its Cost per Foot or Ton to Dec. 31st, 1899.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Work Done and its Cost per Foot or Ton to Dec. 31st, 1899.

	1899					
	OCT. 1ST, 1898, TO SEPT. 30TH, 1899.			OCT. 1ST, 1899, TO DEC. 31ST, 1899.		
	Work Done. Feet or Tons.	Total Cost.	Cost per Foot or Ton.	Work Done. Feet or Tons.	Total Cost.	Cost per Foot or Ton.
DEVELOPMENT WORK.						
General Work, Stations, Re-timbering, Etc. ..	.....	$11,830 26	.....	.....	$1,897 27	.....
Drifting.....Feet ..	1,884	42,927 28	$22 78	837	21,850 64	$26 10
Raising ..... " ..	417	16,169 89	38 77	253	8,495 12	33 51
Sinking—Small Shafts or Winzes..... " ..	7	349 95	49 99	42	1,826 93	43 50
Sinking—Main Shaft..... " ..	122	16,283 05	132 92	70	6,897 51	98 54
Total Development Work..... " ..	2,430	$87,560 43	.....	1,202	$40,967 47	.....
ORE EXTRACTION.						
Ore from Development Work.....Tons..	1,670	.....	.....	1,894	.....	.....
Ore from Dumps, Storage, Etc..... " ..	3,763	$225,226 00	$0 60	721	$563 29	$0 78
Ore Stoped ..... " ..	45,810	181,224 01	3 95	20,079	77,074 18	3 84
Total Ore Sold..... " ..	51,243	$183,476 27	$3 58	22,694	$77,637 47	$3 42
SUMMARY.						
Cost of Development per ton of Ore Sold.....	51,243	$87,560 43	$1 71	22,694	$40,967 47	$1 80
Cost of Ore Extraction " "	51,243	183,476 27	3 58	22,694	77,637 47	3 42
Total Cost of Mining " "	51,243	$271,036 70	5 29	22,694	$118,604 94	$5 22

WAR EAGLE—Continued.

TABLE OF MINE COSTS.

For Twelve Months Ending Sept. 30, 1899.

	Development Work.				Ore Extraction.
	Sinking. Main Shaft.	Sinking. Small Shaft.	Raising.	Drifting.	
Total advance, feet	122½	7	417	1884½	.....
Ore stoped, tons	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,810
Cost per ton.					Cost per ton.
Drilling	$52 55	$21 00	$14 01	$8 45	$1 53
Tramming and shovelling	4 22	5 00	4 06	3 10	53
Timbering	23 22	4 86	3 16	07	29
Hoisting	9 72	1 10	15	20	13
Smithing	5 18	2 11	1 88	1 21	15
Ore sorting	74	....	14	....	01
General labor	10 04	3 10	3 36	2 39	30
Air	7 32	2 44	2 76	1 55	21
Candles and ill. oil	95	54	40	27	03
Lubricating oils and waste	75	19	22	14	02
Explosives	5 25	3 49	3 22	1 87	25
Drills and fittings	1 71	83	52	26	05
Mine supplies	1 61	46	49	35	04
Lumber expense	74	38	45	32	03
Stable and teaming	1 19	45	42	28	04
Assaying	54	80	40	19	05
Surveying	90	09	28	18	02
Electric lighting	74	....	40	28	03
Salaries	4 07	2 35	1 76	1 21	18
Office expense	38	42	14	08	01
General expense	1 10	38	56	38	05
Total	$132 92	$49 99	$38 78	$22 78	$3 95

Ore Sold.

Stoped	45,810 tons.
Dumps	3,762 "
Met in development	1,671 "
Total	51,243 tons.

WASHINGTON MINING CO., Limited.

Re-registered in British Columbia 22nd February, 1898. Authorised Capital, $1,000,000, in shares of a par value of $1.00.

Officers :

J. Lynch Montgomery, President.
A. E. Jefferson, Vice-President. Ralph L. Clarke, Secretary.
James L. Montgomery, Treasurer.

Head Office: Ralph L. Clarke, Secretary, Marble Bank Building, Spokane, Wash.

CANADIAN OFFICE:
Kaslo, B.C.

The property is situated near the Town of Kaslo, Slocan, Mining District, Province of British Columbia. Vein from 3 to 12 feet worked. Mr. Carlyle, in his report says :—"In the upper tunnel No. 1, 77 feet long, there was considerable mill ore, but most of the ore came from tunnel No. 2, 200 feet below and 275 feet long, over which was a large stope 150 long and 30 feet feet high, with a good quantity of concentrating ore in sight, which on being broken was sent down to tunnel No. 3, 300 feet long, in which the ore-chute is much smaller and completely cut off at the face by a fault not yet explored. From the mouth of this tunnel-level the ore passes down through a chute 180 feet long, to a 3-rail gravity tramway, 1,450 feet long, which leads to the chute down to the strong log ore-bins of the concentrator, where an excellent waggon road—one of the best seen in West Kootenay—three miles long, runs to McGuigan's Siding on the K. & S. R.R.

WATERLOO MINING AND MILLING CO., Limited.

Registered 29th October, 1898. Authorized Capital, $100,000, in 1,000,000 shares of a par value of 10 cents each.

Directors :

J. Monaghan. Ed. O'Shea. G. M. Casey. J. D. Farrell. W. J. Estep.

Head Office: W. G. Estep, Secretary, Spokane, Wash.

CANADIAN OFFICE:
Thomas Graham, Manager, Camp McKinney, B.C.

The company owns and is developing the Waterloo mineral claim, at Camp McKinney, Osoyoos Mining Division, British Columbia. The vein is reported to be well defined and averages in width about 6 feet. Two shafts have been sunk on the vein, 390 feet apart, the west or No. I 50 feet, and No. II 70 feet. The company, in 1899, put in a stamp mill (5 stamps), with concentrator, a steam hoist, and a pump. The character of the ore is free-milling. As the mill has only been running a short time no returns are yet available.

WAVERLEY HYDRAULIC MINING CO., Limited.

Incorporated 14th July, 1879. Authorized Capital, $100,000, divided into 1,000 shares of a value of $100.00 each.

Directors :

J. B. Nason.

Wm. Forrest. | W. A. Jones.
Jno. Bibby. | Andrew Kelly.

Head Office: James Stone, Secretary, Barkerville, B.C.

This company owns 110 acres in fee simple and operates an alluvial claim at Grouse Creek, in the Barkerville Division of the Cariboo Mining District, in the Province of British Columbia.

Great credit is due the men constituting this company for the persistent and vigorous manner in which they have carried on the development of their property for a number of years. The means have been furnished by local members, under the installment form of corporation. A first-class hydraulic plant is on the property, with all the necessary flumes, sluices, etc. At present the chief drawback is an insufficient supply of water. The company has had a vast amount of unproductive ground to move before reaching the pay gravel. Most of the ground so far washed had been worked years ago by drifting, but another favourable season should bring them through this into virgin ground. From thenceforward, for many years dividends are confidently expected. In its present condition the claim about pays expenses.

WELLINGTON COLLIERIES.

Owners :

Robert Dunsmuir & Sons, Victoria, B.C.

General Manager—Andrew Bryden. General Overman—David Wilson.

Head Office : R. Dunsmuir & Sons, Victoria, B.C.

The principal mines of this old established company are situated about 6 miles to the north-west of Nanaimo, and 3 miles from Departure Bay, which Bay is connected with Nanaimo Harbour by Exit Passage, both being under the same customs and harbour authorities.

No. 1 *Shaft.*—Shut down April, 1899.

No. 3 *Shaft.*—Shut down.

No. 5 *Shaft.*—David Wilson, overman.—This is an important mine, well laid out and kept in good order, and is under excellent management. The

WELLINGTON COLLIERIES—Continued.

shaft is 265 feet deep from the bottom of which is a slope, with levels and inclines. The seam is from 5 to 10 feet thick, and its mode of occurrence is such that a very large percentage of the coal left in the pillars and as roof in the stalls can eventually be recovered. Considerable of the mining here has been "long wall" work, which has been done in a creditable and miner-like manner.

Ventilation is effected by means of a 14 x 5 Guibal fan, drawing up through the No. 5 fan shaft, which serves as an "upcast," not only for these workings but also for No. 1 shaft workings, as already described. The total volume of air travelling in the fan shaft is 106,560 cubic feet per minute, which includes 8,000 cubic feet taken from No. 1 shaft workings, leaving 116,000 cubic feet of air for these workings, which is split up as follows:—North-west level, 41,200 cubic feet for 20 men and 3 mules; east side, 12,000 cubic feet for 7 men and 1 mule; west side, 35,200 cubic feet for 45 men and 4 mules; side slope, 20,000 cubic feet for 18 men and 2 mules; allowing leakage, 28,160 cubic feet through doors and stoppings which goes through old workings.

The shaft head arrangements, hoisting engine, boilers, air compressor, and fan are good, and are kept in excellent order. There being a siding from the E. & N. Ry. right up to the bunkers, coal can be loaded directly into the railway cars.

No. 6 Shaft.—Shut down, January, 1899.

Machine Shops, Etc.—The machine and general workshops are well fitted up with first-class lathes and modern mechanical appliances, and are equal to all demands of an extensive colliery.

Shipping Facilities.—From Oyster Harbour three shipping wharves with T heads project into deep water, over 27 ft. at lowest tide, and from these wharves the Wellington coal is now shipped, Departure Bay having been closed down.

The main wharf is equipped with a "Link Belt Conveyor," about 3 ft. wide, which receives the coal from a hopper into which the cars are dumped, and conveys it on an incline to a chute, down which it slides into the hold of the vessel. The lower end of the conveyor and chute can be adjusted by blocks and falls to suit the state of the tide and height of the vessel's deck. Loading can be done at about 600 tons per hour, and when needed it can be worked up to 800 tons.

Vessels waiting find a well-sheltered anchorage in the harbour, and can discharge their ballast into deep water.

The colliery railway is 4ft. 8½in. gauge. The cars, having a capacity of about 25 tons, are brought from the mine by suitable locomotives. Bunkers are provided at the rear end of the wharf for storage. There is also a coal washer, well supplied with fresh water.

WENTWORTH GYPSUM CO., Limited.

Incorporated by an Act of the Legislature Nova Scotia, 19th May, 1891, Authorized Capital, $200,000, in 200 shares of $1.00 each.

Directors:

Clarence H. Dimock, Manager and Treasurer.
E. Norman Dimock, Secretary.

Head Office: Windsor, Nova Scotia.

Formed to search and prospect for, to quarry, mine, work, win, manufacture and prepare for use and sale by any process, and carry, move, sell, ship and deal in gypsum, plaster of paris, lime, limestone, building stone, etc., in the Province of Nova Scotia and Island of Cape Breton. Owns a property containing about 1,000 acres at Wentworth, in the Township of Windsor, Hants County, Province of Nova Scotia. Two hundred persons employed. Owns and operates a line of railway, locomotives and rolling stock, connecting with shipping wharves about two miles distant from quarries. The equipment comprises two cable derricks, each having a span of 1,025 feet and a capacity of 500 tons per day, electric rock drills and other plant. The annual output is about 100,000 tons.

WEST LE ROI MINING CO., Limited.

Registered 3rd June, 1898. Authorized Capital, £500,000, in shares of £1; 400,007 shares have been issued and are fully paid; 400,000 (vendors) being issued credited as fully paid.

Directors:

Major H. Slane Fleming. Col. W. E. C. Cradock Hartopp.

Head Office: 43 Lothbury, London, E. C.

CANADIAN OFFICE:
Rossland, B.C.

Formed to purchase from the British America Corporation, Limited, by agreement made 24th June. 1898, 12 claims situate in the West Kootenay District of British Columbia, known as Golden Queen, Surprise, Lucky Queen, You Know, Annie or West Le Roi, Rockingham, Poorman, Josie, Thekla-Josie, War Eagle Fraction, and Number One mineral claims, on Red Mountain, near Rossland. The purchase consideration was £400,000 in 400,000 fully paid shares.

WEST WELLINGTON COAL CO., Limited.

Incorporated 1896. Authorized Capital, $500,000.

Directors :

Edward H. Heaps. William Sulley. David E. Marshall.

Head Office : 506 Cordova Street, Vancouver, B.C.

Formed to purchase the coal property known as the West Wellington Coal Mine lately owned and operated by Mr. D. Gordon, and also to buy, sell or lease other coal lands in British Columbia ; prospect for coal with diamond drills or otherwise ; open up and operate coal mines, etc.

Name of seam, West Wellington ; 5 to 6 feet worked ; opened by slope ; 2 levels.

Wooden tramway 6½ miles to Nanoose Bay.

Value of plant, $2,000.

WHITE BEAR GOLD MINING AND MILLING CO., Limited.

Organised in the State of Washington, and registered in British Columbia, 27th November, 1896. Authorised Capital, $2,000,000, in shares of $1.00 ; in 1898 the capital was reduced to 3,000,000 shares of a par value of 10 cents.

Directors :

Charles P. Oudin, President.

John Y. Cole, Vice-President. Fred. J. Stewart, Sec.-Treasurer.

Hon. J. McDougall, Toronto.
Chas. Liftchild, Spokane, Wash.
D. Morice, Toronto.
Rev. J. H. Starr, London, Ont.
Jno. Hibbert Wilmot, Spokane, Wash.

James Cairns, Spokane, Wash.
J. J. Warren, Toronto.
F. J. Kilner, Spokane.
W. T. Stewart, M.D., C.L., Toronto.

Head Office : Rossland, B.C.

Owns and is developing the White Bear mineral claim, adjacent to the Le Roi mine, British Columbia. At the end of 1899 the development consisted of a shaft down 368 feet and 750 feet of drifting. Cross-cuts at the 100-foot and 200-foot levels were reported to show from 7 to 10 feet of ore.

WHITEWATER DEEP MINING CORPORATION, Limited.

Incorporated in British Columbia, 1898. Authorised Capital, $100,000, in shares of a par value of $1.

Head Office: R. E. L. Brown, Managing Director; Franklin Rifle, Mining Engineer, Victoria, B.C.

Owns and is developing the Whitewater Deep group, comprising seven claims, at Whitewater, Slocan mining District, British Columbia.

The claims have been developed and opened out during 1898 by a force of 80 men. A flume from Lyle Creek, 5,000 feet long, supplies power to the air compressor, which will supply compressed air to the drills in future. Operations have just been commenced on the lowest level to drive a new tunnel 1,800 feet long, to tap, at a depth of abont 1,000 feet, the ledges of the claims which have been exposed in the upper tunnels. A waggon road has also been constructed, about 600 feet long, to meet the Whitewater waggon road.

Bunk houses and boarding houses have been erected for the men at the mines, also extensive ore houses. An electric plant is to be installed to light the mines and town.

The ore here is believed to be a continuation of the celebrated Whitewater vein, and a sample carload shipped has, we are informed, confirmed this theory, the values realised being the same as from the Whitewater ores, and highly satisfactory to the management. The property is under the superintendence of good business men, who are carrying on the work with tact and energy, and no justifiable expense is being spared to convert the claims into well developed mines.

WHITEWATER MINES, Limited.

Registered 1897. Authorised Capital, £125,000 stg., in shares of £1; all the shares have been issued, 110,000 being fully paid, including 38,000 (vendor's) issued credited as fully paid, and 15,000 having 20s. per share called up.

Directors:

Henry W. Forster, M.P. Oliver Wethered. A. Johnstone Douglas.
A. C. Mitchell Innes. Richard Popkiss.

Head Office: E. R. Tasman, Secretary, 3, Lawrence, Poultney Hill, London, E.C.

WHITEWATER MINES—Continued.

Mines Office: Whitewater, (K & Slocan Railway) B.C.

Formed for the purpose of acquiring from the London and British Columbia Goldfields, Limited, (See notice elsewhere in this vol.), the Whitewater mines, situated in the Slocan District, B.C., comprising the Whitewater, Irene, Myrtle, and Tennie C. claims, covering an area of 109-5 acres. The purchase consideration was £110,000, payable in cash and shares. The mine is worked through tunnels, five in number, the lowest tapping the ore at about 480 feet from the surface. (For detailed description of the property, see Canadian Mining Manual, 1898.). The net profits of the former owners during the four months ending 31st December, 1897, amounted to $136,907.

WILD HORSE GOLD MINING CO., Limited.

Incorporated in British Columbia, 5th March, 1897. Authorised Capital, $2,000,000, in shares of a par value of $1.00. In December, 1897, the fully paid shares were offered for public sale in London, England, by the Goldareas Proprietary, Limited, at 9d. each.

Directors:

R. A. Dickson, President.

J. S. Clute. W. A. Galliher. J. A. Crane. M. R. Straight. Geo. Parker.

Head Office: Joseph B. Dabney, Sec.-Treas., Rossland, B.C.

London Office: H. E. Baker, 53, Victoria street, Westminster.

Formed to acquire and work the following nine gold and silver bearing properties: Molly F., Big 2, Nebraska Girl, M.E.F., Iron King, Vermont, Red Lion, Whale and Commonwealth, comprising a total area of about 450 acres, and situated on Wild Horse, Porcupine, Hidden Canyon and Quartz Creeks, British Columbia.

WINNIPEG MINING AND SMELTING CO., Limited.

Incorporated in British Columbia, 14th July, 1897. Authorized Capital, $1,000,000 in shares of a par value of $1.00

Directors:

Duncan McIntosh, President.

J. Mack, Vice-President. D. A. Beecher, Treas. W. F. Honey, Sec.
W. J. Dyer.

WINNIPEG MINING AND SMELTING CO.—Continued.

Head Office: Greenwood City, British Columbia.

Owns and is developing the Winnipeg mineral claim, comprising an area of 33½ acres, and situate in the Grand Forks Mining Division, Yale District, British Columbia. Opened by five shafts.

At date of report the main shaft was down 300 ft., and at the 100 ft. level drifts had been run for 200 ft. and 75 ft. on either side, while at the 200 ft. level a station had been cut. There appears to be two parallel leads on the claim, some 80 or 100 ft. apart, having a strike N. 80° W. The ore is an iron sulphide with a small percentage of copper, and is said to carry fair values.

Machinery equipment comprises:—

Boilers:—Two, 35 h.p. and 60 h.p.

Air Compressor:—One Rand, six drill capacity.

Drills:—Rand.

Hoisting Engine:—One single drum cylinder 6¼ x 8 in.; dia. of drum 24 x 30 in.

Pumps:—Cameron sinking, and one Duplex Snow.

WONDERFUL GROUP MINING CO., Limited.

Incorporated 1896. Authorized Capital, $1,000,000.

Head Office: H. C. Bell, Secretary, Spokane, Wash.
W. W. D. Turner, President.

Mines Office: E. J. Field, Manager, Sandon, B.C.

Owns and operates the "Wonderful," "Lookout" and "Columbia," situate near the town of Sandon, in the Slocan Mining District, Province of British Columbia. Mr. Carlyle, in his report to the Minister of Mines, thus describes the operations on the property: "The property had been under bond to Jno. A. Finch, who had done over 2,000 feet of underground work, mostly along the supposed course of a vein, but with not very successful results, only two carloads of ore being shipped from these workings in 1895. Ore was found scattered through the wash and the much shattered slates near the surface, so the company decided to prospect the claim by bringing water from one of the small streams in a small flume, and then letting it cut its way down through the wash to bed-rock as it rushed down the mountain side to Miller Creek. Water was turned on June 18th, and it was found that pieces of galena ore were being left in the bottom of the cut, and this pros-

WONDERFUL GROUP MINING CO.—Continued.

pecting then developed into hydraulic mining, the water being allowed to run for several hours, when there would be a "clean up" of tons of high grade ore, with the result that over $25,000 were thus won. As the work proceeded it was seen that the mineral-bearing wash or debris was not more than 100 or 120 feet wide, while the real "pay dirt" had a much less width than this, and as the channel cut down it left on either side country rock apparently in place. In the pay dirt there was not only the solid ore but decomposed mineral, all of which of course was swept away, only the boulders of galena, with all the surface decomposed, remaining; one of solid galena weighing over 13 cwt. While some believed that the ore had been brought down from a vein higher up on the mountain side, the fact that this ore was found only in a narrow channel, and that immediately above the slope of the mountain ran back with a gentle rise, led to the belief that the washing was being done very close to the vein. if not immediately above it, and this conclusion then arrived at has apparently been confirmed in that this washing is now reported by the manager to have disclosed the solid vein in place, with a strike S. W. and N.E., and regular underground mining has been begun.

A good wide track or trail, 7,500 feet long, was built from the mine to Sandon. and the ore is packed out to the railroad, the ore assaying from 113 to 133 ounces of silver per ton, and 70-76 per cent. lead, and Mr. Field has succeeded not only, as he claims, in uncovering the vein by this method of prospecting, but has recovered 400 tons of first-class ore from the debris.

YMIR GOLD MINES, Limited.

Incorporated in England, 29th August, 1898, and registered in British Columbia, 5th October, 1898. Authorised Capital, £200,000, in 200,000 shares of a par value of £1, the whole of which has been issued and fully paid.

Directors:

M. F. Armstrong, Chairman.
A. Fell. E. H. Heasman. R. C. Ogilvie.
R. Popkiss. A. Wethered.

Head Office: 3 Lawrence, Pouteney Hill, London, E.C.

CANADIAN OFFICE:
J. Roderick Robertson, Nelson, B.C.

Formed to enter into and carry into effect, with such modifications (if any) as may be agreed upon, an agreement to be made with the London

YMIR GOLD MINES—Continued.

and British Columbia Gold Fields, Limited, of the one part, and the company of the other part, for the purchase of the Ymir Gold Mines, situated at Wild Horse Creek, West Kootenay, comprising four claims, known as the Ymir, Rockland, Mugwump, Golden Horn, and sundry fractions and rights appertaining thereto, constituting the Ymir group.

DIRECTORS' REPORT.

(*Dated 13th March*, 1900.)

The directors beg to submit their annual report and statement of accounts covering the period from 29th August, 1898, the date of the incorporation of the company to 31st December, 1899.

