

MINING NEWS

Vol. I.—No. 18.

MONTREAL, FEB. 24, 1897.

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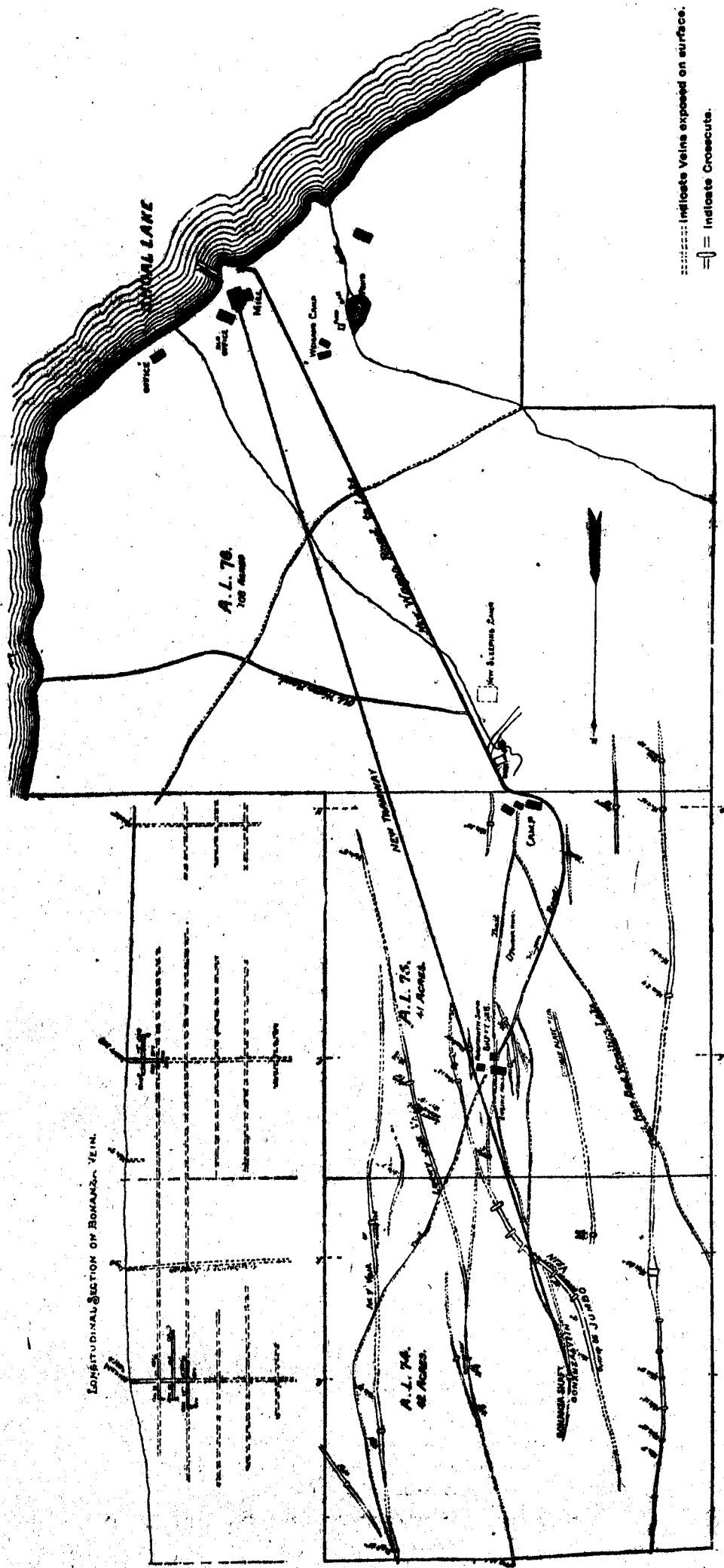
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FEBRUARY 24, 1897.

INCREASED SIZE.

Owing to a press of matter, our subscribers will find that this week's issue is enlarged to sixteen pages.

B. C. MINERAL PRODUCTION.

A return has been brought down in the Legislature showing the value of the mineral output of British Columbia for a number of years. There has been a steady increase from 1890, when the product was worth \$2,668,000 to 1896, when the product was worth \$7,146,000. The entire mineral output is shown to be worth \$109,931,000. The output of the various districts for the past two years is given as follows:

	1895.	1896.
Cariboo	\$ 282,000	\$ 384,050
Caslar	22,575	21,000
Kootenay East	17,505	154,427
Lillooet	40,663	33,665
Yale	241,581	206,078
Kootenay West.....	2,223,206	4,002,735
Other districts	10,000	15,000
Total	\$2,834,000	\$4,816,955
Placer gold	\$ 481,683	\$ 544,026

The above figures scarcely need any comment on our part. It appears from them, however, that the output of minerals from from British Columbia, which includes gold, silver, and copper, has for the year 1896, increased by almost double the amount of the preceding year. It is significant that this great increase has been almost wholly in the east and west Kootenay, the only districts which were in a sufficiently advanced state of development last year to admit of actual production of gold and silver in any quantities. This, too, in the face of almost superhuman drawbacks and difficulties, which are now being one by one, slowly but surely swept away. In 1894 operations in quartz mining in British Columbia were in their infancy and there were practically no developed mines. In 1895 two or three had begun to produce in the face of the grav-

est difficulties. Last year we find two or three gold and a few silver mines added to the list of producers. While in the matter of prospects and claims, we find an almost incredible increase over the records of the previous years. There cannot be any reasonable doubt but that hundreds of mining prospects have been so far developed in the year 1896 that it is absolutely certain that there will be at least one hundred mines producing gold and silver before the end of the present year. We believe that the next few months will prove to a conclusion that the estimates of the mineral output of British Columbia for the year 1896, have been greatly underestimated. From the very nature of things, it is impossible to make anything like a correct estimate of future outputs, where new properties are being opened up and are coming into bearing, over a wide area, in an ever increasing proportion.

One day a new locality is opened and work is started on two or three claims. Beyond this, nothing else is worked until success has crowned the first efforts. Within six months or a year it becomes a certainty that the district is rich in minerals and there is at once a rush of prospectors to take up every inch of ground for miles around. Simultaneously work is started on hundreds of claims, many of which afterwards turn out in due course, producing mines. This, however, requires a space of four or five years. The same process is going on in other districts. The result of all this is that at the end of the above period, instead of two or three partly developed mines, there are hundreds of rich mines and partly developed properties. Yet, at the time the first mines began to produce their first gold and silver there was no possible way by which the future product of so many districts could have been estimated, even approximately. Such is the situation in British Columbia to-day. There are not one or two mining districts, but dozens of them, all containing more or less rich mineral deposits. South Africa and Australia are to-day producing about \$40,000,000 annually. We venture to predict that within four years from date that Canada's output will amount to as much as either country.

THE EVENING STAR.

The new shaft on the Evening Star is now down 25 feet, and shows a good body of ore all the way down and on the bottom. The ore at first was highly silicious, and a good deal mixed, but now it has changed to a nearly solid sulphide. The assays have been encouraging from the first.

This shaft was started a few weeks ago by Managing Director H. B. Nichols, when he took charge of the property. Bert Cook is foreman, and the work is being done in good shape. There is considerable ore of shipping grade now on the dump, and it is questionable if the Evening Star ever looked as well as it does now.—Miner.

RAILWAY WANTED.

A copy of a proposed petition has been submitted to us from the people of Thunder Bay, Seine River, Rainy Lake and River, Port Arthur, Fort William and Alberton, asking the Dominion Government to grant assistance towards a railway line from Port Arthur, along the Seine River and Rainy Lake valleys to Fort Frances and ultimately into Winnipeg.

The wonderful mineral prospects of this district demand the attention of the Government for it appears likely that this will be the greatest mineral centre in the Dominion. Under these circumstances the Government are not only justified in giving assistance but would be culpable to withhold it. We have urged the necessity of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway because of its necessity to the development of British Columbia. The line now under discussion is equally necessary to this district and will prove lucrative to Canada at large. It is merely a question of building it at an early date or being compelled to do so later on.

RAT PORTAGE PROSPECT.

This week we had visits from Mr. L. W. Partridge, of Detroit, Mich., and Mr. H. H. Beck, of Winnipeg, who are both interested in the Rat Portage district. Both spoke most enthusiastically about the prospects of this newly opened district, which they believe is destined to become a great gold producing centre. It is so very new that Mr. Partridge said that only a couple of years ago it would have been possible to acquire every mining claim in the district for five or ten thousand dollars, while last year undeveloped claims were selling for the same sum, and the price was not too high for some of them, for instance the Mikado bought for \$25,000 only a few months ago had already yielded the full purchase price, and there was \$75,000 worth of ore in the dump. The Cornucopia had been sold for \$100,000 to Sir Roderick Cameron and his friends. The most famous vein, so far, was that known as the Scramble vein which have been traced for eight miles, and was of great width and high value.

As Mr. Partridge has had considerable experience in gold mining in Nova Scotia and other mining districts, his opinion is of great weight, and he and Mr. Beck predict a great future for this district.

THE FISHER MAIDEN.

The Fisher Maiden, situated on Four-Mile creek, tributary to the Slocan, now employs 15 men, working double shifts. At present the company are cross-cutting tunnel, also stoping and knocking down ore. Frank Watson, the owner of this property, tells me that one shipment made averaged 346 ounces of silver. On account of the company making daily shipments of two cars of ore to the smelter, twelve rawhides are kept running, making one round trip each from the mine to point of shipment.—Mail-Empire.