Appended hereto is the report of Mr. Fowler, the Company's engineer, dealing with the operations which have taken place at the mine between the above dates.

Although the company took over the mine on 1st September, 1898, it was not until the end of March, 1899, that milling operations were commenced and the mine became revenue earning, and even then, owing to difficulties inseparable from the starting of new plant, several interruptions occurred, reducing the total working of the mill to a period equal to 172½ days, or practically 6 months' continuous working.

It will be seen from the accounts submitted that the profit amounts to £20,030 18s. 9d., which has been arrived at after writing off an ample amount from development account, all repairs, the preliminary expenses, cost of No. 6 tunnel (abandoned owing to the substitution of No. 10 tunnel) and after making reasonable allowance for depreciation of plant, machinery, and buildings.

The quantity of ore handled during the period under review was 17,522 tons, and as the profit amounted to £20,030 18s. 9d., after debiting the accounts with all charges both here and in British Columbia, the ore has realised a net profit of £1 2s. 10¼d. for every ton treated.

On account of the large amount of ore blocked out and available for treatment, which Mr. Fowler in his report gives as 121,600 tons above No. 3 Level on 31st December last, and further developments establishing the continuity of the vein at depth, the directors lost no time in making speedy arrangements for doubling the mill and thus raising its capacity from 35,000 to 70,000 tons per annum.

Arrangements were at the same time made for driving a main working tunnel for opening up the vein at a depth of 1,000 feet, or 600 feet below the present lowest workings; this tunnel will enable the mine to be worked to a depth of 1,000 feet without either pumping or hoisting.

YMIR GOLD MINES—Continued.

All the necessary new buildings are erected, and as all the new mine machinery (except the boilers and compressor), was on the ground at the date of Mr. Fowler's report (Jan. 27th) it is confidently expected that the additional 40 stamps will be complete and ready for work in the course of the next two or three months.

In order to meet the requisite outlay for the new machinery and works the directors raised a loan of £15,000 repayable within 12 months. This arrangement was entered into having in view the additional profits which will accrue from the erection of the new plant.

An interim dividend of 1s. per shares was paid on 1st November, 1899, and a further distribution is contemplated when the new plant is erected and working.

BALANCE SHEET.

31st December, 1899.

Dr.

To Share Capital—		
Authorized—		
200,000 shares of £1 each.....	£200,000 0 0	
Subscribed and issued—		
199,993 shares issued to Vendors as fully paid, per contra.....	£199,993 0 0	
7 shares subscribed by Signatories	7 0 0	
200,000		£200,000 0 0
To Advances from various companies, to meet cost of erection of additional 40 head of stamps.....		15,000 0 0
To Sundry creditors—		
British Columbia	£4,892 11 2	
London.....	1,117 9 1	
" Unclaimed dividends	100 3 0	
		6,110 3 3
To Profit and Loss—		
Balance as per account	20,030 18 9	
Less Interim dividend of 1s. per share on 200,000 shares, paid 1st November, 1899.....	10,000 0 0	
		10,030 18 9
		£231,141 2 0

YMIR GOLD MINES—Continued.

Cr.

By Property account				£199,993	0	0		
Purchase price of four mining claims comprising the Ymir mine, 163 acres in all, with new 40-stamp battery erected thereon, situate at Wild Horse Creek, in the West Kootenay District of British Columbia, satisfied by the allotment of 199,993 shares of £1 each fully paid as per agreement dated 5th December, 1898.								
Deduct Assets included in above purchase price, transferred to separate accounts, as follows :—								
Machinery plant, tools	£6,759	18	4					
Buildings.....	4,212	9	5					
Tramway	982	6	2					
Flume	913	7	8					
Live stock.....	52	8	2					
				12,920	9	9		
							£187,072	10 3
By Development account.....				£6,601	6	2		
Less amount written off...				1,271	18	0		
							5,329	8 2
By Machinery, plant and tools—								
As at 29th August, 1898...	£6,759	18	4					
Add purchased to date....	7,935	9	1					
				£14,695	7	5		
Less amount written off.				412	11	5		
							14,282	16 0
By Buildings (at cost) as at 29th August, 1898.....	£4,212	9	5					
Add additions to date.....	2,708	6	7					
				£6,920	16	0		
Less amount written off...				346	0	9		
							6,574	15 3
By Tramway and flume (equipment), as at 29th August, 1898.....				£1,825	13	10		
Less amount written off...				94	15	8		
							1,800	18 2
By Roads, trails and timber rights				£663	17	10		
Less amount written off...				33	3	10		
							630	14 0

YMIR GOLD MINES—Continued.

By Furniture and fixtures.....		£336 5 4	
Less amount written off...		16 16 3	
			319 9 1
By Live stock, harness, &c., as at 29th August, 1898....	£52 8 2		
Add additions to date.....	134 18 7		
		£187 6 9	
Less amount written off...		37 9 4	
			149 17 5
By Materials and supplies on hand.....			3,111 2 8
By Ore in transit.....			4,244 6 10
By Sundry debtors—			
London.....		£1,342 9 10	
British Columbia.....		407 17 2	
			1,750 7 0
By Cash at Bank and in hand—			
London		£2,623 9 5	
British Columbia.....		3,251 7 9	
			5,874 17 2
			£231,141 2 0

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT,

From 29th August, 1898, (the date of Incorporation), to 31st December, 1899.

Dr.

To Operating and General Expenditure in British Columbia—		
General Mining expenses..... (including cost of opening out and raising ore and repairing tunnels).	£4,534 8 2	
Development accounts—		
Amount written off.....	1,271 18 0	
General milling expenses..... (including cost of operating mill and tramway and repairing milling equipment).	3,328 0 10	
General smelting expenses..... (including freight, duty and smelters' charges).	7,516 2 10	
Management, engineering and office expenses.....	1,983 11 4	
Insurance, taxes and assessments.....	483 18 1	
Registration expenses in British Columbia, including legal charges.....	340 1 6	

YMIR GOLD MINES—Continued.

Travelling expenses	319 6 4		
Cablegrams, telegrams and postages	79 11 2		
Bank charges	61 17 0		
Printing and stationery	49 15 3		
General expenses	134 3 10		
		£20,102 14 4	
To London Administration Expenditure (16 months) :—			
Directors' fees	801 15 8		
Office rent and salaries	732 14 2		
Interest	120 10 11		
Printing and stationery	115 14 10		
Cablegrams, telegrams and postages	38 5 9		
Legal charges	27 13 6		
Advertising expenses	27 6 0		
Audit fee	26 5 0		
Sundry expenses	33 5 9		
		1,923 11 7	
To Preliminary expenses		322 4 4	
To Depreciation written off—			
Machinery, plant and tools	412 11 5		
Buildings	346 0 9		
Tramway and flume	94 15 8		
Roads, trails and timber rights	33 3 10		
Furniture and fixtures	16 16 3		
Live stock, harness, &c.	37 9 4		
		940 17 3	
To Income tax		389 9 0	
To Balance carried to Balance Sheet		20,030 18 9	
		£43,709 15 3	

Cr.

By Gross proceeds of ore treated (from 1st March, 1899, to date)	£43,450 1 1
By Transfer fees and sundry receipts	259 14 2
	£43,709 15 3

MR. FOWLER'S REPORT.

(Dated 27th January, 1900.)

Development.—Prior to 1st Sepremper, 1898, the status of vein development as carried out by the London and British Columbia Goldfields, Limited, was as follows :—

YMIR GOLD MINES—Continued.

In Rockland Adit and connected workings...	432	feet.
" " Shaft " " ...	177½	"
" " " Drifts " " ...	198½	"
" Ymir " " " ...	347½	"
" No. 1 Level " " ...	748	"
" No. 2 Level " " ...	971½	"
" No. 3 Level " " ...	438½	"
And in works off the vein	873	"
Total	4,186½	feet.

This work had resulted in putting on dumps 6,051 tons (2,000 lbs.) of ore, and placed in reserve approximately 95,000 tons. On 1st March, 1898, we estimated 59,000 tons, and on 1st July, 1898, Messrs. Bewick, Moreing & Company estimated about 89,000 tons in sight.

Since acquiring possession the Ymir Company have done the following development work :—

In Rockland Adit	62	feet.
" No. 1 Level, East.....	28	"
" No. 1 Level, Raise 1	73	"
" No. 2 Level, Raise 1	39½	"
" No. 2 Level, Raise 2	105	"
" No. 2 Level, Drifts.....	236½	"
" No. 3 Level and connected workings.....	617½	"
" Ymir Shaft.....	134½	"
" No. 4 Level.....	39	"
Off Vein	187½	"
	1,522½	feet.

The aggregate result has been that we had blocked out and still in reserve above No. 3 Level on 31st December, 1899, 121,600 tons.

Very little of the Ymir Company's development has been done since 1st June last, because of the labour difficulties prevailing in British Columbia, and more particularly in South Kootenay ; but latterly we have resumed sinking in Ymir shaft, and have been driving No. 3 westward for same time.

Future Work.—No 10 Adit—The strength of our main ore body and the metal tenure as revealed in our deepest workings (No. 4), have fully decided us in our plan of driving a deep adit from the level of the top of our ore house at the mill. This adit is at a level equivalent to No. 10, will be about 2,100 feet in length, and beside entirely superseding our present tramway, will, when completed and connected with the present mine workings, avoid the necessity of pumping and hoisting from points below

YMIR GOLD MINES—Continued.

No. 3 level, which, it will be observed, is the lowest which has direct exit to surface. Aside from these principal advantages, it seems quite probable that the adit may encounter ore of value when we cross a small vein upon which we have done work on the Golden Horn claim.

Ymir Shaft—This will be sunk as rapidly as possible in order to connect with No. 10; and stations and cross-cuts will be made at various levels as the work proceeds.

No. 2 West—The ground at the present face has been very wet, but it is our intention to proceed westward, with the object of getting under a low grade body of quartz exposed in Rockland Adit drifts. If, at this No. 2 level, we meet with favourable results, No. 3 will also be pushed into the same country, and our reserves may then be increased from a source never hitherto taken into account.

Surface Work—During the coming season we propose to prospect the Mugwump claim for the Ymir Vein, and also again to try to find a vein which we believe to exist some 400 feet north of and parallel to our main ore body.

Stoping.—Our operations in this department have been largely dependent on the requirements of the mill, and prior to 1st June only 3,400 tons were handled. At this date all underground work was suspended because of the strikes, and during the summer, while the old dumps were being drawn upon, we gradually got enough men to continue work in the stopes. After the 1st November we succeeded in about keeping pace with the mill consumption, and at present have more applicants for work than we can employ.

During the year there were broken from main stopes and side stopes a total of 13,110 tons of all classes of ore. Of this amount 11,692 tons went directly to mill, 273 tons were sacked and shipped as carbonate from above No. 1 level, and 112 tons shipped in bulk as crude ore.

Mine Buildings.—During the period in review an addition was made to the boarding-house, a commodious building for the men was erected, and, beside several smaller structures, a new mine office and house for foreman was provided. These are all good and substantial buildings.

MILL.

The 40-stamp milling plant provided by arrangement with the London and British Columbia Gold Fields, Limited, was begun in August, 1898, and practically completed in February last. On the 1st March the plant was turned over to the Ymir Company, but the extreme severity of the weather and the very small volume of water made it impossible to do any crushing until near the end of the month.

Briefly described, the plant comprises 1 No. 3 Gates Crusher of a

YMIR GOLD MINES—Continued.

capacity of about 20 tons per hour; 8 Challenge feeders; 40 850-lb. stamps; 8 amalgamating plates, 56-in. by 12 ft.; 12 6-ft. Frue vanners; one 54 in. by 14 ft. tubular boiler for heating, &c.: one 125 light 16 candle power dynamo. The power system embraces a flume 18 in. by 20 in. by 1,400 ft. in length, from which the water passes by 900 ft. of spiral riveted pipe to one 24 in. Pelton motor, under 320 feet head, to drive the crusher; 1 6 ft. Pelton wheel, under 430 feet head, to drive the stamps and vanners, and one 12-inch Pelton motor to drive dynamo.

The ore house is connected with ore bins at the mouth of No. 3 level by a Hallidie ropeway, about 2,100 ft. in length. The capacity of the mill has been about 100 tons in 24 hours, with 40 to 50 mesh screens.

Beside the mill plant, there have been built an office, assay office, superintendent's house, and commodious quarters for the men.

Mill Operations.—As above stated, these began only toward the end of March. At that time the volume of water was only one third of what it had been a year earlier, and it did not increase sufficiently to enable us to drop the whole 40 stamps until the 16th of April. Since that time there has been more than enough water for all purposes—with a two or three days' exception early in October. During the season we suffered a number of annoying accidents, which, in the aggregate, caused much delay, and aside from these, a change in the power transmission system, from wire rope to belting, and the fracturing of a ten-ft. sheave because of the breaking of the wire ropes, caused a shut down of seven weeks, beginning 26th July. Since starting up again about the middle of September, nothing of an extraordinary nature happened to delay our operations until near the close of the year, when an accumulation of small particles of ice caused the flume to overflow, with the result that a considerable section was undermined, and the stamps were hung up for three days.

The duty of the mill has been as follows:—

RUNNING TIME FOR 40 STAMPS.		TONS CRUSHED.
March.....	2 days 13 hours	250
April	16 " 6 "	1,700
May.....	17 " 4 "	1,450
June.....	21 " 14 "	2,107
July.....	21 " 0 "	2,000
August.....	Nil.	Nil.
September..	14 days 18 hours	1,550
October.....	27 " 0 "	2,790
November ..	29 " 5 "	2,942
December ..	23 " 0 "	2,348
Total...	172 days 12 hours.	17,137 tons.

Average crushing 99⅓ tons per 24 hours.

YMIR GOLD MINES—Continued.

The record of the last three months shows much improvement, and as we have made several changes in details, and taken precautions to prevent the recurrence of most of the minor annoyances, it may be expected that the second year of our operations will show much greater mechanical efficiency.

Duplication of Stamps.—Under instructions from London based on our reports, we prepared plans for duplicating the milling capacity, and began work of excavation early in October. The north extension to present battery room and vanner room are now enclosed, and we shall soon begin the erection of machinery. At the south end of the present building we have built an extension to accommodate three 80 h.p. boilers, one 175 h.p. high-speed engine, and a ten-drill air compressor. The boilers and compressor have yet to arrive, but all the mill machinery is now on the ground. No material changes in the ore house will be made, the breaker having sufficient capacity, but we have ordered new ropes and buckets for our tramway, commensurate with the demands which will be made on the tram when the 80 stamps are dropping. A new 400-light dynamo is being put in place, and hereafter the mine and all buildings will be lighted thereby.

Sawmill—As a measure of economy, and in order to facilitate the new construction work, we secured a good sawmill plant, including edger, planer, and cut-off, at a low price, and this plant has been in daily operation since 1st December. We are confident that when mill construction is completed this sawmill will have saved its entire cost in the decreased price of structural material and, beside, it will have produced a large amount of fuel at nominal cost for heating the present mill and offices and for power when required. Timber is obtained on adjacent lands acquired for the purpose from the Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway Company. (See plan of the Ymir Company's property).

Product and Income.—

	TONS.	TONS.
Old dumps		5,061
Stoped—Carbonate	273	
—Galena	112	
—Milling	12,725	
		13,110
		18,171
Ore Milled	17,137	
Ore smelted	385	
		17,522
Ore on hand 1st January (Milling)		549 tons.

YMIR GOLD MINES—Continued.

Crude Ore—

	Ozs. Gold.	Ozs. Silver.	Per Cent Lead.	Return.
Average assay.....	4·251	25·05	35·2	$35.808.89

Milling Ore—

Average assay recovered	0·3965	·893	1·11	$142,356.93

Of which $117,259.84 was derived from 9,983·36 ozs. ore bullion, ·561 fine in gold, and ·387 fine in silver, and $25,097.09 from 1,026 tons of concentrate of average assays, 1·173 gold, 11 16 ozs. silver, and 18·61 per cent lead.

Distribution of gold and silver per ton of mill stuff is :—

	Ozs. Gold.	Ozs. Silver.	Per Cent Lead.
In Bullion.....	·3263	·225	—
In Concentrate.....	·0702	·668	1·114
Total.....	·3965	·893	1·114

Total Metal Marketed :—

	Ozs. Gold.	Ozs. Silver.	Lbs. Lead.
In Bullion.....	5591·297	3861·89	—
In Concentrate.....	1202·983	11448·96	381918·8
In Crude	1637·711	9657·18	270917·5
Totals.....	8431·991	24968·03	652836·3

Based on total tonnage (17,522) of crude and milling ore treated, the average assays are :—Gold, .4812 oz. ; silver, 1·425 oz. ; lead, 1·863 per cent. ; and the average gross income per ton is $10·168, and of the total income ($178,165·82) the following amounts and percentages are derived per ton treated :—

	Amount.	Per Cent.
From Bullion	$6·692	65·8
" Concentrate	1·432	14·1
" Crude Ore.....	2·044	20·1
Total.....	$10.178	100·0

SUMMARY OF OPERATING COSTS.

Mine—

	Labour.	Other Charges.	Totals.
Stoping.....	$15491.15	$2411.14	$17902.29
Repairs.....	464.75	126.06	590.81
Surface work	890.37	—	890.37
			$19,383.47

Tons stoped and treated, 12,087.

Cost per ton, $1·6037.

YMIR GOLD MINES—Continued.

Old Dumps.—

	Labour.	Other Charges.	Total.
.....	$3224.11	$267.54	$3491.65

Tons handled, 5061. Cost per ton, $0.6899.

Tramway.—

	Labour.	Other Charges.	Total.
Operating.....	$2114.84	$518.21	$2633.05
Repairs.....	268.05	59.41	327.46
			$2960.51

Tons trammed, 17,137. Cost per ton, $0·1727.

Mill.—

	Labour.	Other charges.	Total.
Operating.....	$6,837.52	$3,166.38	$10,003.90
Repairs.....	1,391.64	900.28	2,291.92
Preliminary expenses.	.....	772.54	772.54
			$13,068.36

Tons milled, 17,137. Cost per ton, $0.7627.

Transport.—

Bullion expressage, $221.10. Ozs. shipped, 9,983. Cost per oz., $0.0221.

Concentrate.—

	Labour.	Other charges.	Total.
Sacking and shipping.	$724.63	$2,558.29	$3,282.92

Tons shipped, 1,026. Cost per ton, $3.1997.

Crude Ore.—

	Labour.	Other charges.	Total.
Sacking and shipping.	$502.98	$870.43	$1,373.41

Tons shipped, 385. Cost per ton, $3.5673.

Assaying.....	$1,193.52
Salaries.....	5,104.30
Office and travel.....	2,459.27
Taxes and insurance.....	2,168.08
Legal expenses.....	649.81
General and other contingent.....	2,856.57
	$14,431.55

Tons, 17,522. Cost per ton, $0.8237.

Air Compressors - Rock Drills - Ore Crushers

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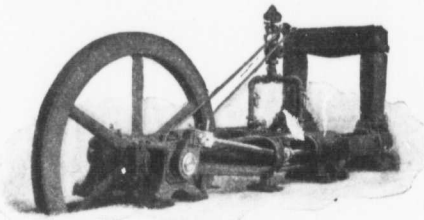
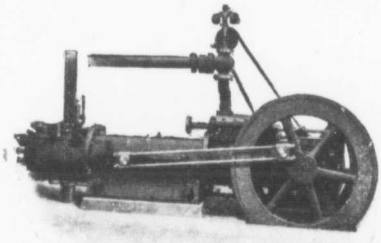
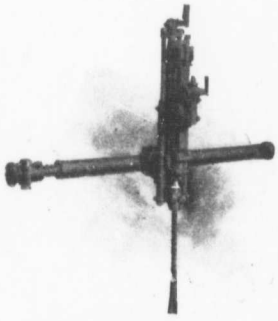


Duplex (Meyer-Valve) Compressor.



Straight Line Steam-Driven Compressor.

Little Giant Rock Drill with Tripod.



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SUPPLEMENTARY
LIST OF CANADIAN MINING COMPANIES.

AARON'S ROD MINING AND DEVELOPMENT CO., Ltd.—Incorporated 1897. Capital, $1,000,000. Head office: Nelson, B.C. Owns and is developing three galena claims, known as the White Swan, Golden West, and Invincible, on Columbia River.

ABBOTSFORD GOLD MINING COMPANY, Ltd.—Incorporated 23rd April, 1898. Capital, $1,000,000. Head Office: Rossland, B.C. Owns the Diamond Dust, and Noonday claims, 1½ miles from Rossland, B.C.

ABE LINCOLN GOLD MINING CO., Ltd.—Capital, $1,000,000. Head Office: Rossland. Owns and is developing the Abe Lincoln, near Rossland, B.C.

A. D. H. MINING COMPANY OF ONTARIO.—Incorporated 1897. Authorized Capital, $500,000. Canadian Office: Mine Centre, Ont. Owns and is developing the A. D. H. mineral claim, Rainy River District, Ont.

ADVENTURERS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, Ltd.—Registered 30th April, 1897, with a capital of £25,000. To carry into effect an agreement with H. E. Newton. To acquire options over mining properties in British Columbia, and to promote companies. Head Office: W. P. Owen, Secretary, 3, 4 and 5 Queen Street, London, E.C.

AFRICAN BRITISH COLUMBIA CORPORATION, Ltd.—Registered 16th August, 1897. To acquire from the Transvaal Gold Fields, Limited, three mining claims in British Columbia, known as Lake View and Riverside, situate in Fairview Camp; also options on four claims in the Slocan District. The vendors were to receive 22,500 shares 10s. paid, and 300 founders' shares fully paid. Authorized Capital, £200,000. Head Office. Arthur B. Atkinson, F.I.S., Secretary, 39 Bishopsgate St. Within, London, E.C.

AGNES HYDRAULIC MINING AND MILLING CO., Ltd.—Owns certain auriferous gravel deposits, comprising some 50 acres, situate on the west side of the Fraser River, about half a mile from North Bend Station of the C. P. Railway. Authorized Capital, $200,000. Head Office: North Bend, B.C.