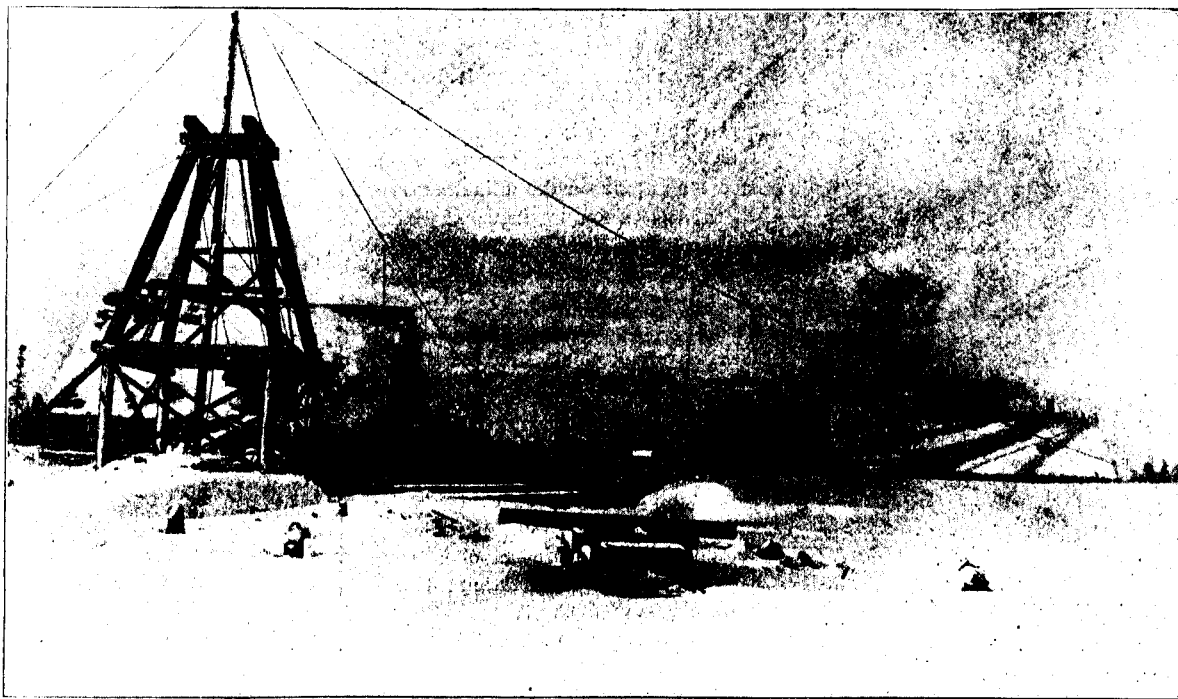
A GREAT MINE.

We are publishing this week views taken from the Foley Mine, situated on Shoal Lake, Seine River, Ont. We have obtained these at great expense in order to bring home to the public of Canada the magnitude of the work undertaken and successfully carried out on this great property. We publish also an official statement of the development work to February 1st, 1897, prepared for transmission to the Dominion Government. When it is fully appreciated that a 20 stamp mill is in position and ready to commence operations at once and that the mine is fully equipped with plant and machinery, tramways, wharves, etc., it is only necessary to peruse the above statement of development work to understand that this is a large developed mine, fully

We note with great favor, that the company controlling this mine has pursued the conservative policy of fully developing and equipping the property before actually attempting to produce gold. The wisdom of this course appears to us to be quite plain. When the mill begins running, as we are informed it may do at any minute, it will be in a position to continue operations unceasingly at its full capacity. There will be no lack of ore or shutting down the mine and resumption of operations from time to time, as is too often the case in mines not sufficiently developed to insure a continuous output of ore. It seems reasonable to conclude that if Canada can develop even but a dozen more gold mines of the magnitude of those referred to, it will rank as one of the greatest gold producing countries of the world.

MICA AND TALC.

Mr. R. B. Dixon, who read a paper on the mica and talc deposits in the Nipissing district of Algoma at the Mining Association meeting, has this week given some points to MINING NEWS for the benefit of its readers. It may be said that the samples of mica exhibited at the meetings and shown to us, are of the rare white variety, and their pure, water-like color contrasts strongly with the brown shades of the ordinary variety. The mica mine is within ten miles of the railway, in the Nipissing district and contains a wide vein of this valuable mineral from which blocks up to 50 lbs., in weight have been taken. As mica of poorer color sells at prices ranging up to \$2 per pound, the deposit is a very valuable one. Another valuable mineral in the same district is talc, which is not found elsewhere in



THE FOLEY MINE—ENGINE HOUSE AND PLANT.

equipped and ready to produce a continuous stream of gold in the future. It is admitted that the four great gold mines of Canada are the Le Roi and War Eagle of British Columbia and the Sultana and Foley of the Rainy River District. We are forced to the conclusion, however, that the last named property may turn out to be the greatest gold producer of all. It is impossible to doubt the official reports and statements, apparently carefully prepared, from which it appears that only three veins out of some twenty nine have been explored and that from these alone the mine can be operated at an enormous profit for many years to come.

We believe that it is in the best interests of Canada that the present state of the Foley mine should be published to the world.

TRAIL NEWS.

Two bridges are to be built across the Columbia very shortly, one at Trail for the electric line which is to run along the west bank to Saywood; and the other at Robson to connect the Trail and Robson line with the Columbia and Kootenay line. Each bridge will not only carry railway tracks, but will have roadways for vehicles and foot passengers.

Fares and freight rates on the Columbia river boats have been greatly reduced since the C.P.R. purchased them.

The smelter is to be closed to allow of putting in a much more powerful engine.

RECO PAYS A DIVIDEND.

The Reco mine at Sanden, B.C., has declared a first dividend of \$100,000, on a capital of \$1,000,000. It is expected that a second dividend will be paid about the end of May.

Canada but of which a vein here is found varying from 2½ feet at the surface to 11 feet wide at a depth of 40 feet. Talc is used in such a variety of manufactures that a deposit is of great commercial value, as for wall paper, lubricating purposes, and foundry facings, it is extensively required, besides being the basis of powders for the skin, and entering into cheap soaps as an adulterant. The outcome of this mine hitherto has been from 10 to 15 tons per day, but this could easily be increased until the supply would cut out the imports of clay and soapstone, which now cost \$62,730 per annum.

These two products of the mine should add considerably to the finances of the country and that of talc especially is valuable as being, at the present time, unique

CANADA OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

The current issue of the Canada Official Gazette contains the following notices of application:

To extend the time for completing the railway of the Red Deer Valley Railway and Coal Company.

To extend the time for commencing and completing the lines of the Langdenburg Southern Railway Co., and to extend its line easterly towards Lake Dauphin to connect with the line of the Lake Manitoba Railway and Coal Co.

For the incorporation of a company for a railway from Chesterfield Inlet on Hudson's Bay to the Great Slave Lake, and from the Mackenzie River to the Porcupine or Yukon Rivers.

AT SALMON RIVER, B.C.

The vein on the Big Bull has widened

SLOCAN NOTES.

There is clean ore in each of the tunnels on the Queen Bess.

A force of men have been put to work on the Ajax, a claim near the Noble Five group, which has been crown granted and which has shipped considerable high grade ore.

Another shute of ore has been struck on the Corinth.

The Alpha and Black Bear are reported as being sold for \$75,000.

The Monitor, situated near Three Forks, is shipping ten tons of ore daily.

A one-third interest in the Maggie, Nellie D. and Tip Top has been sold for \$6,500.

One hundred more feet of tunnelling will be run on the Rabbitt Paw near the Slocan Star.

MORE MACHINERY.

The Red Eagle Gold Mining Company, limited, has just signed a contract with the Rand Drill Company, of Sherbrooke, Quebec, for a complete hoisting and pumping plant and power drills to be delivered in 10 days. Since the discovery of the phenomenally rich vein on the Red Eagle claim in November last and the immediate purchase of the property by the Red Eagle Company the work of driving tunnels and sinking shafts has been prosecuted with such gratifying results that the management feel justified even at this early date in thoroughly equipping the mine with machinery.

To purchase a property and develop it to a point justifying a complete hoisting and drilling plant all in the short space of ten months is a record that but few



THE FOLEY MINE—DUPLEX HOIST AND TRAMWAY.

from 6 inches on the surface to 18 inches at a depth of 10 feet.

The shaft on the Hexter Hegan is down 35 feet and the ore runs up to \$60 in gold.

The tunnel on the Robert J. is in 85 feet and is expected to reach the ledge at 100 feet.

The shaft on the Spokane Belle is down 40 feet and shows 11 feet of gray quartz.

BIG SALE AT AINSWORTH.

The Little Donald, an Ainsworth claim which adjoins the Little Phil, has been sold to a Canadian syndicate for \$60,000, the largest amount which has yet been paid for an Ainsworth property. Almost no work has been done on the claim. Negotiations are on for the Krao at the same figures. The Mile Point is under option to English parties for \$30,000—Rosslander.

The tunnel on the Black Hills is in 60 feet and will probably tap the lead at twice that distance.

A. D. Coplen has purchased from S. H. Cross a half interest in the Philadelphia, a claim near the Wakefield.

W. H. Yawkey and J. D. Farrell have purchased the N. D. Moore interest in the Sunshine, Oregon and Yakima claims.

Development work on the Wakefield has uncovered a showing of cube gelsena of high grade.

The Mountain Chief No. 3, and Sarnia on Four Mile Creek will shortly be worked by A. Doran.—Rossland Record.

KASLO NOTES.

The Scottish Chief and Echo have been bonded for \$5,000.

The Best will begin shipping ore.

The Texas, Conboy and Minnie, have been bonded for \$20,000.

companies of the district can boast, but then all companies were not so fortunate as to secure a Red Eagle claim with pay ore at the grass roots.

It is most gratifying, too, to note that Canadian firms are manufacturing machinery that satisfies the exacting demands of the mining men of this district.—Rosslander.

MR. BEGGS' RAILWAY PROJECT.

Mr. Alex Begg of British Columbia, interviewed the Deputy Minister of Railways and Canals at Ottawa, recently, regarding a new railway which he proposes shall be built from the point on the Stricken river, where navigation ceases, north to Teslin Lake, the head waters of the Yukon River, a distance of 100 miles. This will open up the Yukon country to Fort Cudahy and other points.—Rosslander.