AJAX MINING AND DEVELOPMENT CO., Ltd.—Incorporated 21st June, 1898. Authorized Capital, $500,000. Owns and is developing a group of mineral claims, situate about 3 miles from the town of Cody, B.C. Head Office: A. W. Wright, Sandon, B.C.

ALBERNI GOLD DEVELOPMENT SYNDICATE, Ltd.—Registered 19th June, 1897. Authorized Capital, £15,000, in shares of £10. Head Office: 24 James Street, Liverpool, Eng. Owns and is developing certain mineral claims in the Districts of Alberni and Clayoquet, Vancouver Island, British Columbia.

A. L. 282 GOLD MINING CO. OF ONTARIO, Ltd.—Incorporated in Ontario, 23rd February, 1900. Authorized Capital, $1,000,000. Directors: A. Merritt, J. T. Hale, C. Adams, H. S. Ely and W. C. White, all of Duluth, Minn.; also, Jas. Hammond, Fort William, Ont., and J. Brienson, Port Arthur, Ont.

ALLAN GOLD REEFS COMPANY OF ONTARIO, Ltd.—Incorporated in Ontario, 18th March, 1899, with an authorized Capital of $40,000. Directors: H. K. Egan, W. A. Allan and S. H. Fleming, all of Ottawa. Head Office: Victoria Chambers, Ottawa.

ALPHA BELL GOLD QUARTZ MINING CO., Ltd.—Incorporated 14th December, 1896. Authorized Capital, $500,000. Head Office: 11 Inns of Court, Vancouver, B.C. Owns and is developing a group of mineral claims on Cayoosh Creek, Lillooet District, B.C.

AMERICAN BOY MINING AND MILLING COMPANY, Ltd.—Incorporated January, 1897, with an authorized Capital of $1,000,000. Head Office: 25 Jameson Building, Spokane, Wash. Canadian Office: Sandon, B.C. Owns and is developing the American Boy group of claims, on Noble Five Mountain, Slocan District, British Columbia.

AMERICAN EAGLE GOLD MINING COMPANY, Ltd.—Authorized Capital, $1,000,000. Directors: Hon. T. Mayne Daly, President; George W. McBride, Vice-President; C. E. Benn, Treasurer; R. C. Pollett, Secretary. Head Office: P. O. Box 543, Rossland, B.C. Owns and is developing the Nevada mineral property, comprising 48½ acres, on Porcupine Creek, near Ymir, B.C.

ANGLO-AMERICAN COPPER MINING CO. OF PARRY SOUND.—Incorporated 3rd November, 1899. Authorized Capital, $3,000,000, in shares of $1.00 each. Head Office: Parry Sound, Ont. Directors: J. Newman, Chicago, Ill.; H. S. Derby, Chicago, Ill.; F. Meyer, Chicago, Ill.; O. L. Young, St. Louis, Mo.; R. Forbes, Parry Sound, Ont.

ANGLO-CANADIAN MINING AND FINANCE SYNDICATE, Ltd.—Registered in England, 27th July, 1898. To acquire and deal in mining claims in Canada. Authorized Capital, £25,000, in shares of £1. Head Office: Walter Maclachlan, Secretary, Dashwood House, 9 New Broad Street, London, E.C.

ARGENTEUIL GOLD MINING AND MILLING CO. Ltd.—Incorporated 24th November, 1899. Authorized Capital, $999,999, in shares of $1 each. Head Office : Toronto, Ont. Directors : J. W. Lewis, Saginaw, Mich.; J. W. Smart, Saginaw, Mich.; H. E. Buck, Bay City, Mich.; W. W. Chapman, Bay City, Mich.; A. F. Beattie, Toronto, Ont.

ARTIC SLOPE HYDRAULIC MINING CO. Ltd.—Incorporated 26th June, 1899. Authorized Capital, $1,000,000, in shares of $1.00. Head Office : Victoria, B.C. This company has acquired all the property formerly held by the Omenica Consolidated Mining Co., Limited, on Manson, Black Jack and Lost Creeks, and at Pete Toy's Bar on the Finlay River, Omenica District of Cariboo, B.C. An hydraulicing plant is to be installed.

ATIKOKAN GOLD DEVELOPMENT COMPANY OF ONTARIO, Ltd.—Incorporated 15th June, 1899. Authorized Capital, $1,000,000, in shares $1.00 each. Head Office : Port Arthur, Ont. Directors : J. G. Howard, J. P. Johnson, B. G. Segog, M. F. Klambach, C. L. Lewis, of Duluth, Minn.

ATLIN LAKE AND OMENICA SYNDICATE, Ltd.—Registered 9th February, 1899. To adopt an agreement with C. H. E. Bienemann and C. F. Venosta, to acquire mines in British Columbia. Authorized Capital, £2,000, in 1,995 ordinary shares of £1 each, and 100 deferred shares of 1s. each ; all the shares have been issued, the deferred being fully paid, and the ordinary havin5 15s. per share called up. Head Office : W. Griffiths, Secretary, 21 Great Winchester St., London, E.C.

ATLIN LAKE COMPANY, Ltd.—Registered 8th March, 1899. To acquire from the Dominion Mining Development and Agency Company, Limited, options on 18 placer gold claims, mine known as Clearwater and Lovely Dove, situate on Pine Creek, and Nine known as Willow and Eldorada, Limited, situate on Spruce Creek, both in the mining district of Cassiar, British Columbia. The purchase consideration was payable in fully paid shares in the proportion of 3 shares for each 1 share subscribed, and limited to 15,000 shares, or three-quarters of the present capital of the company. The authorized Capital is £20,000, in 20,000 shares of £1. Head Office : Walter Smith, Secretary, Moorgate Station Chambers, London, E.C.

BAG BAY GOLD MINES COMPANY OF ONTARIO, Ltd.—Incorporated 31st January, 1900. Authorized Capital, $999,999, in shares of $1. Head Office : Rat Portage. Directors : J. M. Irwin, T. H. Gilmour, J. D. Buxton, S. V. Halstead, J. E. Bird, all of Rat Portage.

BALTIMORE GOLD MINING AND DEVELOPMENT CO., Ltd.—Incorporated 1898, with an authorized Capital of $1,500,000, in shares of $5.00,

Head Office : Rossland. Owns the Copper Queen, Humming Bird and other claims, adjoining Toad Mountain ; also, among others, certain claims on Morning Mountain, Nelson Division of West Kootenay.

BALTIMORE COPPER AND GOLD MINING CO., Ltd.—Incorporated 27th May, 1899, with an authorized Capital of $250,000, in shares of a par value of 25 cents. Head Office : John M. MacIntyre, Secretary, Box 426, London, Ont. Owns and is developing the Baltimore mineral claim, Copper Camp, Boundary Creek District of British Columbia.

BANNER GOLD COPPER MINING CO., Ltd.—Authorized Capital, $1,000,000, in shares of a par value of ten cents. Head Office : I. M. Cornthwait, Secretary-Treasurer, Spokane. Mines Office : Greenwood, B.C. Owns and is developing the Banner and Tip Top Fractional claims, Greenwood Camp, Kettle River Mining Division of British Columbia.

BANNOCKBURN GOLD MINING COMPANY, Ltd.—Incorporated in Ontario, 1896. Authorized Capital, $500,000, in shares of $1.00. Mines Office : Bannockburn, Ont. Owns and is developing a mineral property comprising lot 28, 5th con. township of Madoc, Hastings county, Ont.

BASIN OF MINAS GOLD MINING COMPANY, Ltd.—Incorporated in New Brunswick, 26th October, 1899. Authorized Capital, $200,000, in shares of $1.00. The incorporators were :—Roscoe R. Froliock, Maiden, Mass.; C. E. Carlson, Belmont, Mass.; Sylvanus G. Morse, Boston ; J. H. Harding, St. John ; Isaac W. Pinkham, Boston, and Richard K. Kilduff, Boston.

B. C. COPPER SYNDICATE, Ltd.—Registered in England, 31st March, 1898. To adopt an agreement dated 4th April, 1898, with P. Tarbutt. To acquire a mineral property known as B. C. Mineral Claims, situate at Summit Camp, Grand Forks Mining Division, B.C. The purchase consideration was £18,499 13s., payable £5,000 in cash and £13,499 13s. in 269,993 fully paid shares. The authorized Capital is £13,500 in 270,000 shares of 1s. each. Head Office : John Smiley, Secretary, 23 St. Swithans Lane, London, E.C.

BEATTY GOLD DREDGING AND MINING COMPANY, Ltd.—Incorporated 1896, with an authorized capital $50,000 in shares of par value of $100. Mines office : North Bend, B.C. Owns and is working certain dredging leases embracing an area of 25 miles on the Fraser river, B.C.

BEN D'OR MINES COMPANY, Ltd.—Incorporated 21st October, 1898. Authorized capital, $500,000 in shares of $1. Head office : Vancouver. Owns and is developing a group of claims, situate at the junction of the North and South Forks of Cadwallader Creek, Bridge River district of Lillooet, B.C. Equipped with a ten stamp battery and other plant.

BIG FOUR CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY, Ltd.—Incorporated in British Columbia, 4th July, 1899, to purchase the Big Four group, including the Big Bend, Double, Ætna, and Big Four fractional claims, Trail Creek mining division, B.C. Registered office: Rossland, B.C. Authorised capital, $250,000, in 2,500,000 shares of ten cents.

BIG VALLEY CREEK GOLD MINES, Ltd.—Registered 7th March, 1898, and is a reconstruction of a company of the same name. The property comprises four gold mining leases, forming a total area of 640 acres, situate in the Cariboo district of British Columbia. Two leases include one mile of the bed of Two Bit Creek. The leases are granted for twenty years from 1895 (with the right of renewal), at an annual rental of £10 per lease, and on condition that £200 each be expended annually in working them. The authorized capital is £125,000 in shares of £1; 13,754 shares have been issued credited with 18s. per share as paid, in exchange for fully paid shares of the former company, share for share, and 1s. per share has been called up, making them 19s. paid. Head office: E. A. Foster, Secretary, 6 Great St. Helens, London, E.C.

BLACK HAWK GOLD MINING COMPANY, Ltd.—Incorporated in Ontario 3rd July, 1899. Authorized capital, $498,000 in shares of $1.00. Directors: J. S. Morgan, Cleveland, Ohio; C. P. Evans, Cleveland, Ohio; W. E. Watson, Toronto, Ont. Head office: Toronto, Ont.

BLACK HILLS MINING COMPANY, OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, Ltd.—Authorized capital, $100,000, divided into 1,000,000 shares of 10c each; 300,000 shares have been set aside for development. Trustees; Moses McGregor, Lawrence Goodacre, D. W. Gillies, Thos. Schotbolt, of Victoria, and W. K. Leighton, of Nanaimo. Sec.-Treasurer, Wm. Christie, Victoria, B.C. Black Hills claim is situated on south side Kaslo Creek, nine miles from Kaslo.

BLAINE MINING AND EXPLORATION COMPANY, Ltd.—Incorporated 31st August, 1899. Authorised capital, $5,000,000, in shares of $1.00 each. Directors: L. Sherbino, Ridgway, Colorado; P. H. Patriarche, J. A. Mills, A. R. Hamilton, R. F. Pack, of Toronto, Ont. Head Office: Toronto, Ont.

BOERTH MINING COMPANY, OF ONTARIO, Ltd.—Incorporated 23rd November, 1898. Authorised capital, $1,250,000, in shares of $1.00.

BONHEUR BELLE GOLD MINING COMPANY, OF NORTH-WESTERN ONTARIO, Ltd.—Incorporated 27th April, 1898. Authorized capital, $500,000 in shares of $1. Head office: Ottawa, Ont. Owns and is developing the Bonheur Belle mineral claim, Rainy Lake District, Ontario.

BORNITE COPPER MINING AND MILLING COMPANY, Ltd.—Incorporated 1899. Authorized capital, $2,000,000 in shares of $1. Head office: John M. McIntyre, Secretary, London, Ont. Owns and is developing a mineral property comprising 50 acres in the Parry Sound district of Ontario.

BOUNDARY HOMESTAKE MINING COMPANY, Ltd.—Authorised capital, $1,000,000 in shares of $1. Directors: Duncan McIntosh, President · D. A. Cameron, Ronald Harris, George E. Towle, E. J. Dyer, David H. Beecher. Mine office: Winnipeg mine, Wellington camp, (Greenwood P.O.) B.C. Owns and is developing the Homestake mineral claim, Summit camp, Yule District, B.C.

BOUNDARY LARDEAU MINING COMPANY, Ltd.—Incorporated 15th January, 1900. Authorized capital, $1,500,000 in shares of $1. Registered office: Eholt, B.C. Formed to purchase the Twenty-One mineral claim, situate in Summit Camp, in the Grand Forks mining division, Yale district, and the Black Diamond mineral claim, situate on Haley Creek, in the Trout Lake mining division of East Kootenay district, British Columbia.

BRADFORD, CARIBOO, AND YUKON GOLD FIELDS, Ltd.—Registered in England 21st April, 1898, to adopt certain agreements, and to acquire, develop, and turn to account any mines, &c. Authorised capital, £60,000, in shares of £1. Head office: 3, Palmerston Buildings, Bradford.

BRANDON AND GOLDEN CROWN MINING CO., Ltd.—Incorporated 18th March, 1897. Authorized capital, $1,500,000 in shares of $1. Head office: Walter L. Orde, Secretary, Rossland, B.C. Mines office: George H. Collins, Superintendent, Greenwood, B.C. Owns and operates the Golden Crown mineral claim, situate in Wellington Camp, Boundary Creek division of the Province of British Columbia. The ore mined may be described as iron sulphides, carrying gold with a small percentage of copper; there are several hundreds of tons in the dump. It would appear as though the copper values from the lower levels are less than nearer to surface, but the gold values are said to be well maintained, running as high as $25 per ton on large samples. The plant consists of a 60 and a 35 h.p. boiler, 20 h.p. hoist, 4 drill Rand compressor, pumps, &c.

BRITANNIA CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINING CO.. OF ONTARIO, Limited. Incorporated 18th October, 1899. Authorised capital, $300,000 in shares of a par value of 30 cents each. Mines office: Rat Portage. Directors: G. W. Lovejoy, Bannell Sawyer. W. H. Masterman, F. C. Hirsch, and John Carson, all of Montreal.

BRITANNIA MINING COMPANY, Limited.—Mine office: Leander Shaw, Superintendent, Ainsworth, B.C. Owns and operates the No. 1 mine at Ainsworth, B.C. This is a 600 by 1,500 feet crown granted claim, situated some two miles due west of the town of Ainsworth, at an elevation above sea level of some 4,300 feet. The company is also interested in the E.W.R., Alcyone, No. 1 Extension, and other mineral claims in the immediate vicinity. The deposit is an irregular body, occurring in limestone, with a strike N. 40° E., and a dip to N.W. of 35°. It seems to be a replacement of the lime by mineral along a fracture. The ore consists of iron sulphides, carrying silver but no gold, in a calcareous gangue. There is a very fair but rather old concentrator on the property, where the ore is concentrated, the concentrates being sold to a smelter. The underground workings consist of a 900-foot tunnel, from which an inclined shaft goes down on the vein for 283 feet. Above the tunnel the workings extend to the surface, a vertical height of 140 feet, or on the incline about 275 feet.

BRITISH AMERICAN GOLD FIELDS, Ltd.—Registered in London 20th January, 1899, to acquire, develop, and turn to account concessions, options, lands, and mines in British America or elsewhere. The authorised capital is £125,000 in 125,000 shares of £1 each. The capital, formerly £25,000, was increased to its present amount by the creation of 100,000 new shares, to purchase some properties under option in the West Kootenay district of British Columbia. Head office: 9, Union Court, London, E.C.

BRITISH CANADIAN GOLD FIELDS OF THE KLONDYKE, Limited.—Registered in London 16th July, 1898, to deal with mining and other properties in the Yukon. The following contracts were entered into, viz.:—Two, dated respectively the 13th July and 3rd December, 1898, made between the Yukon Pioneers' Syndicate (the founders), of the one part, and George C. Saddington, as trustee for and on behalf of the company, of the other part; and one dated 18th November, 1898, made between the founders, of the one part, and the Klondike and North-west Territories Exploration Company, Limited, of the other part. The Yukon Pioneer Syndicate, Limited, was to receive the whole of the 25,000 deferred shares credited as fully paid. Authorised capital, £275,000. Head office: John P. Elliott, 10 and 11, Austin Friars, London, E.C.

BRITISH COLUMBIA (ROSSLAND AND SLOCAN) SYNDICATE, Ltd.—Registered 8th September, 1897, to adopt an agreement with G. S. Waterlow and J. G. Dickson, and to acquire and deal with mineral lands in British Columbia. The authorized capital is £100,000 in 100,000 shares of £1 each; 20,000 shares have been issued, 8,000

being issued credited as fully paid, and 12,000 having 10s. per share called up. Head Office: John Cooper, 7, Poultry, London, E.C. Canadian office: A. J. Macmillan, Rossland. Owns and is developing the Snowshoe claim near the town of Phoenix, Wellington camp, Boundary district of British Columbia. The plant consists of 40 h.p. boiler, 20 h.p. hoist, 4 drill Rand compressor.

BRITISH EAST KOOTENAY SYNDICATE.—Registered 15th March, 1898, to acquire four mining claims, known as London, Denver, New York, and Copper Girl, situate on or near William's Creek, British Columbia. Authorised capital, £10,000 in shares of £10; 257 shares have been issued, 85 being credited as fully paid, and 172 having £5 10s. per share called up. Head office: W. E. Clogg, Secretary, 32, St. Mary Street, Cardiff, Wales, G.B.

BRITISH PACIFIC GOLD PROPERTY COMPANY, Ltd.—Incorporated in British Columbia, 18th March, 1897. Authorised capital, $5,000,000, in shares of $1. Head office: Williams Building, 28, Broad street, Victoria, B.C.

BUFFALO CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINING CO., Ltd.—Incorporated 13th September, 1899. Authorized Capital, $3,000,000, in shares of $1.00. Directors: S. Rosenan, F. S. Cobb, H J. Hopkins, H. C Carter, W. C. Paul, P. H. Shabacker, J. C. Menker, C. W. Bingham, D. Clark, all of Buffalo, N.Y.

BULLION MINING COMPANY OF ONTARIO, Ltd.—Incorporated under the Laws of Ontario. Authorized Capital, $300,000, in shares of $1.00. Head Office: Rat Portage, Ont. At date of report the properties owned by the company cover a total area of over 4,000 acres, comprising 44 specially selected claims on the Lake of the Woods, Shoal Lake, Seine River and Manitou Districts.

BULLION NUMBER TWO MINING CO., Ltd.—Incorporated 22nd September, 1899. Authorized Capital, $999,999, in shares of $1.00 each. Directors: D. C. Cameron, C. W. Chadwick, Robert Rogers, all of Rat Portage, Ont.; W. Macdonald, R. K. Sproule, all of Toronto, Ont. Head Office: Rat Portage, Ont.

BYRON N. WHITE CO., Ltd.—Incorporated 1893. Authorized Capital, $500,000. Officers: Angus Smith, Milwaukee, Wis., President; Byron N. White, Sandon, B.C., Vice-President; J. Hoyt Smith, Milwaukee, Wis., Secretary-Treasurer. Mines Office: Sandon, B.C, Head Office: Milwaukee, Wis. Formed to acquire and work the Slocan Star and other mineral claims in the Province of British Columbia. The Slocan Star is situated on Sandon Creek, in the Slocan District, B.C. It was discovered in August, 1891, and has been worked continuously since. Shipment up to 31st December, 1899, 20,384 tons.

CALCO KING MINING COMPANY, Ltd.—Incorporated 24th April, 1900. Authorized Capital, $25,000, in shares of $10.00 each. Directors : J. A. McKenzie, Marine City, Michigan ; G. W. Moore, Port Huron, Ont.; F. Sparrow Parker, C. L. Doyle, A. B, Armstrong, R. M. Muir E. S. Jameson, all of Marine City, Michigan.

CALIFORNIA AND CLIPPER SILVER-LEAD MINES, Ltd.—Incorporated in B.C., 21st July, 1899. Authorized Capital, $1,000,000. Head Office : Nelson, B.C. Formed to acquire and work the California mine, being lot 918, in Group one, (1), Kootenay District of British Columbia, the Clipper and Satisfaction mineral claims, situate on Silver Mountain, in the Slocan Mining Division, B.C.

CALIFORNIA GOLD MINING COMPANY, Ltd.—Organized June, 1896. Authorized Capital, $2,500,000, in shares of $1.00. Officers : Rufus H. Pope, M.P., President ; O. G. Labaree, Vice-President. R. Dalby Morkill, Secretary and Treasurer. Head Office : Spokane, Wash. Mines Office : W. Y. Williams, Superintendent, Rossland, B.C. Owns and operates the California mineral claim, situated in the Trail District, West Kootenay, Province of British Columbia. Opened by shafts and tunnel.

CAMBRIDGE GOLD MINING CO. OF ONTARIO, Ltd.—Incorporated 13th September, 1899. Authorized Capital, $980,000, in shares of $1 00. Directors : C. R. Cousens, T. A. Cousens, R. Goold, H. R. Smith, J. L. Pinsonneault, all of St. Johns, Que.

CAMERON LAKE MINING CO., Limited.—Authorized Capital, $100 000, in shares of a par value of 10 cents. Directors : A. Haslam, W. A. Young, L. Manson, T. D. Jones, W. R. Bryant. Head Office. Nanaimo, B.C. Formed to purchase the Copper King mineral claim, situated at Cameron Lake, in the Nanaimo Mining Division, British Columbia.

CAMERONIAN GOLD AND SILVER MINING CO., Ltd.—Registered in British Columbia, 23rd November, 1896. Authorized Capital, $850,000, in shares of $1.00. Officers : J. R. Cameron, President ; Angus Cameron, Vice-President ; M. L. Grimmet, Secretary-Treasurer. Head Office : Sandon, B.C. Owns and is developing the Cameronian and Radnorian mineral claims, on the first North Fork of Lemon Creek, near Slocan City, British Columbia.

CAMP HEWITT MINING AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, Ltd.—Authorized capital, $1,000,000, in $1 shares. Officers - W. J. Robinson, President ; G. H. Henderson, Vice-President ; G. F. Costerton, Secretary. Head office : Vernon, B.C. Mines office : J. M. Robinson, Mine Superintendent, Peachland, B.C. Owns and is developing seven claims at Camp Hewitt, Vernon Mining District, British Columbia.

CANADA CORUNDUM COMPANY, Ltd.—Incorporated 21st October, 1899. Authorized capital, $250,000 in shares of $10 each. Head office: Toronto, Ont. Directors: J. N. Shenstone and B. A. Cameron Craig, Toronto, Ont.; Lloyd Harris, Brantford, Ont.

CANADA MINING AND METALLURGICAL COMPANY, Ltd.—Incorporated by Act of Parliament, passed 1899. Authorized capital, $5,000,000 in shares of a par value of $1; by an Act passed by Parliament in 1900, the company may, after the whole capital stock has been subscribed and fifty per cent paid thereon in cash, increase the capital stock, from time to time, to an amount not exceeding ten million dollars, by a resolution of the shareholders, passed and approved of by the votes of the holders of at least two-thirds in value of the subscribed stock of the company present or represented by proxy at a special general meeting of the shareholders duly called for the purpose of considering it, and such increased capital stock may be issued and shall be held subject to the same conditions, and be dealt with in the same manner, as the original capital of the company. The incorporators are: Robert M. Thompson, New York; John J. Thompson, of Bayonne, N.J.; James R. Wilson and E. Goff Penny, of Montreal, and Major R. G. Leckie, of Sudbury. Mines office: Major R. G. Leckie, Sudbury, Ont. At present is developing certain copper and nickel bearing lands, near Sudbury, in the Province of Ontario.

CANADIAN AMERICAN GOLD MINING AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, Ltd.—Authorised capital, $1,500,000, in shares of $1. Directors: J. M. Robinson, J. P. Paxton, W. J. Robinson. Head office: J. M. Robinson, Resident Manager, Peachland, B.C. Owns and is developing a large number of mineral claims in the vicinity of Glen Robinson, situated about 15 miles west of Peachland, Vernon Mining Division, British Columbia.

CANADIAN AND BRITISH COLUMBIA PROSPECTING SYNDICATE, Ltd.—Head office: P. S. Browning, Secretary, 20, Great Winchester street, London, E.C. Canadian office: A. Dick, Rossland. Registered in London 28th March, 1898, to carry on prospecting in British Columbia. Authorised capital, £5,000 in shares of £1; 3,797 shares have been issued, and 10s. per share is called up. In March, 1898, all the shares were privately offered for subscription.

CANADIAN ANTHRACITE COAL COMPANY, Ltd.—Incorporated 28th October, 1886. Capital stock, $1,000,000, fully subscribed and paid up. Officers: Hon. J G. Thorpe, Cambridge, Mass., President; O. H. Ingram and W. K. Coffin, Eau Claire, Wis.; Archibald Stewart, Ottawa; L. Crannell, Ottawa, Secretary. Head office: The Molsons Bank Chambers, 14, Metcalfe Street, Ottawa, Ont. Formed to mine

and extract coal, and especially anthracite coal, in the Dominion of Canada, and generally to carry on the business of colliery proprietors, miners, and engineers, in all their branches; and also the trade or business of carriers, by water, of coal, minerals, and other freight from, to, and within Canada, &c. The company owns about 7,000 acres of coal lands in the district of Alberta, N.W. Territories. In 1891 the colliery and lands were leased for ten years to the H. W. McNeil Company, Limited, notice of which will be found on another page.

CANADIAN NICKEL COMPANY, Ltd.—Incorporated 3rd November, 1899. Authorized capital, $900,000 in shares of $10 each. Head office: Worthington, Ont. Directors: C, E. Mitchner, M.E., New Philadelphia, Ohio; C. H. Howland, Cuyahogo, Ohio; Wm. McVittie, Sudbury, Ont.

CANADIAN PACIFIC MINING AND MILLING CO., Ltd.—Incorporated 1895. Authorized Capital, $500,000. Officers: Elias Fetterling, President; A. H. Parker, Secretary; A. D. Wesley, General Manager. Head Office: 320 N. Y. Life Building, Minneapolis, Minn. Canadian Office: Ainsworth, B.C. Owns and operates the Amazon, Budweiser, Superior, and Wakefield claims at Woodbury Creek, near Ainsworth, Province of British Columbia. The following details of the plant are from the report of the Minister of the Mines for the year 1899:—"The concentrator plant, including both machinery and building, is worthy of note, as showing how cheaply a very efficient small concentrator can be built. The capacity of the mill is somewhere about 50 tons per day. The plant consists of (besides bins, etc,) 1 jaw crusher, 3 sets of rolls, 3 four-compartment single jigs, 1 round table, 3 elevators, trommels, etc., etc. The power is obtained from water brought from Woodberry Creek in a 3½ by 4-foot flume, 1,200 feet long, and delivered under a head of 100 feet, by an iron penstock, to two Pelton wheels, one of which supplies power for the concentrator while the other is used to drive a No. 12 Ingersoll compressor, from which air is conveyed up the creek for 1,200 feet to the company's mines.

CANADIAN STEEL COMPANY, Ltd.—Incorporated by Act of Parliament 29th March, 1900. Authorised Capital, $18,000,000, in shares of $100, of which 40,000 shares may be issued as preference shares, and 140,000 as ordinary shares. The incorporators are: Edward M. Butz, Pittsburgh, Pa; John H. Hardebeck of Kankakee, Ill.; E. A. C. Pew, Welland, and Francis E. Hinckley, New York. Head Office: Toronto.

CANNON BALL GOLD MINES, Ltd.—Incorporated in British Columbia. Authorised Capital, $1,500,000, in shares of $1.00. Directors: A. S. Goodeve, Rossland, B.C.; F. P. Buck, Sherbrooke, Que.; A. H. McNeill, Rossland; Frank Thompson, Sherbrooke; E. T. Bartlett, Montreal.

Head Office : R. Dalby Morkill, jr., Secretary, Rossland, B.C. Owns and is developing the Cannon Ball group of claims, on Baker Creek, a tributary of Christina Lake, and six miles from Cascade City, Grand Forks Division of West Kootenay, B.C.

CARIBOO EXPLORATION COMPANY, Ltd.—Head Office : C. A. Goffin, 64 Victoria Street, Westminster, London, S.W. Registered in London, 12th May, 1896. To acquire twelve leases, in all 960 acres, situate on Slough Creek, Cariboo District, British Columbia. The authorized Capital is £20,000, in shares of £1 ; all the shares have been issued to vendors credited as fully paid (except seven subscribed).

CASTLE MINING COMPANY, Ltd.—Incorporated 8th December, 1898. Authorized Capital, $100,000, in shares of 10 cents. Officers : Henry W. Schloss, President ; Hon. T. M. Daly, Q.C., Vice-President ; Marcus W. Lettell, Treasurer ; George E. Townshend, Managing Director and Secretary. Mines Office : George E. Townshend, Rossland, B.C., P. O. Box 76. Formed to purchase the "Lost Horse," and "Great Divide" mineral claims, situated on the north fork of the Lardeau River, Trout Lake Mining Division of West Kootenay, British Columbia.

CATARACT SYNDICATE, Ltd.—Registered in England, 29th November, 1897. Authorized Capital, £5,000, in 5,000 shares of £1. Head Offices : J. B. Harris-Burland, B.A., 20 Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.—Formed to adopt an agreement with P. L. Stevenson, and to acquire certain mining leases in Alberni, Vancouver Island, B.C.

CATARAQUI MINING AND DEVELOPING COMPANY.—A private corporation. Charles L. Meyer, Ottawa, Ont., General Manager ; Leopold Meyer, Madoc, Ont., Consulting Engineer. Mine Office : Madoc, Ont. Owns and is developing the Leopold iron mine at Coe Hill, Hastings County, Ontario ; also the St. Charles iron mine at Gilmour Station, on C. O. J. Ry., Hastings County, Ontario.

CERTAINTY GOLD AND MINING COMPANY, Ltd.—Directors : A. F. Savaria, C. A. Nutting, Louis Bouchard, Ernest F. de Varennes, all of Waterloo, Que., and A. R. McDonald, Quebec ; R. Gohier, Montreal ; and L. V. Marchessant, West Shefford, Que. Managing director : Ernest F. de Varennes. Owns and is developing a group of five claims on Fifteen Mile creek, in the Golden Mining Division, B.C.

CHARLESTON MINING COMPANY, Ltd.—Incorporated under British Columbia statutes 12th August, 1897. Authorized capital, $150,000, in shares of a par value of $1. Mine office : J. E. Mitchell, Manager, Whitewater, B.C. Owns and is developing the Charleston group of claims, Whitewater camp, Slocan Mining Division, British Columbia.

CHEMAINUS MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY, Ltd.—Registered 8th November, 1898, to acquire metalliferous properties in Vancouver Island and to erect smelting works for the reduction of ores; the first property to be acquired was the Tyee claim, situate in the Chemainus district of Vancouver Island, and covering about 48¾ acres. The purchase consideration was £50,000 in fully paid shares, 12,500 to be allotted on transfer of property, 12,500 when 50,000 tons of ore of the value of £2 per ton are certified to be in sight, 12,500 when a further 25,000 tons are in sight, and the remaining 12,500 when a further 25,000 tons of such ore in all are in sight. Authorized capital is £100,000 in shares of £1. Head office: Wm. Gardner, Secretary, 45, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.

CHEMICAL GOLD MINING CO., OF ONTARIO.—Incorporated 1898. Authorized capital, $1,500,000, in shares of a par value of $1. Officers: Dr. J. Gustave Laviolette, President; R. W. Williams, Vice-President; John Morris, Secretary; Louis R. Baridon, Secretary. Head office: John Morris, Secretary, 126 St. James Street, Montreal. Mines office: C. A. Humphrey, Managing Director, Rat Portage, Ont. Owns and is developing mining locations J.O. 113, S. 294, J.O. 133, comprising 116 acres on Gordon Lake, Lake of the Woods, Ontario.

CHETICAMP GOLD MINING COMPANY, Ltd.—Authorized capital, $200,000, in shares of a par value of $1. Officers: S. M. Brookfield, President; James Harrison, Secretary; H. H. Harrison, Manager. Head office: 54 Barrington Street, Halifax, N.S. Mine office: Eastern Harbour, Cheticamp, C. B., J. L. J. Chipman, Mine Superintendent. Controls 423 gold mining areas at Faribault Brook, Cheticamp, Inverness County, Cape Breton.

CLIFF GOLD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY, Ltd.—Incorporated in British Columbia 1st August, 1899. Authorised capital, $1,000,000 in shares of par value of $1. Head office: Rossland, B.C.

COLERAINE MINING COMPANY, Ltd.—Incorporated 20th November, 1891. Authorized Capital, $120,000, in shares of a par value of $100. Directors: Hon. A. Desjardins, Sir L. Lacoste, W. E. Blumhart, T. Bienvenu, G. N. Ducharme. Head Office: G. N. Ducharme, General Manager, 7 Place d'Armes, Montreal. Mines Office: Black Lake, Que. Owns Blocks A and B of the Township of Coleraine, Province of Quebec, comprising some 5,000 acres, on which is found asbestos, chromite and other minerals. Portions of the company's lands are being worked for chromite under lease on royalty.

COLONIAL GOLD MINING COMPANY.—Mines Office: J. K. Pearson, Manager, Moose River, Caribou District, N.S. This company is exploit-

ing a number of gold areas at Moose River, Caribou District, Province of Nova Scotia. Equipped with 10 stamp battery, to be increased to 20, and a small mining plant.

COLONIAL MINES COMPANY OF ONTARIO, Ltd.—Incorporated 21st March, 1900. Authorized Capital, $750,000, in shares of $1.00. Head Office: Windsor, Ont. Directors: G. C. Wetherbe, A. J. Grosbeck, M. O'Connor, A. W. Glass, L. F. Grosbeck, all of Detroit, Mich.

COLUMBIA AND NORTH-WEST MINES DEVELOPMENT SYNDICATE, Ltd.—Registered 20th April, 1898. To acquire mining property in Canada. The authorized Capital is £10,000, in shares of £1. Head Office: A. Hennings, Secretary, Dunedin Honse, 2 Basinghall Avenue, London, E.C.

COLUMBIA AND NORTH-WEST TRUST COMPANY, Ltd.—Registered 9th June, 1898. To adopt an agreement with the Columbia and North-West Mines Development Syndicate, Limited, and to acquire, own and work gold and silver mines in Canada. Authorized Capital, £60,000, in shares of £1. Head Office: J. E. G. Hodath, 37 Cross St., Manchester, England.

COLUMBIA AND ONTARIO GOLD MINING CO., Ltd.—Incorporated 13th August, 1896. Authorized Capital, $750,000, in shares of a par value of $1.00. Officers: Jonathan White, President; J. Y. Cole, Vice-President; R. R. Gamey, Secretary-Treasurer; J. B. Miller, Manager. Mines Office: Waneta, B.C. Head Office: R. R. Gamey, Secretary-Treasurer, Gore Bay, Ont. Owns and is developing the Golden Lion mineral claim, near Waneta, British Columbia.

COMMONWEALTH MINING AND DEVELOPMENT CO., Ltd.—Incorporated 22nd February, 1897. Authorized Capital, $1,000,000, in shares of a par value of $1.00. Directors: J. M. Robinson, Jas. Boothe, W. J. Robinson, W. V. Davis. Head Office: J. M. Robinson, Peachland, B.C. Formed to acquire and work the Ogontz, the Glenside, Tom Thumb, Jessie, Vera, Alberta, Brandon, Brooklin, and Brantford mineral claims, on Lardeau Creek, Lardeau Mining District, Province of British Columbia.

CONSOLIDATED ALBERNI GOLD MINING CO., Limited.—Incorporated 1896. Authorized Capital, $500,000. Directors: J. Dunsmuir, B. H. John, H. Saunders, D. Oppenheimer, Thomas Dunn. Head Office: Victoria, B.C. Mines Office: Chas. Hayward, General Manager, Alberni, Vancouver Island, B.C. Owns and operates the "Alberni," "Warspite," "Victoria," and "Chicago" Mineral Claims at Alberni, Vancouver Island, Province of British Columbia. Being opened up. Equipped with 8 stamp battery.

CONSOLIDATED GOLDFIELDS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, Limited.—Registered 13th July, 1898, to enter into an agreement with the Financial and General Syndicate, Limited, and to acquire and work mining property in Canada. The company have acquired 38 claims in British Columbia and two in the Klondyke. Authorised Capital, £300,000, in shares of £1 each. Head Office: Broad Street House, New Broad Street, London, E.C.

COPPER CROWN MINING COMPANY.—Authorized Capital, $1,000,000, Officers: S. K. Page, Manager; G. B. Holden, Secretary, 373 Washington Street, Boston; F. B. Meech, Smelter Superintendent, Pictou, N.S. Directors: Frank Barndollar, Chas. H. Devinall, Sam K. Page, George B. Holden, H. B. Holden. Owns a copper smelting plant at Pictou, N.S., and is developing certain copper areas at Lansdowne, New Annan, and other portions of the Province of Nova Scotia.

COPPER KING MINING CO., Limited.—Authorized Capital, $150,000, in shares of a par value of $1.00. Directors: H. O. Walker, R. D. Robinson, H. L. Bingham, A. K. Keefer, H. C. Farnum. Mines Office: H. C. Farnum, Madoc, Ont. Owns and is developing three mineral properties comprising 450 acres in the townships of Madoc and Mayo, Hastings County, Ontario.

COPPER QUEEN, Limited.—Incorporated and Registered in British Columbia, 28th June, 1899. Authorized Capital, £10,000, in shares of £1. Head Office: 11 Ironmonger Lane, London, England. Canadian Office: Ymir, B.C. Formed to acquire and work certain mineral properties in West Kootenay, B.C.

CORONA MINING CO. OF ONTARIO, Limited.—Incorporated 13th January, 1899. Authorized Capital, $199,000, in shares of $1.00 each. Directors: F. Winthrop, Niagara, Ont., W. H. Wylie, Niagara, Ont., W. M. Lees, Brockville, Ont.

COTTONWOOD RIVER (B.C.) ALLUVIAL GOLD MINING CO., Ltd.—Registered 6th November, 1897, and is a reconstruction of a company of the same name. Authorized Capital, £80,000, in 65,000 ordinary shares of £1 each, and 15,000 10 per cent. preference shares of £1 each. Head Office: W. Cooper, Secretary, 9 King Street, Cheapside, London, E.C. The property held by the company comprises three alluvial mining leases containing about 240 acres, near the Cottonwood River, and on the Fraser River, British Columbia. Work proceeding.

CROWN WAREHOUSING CO., Limited.—Incorporated 1885. Authorized Capital, $50,000, in shares of $100. Paid up Capital, $33,000. Directors: C. Jenkins, President and Secretary; John D. Noble, Vice-President; Robert D. Noble. Head Office: Petrolia, Ont. This company operates

22 wells at Petrolia and 16 wells at Oil Springs, Ontario, producing about 375 barrels per month. Length of pipe lines 13½ miles. Receiving stations at Petrolia and Oil Springs, having a storing capacity of 50,000 barrels of underground tankage for holding crude oil.

CRYSTAL GOLD MINING COMPANY OF RATHBURN, Ltd.—Incorporated 1894. Authorized Capital, $1,000,000, in shares of $100. Directors: Hon. P. White, Pembroke, Ont.; Thos. Mackie, M.P., Pembroke, Ont.; James R. Klock, M.P., Klock's, Ont.; Robert Bowie, Brockville, Ont.; R. McConnell, Ottawa. Head Office: W. R. White, Secretary-Treasurer, Pembroke, Ont.; Rinaldo McConnell, Managing Director, Ottawa, Ont. Owns and operates a gold mining property at Wahnapitae, Province of Ontario. Small milling plant erected in spring of 1897. Work at present suspended.

DECCA MINING CO. OF ONTARIO, Limited.—Authorized Capital, $975,000; Treasury Shares, $275,000. Directors: W. F. Borland, C. C. Corneille, Bannell Sawyer, K. C. Campbell, Dr. C. S. Stroud. Head office: Bannell Sawyer, Secretary-Treasurer, Temple Building, Montreal. Mine office: Mine Centre, Ont. Owns and is developing Mining Location K 222, Seine River District, Ontario. Opened by two shafts. Mining plant includes 7-drill air compressor, etc.

DENSY MINING COMPANY, Ltd.—Registered in British Columbia, 30th May, 1899. Authorized Capital, £2,000, divided into 40 shares of £50 each. Head Office: 54 and 55 London Wall, London, England. Canadian Office: Vernon, B.C.; C. F. Costerton, Attorney. Formed to enter into and carry into effect, subject to the approval by the Company of the report to be furnished by Company's Mining Engineer, and either with or without modification, an agreement which has already been preparedand is expressed to be made between Thomas Pinchard Kempson of the one part, and the Company of the other part, a copy whereof has, for the purpose of identification, been signed by the subscribers to the Memorandum of Association of the Company.

DOMINION CONSOLIDATED MINES COMPANY, Ltd.—Incorporated under the Laws of British Columbia, 12th November, 1898. Authorized Capital, $500,000, in 2,000,000 shares of a par value of 25 cents. Directors: John R. Barber, M.P.P., Toronto, Ont.; W. J. Bickell, Toronto, Ont.; I. Oppenheimer, Vancouver, B.C.; Stephen Mangott, Fairview, B.C.; L. W. Shatford, Fairview, B.C.; A. E. Mason, Fairview, B.C.; John Love, Fairview, B.C.; Geo. H. Maurer, Fairview, B.C.; A. R. McGinnes, Toronto, Ont. Head Office: Fairview, B.C. Formed to acquire the "Dominion," "A.D.A.," "Fairview," "Black Hawk," "Flora," "Virginia," "Western Hill," and other claims, situate at Fairview, in the District of Yale, British Columbia. During 1899 work

was confined to the last three claims. There is now a shaft down about 100 feet, and a good deal of test sinking and drifting has been done, in all about 500 feet. A compressor plant for 6 drills is now on the ground, and is being erected; the necessary buildings have been put up; water rights have been obtained for water from the Okanagan Falls, and it is the intention to generate power to work the mine machinery. At present the vein is showing very strong, and average assays give about $7 in in gold. Work is being pushed on, and it is intended to sink to the 600-foot foot level and run drifts at every 100 feet.

DOMINION COPPER AND SMELTING CO.—Incorporated under the laws of West Virginia. Authorized Capital, $2,500,000, in shares of $10.00. Formed to acquire and work the Ascot and Johnson copper and sulphur mines, 3½ miles from Sherbrooke, Que. Head office: 66 Broadway, New York.

DUPONT GOLD MINING CO., Limited.—Incorporated 18th October, 1899. Authorized Capital, $1,000,000, in shares of $1.00. Alexander Lumsden, M.P.P., Ottawa, President; George P. Brophy, Ottawa, Vice-President; A. E. Fripp, Secretary-Treasurer, Ottawa. Directors: Thos. Raphael, Rev. Canon Hannington, G. B. Pattee, J. W. McRae, Charles King. Is developing a group of claims comprising about 300 acres, and situate on Boulder Creek, Fort Steele District, B.C.

EARTHQUAKE CONSOLIDATED GOLD MINING CO., Limited.—Chas. A. Parnell, President; Frank Sears, Secretary. Owns and is developing the Earthquake Group of Claims, situated on the east side of Kettle River, Brown's Camp, Grand Forks Mining Division of British Columbia.