AMERICAN VS. ENGLISH.

The British Columbia Mining Record in its last issue mentions a little bit of news that well illustrates the English promoter's methods. The War Eagle Mining Company issued a prospectus stating that the company had been formed to purchase the War Eagle, and among other allurements mentioned that the mine would pay \$800,000 per annum. It happens that up to date this mine has paid \$187,000 in dividends, although that cut no figure with the London promoter. Not content with over-capitalizing the company to the tune of \$2,500,000, the promoters endeavored to make their clients believe the dividend story above referred to. Fortunately they failed; and their proposed company failed to purchase the War Eagle.

We draw attention to this, because had such a barefaced lie been published by an American promoter, the English and Canadian papers would have cried it down in quick time, and held it up as "another piece of roguery perpetrated by Yankee mining men."

The real fact is that the American mining companies are far better managed for the stockholder's interests than are those floated in London. We have no such promotion fees as are the invariable custom in the British capital; for there when any company is floated, the total capitalization is divided into three parts, and one-third goes to the vendor, one-third to working capital one-third to the promoters. It is easy to see how terrifically over-capitalized the British companies must be, and what large profits have to be made before the shareholders have any suggestion of dividends. Add to this the absurdly large expense of English mining companies, including salary for each of the whole board of directors, (a custom almost unknown in American mining companies), besides the high expense of maintaining a London office, and doing it with any show of prosperity.

In view of these facts it is quite easy to understand why such great concerns as the London Exploration Company are on the look-out to purchase large blocks of stock in such companies as the Anaconda, Tom Boy and others that were organized and incorporated in the United States.—Western Mining World.

BIG INCREASE.

A comparison between the value of ore shipped from West Kootenay a year ago and the value of the shipments of January of this year gives a good indication of the development of the mining properties in this district. In January, 1896, according to customs returns, the value of ore shipped from the West Kootenay district was \$146,000, while for the first three weeks in January, 1897, the value was \$747,000.—Rossland Record.

LEAD GOING UP.

A prominent smelter asserts, upon advices from New York, that lead will be quoted at \$3.25 per 100 pounds by the first of May. This estimate is based upon the present strength of the market, the small supply in store in this country and abroad, and the expected revival in building and manufacturers after March 15. This will be the means of starting up of many of the low grade mines throughout the country that are now idle.—Idaho Observer.

ROSSLAND ITEMS.

The War Eagle is again running full blast with a slight increase of men, and J. P. Hastings in charge. They are shipping about 50 tons a day to the Trail smelter.

The Iron Mask is still being worked by the original War Eagle Company, with Charles Robbins as superintendent. Most of its ore is being taken to Trail by sleighs, which carry an average of five tons per sleigh.

The Jumbo people bring their ore from the mine on sleighs and ship over the Red Mountain road to eastern smelters.

The Josie is looking in first-class shape and continues to take out and ship ore. The outlook for this mine is the brightest, and it will soon joint its sister location, the Le Roi.

The Red Mountain is shipping and putting in diamond drill machinery.

The Cliff owners have refused several offers for their property, which is among the shippers of the camp.

The Centre Star has a 1,400-foot tunnel. It has done little or no shipping, but has tons of first-class ore on the dump with the ore blocked out in the tunnel ready for stoping. The owners believe in developing their mine first and shipping afterward.

The Kostenay and Columbia ships about 10 tons per day over the Columbia & Western to Trail.

The Mayflower's prospects are first-class, it is shipping a great deal of ore.

The Iron Horse people are pushing their development work to the fullest extent and will commence shipping again soon.

The Iron Colt, a sister claim to the Iron Horse, is also pushing work and will ship soon.

Among the other shippers are the O.K., with a fine stamp mill running full blast night and day, and shipping to the eastern refineries; Commander, Homestake, Lilly May, Evening Star, Robert E. Lee, and Crown Point.—Rossland Record.

BIG OFFER REFUSED.

A magnificent specimen of ore is on exhibition at Rock Creek, which came out of the shaft being sunk by Messrs. Copeland and Yonkin, at the forks of Rock Creek. The specimen is in keeping with the size of the claim, and it is no pocket specimen, but rather a block of ore which is taken from a vein said to be proved of a width of some 60 feet on the surface. The value of the claim may be judged when it is stated that the owners received an offer of \$80,000 on bond for the property, which they refused, although the shaft has not been carried down as yet to any depth.—Midway, B. C., Advance.

SILVER KING IN LUCK.

Friday morning the news quickly spread through Nelson that a big strike had been made in the Silver King mine. It was first supposed that a large ore body had been discovered in the long tunnel which is being driven on the lower levels. Inquiries at the mine, however, proved that such is not the case. The development of the old tunnel is responsible for the discovery. It is said that the ore lately uncovered is of considerable extent and of richer grade than any heretofore found in the mine. The management acknowledges that a strike has been made but refuses to give any further information.—Nelson Miner.

GRAND FORKS GROWING.

C. A. Pearson, of Grand Forks, B.C., who is visiting friends in the city, tells of great activity in his section of the country and of continual new discoveries. He says that Grand Forks, which less than a year ago was proud to have 400 inhabitants, now has a population of about 1,000, and is still growing. Of recent mining developments in that section he says:

"Messrs. Blewett & Larsen have erected large buildings at the Volcanic, on the north fork of Kettle River, and have incorporated with their Chicago associates. They are now ready for development. On the Elsie May, adjoining the Volcanic, the Aurus Mining Company is sinking a shaft which shows fine ore. Mr. Beach of Rossland, has run a tunnel 45 feet on the Columbia, showing 30 feet of ore, carrying native and peacock copper. The seven French claims have been incorporated by the French and English company, composed of Charles Hay, Neil McCollum and P. T. McCollum, and are showing up well. Development is going ahead at Knight camp, on Bonanza Mountain, three miles above Volcanic Mountain. The Monita on Observation Mountain, overlooking Grand Forks, which is owned by a club of school teachers, has shown up a ledge of sulphide ore, carrying bunches of native copper.

"In Summit camp, the Arabel has a shaft down eight feet showing \$60 ore. The Ellen, owned by the Zenda Mining Company, is showing good ore. John M. Burke is sinking a shaft on the Oro Dinero, and the shaft on the Emma has been extended 50 feet, showing the ledge to improve. Quite a number of discoveries have been made around Christina Lake."—Seattle Post Intelligence.

A MINING DEAL.

The Early Bird mineral claim situated near the shore of Kootenay lake about a mile above Ainsworth belonging to John L. Retallack has been sold through W. N. Rolfe of Nelson, to some parties in London, England. The claim is crown granted and though a low grade proposition, is of great promise, as there is a true fissure vein of over four feet. Its proximity to the lake shore, and the easy access to a smelter either at Pilot Bay or Nelson will make the property valuable. The price paid was \$1,500 cash.—Kaslo Kootenayan.

OUR EXCHANGES.

This month's issue of the Metal Miner opens with an illustrated description of the electric plant which operates the Lehigh Valley Coal Company's Maltby mine. The articles on Surveying are continued, as well as those on the Metallurgy of Gold, in which crushing machinery and the various chemical processes are described. A lecture by an English engineer, Mr. Halbaum on Timber and Timbering, is reproduced and illustrated. A description of Ore dressing in the zinc mines is given by Mr. Landins, and minor papers fill up the contents and give an ample supply of good and interesting matter.

SANDON NEWS.

Forty tons a day are being shipped from the Payne, and it is expected to net \$100 a ton. The tunnels are in 500 and 200 feet, and a Blake crusher will be purchased to crush the heavy amount of ore that will now be got out.

The tunnels in the Whitewater, now total 1,700 feet, and most of this length runs through veins of rich ore, some assaying 490 oz. silver. Thirty men are at work.

The Ariman, No. 3, W.P., and Alma, adjoining the Dolly Varden on Carpenter Creek, have been bonded to Mr. H. L. Bowman, who it is reported, will organize a company in Montreal. Assays from a 25 foot tunnel, have run up to \$332 of gold.

PROF. CARLYLE'S REPORT.

THE MINING DISTRICTS OF THE SLOCAN, NELSON AND AINSWORTH, B.C.

(Continued.)

THE SLOCAN MINING DIVISION.

The Ore and Ore Deposits.

There are four distinct kinds of veins in the Slocan:—

1. The argentiferous galena, with zinc blended, and some grey-copper in a gangue or matrix of quartz and spathic iron. These veins cut across the stratified rocks, and through the dykes of eruptive rock, where in many cases, there is a good body of ore and they also occur in the granite area, and with even the limited amount of prospecting, some have been traced from 3 to 4,000 feet along the strike, and one for nearly two miles. In the Slocan slates, it has not yet been proven that as the vein cuts through shales, slates, limestones, or quartzites, that any one of the series has been more favorable to the formation of ore-bodies than another, as in the different veins it will be seen that good ore shutes may have the wall of any of these rocks mentioned. The ore has been deposited along fissures, both in the open fissure cavities, and by impregnation of the country rock, and in the cavity-filled veins can be seen the banded structure described elsewhere, or the solid, usually big-cubed galena, shows lines of foliation parallel with the walls, but it is evident that further motion has occurred along some of these vein fissures, after ore has been deposited.

Most of the veins are narrow, varying from 2 and 3 inches, to 15 and 20 inches in width, with occasional widenings to 3 or 4 feet of solid ore, and even much more, as seen in the Slocan Star and the Alamo-Idaho veins. The ore shutes are not persistent horizontally, as is characteristic of nearly all veins, but ore is often continuous for several hundred feet, and where it then pinches, a thin streak of oxides is the index usually followed in the search for more ore, which seldom fails to re-appear with more or less work. The mistake is made sometimes of following along a slip-wall or crevice that may cross the vein crevice at a flat angle, and thus lead the miner astray. Besides the solid ore, some veins have associated with them 2, 3 or more feet of mixed ore, gangue and country rock, or a brecciated mass, which may be of such grade as to pay well for concentration; and already there are three concentrators, the Alamo, Slocan Star and Washington, doing very satisfactory work, and the Noble Five mill almost completed, with the erection of two, at least, contemplated this year. The product or concentrates is silver-bearing galena, but any value contained in the decomposed material that may enter the mill, will in all probability not be saved, likewise, that in much of the grey copper, which apparently slimes badly and escapes.

The ore is shipped as "crude," or the solid or unaltered sulphides, or as "carbonates," i.e., the decomposed ore, consisting of oxides and carbonates of iron, lead and silver, the mass having a reddish-brown color, with more or less yellow material; those carbonates with a soft, velvety feel, assaying highest in silver. All material about these veins should be carefully assayed before being relegated to the waste-dump, where good ore, unsuspected, has already been thrown, especially soft, iron-stained decomposed rock or vein matter.

Gold.—It might be well to be on the

lookout for gold, remembering the good gold values found in the galena ores of the Monitor mine, which yield from \$2 to \$14 per ton; one lot of 20 tons of crude ore assaying \$20 per ton in gold, while the "carbonates" average \$13, the smelter paying for all gold above \$2, or one-tenth of an ounce. The "carbonates" seldom are as high grade in silver as the unaltered, or crude ore in the vein, but in some mines this class of ore is very valuable.

Zinc.—In most of these veins the zinc blende carries a small silver value and is sorted or concentrated out of the ore, so that very little ore sent to the smelters has over 10 p.c. zinc limit. But in the "Enterprise" mine, on Ten-Mile Creek, the best silver assays are said to be got from the zinc blende, which is much more valuable than the galena. As is to be expected, small lots of very rich ore are mined, lots that will yield from one to two thousand ounces per ton, but the average figures already given will indicate the importance of these veins that are now being mined in both the granite and stratified rocks of this district.

2. The veins of argentiferous tetrahedrite or grey copper and jamesonite and silver compounds in a quartz gangue.

These veins can be seen in the granite exposure on the "Best" and "Rambler" mines, and in the stratified rocks on the "London Hill" property, from which very high grade ore has been shipped.

3. The "dry ore" veins on Springer and Lemon Creeks, in the granite, with a quartz gangue containing argentite, native silver, and gold.

These veins are now attracting much attention, as high assay returns have been secured as per smelter returns; sorted ore of this character from the Howard fraction yielding 163 to 206 ounces of silver per ton, and \$16 to \$26 per ton in gold.

The "Chapleau" recently received the smelter returns on four tons of sorted ore, from which 3.6 ounces of gold and 94.7 ounces of silver per ton were returned, netting to the owners \$102 per ton after deducting freight and treatment charges.

4. The gold-quartz veins in the southern part of the granite, such as those reported to be on the Alpine group.

The value and characteristics of the last three mentioned classes of vein will be better known later on, as the work now begun yields results and information.

SLOCAN LAKE.

This beautiful lake, lying in a deep valley between the valleys of the Arrow and Kootenay Lakes, is 23 miles long and about one mile wide, and in the valleys and on the ridges that trend away from it to the east, mines of very great importance are being rapidly opened up, and new finds of value, are being made as prospecting is more thoroughly and widely carried on. As yet the great granite mountains to the west have not been found to be mineral bearing, but more diligent search may reveal as good veins of rich mineral as have been found in the granite area east of the lake, which, until lately, was shunned by the prospectors, who had an unwarranted lack of faith in the likelihood of veins being in this formation.

However, all doubt has been dispelled, the granite area is fast gaining in importance, and this part of the Slocan now offers many good inducements for further search and investment. It is true that most of the leads so far discovered are small, but the high value of the ore

to a great extent compensates for this, and as to their persistence, there is no reason why these payshutes should not continue to carry their size and value as depth is attained.

At Roseberry the lake steamers connect with the C.P.R., and then stop at New Denver, which has one of the best town sites in Kootenay, and is the official centre for the Slocan; at Silverton at the mouth of Four Mile Creek; at landings at Ten Mile and Twelve Mile Creeks, or any other point desired; and at Slocan City and Brandon, two rival towns at the south end of the lake, whence the trails lead off to Springer, Lemon, Twelve and Ten Mile Creeks, and a branch of the C.P.R. will be built during the coming season to connect with the line running from Robson to Nelson.

On the south slope of the range dividing the south fork of Carver Creek from Four Mile Creek, on the north slope of which are the series of mines, from the Slocan Star to the Idaho and Alamo, are the Mountain Chief, California, Alpha, Group, Reed and Robertson, Jenny Lind, Ottawa Group, and Fisher Maiden all of which were visited except the first two, and south of the Four Mile Creek are the Thompson Group, Vancouver Group, and the Hewitt Claim.

Four Mile Creek, for ten miles of its course, forms a dividing line between the Slocan slates and the granite, although small areas of each cross the river in place.

Springer and Lemon Creeks.

From the rival towns of Slocan City and Brandon at the foot of the lake, trails lead off to the country drained by Twelve Mile Creek, Springer and Lemon Creeks, and in this part of the district many locations have been made, some on galena veins, but many others on the "dry ore" veins and the gold-bearing quartz leads, all in the granite. Much prospecting was being done and considerable development work; but as many investors have recently been securing bonds and options on many locations, the coming season promises much greater activity, and certainly the careful attention of mining men is warranted by the very favorable results already attained by the as yet very small amount of work. The Howard Fraction, Two Friends Group and the Arlington were visited, besides these properties on Ten Mile Creek already described, and the writer is much indebted to Messrs. Gwillim and Johnson, Mining Engineers, Slocan City, for information concerning other claims it was impossible to visit this season.

Cariboo Creek.

Twenty miles south of Nakusp, Cariboo Creek, on the east side of the river flows into the Columbia at a small settlement, Burton City. A trail leads thence through an area of granite 6 miles to the junction of Mineral Creek, at point known as Mineral City, and thence trails lead farther on up Cariboo Creek, crossing over to Snow Creek, and also up both sides of Mineral Creek, one crossing over the divide to Blue Grouse Creek. Most of the area is the regular Slocan granite, but isolated areas of stratified rocks, as slates, etc., can be seen, especially up Mineral City. A number of properties are reported to have been sold during the past season, and much more work will be done this year, to prospect many of the claims now located.

(To be continued.)

THE EMPRESS MINE.

The Empress has gone steadily forward since the commencement, the promoters not seeking to attract public attention, but pushing the work of development, the mine earning its own expenses. This latter fact is proof positive that there must be just a little bit of gold in this country despite what Mr. Selwyn and others of his ken may have said.

A body of ore of such extent and richness was struck at the Empress on Monday that the secret got out, although some of the officials when questioned by a Journal reporter, were as dumb as the proverbial oyster on the subject.

The Empress property may be described as a large hill, at the top of which the veins were first encountered, and from which a tramway was built leading to the big stamp mill which had been erected at the base.

The veins ran perpendicularly, and after

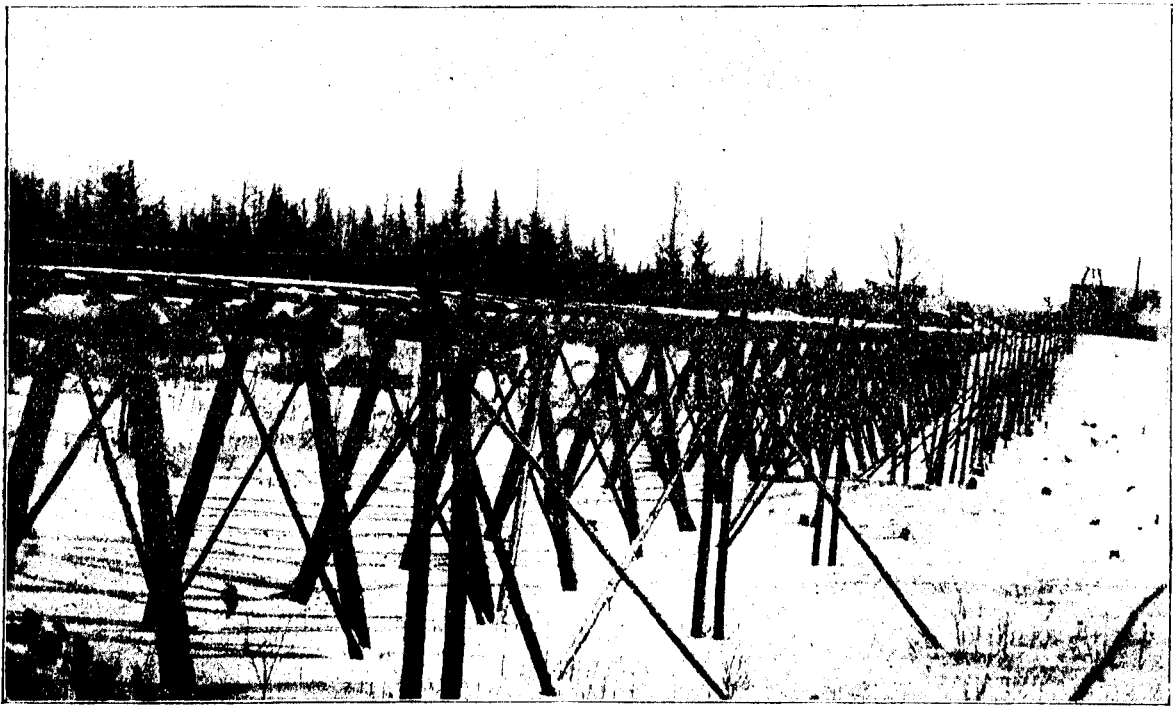
A RICH MINING REGION.