EAST LE ROI MINING COMPANY, Limited.—Registered in British Columbia, 8th July, 1898. Authorized Capital, £500,000, in 500,000 shares of £1 each. Head office: 43 Lothbury, London England. Canadian office: Rossland, B.C. Formed to acquire from the British America Corporation, Limited, five mineral claims known as Golden Chariot, Great Western, Nickel Plate, Oreornogo, situate near Rossland, and the Golden Dawn, in the Kootenay District, B.C. The purchase consideration was £400,000, payable in fully paid shares.

EDEY GOLD MINING COMPANY OF OTTAWA, Limited.—Incorporated April 13th, 1899. Authorized Capital, $999,000, in shares of $1.00 each. Directors: M. C. Edey, Wm. McGillivray, Jas. Davidson, Geo. H. Rogers, R. W. Edey. Head office: M. C. Edey, Sec.-Treas., Ottawa, Ont. Owns and is developing the Sultana and Lyla claims, Michipicoten Mining District, Ontario.

EMPIRE MINING CO. OF MANITOU, Limited.—Incorporated 10th July, 1899. Authorized Capital, $850,000, in shares of $1.00. Directors:

Thomas McLaughlin, J. H. Hallett, J. Curry, W. J. Clark, all of Toronto, and John Sutherland, Ottawa, Ont.

ENNISKILLEN MINING COMPANY, Ltd.—Incorporated 12th August, 1899. Authorized capital, $480,000 in shares of $1. Directors: J. H. Johnston, G. W. Johnston, Thos. Johnston, all of Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario. Head office: Sault Ste. Marie.

ERIE MINING AND MILLING COMPANY, Ltd.—Authorized capital, $200,000, in shares of a par value of 25 cents. Directors: Henry P. Jackson, Marshall Jackson, Colin McArthur, John McNiven. Canadian office: John McNiven, Managing Director, Sandon, B.C. Formed to purchase the Erie and Minneapolis mineral claims, situate in the Slocan mining division of West Kootenay, British Columbia.

ERIE MOUNTAIN CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY, Ltd.—Registered in British Columbia 17th August, 1899. Authorized capital, $30,000, divided into 3,000,000 shares of 1 cent each. Canadian office: F. S. Mabee, Erie, B.C. Head office: Spokane, Wash.

EXCELSIOR GOLD MINES OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.—Registered in British Columbia 8th August, 1899. Authorized capital, £200,000 in 40,000 preference and 160,000 ordinary shares of £1. Canadian office: J. J. Fleutot, Manager, Kaslo, B.C. Formed to acquire and work the Joker and Derby mineral claims in the Ainsworth District, B.C. Head office: 58, Gracechurch, London, England.

EXCHEQUER GOLD MINING COMPANY, Ltd.—Incorporated in British Columbia, 23rd September, 1896. Authorized capital, $1,000,000, in shares of $1. Officers: John Flett, President; A. H. Kelly, Vice-President and Manager; James Watt, Treasurer; J. C. Drewry, Secretary. Mine office: A. Hart Kelly, Manager, Nelson, B.C. Eastern office: James Watt, 64, Yonge Street, Toronto, Ont. Owns and is developing the Exchequer mineral claim, on Toad Mountain, near Nelson, British Columbia.

FERN GOLD MINING AND MILLING COMPANY, Ltd.—Incorporated in British Columbia, 1897. Authorized capital, $200,000 in 800,000 shares of 25 cents; 750,000 shares ($187,500) have been issued and are fully paid. The first accounts, made up to 31st March, 1898, and submitted on 20th May, 1898, showed a balance of $471, carried to credit of profit and loss account. Head office: C. C. Bennett, Secretary, 538 Hastings Street, Vancouver. Owns the Fern mine, Hall's Siding, near Nelson, B.C.

FOGLE OIL AND GAS COMPANY.—Licensed under the laws of Ontario, 16th September, 1899, and incorporated under the laws of Indiana, to operate and drill oil-wells in Ontario. Joseph A. Jackson, Petrolia, Ont., Attorney for the Company.

FRASER RIVER CONSOLIDATED GOLD, Ltd.—Registered 1897. Authorized Capital, £150,000, in shares of £1. Head Office: W. H. Parker, Secretary, 65 New Broad Street, London, E.C. Formed to acquire and work certain leases extending about 30 miles on the Fraser River, British Columbia. The property extends from Hill's Bar to a point about half a mile below Ruby Creek station, and the purchase consideration, fixed by the British Columbia Venture Syndicate, Limited, the vendors and promoters, was £100,000, payable £6,000 in cash, £24,000 in cash or fully paid shares, at the option of the directors, and £70,000 in fully paid shares.

GIBSON MINING AND MILLING COMPANY, Ltd.—Registered in British Columbia, 12th September, 1898. Authorized Capital, $650,000, in shares of $1. Officers: E. W. Talbot, Spokane, Wash., President; F. E. Lowery, Spokane, Wash., Vice-President; Charles Scheel, Kaslo, B.C., Treasurer. Head Office: Spokane, Wash. Canadian Office: Kaslo, B.C. Owns and operates the Gibson and Palouse mineral claims, located on the South Fork of the Kaslo River, about 11 miles from the town of Kaslo, Slocan district, Province of British Columbia. Development, at last report, was by several open cuts on surface and a cross-cut tunnel being run to tap all three leads.

GLASS REEF GOLD MINING COMPANY, OF LAKE MANITOU, Ltd.—Incorporated 21st October, 1899. Authorized Capital, $750,000, in shares of 50 cents each. Head Office: Wabigoon, Ont. Directors: G. W. Glass, Wabigoon, Ont.; A. P. Buchanan and E. H. James, of St. Thomas, Dakota, U.S.

GOLD BUG MINING COMPANY, Ltd.—Incorporated March 16th, 1899. Authorized Capital, $1,200,000, in shares of $1 each. Officers: W. J. Keating, President; Hugh Steele, Vice-President; Carroll Corson, Secretary and Treasurer. Head Office: Keystone Block, West Superior, Wis. Canadian Office: Mine Centre, Ont. Owns and is developing Mining Location 660 P., comprising 80 acres, known as the Alice A. mine, Seine River District, Ont.

GOLD BULLION MINING COMPANY OF ONTARIO, Ltd.—Incorporated 28th June, 1899. Authorized Capital, $750,000, in shares of $1 each. Directors: J. E. Curtis, Chas. Rupp, E. F. Esperandieu, all of Buffalo, N.Y. Head Office: Fort Erie, Ont.

GOLD COIN MINING COMPANY OF ONTARIO, Ltd.—Incorporated 31st August, 1899. Authorized Capital, $500,000 in shares of 25 cents. Directors: W. J. Elliott, Toronto; W. A. Preston and L. B. Cleave, Mine Centre, Ont. Head Office: Mine Centre, Ont.

GOLD EAGLE MINING COMPANY, Ltd.—Incorporated under the laws of West Virginia with an authorised capital of $1,000,000, in shares of a

par value of $1. Officers: E. B. Baxter, President; S. K. Page, Vice-President; G. B. Holden, Treasurer; and H. B. Holden, Secretary; Canadian Office: Pictou, N.S. Owns and is developing a large block of gold areas at or near Mill Village and Charleson, Queen's County, Province of Nova Scotia. Mines Office: C M. Crowe, Mine Supt., Mill Village, Queen's County, N.S.

GOLDEN AND FORT STEELE DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, Limited.—Incorporated 8th April, 1897. Authorized Capital, $750,000, in shares of a par value of $1.00. Head Office: George S. McCarter, Secretary, Golden, B.C. Owns and is developing a mineral property in the East Kootenay District of British Columbia.

GOLDEN BRITISH COLUMBIA EXPLORATION, Limited.—Registered 1st April, 1898, and is a reconstruction of the Golden British Columbia, Limited. Authorized Capital, £60,000, in shares of £1. Directors: Rt. Hon. Lord Ribblesdale, A. C. Mitchell Innes, E. Taylor, John Taylor, M. & C. E., Sir George Warrender, Bart. Head Office: F. H. Williams, Secretary, 5 Queen St. Place, London, E.C. Owns and is developing certain mineral properties in the District of East Kootenay, British Columbia.

GOLDEN CROWN MINING COMPANY OF ONTARIO, Limited.—Incorporated under the laws of Ontario. Authorized Capital, $950,000, in shares of a par value of $1.00. Officers: J. S. Buchan, Q.C., Montreal, President; R. R. Samuel, Montreal, Vice-President; Bannell Sawyer, Montreal, Sec.-Treas. Head Office: Montreal. Has acquired 110 miles of gold dredging leases on the Stewart River, Yukon District, N.W.T.

GOLD LEAF MINING COMPANY OF ONTARIO, Limited.—Incorporated 19th April, 1899. Authorized Capital, $900,000, in shares of $1.00. Directors: Hon. Dr. F. W. Borden, Hon. Senator Clemow, P. Clark, all of Ottawa, Ont.; Dennis Ryan, St. Paul, Minn.; T. A. Darby, Wilmington, N.C.; A. C. Denniston, Philadelphia, Penn; M. J. O'Brien, Renfrew, Ont.; Jas. B. O'Brian, Toronto, Ont.; A. T. Mohr, Buffalo, N.Y. Head Office: 32 Ontario Chambers, Ottawa, Ont. Formed to carry on in all its branches the operations of a mining, milling, reduction and development company.

GOLD PANNER MINING COMPANY OF ONTARIO, Limited.—Incorporated 19th July, 1899. Authorized Capital, $999,999, in shares of $1.00. Directors: Morrison Kyle, G. A. Kobold, C. W. Chadwick, W. A. McLeod, J. A. Partington, all of Rat Portage.

GOODENOUGH MINES, Limited.—Incorporated 2nd March, 1897. Authorized Capital, $800,000, in shares of $1.00. Directors: J. A. Whittier, President and Manager; J. W. Moore, Secretary-Treasurer; C. A. Stoess,

A. W. Goodenough, J. M. Martin. Head Office, Kaslo, B.C. Formed to acquire and work the "Goodenough" mineral claim, situate in the Slocan Mining Division of West Kootenay District, B.C. Being opened up. Smelter returns for carload lots giving from 277 to 507 ounces of silver per ton, and 48 to 67 per cent. lead for galena ore, and 168.5 to 322.5 ounces silver per ton, and 2 to 34 per cent. lead for carbonate ores, while one lot of 6½ tons assayed 768 ounces silver per ton, and 64.1 per cent. lead. 1,500 feet of tunnelling.

GOLD WINNER MINING COMPANY OF ONTARIO, Limited.—Incorporated 13th Dec., 1899. Authorized Capital, $1,000,000, in shares of $1.00 each. Directors: N. J. Upham, J. D. Stryker, W. M. Prindle, W. D. Edson, B. E. Wells, H. M. Bradley, E. S. Upham, all of Duluth, Minn.

GRAND CALUMET MINING COMPANY OF OTTAWA, Limited.—Incorporated 1897. Authorized Capital, $700,000, in shares of $5.00. Officers: W. J. Poupore, M.P., President; P. W. Resseman, Vice-President; E. S. Leetham, Secretary; Leopold Meyer, Mining Engineer. Directors: R. C. Van der Meulen, W. J. Poupore, E. S. Leetham, Leopold Meyer, P. W. Resseman, R. McRitchie. Head Office: C. E. Turner, 48 Sparks St., Ottawa. Mines Office: Bryson, Que. Formed to carry on mining on the Grand Calumet Island, Pontiac County, Province of Quebec. The company has purchased the west halves of Lots 9 and 10, and Lots 11 and 12 in the Fourth Range, and has secured favorable options on some 2,000 acres of adjacent lands. In 1899 it also acquired the Zenith zinc mine at Rossport, on Lake Superior, Ont., from which shipments are being made.

GRAND RIVER PLASTER COMPANY.—Authorized Capital, $50,000, divided into shares of a value of $100 each, the whole of which have been subscribed and fully paid. Marian S. Ackerman, Secretary, 67 William Street, New York. Canadian Office: Cayuga, Haldimand Co., Ont. This company controls the gypsum underlying 300 acres of land known as the Huff Tract, and 116 acres known as the Jones Tract, at North Cayuga, in the County of Haldimand, Ont., upon which are situated the Merritt and Glenny gypsum quarries. The former has been worked for a period of forty-five years, and the latter some twelve years. Average yearly output, 500 tons. The company also manufactures calcined plaster, white and grey land plasters, etc.

GRANITE CONSOLIDATED MINING & MILLING CO., Limited — Authorized Capital, $700,000, in shares of a par value of $1.00. Officers: Peter Larson, President; J. D. Porter, Vice-President; H. E. Porter, Manager. Head Office: Mr. Wakefield (Messrs. Wakefield & Forest), Spokane, Wash. Canadian Office: H. E. Porter, Kaslo, B.C. Owns

and is developing the Granite, Gray Eagle, and Little Diamond mineral claims on the South Fork of Kaslo River, 4½ miles from K. and S. Railway and nine miles from the town of Kaslo, Province of British Columbia.

GREAT LAKES COPPER COMPANY.—Incorporated under the laws of Ontario, 5th October, 1899. Authorized Capital, $3,000,000, in shares of a par value of $5.00. Officers: John McKinley, President; Horace Williston, Secretary; R. H. Bickford, Treasurer. Head Office: 60 State Street, Boston. Mines Office: C. M. Boss, Manager, Sudbury, Ont. Owns and is developing an extensive mineral property in the Sudbury District, Ontario, comprising 3,318 acres in Davis Township, 640 acres in Blezard Township, and 1,318 acres in the Township of Trill.

GREENWOOD WAR EAGLE COPPER GOLD MINING CO., Ltd.—Authorized Capital, $1,500,000, in shares of $1. Officers: F. P. Buck, Sherbrooke, President; C. H. Fletcher, Sherbrooke, Que., Vice-President; C. A. French, Sherbrooke, Que., Secretary-Treasurer. Owns and is developing the War Eagle mineral claim, Greenwood Camp, Kettle River Division of Yale, British Columbia.

GRESHAM GOLD EXPLORING SYNDICATE, Ltd.—Registered in British Columbia, 14th January, 1897, and registered in England, 12th October, 1894. The Authorized Capital is £50,000, in shares of £1 each; 49,500 shares have been issued, 5,025 shares being fully paid, and 44,475 having 15s. per share called up. The capital was originally £1,500, but was increased to its present amount in July, 1895, when 48,500 shares were offered for public subscription. Head Office: 13 and 14 Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. Canadian Office: Henry G. Barton, Agent, Nelson, B.C. Owns, in addition to properties in Western Australia, certain mineral claims in the Slocan district, British Columbia.

GRIMSBY GOLD MINING COMPANY, Ltd.—Incorporated under the laws of Ontario, January 8th, 1897. Authorized capital, $200,000, in shares of $1 each. Head Office: F. Shaw Baker, Secretary, Grimsby, Ont. Owns and is developing ten mineral claims as follows: 3 located in Van Horne township, 2 on Eagle Lake, and 5 in the Lake of the Woods, Province of Ontario. Development so far confined to the property in Van Horne township.

GUELPH MINING AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, Ltd.—Incorporated 13th September, 1899. Authorized Capital, $999,000 in shares of $1. Directors—Geo. Sleeman, W. J. Armstrong, D. McLeod, J. A. McHardy, J. C. Keleher, S. Law, R. Dowrie, all of Guelph.

GUFFEY JENNINGS GOLD MINING COMPANY, Ltd.—Mines Office: H. Guffey, Manager, Caribou, N.S. This company owns and is develop-

ing the Lake Lode Gold Mine, Caribou district, Province of Nova Scotia. Equipped with a ten stamp battery (to be increased) and a suitable mining plant. At date of report a vertical shaft was being sunk to meet the old workings. This shaft is down over 400 feet.

GUINEA GOLD AND COPPER MINING COMPANY, OF TORONTO, Ltd.—Incorporated 28th June, 1899. Authorized capital, $999,000, in shares of $1. Directors: T. Davies, Dr. R. A. Pyne, Dr. J. E. Forfar, Dr. H. W. Aikins, R. W. Doan, S. R. Wickett, all of Toronto.

GUYSBOROUGH GOLD MINING COMPANY, Ltd.—Registered in London, 26th July, 1898, to carry into effect an agreement dated 3rd August, 1898, with the General Commercial Syndicate, Limited, for the acquisition of certain gold areas, situate at Wine Harbour, Guysborough, Nova Scotia. The purchase consideration was £30,000 payable in fully paid shares. The authorised capital is £40,000 in 40,000 shares of £1 each. Head Office: Wm. Haselden, Secretary, 41 North John Street, Liverpool, England. Mines Office: Wine Harbour, Guysborough, N.S. The gold yield in 1899 as reported to the Mines Department was:—983 oz., 29 dwt., 12 grs. from 1,420 tons rock milled.

HAMILTON IRON MINING COMPANY, Ltd.—Incorporated 12th May, 1897. Authorised Capital, $90,000. Directors: John Milne, A. E. Carpenter, Wm. Southam, Henry New. Head Office: A. W. Peene, Secretary, Cor. James and Main Streets, Hamilton, Ont. Mines at Eldorado, Calabogie District, Algoma Mills, and near Kingston, Ont.

HARTFORD GOLD MINING AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, Ltd.—Incorporated 13th December, 1899. Authorized Capital, $300,000 in shares of $1 each. Directors: E. T. Main, C. H. Hunting, F. M. Warren, B. Hills, W. H. Pomeroy, W. I. Morse, T. H. Goodrich, E. L. Austin, C. P. Gladding, B. L. Thorne, all of Hartford, Conn.

HEAD LIGHT GOLD MINING AND EXPLORATION COMPANY OF ONTARIO, Ltd.—Incorporated under the laws of Ontario. Authorized Capital, $1,000,000, in shares of a par value of $1. Officers: J. P. Rossman, President; Geo. V. Burgess, Vice-President; J. C. Donnelly, Secretary and Treasurer. Directors: J. P. Rossman, Duluth, Minn; J. C. Donnelly, West Superior, Wis.; John McAlpine, Chippawa Falls, Wis.; George V. Burgess, Duluth, Minn.; Geo. H. Claypool, Duluth, Minn. Branch Office: Duluth, Minn. Canadian Office: Mine Centre, Ont. Owns and is developing mining location E. 237, known as the Swede Boy claim, and situated on Turtle Lake, Seine River District, Ontario.

HEAD LIGHT MINING AND MILLING COMPANY, Ltd.—Incorporated under the laws of the State of Washington. Authorized Capital,

$100,000, in 1,000,000 shares of a par value of 10 cents. Officers: J. F. Cameron, President; D. Holzman, Vice-President; A. G. Hanauer, Secretary-Treasurer. Head Office: A. G. Hanauer, Secretary-Treasurer, 519 The Rookery, Spokane, Wash. Owns and is developing the Head Light, Well Met and Diamond Fraction mineral clalms, situated on Sullivan Hill, Fort Steele District, East Kootenay, British Columbia.

HIAWATHE GOLD MINING AND MILLING CO. OF ONTARIO, Ltd.—Incorporated 1897. Authorized Capital, $500,000. Directors: H. E. Kyle, F. McPhillips, D. O. Cameron, W. A. Harvey, James Hammond. Head Office: F. McPhillips, Secretary, 1 Toronto Street, Toronto, Ont. Mines Office: W. A. Harvey, Hiawathe Mine, Saw Bill Lake, Ontario. Owns and operates location 336X, containing about 80 acres. Situate about one mile N.W. of the south end of Moose Lake, an expansion of Seine River, and forty miles from Bonheur station on the Canadian Pacific Railway. Four veins are reported on the property, varying in size from 3 to 6 feet on surface. Opened by 3 shafts. Being equipped with a suitable mining plant.

HOEPFNER REFINING COMPANY, Ltd.—Incorporated under the laws of Ontario, 1899. Authorized Capital, $600,000, in shares of $100.00. Directors: Dr. Carl Hoepfner, J. V. Tutzel, H. R. Leyden, A. T. Wood, John Moodie, Hon. J. M. Gibson, John Paterson. Head Office: Hamilton, Ont, Formed to carry on the business of refiners of nickel, zinc, lead and other ores and metals in Ontario.

HOMESTAKE MINES, Ltd.—Incorporated in British Columbia, 17th August,, 1898. Authorized Capital, $1,000,000, in shares of a par value of $1. Canadian Office: Rossland, B.C. Formed to purchase or acquire by amalgamation or otherwise, all of the assets, rights, privileges and franchises of the Rossland Homestake Gold Mining Company, Limited), and to purchase or acquire the interests or shares of any or all of the shareholders of the Rossland Homestake Gold Mining Company, (Limited). At 31st December, 1899, development of the Homestake Mine comprised:—Main shaft, 110 ft.; drifts, 630 ft.; crosscuts, 29 ft.

HORNBLENDE GOLD MINING COMPANY OF ONTARIO, Ltd.—Incorporated under the Companies' Act and the Ontario Mining Companies Incorporation Act. Authorized Capital, $900 000, in 900,000 shares of $1.00 each. Directors: N. Merritt, Toronto, President; H. A. Drummond, Toronto, 1st Vice-President; Hon. A. R. Angers, P.C., Q.C, Montreal, 2nd Vice-President; E. T. Bartlett, Montreal, Managing Director and Secretary; Lieut -Col. W. Ingersoll Merritt, London, England; Chas. A. Duclos, Montreal; A. W. Crosby, Toronto; Randolph MacDonald, Toronto; Hubert A. Donovan, Toronto. Head Office: E. T. Bartlett, Managing Director, Standard Chambers, 151 St. James St.,

Montreal. Owns and is developing the Eureka, Kiss-Me-Quick, Martin, Ida, Eagle and Grover mineral claims, on Wa Wa Lake, Michipicoten District, Ontario.

IMPERIAL COPPER CO., OF PARRY SOUND, Ltd.—Incorporated 26th July, 1899. Authorized Capital, $5,000,000, in shares of $1.00 each. Directors: F. Johnson, Robt. Forbes, Chas. Miller, all of Saint Paul, Minnesota; J. F. McLaughlin and M. D. Boyd, of Toronto, Ont.