In the Okanogan country on this side of the British line the development and activity has been no less marked. For years the Okanogan, although known to be rich in gold, silver and copper, has suffered from the depression of hard times. In the last year it has taken a new spurt and is now the scene of great and growing mining activity. The Wyandotte group, purchased by eastern parties, was the first to start work, and they were followed by the Palmer Mountain Company, which is engaged in tunnelling Palmer Mountain. Already these two companies are taking out ore of the highest value, some of it running in value to thousands of dollars per ton.

In other parts of the Okanogan, such as the Methow, Lake Chelan, Horseshoe Basin, Osoyoos Lake, and Stehekin districts hundreds of prospectors have roamed over the hills and mountains staking out dis-

LOOKS LIKE LIFE.

There is no doubt but that the coming of summer will witness the greatest activity in mining, and probably to a greater extent than during any year past. The several deals made with the big Exploration Company of London, will have a splendid effect on that market and will at once bring the "Yankees" to the front as suitable investments. There are already several inquiries here for coppers for London capitalists, as well as others for developed gold mines. The Canadians are beginning to appreciate the British Columbian gold fields, and the recent sale of the War Eagle to Toronto people will certainly be the result of bringing into Rossland and other adjacent camps a large amount of eastern Canadian capital. The purchase of a controlling interest in the Helena and Frisco Company has already had its effect in Idaho, and the daily ru-



THE FOLEY MINE TRAMWAY TO STAMP MILL.

proper test it was decided that the cheapest way of getting out the ore was to drive a tunnel through the hill at right angles with the veins, which the tunnel intersects about 100 feet below the old tramway level.

The tunnel is in 225 feet and has passed through the first vein of eight feet in width of rich ore, and one of three feet. The rich vein just discovered is the third, and promises to be even larger and richer than the others. The tunnel has to be extended 140 feet further before the "wall" of this formation will be reached, and it is fair to suppose that other veins will be discovered as the tunnel is pushed to completion. This will open up a body of ore that will require a much larger plant than the one at present on the property and the improvements will likely be made in the very near future.--Port Arthur Journal.

EXPORTS AT NELSON, B. C.

The exports of ore and matter from Nelson, B.C., during the month of January were valued at \$675,500, against \$484,450 in December.

coveries and doing work on their prospects. While much of this country is yet in its infancy it only needs a few months more to bring it to the attention of capital as one of the richest mining regions of the north-west.--Spokane Chronicle.

A HALF MILLION DEAL.

A well authenticated rumor is in circulation that a \$500,000 deal, on practically a cash basis, has been arranged for a large group of mining properties in the Sloean. The purchaser is the Vancouver and British Columbia General Exploration Company, Ltd. The sellers are the Sloean Mining and Milling Company and a number of individuals owning claims in the vicinity of Alamo basin and on the divide between the south fork of Carpenter creek and Sloean Lake.

The properties included in the transaction are said to be the Alamo, Cumberland, Idaho, Wild Goose, Corinth, Mocking Bird, Daybreak, Defender, Comet and several other adjoining locations.--Nelson Miner.

mors are to the effect that many inquiries are being received for developed mines. The sale of the Tom Boy in Colorado, also to Englishmen, has already resulted beneficially to that state as other properties have been optioned. Thus it will be seen that every purchase draws attention to the section. So far the selections have been wisely made, and it is certain that the results will be highly profitable.--Western Mining World.

ANOTHER MINING PAPER.

Another mining paper has just reached us, called "The Washington Mining Journal" and a nice, bright-looking paper it is. Not only is attention paid to the state, but also to mining in British Columbia. It says that Seattle men are largely interested in properties in British Columbia which is an endorsement of the Province. We wish the new paper every success.

PROSPECTING PAYS.

The question is often asked, "Does prospecting pay?" This question can be answered by an emphatic "Yes!"

For the amount of capital required, there is probably no business in the world that pays better. The "plant" of the prospector, while it is somewhat more elaborate than the dress suit of a Texan—a shirt collar and a pair of spurs—is seldom more than a \$5 broncho, pick, shovel, and grub enough to last him three months. On this "capitalization" there are scores of prospectors who have multiplied their venture thousands and tens of thousands. They have not only enriched themselves but they have enriched the state as well by adding to its mineral wealth. The Journal knows two instances where prospectors started on their journey in June last with an outfit that cost not exceeding \$60, that now have their discoveries bonded at \$80,000 and \$120,000, and it could name dozens of men who have refused

gauge to the astounding height of 1,000 pounds to the square inch, the pressure returning eventually to nearly a corresponding distance below normal, accompanied for over 30 seconds by a sharp reverberating. The great pipe writhes like a huge serpent, and the commotion in its interior sounds like the firing of distant cannon. The only safe-guards in such sudden changes of flow are the great strength and elasticity of the steel. The water is applied to the wheels by deflecting nozzles. The terrific force that this stream of water is capable of is almost incredible. It will bore a hole through a 3-inch plank in a few minutes; it will tear a hole through a three-eighth inch piece of steel in a few days; concrete melts before it like sugar. The only successful mode yet known of safely stopping the motion of the water from the nozzle is to put a heavy casting plate in the tail race in such a manner that it can be quickly replaced when worn out.—Western Mining World.

sirable. They too, had better seek some other field for the exercise of their talent for Alaska promises hard lines this season for those of this stripe.—Alaska Mining Record.

A KAMLOOPS DEAL.

On February 3, O. S. Batchelor received the sum of \$1,000, which amount was cabled from London, Eng., to close the deal on an option held by A. H. Craven, on behalf of some English capitalists. Mr. Craven thoroughly examined Coal Hill last autumn, and secured a working bond on the Jacko Lake Mining company's three claims, these claims being held solely by O. S. Batchelor. Mr. Craven took 50 pounds of ore from these claims to England with him. The terms of the bond as recorded in the Kamloops office are that \$500 should be paid on commencement of work, and balance of \$10,000 on or before March 27th, 1897. A short



THE FOLEY MINE—STAMP MILL.

offers of \$5,000 and \$10,000 for good prospects that cost them but two months' labor in the mountains.

While the prospector has trials and tribulations he has also his joys. He never leaves hope behind him, and there is always prospect of fortune and reward before him. His task is one that is filled with sunshine and hope.

It is a business that is not overdone and the field a boundless one open to all who wish to enter it.

It is to be hoped that thousands will enter it this year where hundreds tried it last year.—Washington Mining Journal.

TREMENDOUS FORCE.

Some interesting phenomena have been noted at the high fall water power plant at Fresno, California, where the Pelton wheels are operated under a fall of 1,411 feet and an enormous pressure and jet velocity are developed. A sudden stoppage of the water flow will raise the hand pressure

ALASKA HOPEFUL.

Every indication points to a very heavy immigration to Alaska as soon as spring shall open up. Already many old-timers having the knowledge born of experience, have arrived here and are quietly getting themselves in readiness for the earliest day when they may make a start for the interior gold fields. and residents here are beginning to gather together their outfits in order that they may take to the hills at the first opening of spring. With the rush of new comers there will doubtless be the usual percentage of those who without knowledge of the necessities and requirements of this country, will come entirely unprepared to wrestle with luck; they had better stay away until they can raise a stake sufficient to carry them through. Then too, will come a due proportion of idlers and hangers-on about mining-camps, whose aim it seems is to live by their small wits, and whose presence appears inevitable though never de-

time ago a fresh offer was made, by which the sum of \$2,000 cash was to be paid for an extension of the time of final payment of \$10,000, or the sum of \$5,000 cash. Mr. Batchelor cabled to Kamloops on or before February 3rd either of the latter arrangements would be satisfactory.

This is practically the first cash transaction of any importance in the camp. It is very satisfactory that English capital has found its way in here and the cash secured by Mr. Batchelor will help him to develop other good mining properties he holds in this district.—Kamloop's Sentinel.

LUCKY STEMWINDER.

Word was received yesterday that a body of 2-foot ore had been struck at the Stemwinder, which adjoins the Imperial on Lookout Mountain. The tunnel is in 30 feet, and nothing was expected to be found until it was in 60 feet. Engineer J. L. Parker will go out to-day to investigate it.—Rossland Miner.

THE COXEY PAID FOR.

The final payment on the Coxeys was made Tuesday. It consisted of \$21,000, and gives the syndicate organized by C. J. McCuaig of Montreal a clear title to the property. Since it was bonded by Mr. McCuaig and his associates they have continued the development work begun by the original owners—John R. Cook and Elling Johnson—and the mine is now in a very promising condition.

Besides a lot of surface work done at various times a cross-cut tunnel was driven in 50 feet to tap the main vein running through the property. The cross-cut was then continued 30 feet when the hanging wall was encountered. Drifts were then started both ways on the vein, which was supposed to run north-west and south-east. The drift to the south was run 45 feet till it got out of the vein. That to the north is in 35 feet, and the face has a splendid showing of ore.

The running of these drifts resulted in the discovery that the course of the vein is south-west and north-east instead of as supposed. This discovery has added greatly to the value of the claim, as it gives more of the apex of the ledge in the Coxeys ground and a larger area on the dip than was expected.

It is understood the plans of the new owners include a shaft on the vein from the tunnel level, and a cross-cut tunnel to be run in at considerable depth to connect with the shaft. This plan of development is to be begun at once.—Rossland Miner.

AN OUTSIDE OPINION.

The coming season will be one of great activity in mining circles. Investors from all parts of the world are making enquiries about British Columbia. Eastern capitalists have sent agents to ascertain if the truth has been told. The reports in a number of instances have resulted in inquiries being made regarding particular properties. It is certain that during the present year there will be thousands in the country where heretofore hundreds have been. The truth of the marvelous richness of that country has not been half told. There are ledges as rich as any yet discovered. In the Trout Lake district, north of the Slocan is a section which is practically unexplored. A number of claims have been located there, which are said to rank in value with those in the Slocan. East Kootenay, though remote at present, has veins of mineral which those familiar with mining say can not be excelled. In this district there is a great variety of the useful and valuable minerals—coal, lead, gold, silver and copper. The building of the Crow's Nest Pass Railway will give great prominence to this district. Between the upper Kootenay and Kootenay Lake is a vast region which has been but little explored. At points nearer the lake, notably on White Grouse Mountain, are mines rich in copper, gold and silver. Still further north, towards Golden, is a mineral country, and this mineral belt extends beyond the Canadian Pacific Railway. In fact, from the summit of the main range of the Rocky Mountains to the western shores of Vancouver Island there is scarcely a portion of the country upon which mineral has not been found. It does not require a prophet to foretell the future of a country so rich in minerals. It will be a century before the ore bodies of the province are exhausted.—Spokane Spokesman-Review.

DEER PARK.

At the Deer Park the timber gang has full sway, and there are for the present no men engaged in mining. Friday the shaft had been fully substantially timbered down to the 50 foot level. This work will be continued until the shaft is completely timbered from the collar to the bottom, and all the necessary skids, etc., are installed for the easy operation of the bucket and hoist.

The site for the compressor, which is on the way from the factory at Sherbrooke, Que., has been cleared and graded. The compressor is expected to arrive daily. There will be no more mining news from the Deer Park until this compressor is in operation.—Rossland Miner.

ANOTHER DIVIDEND PAYER.

A special from Spokane says: The directors of the Rambler and Cariboo Consolidated Gold and Silver Mining Company, at a meeting this morning declared a dividend of \$20,000, payable March 15. The directors also made the cheerful statement that from the amount of ore now in sight the company is confident of being able to declare a dividend of \$20,000 monthly for the next nine months.

The Rambler group is in the Dardenelles basin, Slocan, and comprises the Rambler, Cariboo, Antelope, Tiger and Best Fraction. The capital stock is \$1,000,000, and the officers of the company are: President, J. B. McArthur, Rossland; secretary, A. L. McLaine, Kaslo; superintendent, Richard Shea.

THE CINNEBAR MINING CO.

Only Quick Silver Mine under the British Flag.

F. C. Innes, Managing Director,
Vancouver, B.C.

The Cinnabar Mining Company of British Columbia is the only quicksilver mine under the British flag, and judging from the reports lately received from the superintendent, the shareholders are to be congratulated on the great success of the enterprise. The mine is situated on Kamloops Lake, about three miles from Savonas, on the C. P. R., and about \$60,000 have been expended on it in development work. A small experimental plant was put in about a year ago, and with this the company produced more than enough quicksilver to supply the demand of British Columbia and exported nearly two tons in addition. A furnace capable of treating 30 tons of ore per day is now under construction, and will be completed before April. This furnace, it is estimated, will pay a net profit of from \$150 to \$200 per day. An inexhaustible supply of ore has been developed and it is the intention of the company to construct other and larger furnaces so soon as the present one is in successful operation, and the present outlook of the mine would indicate that its production will only be limited by the number and capacity of the furnaces the company may decide to operate.

A number of prominent Montreal capitalists are connected with this enterprise.

We have a few only of the shares of this company under offer for a short while, and will be pleased to furnish intending purchasers with full particulars on application.

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For any information in regard
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24th February, 1897.

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of **MINING NEWS** for this weeks
issue.

The Herald Publishing Co.

"Mining News" is published by H. Bragg,
405½ Board of Trade, and printed by The
Herald Publishing Company, 603 Craig
Street, Montreal.

GOLD NEAR PORT ARTHUR.

A couple of days ago while two men were chopping wood on lot 24, Con. A. Slate River, they found an old pick which had apparently been resting where found for 15 or 20 years. The men thought very properly that where the pick was there must be something to use it on, and after clearing away the snow and brush found a well defined vein of quartz showing gold in large quantities.

They will immediately set about developing the find, and there is no doubt in the minds of those who have seen the specimens that the discovery will prove to be a very rich one.

Mr. James Murphy, president of the Fort William Board of Trade, has discovered a vein near the Shuniah mine road, five miles north of Port Arthur. We understand that the indications are good, gang of men are clearing away the surface the discovery by having it opened up. A gang of men are clearing away the surface

RICH IN ORE.

Paul Gaston, a well known mining man, arrived in Spokane from Victoria, He brought with him some rock containing about 20 pounds of the richest copper ore that has ever been seen in the city. Every specimen is fairly seamed with native copper, while some pieces are chunks of pure copper. So fabulously rich were the samples shown that many volunteered the information that it was a matte that had been run through a smelter. The Miner correspondent took a sample to well-known assayers here, who at once pronounced it virgin ore, as it came from the ground.

Mr. Gaston was asked where it came from, but declined to give the exact location, saying he wanted to get hold of all the ground he could before others got in.

"All I can tell you at present," said he, "is that it is an entirely new district and is located on the boundary line in

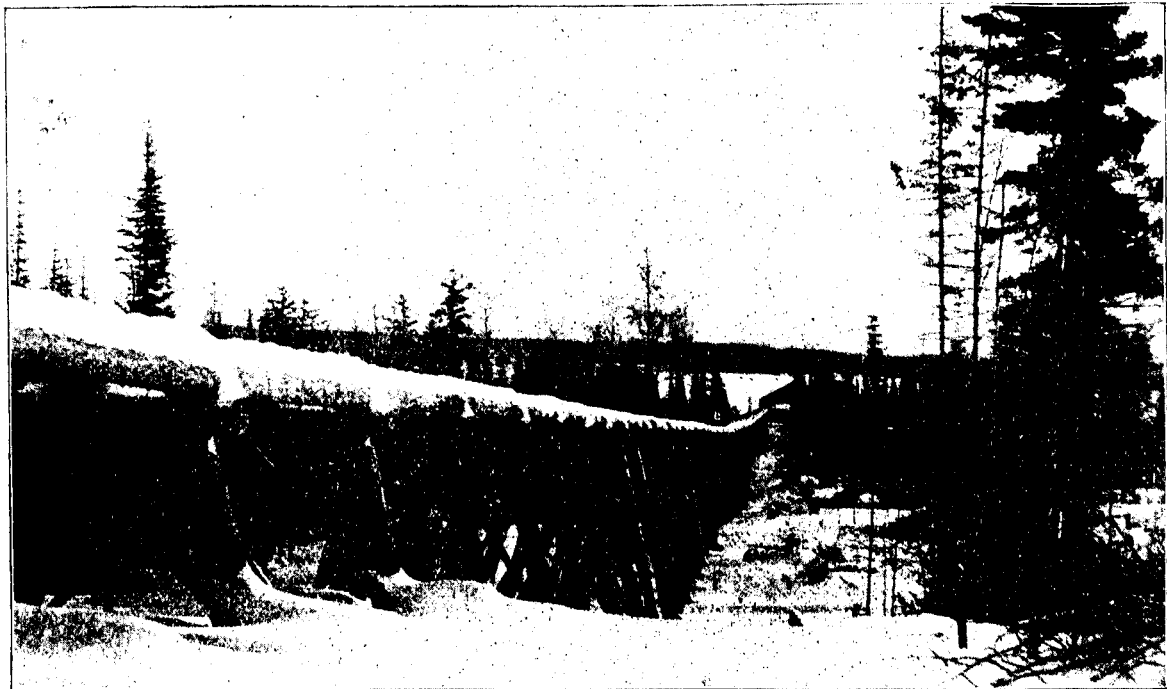
NEW MAP OF KOOTENAY.

We have received from Mr. Thomas Henry the Montreal representative of the Northern Pacific Railway, what will be of value to all who are interested in the Kootenay mining district, viz.: a new and very complete colored map of the mineral bearing region of Eastern British Columbia. The various minerals found in the different sections are clearly shown and the entire map reflects credit on the railway issuing it. It has been compiled from the latest surveys and the maps of the British Columbia Mining Department, and is the most up-to-date map we have seen.

AT BOUNDARY CREEK.

Mr. H. H. Huff is making a thorough test of the coal from Rock Creek, as regards its value for blacksmiths' work.

The bond held by the British Canadian Exploration Company on the Lewellar



THE FOLEY MINE—TRAMWAY 4,000 FEET LONG.

debris, and we hope to be able to announce in a short time that the property is a record breaker.—Port Arthur Journal.

MEERSCHAUM MINING IN TURKEY.

Rich deposits of meerschaum are found twenty miles to the south-east of Eski-Shehir, a station of the Anatolian Railway. Pits from 25 feet to 120 feet deep are dug, and when the bed is struck, horizontal galleries are made; but more than two galleries are seldom to be found in one pit.

The stone as extracted is called ham-tash (rough block), and is soft enough to be easily cut with a knife. It is white, with a yellowish tint, and is covered with a thickness of about an inch of red clayey soil. In this state the blocks are purchased by dealers, by the bulk, the price varying from £5 to £30 per load, according to quality. Most of the finest specimens of the dried meerschaum are sent direct to Paris. It is maintained, locally, that the Eski-Shehir meerschaum is superior to that of the Crimea, and also to that of Greece.—Industrial Advocate.

the northern limits of Okanogan county. The ledge is from 12 to 40 feet in width, and extends on both sides of the boundary line. It is well defined for miles. I had assays made of the rock at Victoria, which showed from 10 to 90 per cent. copper, \$6 to \$16 in gold, with a trace of silver.

"I have just bonded 14 claims. It is the richest find of copper ever made and in my opinion Butte and Anaconda will not be in it with the new district."

Mining men here are greatly interested in the new discovery, and those who have seen the sample ore pronounce it the richest they have ever seen.—Rossland Miner.

STILL WANT LE ROI.

A despatch from Spokane states that the London syndicate that is negotiating for the purchase of Le Roi has asked that the time be extended as they want to amend their proposition.

claim, in Greenwood camp, has been taken up.

The London and British Columbia Gold Fields Company has purchased two Anaconda claims, the New York and the No. 9, in Central camp.