ISLAND FALLS MINES COMPANY, Ltd.—Incorporated 12th July, 1899. Authorized capital $1,500,000 in shares of $1. Directors: John H. Hill, A. Guerard, G. H. Hillyer, G. McLaurin, L. Armstrong, all of Arthur.

JACK LAKE GOLD MINING COMPANY.—Incorporated 7th February, 1900. Authorized capital, $100,000 in shares of $1. Directors: E. Rust, New York; G. W. Weadock and J. S. Steele, Saginaw, Mich.

JEWEL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, Ltd.—Organized 1898, and registered in British Columbia 19th October, 1898. Authorized Capital, £6,000 in shares of a par value of £1. Directors: W. H. Tyser Sir Bartle Frere, Bart., W. W. Slater, Gilbert Mahon. Head Office: 15 Philpot Lane, London, E.C. Canadian Office: Gilbert Mahon, Greenwood, B.C. This company is developing the Jewel group of claims, Long Lake Camp, Kettle River Mining Division of British Columbia, comprising the Jewel, Gold Drop, Imperial Fraction, Massachusetts, and Denero Grande. The work has been practically all done on the Jewel claim, where a quartz fissure vein has been developed and shown to average about 4 feet in width. The strike of this vein is approximately north, varying 10° to east or west, and dipping to east at an angle varying from 45° to 60°. The mineralization of the quartz gangue consists of iron pyrites, with smaller quantities of galena and zinc blende, and carries values in gold. The ore, as mined, will have an assay value of somewhere about $10 per ton, although assays are reported as high as $70 in gold and $12 in silver per ton. The main shaft follows the vein down for a distance of 234 feet, at an angle of from 40 to 45 degrees. From the bottom of this shaft levels run to the north and south, the vein maintaining its width for about 100 feet on either side of the shaft. In the 120-foot level, drifts have been run to north and south. The south drift had been run for some 150 feet, and, at about 100 feet in, was connected with the 234-foot level by an incline, from the upper end of which a raise had been made for some 40 feet above the level. It is along this incline that the highest assays were obtained. The north 120 foot level had been run for some 140 feet, and had a short raise and a cross-cut at the inner end. The roll mentioned as occurring in the 234-foot level is also noted in the 120-foot level, but is not so abrupt. It appears to have

a south-east axis, and seems likely to disappear before reaching a lower level. At the 50-foot level, a drift runs to the south for some 40 feet and one to the north for about 25 feet. To sum up, the development consists of the 234-foot shaft already mentioned, some 600 to 700 feet of drifts and cross-cuts, and some 150 to 200 feet of raises and winzes. The machinery and plant are good and sufficient for the property in its development stage.

KALEVALA GOLD MINING COMPANY, Ltd.—Incorporated 27th December, 1899. Authorized Capital, $1,000,000, in shares of $1.00 each. Head Office: Mine Centre, Ont. Directors: J. A. Keys, A. H. W. Eckstein, J. H. Bennett, A. Gibson, all of Duluth, Minn.; and R. W. Seelye, Mine Centre, Ont.; W. N. Hutchinson, Duluth, Minn.

KELLEY CREEK GOLD MINING AND MILLING COMPANY, Ltd.—Incorporated in British Columbia, 12th November, 1896. Authorized Capital, $1,000,000, in shares of a par value of $1.00. Directors: Wm. Lount, Q.C., Toronto, President; C. H. Waterous, Brantford, Vice-President; John R. Barber, Georgetown, Ont.; H. J. Finkle, Woodstock, Ont.; J. H. McKeggie, Barrie, Ont.; C. S. Douglas, Vancouver, B.C.; W. Hanson Boorne, ; F. McPhillips, Toronto. Head Office: Frank McPhillips, Secretary, Toronto Street, Toronto, Ont. Owns and is developing three mineral claims, comprising 63 acres, located on Kelley Creek, Lillooet District, British Columbia. Equipped with 10 stamp battery and other plant.

KING MINING COMPANY, Ltd.—Re-incorporated and Registered in British Columbia, 20th September, 1898. Authorized Capital, $2,000,000, in shares of a par value of $1.00. Registered Office: Rossland, B.C. Formed to acquire and operate mineral claims situate in the Province of British Columbia, and particularly to buy the "Oro de Noro," in Summit Camp, in Grand Forks Mining Division, and "Eastern King" and "Western King," in Trail Creek Mining Division.

KLONDYKE AND N. W. TERRITORIES EXPLORATION COMPANY, Ltd.—Registered 29th July, 1897. Authorized Capital, £60,000, in 120,000 shares of 10s. each; 80,007 shares (£40,003 10s.) have been issued and are fully paid. Head Office: F. G. Stevenson, Secretary, 57-58 Broad Street Avenue, London, E.C. Formed to carry on in British Columbia or elsewhere, the business of an exploration, mining and finance company. The company has acquired from the Properties Acquisition Syndicate, Limited, four claims of 52 acres each, situate 15 miles from Hot Springs, Yale, British Columbia. The purchase consideration was £40,000, payable £5,000 in cash, and £35,000 in 70,000 fully paid shares.

KLONDYKE BONANZA, Ltd.—Registered 24th December, 1897. Authorized Capital, £150,000, in 150,000 shares of £1; in January, 1898, 114,000 shares were offered for public subscription. Head Office: Percy H. Sainsbury, Secretary, Worcester House, Walbrook, London, E.C. Formed to purchase 10 mining claims, 7½ situate on Bonanza Creek, about three miles from Dawson City, and 2½ on Last Chance Creek, about a mile above the junction with Hunker Creek. The purchase consideration was £100,000, payable £20,000 in cash and £80,000 partly in cash and partly in shares.

KLONDYKE CASSIAR MINERS AND TRADERS, Ltd.—Registered 25th February, 1898. Authorized Capital, £125,000, in 125,000 shares of £1 each; in February, 1898, 92,000 shares were offered for public subscription. Head Office: E. B. Robbins, Secretary, 225-6 Winchester House, London, E.C. Formed to acquire three claims numbered 36, 37, 39, situated on Boulder Creek, about 20 miles from Dawson City, N.W.T. The purchase consideration was £60,000, payable £27,000 in cash and £33,000 in fully paid shares.

KLONDYKE HYDRAULIC, Limited —Head Office: E. A. Foster, Secretary, 9 Great St. Helens, London, E.C. This company was registered on the 9th February, 1898, to acquire and work three placer claims of 20 acres each, located on Bonanza Creek, Yukon, N.W.T., and named Willow No. I, II, III, respectively. The purchase consideration was £256,000, payable £6,000 in cash, and £250,000 in fully paid ordinary shares. The Authorized Capital is £310,000, in 60,000 preference shares of £1 each, and 250,000 ordinary shares of £1.

KLONDYKE MINING, TRADING AND TRANSPORT CORPORATION, Limited. Head Office: W. A. Stearns, Secretary, 23 Leadenhall Street, London, E.C. Registered 28th July, 1897, to carry on exploration, mining, banking, trading and transport operations, in the Yukon Territory. By an agreement dated 27th July, 1897, between George Arthur Strickland and Gustavus William Basford, as trustee for the company, certain mining claims and interests were acquired. The company works in conjunction with the New Gold Fields of British Columbia, Limited. The Authorized Capital is £250,000, in shares of £1; 71,045 shares have been issued and are fully paid. In July, 1897, 200,000 shares were offered for public subscription by the New Gold Fields of British Columbia, Limited.

KLONDYKE PARENT PIONEER CORPORATION, Limited.—Head Office: J. F. Taylor, Secretary, Moorgate Station Chambers, London, E.C. This company was registered on the 14th January, 1898, to acquire one-half interest in mineral claim No. 14, Bear Creek, Klondyke District, Yukon, N.W.T.; half in claim No. 22, Hunker Creek; claim No.

4, on Chief, or Isaac Gulch; placer gold and platinum properties at Tulameen, Eagle Creek, Hines Creek, British Columbia, and about 5,000 acres of coal lands, and 1,000 acres of oil lands in Alaska. The Authorized Capital is £125,000, in 125,000 shares of £1; all of the shares have been issued and are fully paid.

KLONDYKE PROSPECTORS AND FINANCIERS, Limited.—Registered 18th August, 1897. Authorized Capital, £30,000, in 30,000 shares of £1 each. In December, 1897, 20,000 shares were offered for public subscription. Head Office: Lancelot Simpson, Secretary, St. Swithin's House, 10 St. Swithin's Lane, London, E.C. Formed to select and purchase mineral properties, townsites, etc., with the object of re-selling to other companies. The company acquired options to purchase the following: The sole right for the extraction of gold for twenty years from a length of five miles on the Fraser River, British Columbia; property on the North and South Forks of the Quesnelle River, consisting of five alluvial gold claims of 160 acres each, three claims of 50 acres each, and 10 miles of the bed of the River (North Fork) Quesnelle, and water rights for 7,000 miner's inches of water to be taken from the falls below Cariboo Lake; five Government leases for the extraction of gold for a term of twenty years, each concerning an area of 2½ miles in length by ¼ mile in width, containing about 400 acres of the Beaver Lake Valley, Cariboo, etc. The purchase consideration for the options was £10,000, payable in fully paid shares.

KOBOLD GOLD MINING CO. OF OTTAWA, Limited.—Incorporated 1897. Authorized Capital, $500,000, in shares of $1.00 each. Officers: Robert H. Preston, ex-M.P.P, Ottawa, President; Alex. Bannerman, Ottawa, Vice-President; George H. Rogers, Ottawa, Treasurer; George L. Blatch, Ottawa, Secretary. Head Office: 27 Sparks Chambers, 193 Sparks Street, Ottawa, Ontario. This company has acquired and is developing mining location Lot No. 15, in the 5th Concession of the Township of Jaffray, in the Rainy River District, in the Province of Ontario, Canada, covering in all an area of fifty-five acres.

KOOTENAY AND COLUMBIA PROSPECTING AND MINING CO., Ltd.—Incorporated 1892. Authorized Capital, $40,000, in shares of $100. Directors: G. P. Brophy, C.E., Ottawa, Ont.; W. A. Allan, Ottawa; S. H. Fleming, Ottawa; Hector McRae, Rossland; J. W. McRae, Ottawa. Head Office: Victoria Chambers, Ottawa, Ont. Owns fourteen mineral claims in the West Kootenay District, Province of British Columbia, as follows: (1) *Toad Mountain group:* Comprising the "Buckingham," "Silver Tip," and "Valley of Achor" claims, situate nine miles from the town of Nelson. (2) *Kaslo group:* Comprising the "Wellington," "Ottawa," and "Bolderwood," situate twelve miles from the settlement of

New Denver; and (3) the *Johnstone Creek group:* Situate about fifteen miles west of the village of Kaslo, and comprising the "Stanley," "Nip and Tuck," "Morning Glory," "Hidden Treasure," and "Evening Star" claims. The mineral is mainly argentiferous galena.

KOOTENAY DISTRICT GOLD EXPLORATION SYNDICATE, Limited.—Head Office: E. Wakefield, Secretary, 34 Great St. Helens, London, E.C. This company was registered on the 2nd June, 1897, to carry on exploring and mining operations in the Kootenay District of British Columbia. The company has acquired from the Perth Syndicate, Limited, two claims known as the Pearl and Elkhorn, situated on Perry Creek, British Columbia, the purchase consideration being £4,500, payable £2,500 in cash and £2,000 in 200 fully paid shares. The Authorized Capital is £15,000, in 1,500 shares of £10 each; 642 shares (£6,420) have been issued and are fully paid.

KOOTENAY GOLD FIELDS SYNDICATE, Limited.—Head Office: John Smith and Herbert Mayo, Joint Secretaries, 39 Lombard Street, London, E C. Canadian Office: Rossland, B.C. This Syndicate was registered on the 17th March, 1896, to carry on the business of an exploring, prospecting, mining and trading company in British Columbia. The Syndicate has acquired a controlling interest in the Victory and Triumph properties in British Columbia, 85 acres in extent, which are being developed by the Victory and Triumph Mines Development Syndicate, Limited. The Authorized Capital is £20,000, in 20,000 shares of £1; 10,000 shares have been issued, and 17s. per share has been called up. The first accounts, made up to the 31st August, 1897, and submitted on 18th November, 1897, showed a balance of £2,769 17s. 5d. to debit of profit and loss account, and to 31st August, 1898, a loss of £1,163 6s. 6d. on the year, making £3,933 3s. 11d. to debit of profit and loss.

KOOTENAY (PERRY CREEK) GOLD MINES, Limited.—Registered 8th February, 1899, to adopt an agreement with the Financial Guarantee Syndicate, Limited, for the acquisition of certain mines in British Columbia. Authorized Capital, £60,000, in shares of £1. Head Office: 230 Dashwood House, New Broad Street, London, E.C.

LADY MARION MINING AND DEVELOPMENT CO. OF MANITOBA, Limited.—Incorporated under the laws of Manitoba. Authorized Capital, $200,000, in shares of $1.00. Officers: Hon. Hugh J. Macdonald, President; Dr. R. J. Blanchard, Vice-President; W. D. Pettigrew, Sec.-Treas. Head Office: W. D. Pettigrew, Secretary, Winnipeg, Man. Owns and is developing the Lady Marion Gold claim, situate one mile west of Tache Station, C.P.R., Ontario.

LAKE HURON COPPER SYNDICATE, Limited.—Registered 19th Sept., 1898, to carry on mining in Ontario and elsewhere in Canada. Authorized Capital, £10,000, in shares of £1. Head Office: J. George Smallbone, 31 Palmerston Buildings, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.

LAKE MANITOWICK GOLD MINING AND DEVELOPMENT CO., Limited.—Incorporated 1898. Authorized Capital, $999,998, in shares of $1.00 each. Directors: Dr. A. Stewart, Palmerston, Ont., President; A. Hess, D. Forsyth, D. W. Dulmage, S. Schneider, all of Palmerston, Ont. Head Office: Geo. F. Downes, Sec.-Treasurer, Palmerston, Ont. Owns and is developing five mineral claims, each comprising 22½ acres, Michipicoten Mining Division of Ontario.

LAKESIDE GOLD MINING COMPANY OF RAT PORTAGE, Ltd.—Incorporated in Ontario, 6th January, 1897. Authorized Capital, $750,000, in shares of $1 each. Directors: F. W. Drewry, President; G. F. Bryan, Vice-President; H. S Crotty, Secretary-Treasurer; A. M. Hall-Dare, David Wilson, John C. McNab, H. H. Beck, T. R. Deacon, E. A. Holmes. Head Office: H. S. Crotty, Secretary, 515 Main St., Winnipeg, Man. Mine Office: Rat Portage, Ont. Owns and is developing four mining locations, comprising an area of 338 acres, in the Rainy River and Lake of the Woods District, Ontatio. Among the properties held by the company are the following: G 120, 162 acres adjoining the Olive mine, Seine River, S 113, 54 acres on War Eagle Lake; A D 463, 84 acres, adjoining A D 69, 40 acres, New Klondyke. All being fully paid up and patent applied for with the exception of A D 69, which is held under lease. Snowbird, 54 acres, in Rossland, B.C., held under location purchase. There is still $300 to be expended upon this property before Crown grants can be applied for.

LAMBTON OIL CO., Limited.—Incorporated January 13, 1899. Authorized Capital, $20,000, in shares of $100.00 each. Directors: Geo. Knight, Sarnia, Ont.; T. Carrick, Sarnia, Ont.; R. E. Moss, Port Huron, Mich.; Wm. Sproule, Plympton, Ont.; S. W. Trusler, Plympton, Ont. Head Office: Sarnia, Ont.

LEO (BRITISH COLUMBIA) MINING CO.—Authorized Capital, $1,250,000, in shares of $1.00. Directors: John Moran, Alfred McMillan, Edwin H. Bell, Bernard C. Murray, C. O. Lalonde. Head Office: Wm. Tomlinson, Secretary, Rossland, B.C. Owns and is developing the Leo group, comprising seven claims, situate 3½ miles from Hall's Siding, on the Nelson and Fort Sheppard Railway, Nelson District, B.C.

LEO MINING AND DEVELOPING CO., Limited.—Incorporated 16th April, 1900. Authorized Capital, $5 000,000, in shares of $1.00. Head Office: Toronto, Ont. Directors: A. S. Hardy, Toronto; R. Begg, New York; H. S. Cates, New York; W. T. Niswanger, New York, Julius Hirshfield, New York.

LERWICK GOLD MINING CO., Limited.—Incorporated in British Columbia, 8th March, 1897. Authorized Capital, $1,500,000, in shares of a par value of $1.00. Officers: O. D. Casselman, Chesterville, Ont., President; J. L. Whitney, Rossland, B.C., Vice-President; Dane S. Dunlop, Rossland, B.C., Secretary; Leo H. Schmidt, Rossland, B.C., Treasurer; Hugh J. McGlynn, Rossland, B.C., General Manager. Head Office: Rossland, B.C. Owns and is developing the Elsie and Lytton mineral claims, on Wild Horse Creek, in Nelson Division of West Kootenay, British Columbia.

LEVIATHIAN GOLD MINING AND MILLING COMPANY, Ltd.—Incorporated in British Columbia, 2nd March, 1897. Authorized Capital, $2,000,000, in shares of a par value of $1.00. Directors: G. Reeder, G. C. Marsh, J. A. Speers, G. T. Cane. Head Office: Samuel Fawcett, Secretary, Kaslo, B.C. Owns and is developing the Leviathan Group, comprising eleven claims, and situated on the east side of Kootenay Lake, Kaslo Camp, Slocan District, British Columbia. The ore is an auriferous pyrrhotite, very similar to that found in the Rossland District. Tunnels and cross-cuts are being driven.

LICHEN ISLAND MINING COMPANY, Ltd.—Authorized Capital, $995,000, in shares of $1.00 each. Incorporated 31st January, 1900. Head Office: Sarnia, Ont. Directors: C. T. Morley, Marine City, Michigan; M. H. Morley, Sodus Point, N.Y.; E. M. Clark, Marine City, Mich.; W. A. Wiggins, Sarnia. Ont.; F. F. Pardee, Sarnia, Ont.

LILLOOET GOLD REEFS MINING AND MILLING COMPANY, Ltd.—Incorporated in British Columbia, 18th January, 1897. Authorized Capital, $200,000, in 800,000 shares of a par value of 25 cents. Head Office: E. Bourne, Secretary, Vancouver, B.C. Mines Office: Cayoosh, Creek, Lillooet District, B.C. The company owns the Aurious and Marguerite claims, situated on the left bank of Cayoosh Creek, Lillooet District, British Columbia.

LITTLE BERTHA GOLD MINING COMPANY, Ltd.—Incorporated 1898, under the Laws of British Columbia. Authorized Capital, $1,000,000, in shares of $1.00. Head Office: Greenwood, B.C. Formed to purchase or otherwise acquire the Little Bertha mineral claim, situated in Grand Forks Mining Division, British Columbia.

LONDON AND B.C. ALLIANCE SYNDICATE, Ltd.—Head Office: W. Griffiths, Secretary, 21 Great Winchester Street, London, E.C. This company was registered in England on the 22nd December, 1896, to adopt an agreement with Erbsloh and Fergusson, and to acquire and deal with mining properties. The company has acquired certain properties in the Kootenay District, the purchase consideration being £4,575, payable £800 in cash, £3,750 in fully paid ordinary shares, and

£25 in fully paid founder's shares. The Authorized Capital is £15,100, in 15,000, ordinary shares of £1 each, and 100 founder's shares of £1 each; all of the shares have been issued, the fonnder's and 3,750 ordinary vendor's being fully paid, and 11,250 ordinary having 20s. per share called up.

LONDON AND PACIFIC GOLDFIELDS, Ltd.—Registered in British Columbia, 8th July, 1899, with an authorized Capital of £30,000, in 120,000 shares of five shillings each. Head Office: 38 Holborn Viaduct, London, Eng. Canadian Office: Elijah J. Fader, Vancouver, B.C.

LONDON AND ROSSLAND (B.C.) Ltd.—Registered 10th February, 1898. Authorized Capital, £15,000, in 15,000 shares of £1 each. Head Office: George E. Davis, Secretary, 111 Little Park Street, Coventry, England. Canadian Office: Anthony J. McMillian, Rossland, B.C. At date of report owned and was developing some seventeen mineral claims, comprising approximately an area of some 800 acres, principally in the Ymir District of British Columbia.

LONDON AND YMIR (BRITISH COLUMBIA) GOLD MINING CO., Ltd.—Authorized Capital, $750,000, in shares of $1 00. Head Office: William Tomlinson, Secretary, Rossland, B.C. Owns and is developing a mineral claim 1½ miles south-east of Hall's, in the Ymir District of British Columbia. At date of report a tunnel had been driven 90 feet. The property is Crown granted.

LONDON HILL DEVELOPMENT AND MINING CO., Limited.—Incorporated 1896. Authorized Capital, $150,000. Directors: Oliver T. Stone, Hamilton Byers, T. G. Proctor. Head Office: C. W. McAnn, Secretary, Kaslo, B.C.; T. G. Proctor, President; C. Von Moerkerke, Superintendent. Owns and operates the London, Third of July, Pompeii and the fractional claim Round-up, situate west of Carpenter Creek, about three miles from the K. & S R.R., Slocan District, Province of British Columbia.

LUCKY BOY MINING AND DEVELOPMENT CO., Limited.—Incorporated 23rd February, 1897. Authorized Capital, $1,500,000, in shares of a par value of $1.00. Directors: S. L. Myers, President and Manager; G. M. Lauridsen, Port Angeles, Wash., Vice-President and Treasurer; W. L. McDonald, Rossland, B.C., Secretary. Head Office: Rossland, B C. Mine Office: Waffer Mine, Erie, B.C. Owns and is developing the Waffer mineral claim, on the North Fork of Salmon River, Nelson Division, and also three claims on Sullivan Creek, Trail Creek Mining Division, British Columbia

LUCKY COON GOLD MINING CO., Limited.—Incorporated in Ontario, 13th April, 1899. Authorized Capital, $1,000,000, in shares of $1.00 each. Officers: J. S. Hillyer, President; Geo. H. Hillyer, 1st Vice-

President; W. J. Keating, 2nd Vice-President; Carroll Corson, Secretary and Treasurer. Head Office: Keystone Block, West Superior, Wis. Canadian Office: Mine Centre, Ont. Owns and is developing Mining Location 655 P., comprising 167 acres, and situated about 1½ miles north from the town of Mine Centre, Rainy River District, Ontario. Equipped with 5 stamp battery and other plant.