The Commercial Club, of Anaconda, has petitioned the chief commissioner of lands and works to shorten the road between Penticton and Grand Forks, and to improve the grades, also for a waggon road to Central camp and one between Boundary and Fourth of July Creek.

Four claims have been sold within the last few days by Mr. Otto Dillier, all situated within a short distance of Greenwood—The New Alaska, an extension of the San Bernard, in Providence camp, to Mr. C. S. Galloway; the Esperanza, to Messrs. Rendell and Bert Taylor; the Arion to Mr. W. B. Paton; the London to Mr. Cottam.—Boundary Creek Times.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE MINING NEWS.

THIS WEEK'S QUOTATIONS.

FURNISHED BY

CLARENCE J. McCUAIG.

NAMES OF COMPANY.	No. of Shares.	Par Value.	Treasury Shares.	Market Price.	REMARKS.
Trail Creek District.					
Alberta Gold M. Co.	1,000,000	1.00	200,000	.15	
Alf.	1,000,000	1.00	250,000	.12½	
Big Three.	3,500,000	1.00	.....	.12½	
Bluebird.	600,000	1.00	.....	.10	
Butte Gold Copper M. Co.	1,000,000	1.00	250,000	.06	
Caledonia Consolidated ...	500,000	1.00	100,000	.11	
Center Star.	500,000	1.00	None	..	
Colonna.	500,000	1.00	200,000	.25	
Commander.	500,000	1.00	100,000	.21	
Deer Park.	1,000,000	1.00	400,000	.23	
Enterprise.	1,000,000	1.00	200,000	.20	
Evening Star.	1,000,000	1.00	100,000	.16	
Gertrude.	500,000	1.00	62,000	.15	
Georgia.	1,000,000	1.00	200,000	..	
Great Western.	1,000,000	1.00	200,000	.18	
Homestake.	1,000,000	1.00	200,000	.17	
Imperial.	1,000,000	1.00	250,000	.10	
Iron Horse.	1,000,000	1.00	.....	.20	
Iron Colt.	1,000,000	1.00	300,000	.20	
Iron Mask.	500,000	1.00	None	..	
Josie.	700,000	1.00	200,000	.55	
Jumbo.	500,000	1.00	None	.65	
Le Roi.	500,000	5.00	None	7.50	
Lilly May.	1,000,000	1.00	250,000	.15	
Mabel.	1,000,000	1.00	200,000	.15	
Monita.	750,000	1.00	172,500	..	
May Flower.	1,000,000	1.00	300,000	.17½	
Monte Cristo.	1,000,000	1.00	300,000	.18	
Montreal Red Mountain. ...	1,000,000	1.00	340,000	.12	
Mugwump.	1,000,000	1.00	250,000	.15	
Northern Belle.	1,000,000	1.00	.....	.15	
Novelty.	1,000,000	1.00	300,000	.12	
O.K.	1,000,000	1.00	200,000	.29	
Palo Alto.	1,000,000	1.00	.....	.10	
Poorman.	500,000	1.00	None	.10	
R. E. Lee.	2,000,000	1.00	500,000	.15	
Red Eagle.	1,200,000	1.00	500,000	.10	
Red Mountain View.	1,000,000	1.00	.....	.20	
Rosland Columbia.	1,000,000	1.00	400,000	.10	
Rosland Red Mountain ...	1,000,000	1.00	250,000	.26	
Silverine.	500,000	1.00	100,000	.12	
St. Elmo.	1,000,000	1.00	525,000	.13	
St. Paul.	1,000,000	1.00	.....	.12½	
Victory—Triumph.	1,000,000	1.00	250,000	.15	
Virginia.	500,000	1.00	None	.20	
War Eagle Consolidated. ...	2,000,000	1.00	350,000	1.25	
West Le Roi and Josie.	500,000	1.00	.....	..
White Bear.	2,000,000	1.00	500,000	.15	
Slocan District.					
Reco. ....	.....	1.00	.....	1.00	
Idler.	1,000,000	1.00	300,000	.07½	
Noble Five Con.	1,200,000	1.00	300,000	.65	
Rambler-Caribou Con.	1,000,000	1.00	None	.35	
Santa Marie Silver M. Co.	1,000,000	1.00	300,000	.03½	
Slocan Star.	500,000	.50	.....	2.63	
St. Keverne.	1,000,000	1.00	200,000	.05	
Wonderful Group.	1,000,000	1.00	400,000	.12½	
Boundary District.					
Old Ironsides.	1,000,000	1.00	300,000	.15	
Knob Hill.	1,500,000	1.00	400,000	.15	
Camp McKinney.					
Cariboo M. & S. Co.	800,000	1.00	.....	.50	
Ainsworth and Nelson Districts.					
Dellie M. and M. Co.	750,000	1.00	250,000	.15	
Hall's Mines.	300,000	£1	.....	7.50	
Colville Reservation.					
Birton G. M. Co.	3,000,000	1.00	800,000	.05	
Fidelity G. and C. Co.	1,000,000	1.00	300,000	.10	
Joe Y. Gold M. Co.	700,000	1.00	300,000	.03	
Mountain View.	1,500,000	1.00	500,000	.06	
Reservation Min. & Mill Co.	1,500,000	1.00	500,000	.10	
Idaho District.					
Oro Fino Placer.	500,000	1.00	None	.12½	
Daisy Group.	500,000	1.00	None	.10	

VANCOUVER ISLAND.

A good deal of interest has been directed to Vancouver Island recently on account of its great mineral wealth, the island being rich in copper and gold, particularly the latter.

A large percentage of coal used by the steamers running north, by the cities and towns in British Columbia, and by the City of San Francisco comes from the coal mines at Nanaimo and Comox, the former having been worked for many years and having produced an enormous amount of very fine coal. The Comox coal fields are of more recent origin, but of excellent quality and great extent.

Vancouver Island lies between north latitude 48.15 degrees and 50.53 degrees and longitude 123.12 degrees and 123.18 degrees west from Greenwich. It is 200 miles long and its greatest width is 79 miles, but both on the north and on the south long canals or sounds run easterly far inland from the Pacific ocean, Alberni canal, for instance, running inland for 15 miles, with a depth of water ranging from 66 to 624 feet, and connected at its upper end by Stamps river to two lakes, the Klecott and the Great Central lake, the latter being 18 miles long, 3 miles wide and having a depth of water ranging from 300 to 600 feet.

Pretty near the north end of the island is another of these great canals, called Quatsino sound, which running a little north of east for 25 miles makes a turn of nearly a semicircle and runs north of west for 25 miles farther. There are two arms one 17 miles from the entrance, runs south by east for 17 miles, and another, 22 miles from the mouth, runs 7 miles east. The depth of water is from 100 to 400 feet throughout. Twenty two miles up the sound from the Pacific ocean is a beautiful harbor called Coal Harbor. It is 2000 feet wide at the mouth widening out to a diameter of 40.0 feet, with fine anchorage in water from 40 to 90 feet deep close to the shore.

The waters here abound in salmon, halibut, herring, and the woods in bear, elk, deer, and smaller game, while duck and geese are abundant in season.

The climate under the influence of warm currents flowing from the west is mild and agreeable. Snow sometimes falls to the depth of one foot but melts off rapidly. The rainfall is seasonable and not excessive. Great forests of spruce, hemlock, fir and cedar cover this part of the island, the cedars reaching a large size.

The hills in the vicinity of Coal Harbour are not very high, generally not exceeding 100 feet, although on Vancouver Island there are numerous mountains over 6000 feet in elevation, but the presence of such an abundance of timber and the undulating character of the ground has made the country difficult of exploration. While the south end of the island as far as Alberni, is pretty well known, but little is known of the region in the vicinity of Quatsino Sound.—Mining and Scientific Press.

FOURTEENTH DIVIDEND.

A special from Spokane says: At a regular meeting of the Cariboo Mining company, Camp McKinney, held last evening, a dividend of 2 cents a share, or \$16,000, was declared, to be payable March 4. This is the fourteenth dividend declared by the Cariboo, and makes a total of \$140,000 paid to the stockholders. The treasurer reported \$40,000 in the treasury from which to pay the dividend.—Rosland Miner.

SHIPMENTS OF ORE.

From January 1 to February 14 inclusive the shipments of ore from mines at Rossland to smelters were as follows:

Mine.	Tons.
Le Roi.....	4,374
War Eagle.....	1,810
Columbia & Kootenay.....	295
Iron Mask.....	244
Jumbo.....	91
Josie.....	126
Cliff.....	40
Red Mountain.....	36
O. K.....	41

Total.....7,047

Shipments for the past week were: Le Roi, 630; War Eagle, 250; Columbia & Kootenay, 65; O. K., 17. Total, 962 tons.

4 SNAPS.

Owner wishing to realize quickly has placed with me for immediate sale the following Stocks at prices which will attract a buyer.

	Current Price	Sale Price.
100 St. Elmo.....	15	10
100 Hansard.....	10	8
100 Mugwump.....	14	8
40 Gt. Northern....	20	10

Mining, Explorat'n and Developm't Corp. of Ont. Ltd.

	59	36
	36	

Discount \$23

FIRST COME. FIRST SERVED.

Clarence J. McCuaig & Co.
1759 NOTRE DAME ST.
MONTREAL.

KENSINGTON BUILDING LOTS.

Choice Building Lots at Kensington, situated on Upper Lachine Road. about five minutes walk from Westmount.

Prices \$125 and upwards. Terms \$5 Cash and \$5 per month.

For Plans Circulars Etc. apply to

KENSINGTON OFFICE.

45 St. John Street.

Open daily, every Friday Evening.

MONTREAL

IMPERIAL DEVELOPEMENT CO'Y.—5c.

This price is good until February 15th inst., at noon, when stock books will close, and when re-opened one week later, price will advance to 10c per share. Wire order now and remitt. You will not have the opportunity again.