MANHATTAN GOLD MINING CO. OF MANITOU, ONT., Limited.—Incorporated 24th February, 1900. Authorized Capital, $40,000 in shares of $1 00 each. Head Office: Brockville, Ont. Directors: F. J. Jewett, Brooklyn, N.Y.; E. B. Horton, Cranford, New Jersey; W. J. Sinclar, E. S. Ussher, F. Malone, J. E. Stanton, of Brooklyn, N.Y.; and A. H. Berry, Montclair, New Jersey.

McDONALD'S BONANZA (KLONDYKE), Limited.—Registered in London, 2nd February, 1899, to acquire the following claims situate in the Yukon, N.W.T.:—No. 2 above Discovery, on Bonanza Creek, and Nos. 1, 2, 3, 7 and 8 on Skookum Gulch, a tributary of Bonanza Creek. These claims have a total length of 2,750 feet; No. 2 on Bonanza an average width of 350 feet, and the claims on Skookum an average width of 137 to 200 feet. The purchase consideration was £410,000, payable £55,000 in cash, £20,000 in cash or fully-paid preferred shares, and £335,000 in fully paid ordinary shares. The vendors are in addition to receive £41,240 out of the net proceeds of the first wash-ups from the properties. The company was promoted by the vendors the Klondike Gold Syndicate, Limited. The authorized capital is £450,000, in 115,000 preferred shares of £1 each, and £335,000 ordinary shares of £1 each. Head Office: E. E. Collins, Secretary, Winchester House, Old Broad Street, E.C.

MENOMINEE AND MARINETTE HYDRAULIC GOLD MINING CO., Limited.—Registered in British Columbia, 22nd April, 1897. Authorized Capital, $600,000, in shares of a par value of 25 cents. Head Office: Menominee, Mich. Canadian Office: R. J. Sawyer, Quesnelle, Cariboo, B.C. This company owns and is developing the Garibaldi Hydraulic claim, on Hardscrabble Creek, Cariboo District, British Columbia. The company began operations by running a drain tunnel from Willow River, 1,200 feet in length, to tap the deep channel of Hardscrabble Creek. Work has been carried on continuously, except when the water supply gave out in the winter seasons; and from the time the workings reached bed-rock in the channel, gold has been taken out. The last ground worked was paying, and was improving as the drive advanced.

MISSESSANGA MINING CO., Limited.—Incorporated 31st January, 1900. Authorized Capital $80,000, in shares of $100.00. Head Office: Toronto. Directors: J. J. Gartshore, Samuel Rogers, A. S. Rogers, S. M. Mills, A. B. Barry, all of Toronto, Ont.

MICA MANUFACTURING CO., Limited.—Registered 11th February, 1897. Authorized Capital, £80,000, in shares of £1, of which £66,135 has been subscribed and called up, including 6,000 shares issued to vendor. Directors: Sir S. Canning, J. M. Prillevitz, Sir W. R. Ogilvy, Sir J. Rivett Carnac. Head Office: Tower Chambers, Finsbury Pavement, London, E.C. Canadian Office: Ottawa, Ont. Owns and operates the Lake Gerard group of mica and phosphate properties in Ontario and Quebec, comprising an area of about 1,700 acres, together with the mica manufacturing business in connection therewith. The vendor received £3,000 in cash and £60,000 in fully-paid shares. The purchase price was subsequently reduced by £3,705. The accounts were made up to 30th September, 1898, and submitted in February, 1899. Calls in arrear at 30th September, 1898, £1,182; sundry creditors, £1,800; sundry debtors, £94; cash balances, £266; debit balance of income and expenditure account, £3,368.

MINERAL HILL GOLD MINING CO., OF ALBERNI, Ltd.—Incorporated 1896. Authorized Capital, $750,000. Directors: A. A. Davidson, W. A. Dier, Lawrence Goodacre, all of Victoria; W. K. Leighton, Nanaimo. Head office: Victoria, B.C. Formed to acquire and work the Standard, Daisy, Queen of Diamonds, Lucky Boy, and Northern Light mineral claims, situate in the district of Alberni, Vancouver Island.

MINNESOTA-ONTARIO GOLD MINES COMPANY, Ltd.—Incorporated 1st November, 1899. Authorized Capital, $2,000,000 in shares of $1 each. Head Office: Mine Centre, Ont. Directors: A. C. Clausen, St. Paul, Minn.; F. Paine, Duluth, Minn. A. C. Woodruff, St. Paul, Minn.

MINNIE-HA-HA GOLD MINING & MILLING COMPANY, OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, Ltd.—Registered in British Columbia, 29th January, 1897. Authorized Capital, $1,000,000, in shares of a par value of $1. Directors: Prof. H. Montgomery, President; A. G. Seaman, J. G. Campbell, H. M. Wood, S. G. Detchon, G. K. Mills, David Smith, and E. B. Shuttleworth. Head Office: Toronto, Ont.; J. F. Lawson, Secretary. Mines Office: Camp McKinney, B.C. Owns and is developing a group of seven claims at Camp McKinney, Yale District, B.C. Equipped with 10 stamp battery and other plant.

MONARCH GOLD MINING COMPANY, Ltd.—Authorized Capital, $1,000,000, in shares of a par value of $1. Officers: Ernest Kennedy, President; C. A. Carmody, Vice-President; R. A. O. Hobbes, Sec.-Treasurer; Rienzi W. Macfarlane, Superintendent and Consulting Engineer. Head Office: Rossland, B.C. Owns and is developing the Monarch group of mineral claims, consisting of five full claims of 52

acres each, and located within four miles of Hall's Siding, N.F.S. Railway, and about fifteen miles from the town of Nelson, B.C. Opened by shaft down 100 feet. It is expected that further work will be proceeded with during the summer of 1900.

MONARCH MINING COMPANY, Ltd.—Incorporated 17th Jannary, 1900. Authorised Capital $999,000 in shares of $1 each. Head Office: Toronto, Ont. Directors: Thos. McLaughlin, J. E. Duke, M. J. Mallaney, W. J. Clark, J. H. Hallett, all of Toronto, Ont.

MONTREAL AND KOOTENAY MINING COMPANY, Ltd.—Incorporated 1891. Authorized Capital, $20,000. Directors: E. B. Greenshields, President; P. A. Peterson, Edwin Hanson, R. T. Hopper, R. Wilson Smith. Head Office and Managing Directors: R. T. Hopper and Co., 58 Canada Life Building, Montreal, Que. The company owns the Tam-o'Shanter and South Tam mines, situated at Hendryx Camp, on the east side of Kootenay Lake, opposite the town of Ainsworth, B.C. Samples of the ore taken out from the different workings run from 80 to 480 ounces of silver. A sample carload from the surface workings, treated by the Tacoma Smelting Company, ran $82\frac{3}{10}$ ounces to the ton.

MOOSE LAKE MINING AND MILLING COMPANY, Ltd.—Incorporated 31st January, 1900. Authorized Capital, $1,000,000 in shares of $1. Head Office: Cornwall, Ont. Directors: D. Robertson, L. N. Dupuis, W. A. McKay, A. G. F. Ross, C. N. Blakeley, L. Delorme, J. B. N. Chabot, all of Montreal, Que.

MONTREAL-MANITOU MINES COMPANY, Ltd.—Incorporated 6th October, 1899. Authorized Capital, $750,000 in shares of $1 each. Directors: L. O. Grothé, A. S. Robertson, Frank Matthews, D. Hoctor, Hermann S. Scheyer, W. L. Robertson, all of Montreal; A. R. Davis, Napanee, Ont.

MOUNTAIN VIEW COPPER COMPANY, Limited.—Incorporated in British Columbia, 14th December, 1899, with an authorized capital of $500,000, in shares of $1.00. Head Office: Greenwood, B.C. Formed to acquire and work the "Mountain View" mineral claim, situate in Summit Camp, in Grand Forks Mining Division of British Columbia.

MOUNT ROYAL MANITOU GOLD CO., Limited.—Incorporated 24th Nov., 1899. Authorized Capital, $995,000, in shares of $1.00 each. Directors: A. J. Brice, Wm. McNally, B. Tooke, G. H. Stott, Wm. Maguire.

MUTUAL GOLD DEVELOPMENT CO. OF ONTARIO, Limited.—Incorporated under the laws of Ontario. Authorized Capital, $1,000,000, in shares of a par value of $1.00. Officers: Charles L. Lewis, President; Henry M. Bradley, Vice-President; Wm. D. Underhill, Secretary; H.

E. Smith, Treasurer. Head Office: Mine Centre, Ontario. American Office: Duluth, Minn. The company owns and is developing the following mining locations, situate near Bad Vermillion Lake in the Lower Seine River District, Ontario:—A L 170, A L 171, A L 172, A L 173, J O 48, J O 49, J O 52, J O 55, J O 56, J O 58, J O 66, J O 67, H P 45, H P 46, H P 47, H P 54, H P 155, H P 156.

NATIONAL MINES INVESTMENT CORPORATION, Ltd.—Incorporated $1,000,000, in shares of $1.00 each. Head Office: Toronto, Ont. Directors: J. R. Stratton, Peterborough, Ont.; C. Kloepfer, Guelph, Ont.; and T. P. Coffee, F. M. Holland, A. C. Macdonell, all of Toronto, Ont.

NELSON COPPER FIELDS, Ltd.—Registered in London, 28th January, 1898. To adopt an agreement dated 25th January, 1898, between the Kootenay, British Columbia Mining Syndicate, Limited, and C. S. Good, for the acquisition of two mining claims, known as Last Chance, 52 acres, and Great Boulder, 19 acres, situate on Toad Mountain, near Nelson, British Columbia. The purchase consideration was £55,000, payable £5,000 in cash, and £50,000 in fully paid shares. The authorized Capital is £100,000 in shares of £1; 75,000 shares have been issued, 52,645 being fully paid and 22,355 having 10s. per share called up. Head Office: Chas. S. Good, 57 Moorgate Street, London, E.C.

NEW BRUNSWICK CANNEL COAL CO., Ltd.—Incorporated in New Brunswick, 1900. Authorized Capital, $1,000,000, in shares of $10.00. Directors: Alexander McElwee, New York; Henry G. Catlin, New York; Matthew Lodge, Moncton, N B. Formed to acquire and work certain coal lands in the County of Albert, New Brunswick.

NEW BRUNSWICK MINING ASSOCIATION, Ltd.—Incorporated in New Brunswick, 1889. Authorized Capital, $1,000,000, in shares of $10. Directors: B. F. Pearson, Halifax; H. R. Emmerson, Dorchester, N.B.; M. Lodge, Moncton; R. A. Lawlor, Chatham; F. S. Knowles, Avondale, N.S. To purchase, acquire and take over certain mining licenses and leases issued under the General Mining Act of the Province of New Brunswick, and covering and including certain mining lands and premises in the County of Gloucester and Province of New Brunswick. Also certain mining lands and premises in Hants County and elsewhere in the Province of Nova Scotia.

NEW FRASER RIVER GOLD MINES, Ltd.—Registered 1897. Authorized Capital, £75,000, in shares of £1. In May, 1897, 50,000 shares were offered for public subscription by the New Goldfields of British Columbia. Head Office: W. A. Stearns, Secretary, 23 Leadenhall St., London, E.C. Canadian Office: Hon. F. Peters, Attorney, Board of Trade Building, Victoria, B.C. This company has been formed to acquire and develop: (1) Two licenses or mining leases, dated 28th

September, 1894, for twenty years, granted by the Government of British Columbia, to work ten miles of the bed and bars of the Frasrr River, giving the right to dredge or otherwise reclaim the precious metals contained in the sand and gravel thereof; (2) The gold placer mining claims known as the "Lyall Bar" and "Saw Mill Flat," situated on the same river. The purchase price was £60,000, payable as to £25,000 in fully paid shares, and the balance of £35,000 in cash or shares, at the option of the Directors.

NEW GOLDEN BRITISH COLUMBIA, Ltd.—Registered 27th May, 1898, to acquire the properties of the Golden British Columbia, Ltd. Authorised Capital, £12,000 in shares of £1; 4,622 shares have been issued and 15s. per share called up; 6000 shares have been issued credited as fully paid to the liquidator of the old company. Head office: F. H. Williams, 6 Queen Street Place, London, E.C.

NICKEL COPPER COMPANY, OF ONTARIO, Ltd.—Incorporated 27th December, 1899. Authorized Capital $1,000,000 in shares of $100. Head Office: Hamilton, Ont. Directors: A. T. Wood, John Moodie, John Patterson, all of Hamilton, Ont.

NORTHERN EXPLORATION COMPANY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, Ltd.—Registered in London 3rd June, 1898, to adopt an agreement dated 12th April, 1898, between Frederick C. Hole and Henry A. Wardley, to acquire and deal with mining and other properties in British Columbia. Authorized Capital, £200,000 in 190,000 preference shares of $1 each, and 10,000 ordinary shares of £1 each; 10,000 ordinary and 10,000 preference shares have been issued, credited as fully paid, and 5,370 preference shares have 10s. per share called up. Head Office: 15 Queen Victoria Street, London, E.C.

NORTHLAND GOLD COMPANY OF ONTARIO, Ltd.—Incorporated 27th September, 1899. Authorized Capital, $1,000,000 in shares of $1 each. Head Offlce: Mine Centre, Ont. Directors: D. Waite, C. L. Lewis. G. W. Buck, W. D. Underhill, S. L. Frazer, all of Duluth, Minn.

NORTH-WESTERN ONTARIO EXPLORATION COMPANY, Ltd.—Registered 5th July, 1897, to search for and explore mining territory in Ontario or elsewhere. Authorized Capital, £15,000 in shares of £1; 10,955 shares have been issued and are fully paid, 5000 being issued credited as fully paid. Head Office: J. J. France, Secretary, 16 Eldon Street, London, E.C.

NORTH-WEST ONTARIO MINING AND DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, Ltd.—Registered 1st June, 1898, and has acquired two mining claims, 39 acres in extent, situate on the North Shore of Shoal Lake, Rainy River, Ontario, and described as M.H. 70 and M.H. 71. The purchase

consideration was £30,000, payable £500 in cash, and £29,500 in fully paid shares. The company was promoted by the vendors, the Ontario Mines Flotation Syndicate, Limited. Authorized Capital, £50,000, in 50,000 shares of £1. Head Office: Ernest J. Jackson, Secretary, Dashwood House, London, E.C. Canadian Office: H. J. T. Hill, Ra-Portage, Ont.

NOVA SCOTIA SOUTH UNIACKE MINING SYNDICATE, Ltd.—Registered 28th August, 1899, with a capital of £50,000 in £1 shares. Head office: 11 and 12, Clements Lane, London, E.C. Formed to adopt and carry into effect an agreement expressed to be made between N. Cornock of the one part and this company of the other part, for the acquisition of certain mines, mining rights, mineral properties, &c., from the Nova Scotia Endeavour Syndicate, Limited, together with all or any of the assets and liabilities thereof.

ONTARIO AND BRITISH COLUMBIA GOLD FIELDS AND EXPLORATION CO., Ltd.—Registered 26th March, 1898. To adopt an agreement with W. C. Freeman, and to acquire a property about 45 acres in extent, situate Camp Bay, District Lake of the Woods, Ontario. The purchase consideration was £20,000, payable in fully paid shares. Two properties in the Trail Creek District of British Columbia have also been purchased. The authorised Capital is £40,000, in shares of £1; Head Office: G. C. R. Clements, Secretary, 20 Bucklersbury, London, E.C.

ONTARIO GOLD CONCESSIONS, Ltd.—Registered 29th May, 1897. Authorized Capital, £80,000, in 70,000 ordinary shares of £1 each, and 10,000 deferred shares of £1 each; 45,000 of the ordinary and all the deferred shares have been issued; the deferred and 15,000 ordinary being issued credited as fully paid, and 30,000 ordinary having 10s. per share called up. Formed to explore and develop mining property in Ontario. The accounts to the 31st October, 1898, submitted on the 21st December, 1898, showed cash balances £176 4s. 9d.; debtors £26 6s. 7d; creditors £118 12s. 7d. Head Office: H. St. John Hodges, Secretary, Finsbury House, Blomfield Street, London, E.C.

ONTARIO GOLD REEFS, Ltd.—Registered 16th October, 1897. To acquire mining properties covering about 850 acres in the Lake of the Woods, Seine River and Manitou Districts of Ontario. The purchase consideration was £75,000, payable in fully paid shares. The authorized Capital is £100,000, in shares of £1. Offices: 22 Great Winchester Street, London, E.C.

ONTARIO-VICTORIA MINING COMPANY, Ltd.—Incorporated in Ontario, with an authorized Capital of $950,000. Directors: C. S.

Botsford, President; Henry Lowndes, Robert L. Paterson, Henry Barber, Fergus Donovan. Head Office: H. O. W. Higgins, Secretary, 62 Victoria Street, Toronto. Formed to acquire and work the properties and entire interests of the Victoria Mining Company, Limited, and the Botsford Reef Syndicate, the purchase consideration being 275,000 shares allotted to the members of these companies. The property known as Botsford Reef, comprises R. J. 18, R. J. 20, R. J. 21, in the Rainy River District; D. 272, D. 273, Islands, Lake of the Woods District, and A. L. 221, A. L. 222, 110 acres, Jack Fish Bay District, Ontario.

OPHIR MINES DEVELOPMENT COMPANY OF ONTARIO, Ltd.—Incorporated 13th September, 1899. Authorized Capital, $1,000,000, in shares of $1.00. Directors: E. Strachan Cox, A. Harvey, A. M. Colquhoun, H. H. Dewart, all of Toronto, Ont.

PACIFIC NORTH WEST MINING CORPORATION, Ltd.—Registered in London 28th June, 1898, to deal with mining property in British Columbia, and primarily to acquire certain properties from Howard C. Walters. The purchase consideration was £130,000, payable £62,000 in cash, and £68,000 in cash or shares at the option of the company. Authorized Capital, £200,000 in shares of £1; 154,522 shares have been issued, 60,000 being issued credited as fully paid. Head Office: A. J. Stewart, 20, Bucklersbury, London, E.C.

PAY ROLL GOLD MINING AND MILLING COMPANY, Ltd.—Incorporated 1899. Authorized Capital, $500,000 in two million shares of 25 cents. Head Office: Cranbrook, B.C.; John Hutchinson, Secretary. Owns and is developing a group of three claims in Nigger Creek, about 13 miles from Cranbrook, B.C. Ore—Galena, assaying $89, and quartz ledge running very high in tellurides.

PEACE RIVER GOLD DREDGING COMPANY, Ltd.—Incorporated by an Act of the Legislative Assembly of the North-west Territories, 29th April, 1899. Authorized Capital, $3,000,000, in shares of $1, with power to increase the amount to $10,000,000. Provisional Directors: Dr. Roughsedge, Edmonton; N.W.T.; J. A. McLaren, Ottawa; Hon. J. A. Lougheed, Q.C.; R. B. Bennett, M.L.A., and H. M. Trimble. Head Office: Dr. W. H. Roughsedge, Edmonton, N.W.T. Formed to acquire and work from the original lessees a number of leases of the bed of the Peace River and its tributaries, and to dredge the same for gold and other precious metals that are known to occur in this river in paying quantities. The leases are granted by the Government of the Dominion of Canada for a term of twenty years.

PIC COPPER AND GOLD MINING CO., OF LAKE SUPERIOR, Ltd.—Incorporated 15th March, 1900. Authorised Capital, $1,900,000 in shares of $1. Head Office: Toronto, Ont. Directors: James Curry, Toronto; W. P. Chisholm, M D., Brocton, Mass.; W. C. Keith, Boston, Mass.; Thos. McLaughlin, Wm. McGuire, J. E. Duke, and W. J. Clark, all of Toronto.

PORT ARTHUR IRON COMPANY, Limited.—Incorporated 4th January, 1900. Authorized Capital $20,000, in shares of $10.00 each. Directors: Jas. Douglas, New York; B. A. C. Craig, Toronto, Ont.; W. M. Boultbee, Toronto, Ont.

PRITCHARDS HARBOUR COPPER MINING AND DEVELOPMENT CO., Limited.—Incorporated 13th September, 1899. Authorized Capital $500,000, in shares of $1.00. Directors: W. A. McLeod, W. J. Chapman, J. W. Humble, F. Gardner, R. B. Aylesworth, all of Rat Portage, Ont.

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA MINERAL SYNDICATE, Ltd.—Registered 17th March, 1897. Authorized Capital £20,000, in shares of £1. Head Office: R. Warner, Secretary, 10 Walbrook, London, E.C.

PROVINCIAL COAL COMPANY, Limited.—Incorporated in New Brunswick, 30th January, 1900. Authorized Capital, $1,000,000, in shares of $100.00. Head Office: Moncton. The applicants for the charter were: John C. Calhoun, New York; Walter S. Logan, Jas. E. Calhoun, Charles S. Daley, Henry F. Puddington.

PYRAMID COPPER SYNDICATE, Limited.—Registered 4th March, 1898, to acquire 16 mining claims in Pyramid Camp, East Kootenay, British Columbia. The purchase consideration was £11,500, payable £500 in cash, and £11,000 in fully-paid shares. Authorized Capital £20,000, in shares of £1; all the shares have been issued, 11,000 (vendor's) being issued credited as fully paid, and 9,000 having 5s. per share called up. Head Office: Walter Smith, Moorgate Station Chambers, London, E.C.

QUEEN BEE GOLD MINING COMPANY, Limited.—Registered 21st February, 1899, to acquire ten mining claims, each containing 52 acres, making a total of 520 acres, on Valdez Island, and also on Bear Creek near the town of Ymir, B.C. The purchase consideration was £75,000, payable £10,000 in cash, and £65,000 in fully paid shares, or partly in shares and partly in cash at the option of the directors. The authorized capital is £100,000, in shares of £1. Head Office: J. W. Bryan, Secretary, 37 Walbrook, London, E.C.

QUESNELLE AND CARIBOO (BRITISH COLUMBIA) GOLDFIELDS EXPLORATION SYNDICATE, Limited.—Registered 25th November,

1895, with an authorized capital of £12,000 in 240 shares of £50 each. The company acquired from C. F. Law a certain mining license, the purchase consideration being £6,320, payable £320 in cash and £6 000 in 120 fully-paid shares. Head Office: Horace Cawood, Secretary, Hartshead Chambers, Hartshead, Sheffield, Eng.

QUESNELLE DREDGING AND HYDRAULICING SYNDICATE, Ltd. Registered 5th May, 1898, with an authorized capital of £50,000, in shares of £1; 15,000 shares have been issued. The syndicate has sold a property to the Quesnelle Gold Recovery Syndicate, Limited. Head Office: C. A. Underwood, Secretary, 139 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

QUESNELLE GOLD RECOVERY COMPANY, Limited.—Registered 13th February, 1899, to acquire from the Quesnelle Dredging and Hydraulicing Syndicate, Limited, certain river claims in the Cariboo District of British Columbia. The vendors were to receive 37,500 fully-paid shares as part of the purchase consideration. Authorized Capital £50,000, in 50,000 shares of £1; 25,000 shares have been issued; 12,500 (vendor's) being issued credited as fully-paid, and 2,500 being partly paid. Head Office: C. A. Underwood, Secretary, 139 Cannon Street, London, E.C.

RAND CANADIAN SYNDICATE, Ltd.—Registered in London, 18th July, 1898, to adopt an agreement with H. B. Marshall, and acquire mining property in the Lake of the Woods, District of Ontario. The Authorized Capital is £6,000 in shares of £1; 5,000 shares have been issued, 2,000 being fully paid and 3,000 having 12s. 6d. per share called up. Head Office: South African Investment and Trust Company, Ltd., 15 Great St. Helens, London, E.C.

RECORDIA (BRITISH COLUMBIA) EXPLORATION COMPANY, Ltd.—Registered 10th December, 1897, to acquire the properties and assets of the Recordia Syndicate, Limited, and also the assets of the Dominion Explorers, Ltd., including the following properties and rights; The Anaconda group, comprising three mining properties, known as the Anaconda, Kootenay, and Columbia, in all about 150 acres, situate in Deadwood Camp, 3½ miles north-west of Greenwood City, B.C.; the right to acquire the Gold Coin mine, area about 155 acres, situate about a mile south-east of Mikado mine, Lake of the Woods, Ontario, for a consideration partly in cash and partly in shares of a company to be formed; also the right to acquire two gold mining locations, total area about 80 acres, situate near Schrieber, Ontario, close to the Otisse mine. The company has also acquired the benefit of all negotiations and options which the Dominion Explorers, Ltd., obtained over mining and other properties in Ontario and British

Columbia, including negotiations for the acquisition of 60 acres, situate near Schreiber, Ontario, immediately adjoining the Otisse mine. The total purchase consideration was £115,000, payable £8,000 in cash, and £107,000 in fully paid shares. The authorised capital is £200,000 in shares of £1; 110,777 shares have been issued and are fully paid, 107,000 (vendor's) being issued credited as fully paid. Head Office: Frederick W. Sellick, Secretary, 54 and 55, Cornhill, London, E.C.

RELIANCE GOLD MINING COMPANY, Ltd.—Incorporated 25th April, 1900. Authorized Capital, $1,250,000 in shares of $1. Directors: L. W. Partridge, F. L. Crooke, R. C. Olin, S. D. Gutchess, B. W. Yates, all of Detroit, Mich.

SAW-BILL REEF SYNDICATE, Ltd.—Incorporated 9th May, 1900. Authorized Capital, $1,000,000 in shares of $1. Directors: J. Kilgour, A. Hutchison, Thos. Walmsley, Arthur Harvey, of Toronto; F. S. Wiley, Port Arthur, Ont.; J. H. Tilden and H. N. Kittson, Hamilton, Ont.

SCRAMBLE GOLD MINING CO. OF ONTARIO, Limited.—Authorized Capital $1,000,000, in shares of a par value of $1.00. Officers: L. W. Partridge, President; E. H. Bothwell, Vice-President; Thos. Milburn, Sec.-Treas. Head Office: Thomas Milburn, Sec.-Treas., Toronto. Mines Office: Rat Portage, Ont. Owns and is working the Scramble Mine, located five miles east of Rat Portage, Lake of the Woods Mining District, Ontario.

SEINE RIVER (ONTARIO) GOLD MINES, Limited.—Incorporated 22nd July, 1896. Authorized Capital £100,000, in shares of £1; 80,343 shares have been issued, 60,000 (vendor's) being issued credited as fully paid, and 20,343 having 15s. per share called up. Canadian Office: Ferguson Mine, via Mine Centre, Rainy River District, Ontario. Head Office: W. M. Murdock, Secretary, 62 Broad St. Ave., London, E.C. Owns and operates Mining Location A. L. 110, 111, and K 223, comprising 40 acres each, in the Rainy River District, Province of Ontario. The purchase consideration was £60,000 paid in fully-paid shares. The company was promoted by the Ontario Exploration Company, Limited.

SEINE RIVER SYNDICATE, Limited.—Office: 180 Hope Street, Glasgow, Scotland. Registered 24th February, 1898, with an authorized capital of £10,000, in shares of £1. To acquire and deal with mines and mining rights in Ontario and elsewhere.

SELKIRK MINING AND MILLING CO., Limited.—Incorporated in British Columbia 25th January, 1897. Authorized Capital, $250,000, in shares of a par value of 25 cents. Head Office: W. W. Fallows, Secretary, Sandon, B.C. Owns the Gracie group, comprising four claims, located 1½ miles south-west of Sandon, and one claim situated at New Denver, British Columbia. Opened by shaft 50 feet and one tunnel, in at date of report, 476 feet.

SELKIRK MOTHER LODE COPPER MINES, Limited.—Registered in British Columbia, 9th July, 1898. Authorized Capital, £25,000, in 25,000 shares of £1. Head Office: 20 Bucklersbury, London, England. Canadian Office: Nelson, B.C.: H. Broughton Thompson, Attorney. Formed to acquire and work mines and mineral claims in British Columbia. It is working on the J. K., Glenora, Hilda, Golden Chief and Ragland, all apparently on the same lead, running S. 65° E., a lead some 50 feet across where measureable, and seeming to be at the contact of a large igneous dyke with the quartzites, etc., of country rock. In places the quartz is heavily mineralized with arsenical iron and copper and iron pyrites. The work done to date is in the nature of assessment to cover all the claims, the purpose being to later develop the most promising.

SLOCAN-KILO MINING COMPANY, Ltd.—Incorporated 28th November, 1899. Authorised capital $7,000,000 in shares of $1 each. Directors: James McNaught, W. Miller, A. McKinney, of New York; H. H. Melville, Boston, Mass.; Charles Magee, Ottawa, Ont.

STADACONA GOLD MINING CO., Limited.—Incorporated 7th April, 1900. Authorized Capital $1,000,000, in shares of $1.00. Directors: R. H. Pope, Cookshire, Que.; F. W. Bindon, Ottawa; D. Lonyonachan, Montreal; Robt. Rogers, Rat Portage; Taylor McVeity, Ottawa; W. W. Bailey, Cookshire, Que.

ST. MARY'S NATURAL GAS, OIL, AND MINERAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, Ltd.—Incorporated 13th December, 1899. Authorized Capital, $30,000 in shares of $10 each. Directors: T. McGolrick, T B. Bennett, Wm. Webster, C. W. Coupland, R. T. Swales, Jas. Baxter, all of St Mary's, Ont.

STRATHEARN MINING SYNDICATE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, Ltd.—Registered in Scotland 21st May, 1898, to carry on an agreement entered into between Charles Dunbar Temple, of Comrie, and Richard Roberts, of St. Fillans, Perthshire, and of Rossland, B.C., by which Richard Roberts undertakes to give his services to the syndicate for a period of five years for the purpose of purchasing and developing mining claims in the Kootenay District of British Columbia. Authorized Capital £5,000 in shares of £1; all the shares have been issued, and are fully paid. Head Office: John P. Mitchell, Dunira Street, Comrie, Scotland.

SULTANA-OPHIR MINING COMPANY.—Incorporated 24th January, 1900. Authorized Capital $10,000, in shares of 25c. Directors: E. Seybold and Hon. E. H. Bronson, Ottawa; S. A. Armstrong, Toronto.

TACHE GOLD MINING COMPANY OF ONTARIO, Ltd.—Authorized Capital, $500,000. Officers: J. S. Butler, President; A. Barfoot, Vice-President. A. F. Falls, Secretary-Treasurer. Head Office. Chatham, Ont. The property of the company consists of the Black Fox, Jumbo, Dolina claims, constituting an area of 240 acres, and located 175 miles west of Port Arthur, six miles from Tache Station on the C.P.R.

TERRA NOVA MINERAL SYNDICATE, Ltd.—Registered 17th February, 1898. To adopt an agreement with the Trump Island Mineral Syndicate, Limited, and to carry on business of miners, smelters, etc, in Newfoundland. Authorized Capital, £5,000, in 20 shares of £250 each; all the shares have been issued and are fully paid. An interim dividend of £125 per share was paid on 16th March, 1899. Head Office: George Mountier, Secretary, St. George's House, Eastcheap, London.

THEO GOLD-COPPER MINES, Ltd.—Authorized Capital, $500,000, in shares of a par value of 25 cents. Head Office: John Hutchison, Secretary, Cranbrook, B.C. Owns and is developing the Copper Crown, Excess and Dipsey mineral claims, Fort Steele Mining Division, B.C.

THESSALON GOLD MINING COMPANY, Ltd.—Incorporated March 3rd, 1897. Authorized Capital, $800,000, in shares of $1.00 each. Officers: A. E Dyment, Thessalon, Ont., President; J. Knight, Plumner, Ont., Treasurer. J. B. Dobie, Thessalon, Ont., Secretary. Head Office: Thessalon, Ont. The company owns 2,100 acres of mineral bearing lands in Coffin and Galbraith Townships, Algoma District, Province of Ontario.

TORONTO-LILLOOET GOLD REEFS COMPANY, Ltd.—Authorized Capital, $1,000,000, in shares of $1.00. Directors: Wm. Chaplin, President, St. Catharines, Ont.; W. C. Fox, Toronto; Jas. D. Chaplin, St. Catherines; J. Hugo Ross, Toronto; John Hawley, Vancouver; Chas. Higbee, Secretary-Treasurer. Head Office: 19-21 Adelaide Street East, Toronto. Mines Office: Cayoosh Creek, Lillooet, B.C. Owns and is developing two groups of gold claims on Cayoosh Creek, Lillooet District, B.C. Group I. comprises the Monarch, Ample, Whale, Gladstone, Dewey, and Welland Vale claims. A working plant, including an aerial tramway, about 4,800 feet, has been installed at a cost of about $50,000 on this group. The plant on group II. (comprising the Golden Cache properties) includes a 10 stamp battery, 10 drill air compressor, Rand drills, etc.

TRIGGS GOLD MINING COMPANY OF ONTARIO, Ltd.—Authorized Capital, $500,000, in 100,000 shares of $5.00. Officers: F. D. Sargent, Milwaukee, Wis., President; J. W. Miller, Rat Portage, Vice-President; J. H. Triggs, Rat Portage, Secretary-Treasurer; Thos. H. Philbrook, Mine Manager. Head Office: Rat Portage, Ont. Owns and is developing mining locations McA. 56, 129, 148, 189 and 190, comprising 191 acres, on Gi-Bi Lake, Lake of the Woods, Ont.

TRUST MINING COMPANY, Ltd.—Registered in British Columbia 30th January, 1898. Authorized Capital, $50,000, in shares of $1.00. Head Office; A. M. Phillips, Secretary, Spokane, Wash. Canadian Office: Benjamin R. Briggs, Kaslo, B.C. Owns and is developing a group of eight claims known as Stars and Stripes, Liberty Hill, Contact, Lime Cliff, Success, 16 to 1, Three Bros. and South Fork, situated on the South Fork of Kaslo River, 2½ miles distant from the K. & S. Railway, in the Slocan Mining District, British Columbia.

TYEE DEVELOPMENT COMPANY, Ltd.—Registered 17th February, 1899, to acquire, develop, and turn to account a copper and gold-mining claim, known as the Tyee, situate on the western slope of Mount Sicker, Vancouver Island, British Columbia, and covering 48¾ acres freehold. The purchase consideration was £10,000 in fully paid shares. The authorized capital is £15,000 in £15,000 shares of £1 each; all the shares have been issued and are fully paid, 10,000 (vendor's) being issued credited as fully paid. Head office: Wm. Gardner, 45, Leadenhall Street, London, E.C.

UNITED ASBESTOS COMPANY, Ltd.—Registered 1st November, 1880. The Capital is £9,970, in fully paid 10 per cent. non-cumulative preference shares of £10, £30,000 in 6 per cent. cumulative preference shares, £49,875 in fully paid ordinary (A) shares of £5, and £50,000 in fully paid deferred (B) shares of £5. The "B" shares were issued as fully paid up to the subscribers of "A" shares. Head Office: Dock House, Billiter Street, London, E.C. Canadian Office: Black Lake, Que. Formed in 1880 to take over the business of the Italo-English Pure Asbestos Co., Limited, the asbestos mines and business of Messrs. Furze Bros. & Co., of Rome, the Patent Asbestos Manufacturing Co., and to acquire and work asbestos estates in Italy, Canada and elsewhere. In 1889 it purchased the property formerly worked by the Frechette Mining Co., containing some 75 acres of asbestos lands situate in Block A, Township of Coleraine, Province of Quebec. Mine located about one quarter of a mile from Black Lake Station on the line of the Quebec Central Railway. Engine and machinery equipment comprises: two seventy horse-power, one fifty horse-power, and one twenty-five horse-power boilers; one 16 x 24 straight line Rand compressor with the necessary equipment; one 7 x 10 in. duplex double drum Bacon hoisting sngine, 7 x 12 x 15 inch duplex double drum Beatty hoisting engine, and one 12 x 15 x 60 in. duplex winding engine with drums, flanged for winding 4,000 ft. ⅞ in. rope. Dressing mill 40 x 75 ft., 3 stories equipped with 50 h.p. engine, rock breakers, small crusher, roll and fiberizing apparatus. The Bacon winding engine operates tramway 3,800 ft. on the main and tail rope system; tram line was built in 1892 to carry off the dumps to rear of property; Ingersoll and Rand drills; Blake and Cameron pumps, four boom and two cable derricks.

VICTORIA COPPER NICKEL MINE.—This property, owned and being developed by Dr. Ludwig Mond, 20 Avenue Road, Regent's Park, London, is located near Whitefish, Province of Ontario. Being opened by four shafts; down at date about 50 feet, and cross-cuts aggregating about 500 ft.; 60 persons employed. Equipped with Rand 7-drill compressor, two boilers of 60 h.p. and one of 40 h.p., one double drum (10 x 15) hoisting engine, and other plant in course of installation. Mine

office: Whitefish, Ont.; W. H. Holland, Business Manager; Hiram W. Hixon, Mine Superintendent.

WANETA AND TRAIL CREEK GOLD MINING COMPANY, Ltd.—Incorporated 16th October, 1896. Authorised Capital, $1,000,000, in shares of a par value of $1. Directors: C. O. Lalonde, President; A. S. Goodeve Vice-President; D. D. Birks, Secretary; W. C. Archer; Chas. Bates; A. H. McNeill. Head Office: Rossland, B.C. Owns and is developing three claims, Copper Bell, Copper, and Copper Glance, situated on the south slope of Lookout Mountain, Trail Creek Mining District, British Columbia.

WIDE WEST GOLD MINING COMPANY, Ltd.—Incorporated in British Columbia, 7th May, 1899, with an authorized capital of $1,500,000 in shares of $1. Registered office: Rossland, B.C.

YALE DREDGING COMPANY, Ltd.—Registered 29th August, 1898, to acquire mines and lands in British Columbia. Authorised Capital, £18,000 in 9,500 preference shares of £1 each and 8,500 ordinary shares of £1. Head Office: 54 Miller Street, Glasgow, Scotland.

YELLOWSTONE MINES, Ltd.—Incorporated in British Columbia 2nd January, 1900, with an authorized capital of $750,000 in shares of $1.

YUKON GOLDFIELDS, Ltd.—Registered 27th July, 1897, to send an expedition to the Klondyke and other gold districts of the Yukon, N.W.T. The London and British Columbia Gold Fields, Limited, guaranteed the subscription of 25,000 shares, and received 2,000 fully paid deferred shares as consideration. The company has acquired various mining claims and other interests, and one claim on Bonanza Creek is being worked. The authorized capital is £100,000 to 97,500 ordinary shares of £1 each, and 2,500 deferred shares of £1 each; 25,685 ordinary and 2,226 deferred shares have been issued and are fully paid. Head Office: E. R. Tasman, Secretary, 3 Lawrence Pountney Hill, London, E.C.

YUKON MINING AND DREDGING COMPANY, Ltd.—Organised in the United States to acquire from the Yukon Trading, Mining, and Exploration Company, Limited, certain mining claims in the Yukon and neighbouring districts and to carry on dredging operations. The purchase consideration was $850,000 in fully paid shares. The authorized capital is $1,000,000 in fully paid shares of $1; 850,000 being vendor's shares. In June, 1898, 50 000 shares were offered publicly for sale in London at par, applications being received by the Kootenay Exploration Company, Ltd. Dividends paid:—Two per cent, on the 15th August, 1898; 3 per cent. on September 26th, 1898; 3 per cent on October 25th, 1898; 9 per cent on 26th January, 1899. Head Office: 23 Mills Buildings, San Francisco, Cal.

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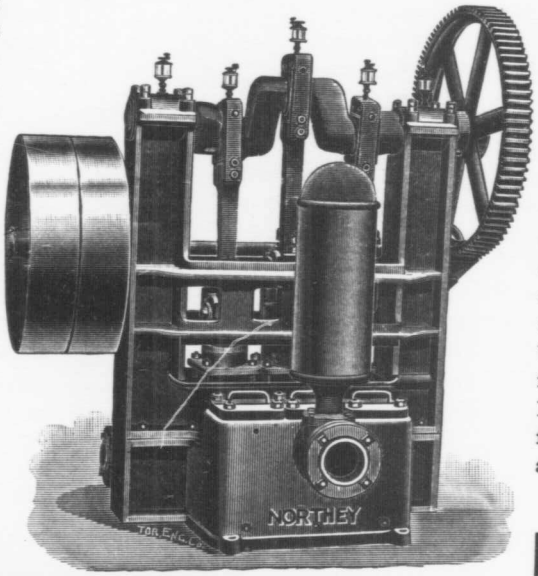

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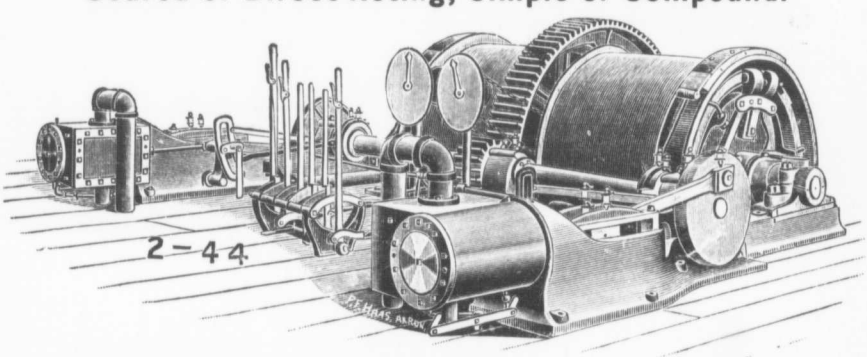

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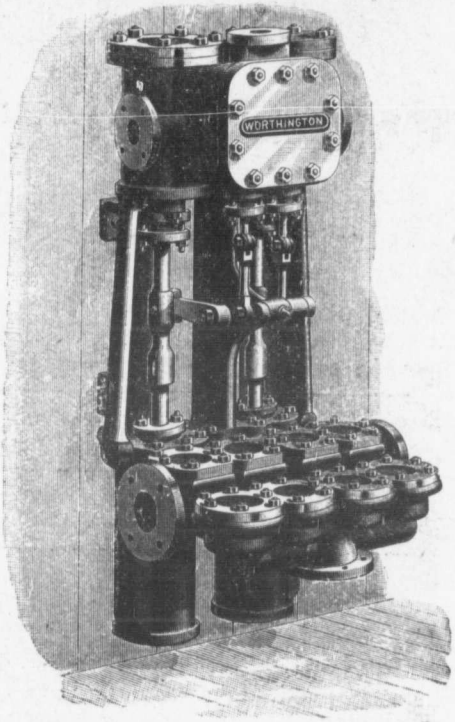

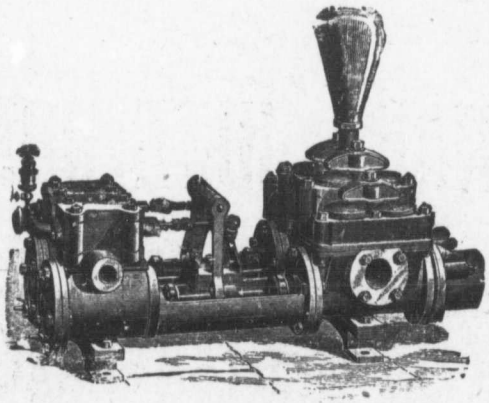

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