INTERNATIONAL—4c.

A good low-priced stock. Will advance to 5c within a very short time.

IBEX—6c.

Adjoining Silver Bell and under the same management.

RED EAGLE—10c.

Management not anxious to push the sale of stock at this price, as they anticipate a big stake in a few days.

SILVER BELL—15c.

A few blocks of 500 shares each, have been bought off the market this week, which are offering for a short time at 10c. This is a snap.

WINNIPEG-EUREKA—10c.

A gilt-edge property. Present price is far below the real value of the property. Will shortly advance. High assays, good management.

Address for any information desired:

THE SAWYER COMPANY,
110 St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal, Can
Wire orders at our expense, and we will hold stock until your remittance arrives.

VICTORY-TRIUMPH.

Rossland, B.C., Feb. 5, 1896.

D. B. Bogle, Esq.

Queen's Hotel, Toronto.

My Dear Bogle:

I have just returned from the mines and find everything in the best shape. We have now six men working on the property. The shaft on the Triumph vein was sunk 30 feet before what was apparently the foot-wall was reached. It had the appearance of a foot-wall, but as the surface indications led us to believe that the foot was on the other side, i.e., on the north-east, we cross-cut in that direction to explore the vein. The cross-cut was driven 20 feet through the ledge matter carrying considerable mineral, before the true foot-wall was reached. This wall had a gouge nearly twelve inches wide, and the ledge matter is heavy with mineral. The cross-cut was continued for ten feet past the wall, and the country rock was found to be mineralized over that distance. The shaft will be sunk 60 feet, when it is likely the front wall will be found in it. This ledge seems likely to prove immensely rich. The whole crew is at present working on the tunnel, as the showing is so extraordinary that we are anxious to get under the big ore chute as soon as possible, for then the stock will be held at a pretty high figure. The tunnel is in 110 feet, and the fourth ore chute has just been struck. The breast of the tunnel is all in massive ore, carrying gold, silver, and copper, in about the same proportions as the last ore body, which assayed over \$35.00. I will have thorough assays made and inform your of the result. Between the ore chutes the ledge matter is a beautiful quartz, very heavily mineralized, carrying considerable galena and copper. It will concentrate about five or six to one, which will make this ore in itself alone very profitable. The last of all this quartz brought in shows a beautiful peacock copper, and it is about the nicest looking rock one would wish to see. Lewis is most enthusiastic and even the conservative Jeldness says he would risk his last cent in the mine which he declares to be a bonanza. The men have the utmost confidence in the property. One of them sent in \$100 with Lewis to buy stock, and has asked to be allowed to take his wages out in stock. That of itself speaks well of our prospects. Jeldness says he will strike the big chute which shows on the surface at a much less distance than we expected. He bases his belief on the fact that the slips on the vein and their grooves dip towards the mouth of the tunnel. He says this indication was never known to fail, and you must admit that he has had enough experience as a practical miner and engineer to make his opinion valuable. I have some large pieces of ore in the office here and they have attracted most favorable attention from every one. Frank Oliver of the Josie and Monte Cristo, says we have something immense, and Cluett who has made all the assays, and knows what he is talking about, says that we will have one of the biggest, if not the biggest property in the whole district. The stock is going very well in the camp, better I think than that of any other young company. Let me know how the stock is going in Toronto. I will keep you posted on affairs at this end.

Yours faithfully,

MACDONALD.

LAKE OF THE WOODS GOLD FIELDS

THE FAMOUS

SCRAMBLE

MINE - -

Of Rat Portage.

NON-PERSONAL LIABILITY.

Capital \$1,000,000 in Fully Paid, and Non-assessable Shares of the par value of One Dollar.

Sixty thousand ONLY of the Treasury Shares in the above are offered at 40 cents per share.

The Company holds in FEE SIMPLE 160 acres upon which eight veins, varying in width from 18 inches to 35 feet, have been already laid bare.

Work is being rapidly pushed forward upon No. 1 vein, and the principal shaft is now 60 feet deep, disclosing a body of free milling ore which daily improves in quality.

THE

BLACK - STURGEON

Mining Co. of Ontario. Lim.

Fifty thousand ONLY of Treasury Shares in the above are now offered for sale at 25 cents per share.

This is a development company owning seven properties of proved value in Lake of the Woods District, besides two promising options upon which development work is being prosecuted under the personal superintendence of a well-known mineralogist of a large experience.

Two or three of these properties will shortly be in a position to be offered for sale, and it may be mentioned that inquiries have been made for them.

The Company will continue to acquire new locations from time to time and to develop them to a marketable point.

— ALSO —

TOWN LOTS IN

RAT PORTAGE & WABIGOON.

MONTREAL AGENT,

J. D. CRAWFORD,

78 Temple Building,

ST. JAMES STREET.

IN THE SLOCAN.

Though winter checks the ardour of the prospector in the Slocan, B.C., silver camps, work on the claims which laid in their winter supply goes on briskly. The Wellington has shipped five carloads since snow fell. They have struck another 37 inch vein of galena and grey copper, giving 500 of silver per ton, as the average of several tests and they have had to put on more men. The White Water is shipping two carloads per week, and the ore is remarkably rich, at times yielding in considerable quantities \$1 per pound of silver and lead.

English capital is developing the Colorado, and the Sunset has got down to work for the winter.

The output in fact from the Wellington and White Water camp, as a whole creates a general activity.

The Lone Star, though work only began late in the fall, has already run one tunnel 120 feet, 40 feet being through the ledge, and two others are being run at lower levels.

The Charleston also has four tunnels running up into big pay, it is said, and the owners of the Corinne or Corean are pushing work, as the Lone Star adjoining is, and saying little. The latter, with four other claims, has been capitalized as the Hansard.

It is reported that the Eldon has already withdrawn its stock from the market.

The Slocan Star has paid its fourth dividend since August, and in all \$303,000 or three fifths of the capital, 250,000, of this has been paid this year.

The fraction between the Eldon and Paradise was sold for \$500 one day, its owner being in need of money, and the buyer resold the next day for \$2,000. This claim is entirely undeveloped, but in a rich camp.

The comparative ease with which mining is carried on in the Slocan silver district is shown by the work already done in the Charleston, the Corrine and the Lone Star. The former began in August last and the Corrine and Lone Star in November.

The influx of strangers on the lookout to buy claims only shows that the Slocan may expect in spring.

A TEXAN ON ALGOMA.

In an interview. Mr. A. Blum, of St. Antonio, Texas, spoke as follows about the mining prospects of Algoma:

In speaking in a general way of Algoma as a mining country, he entertains most sanguine opinions—quite differently to Selwyn who spoke at Montreal a few days ago—that Algoma is, in his estimation, one of the richest gold fields that has yet been opened up to the world. The reason of her delay in being recognized as such is owing to the pioneers wanting to get all the valuable land they desired before telling the world how rich Algoma is in minerals and the abundance thereof. In all his experience in mining, now covering 18 years, he has not known a country where the general discoveries were as satisfactory as they have been in Algoma up to date. By way of comparison with other countries he pointed out that the veins at a depth of fifty feet as in most countries at a depth of 400 or 500 feet showed an equal improvement from the surface.—Port Arthur Journal.

BIG STRIKE IN THE HALL MINES.

A big strike has been made in the Hall mines, and although the management admits as much all details are refused. It has been learned from other sources, however, that the men working in the old tunnel struck a big body of ore yesterday that is the richest of any found since the mine has been in operation. Why there is so much secrecy in regard to the good news is a mystery.

The reports this morning were to the effect that the find had been made on the lower level, in the body of ore that was located some time ago by the diamond drills, but later advices prove that this is incorrect, and that the discovery was wholly a pleasant surprise. Manager Croasdaile looks very happy and was actually seen to smile during business hours to-day.

The smelter is running to its fullest capacity, and there appears to be plenty of ore on hand. Work is progressing on the buildings to encase the roaster and reverberatory furnaces, and Superintendent Johnston states that they will be ready for use in two or three weeks.

The right of way party on the Slocan river branch of the Columbia and Kootenay road is making favorable progress, having slashed over three-quarters of a mile of the way. A gang of men is engaged in sawing the fallen timber into cordwood.

A new freight schedule is to go into effect on the steamers recently acquired by the C.P.R. Rates will be reduced on staple goods, and raised on fancy goods. Valuations will take the place of the bulk measurement of the past.—Rossland Miner.

AT CAMP HEWITT.

Some very encouraging assays were received this week by the Camp Hewitt Mining Company from their claim, the Gladstone. One from Prof. Carlyle went \$72 and another from the same source \$50. From Pellew Harvey an assay of \$35 was also received. The average of five assays so far made from this rock runs over \$50 per ton in copper, silver and gold. The men at work are now engaged sacking up rock for shipment to the Tacoma and Everett smelters, and a ton, for test purposes, will be forwarded to each of these smelters in a few days. The ledge continues to increase in width as the shaft goes down, and every morning points to this claim soon becoming one of the best in the district. The company also owns nine other claims in Camp Hewitt, several of which are thought to be equally as rich as the Gladstone.—Vernon, B. C., News.

AT GOLDEN, B.C.

The Anglo Canadian Mining Co., have been doing extensive development work on their claims on Jubilee Mountain and in the Ottertail district.

The Bald Mountain Mining and Development Company are already at work on a group of claims situated on Bald Mountain near Donald and have run a tunnel in 100 feet with satisfactory results. The company is composed of Calgary men who are showing their faith in East Kootenay in a substantial manner.

The bond held by Vancouver parties on the claims "Giant" and "Hidden Treasure" owned by William McNeish and Thomas Jones of Golden has been taken up and the first payment has been made thereunder. Thus some more good properties pass into the hands of the capitalists who are getting fond of East Kootenay properties.—Golden, B.C. Era.

WHY MINES OFFERED ARE NOT SOLD.

"A great many of those who have mines to sell in this country claim that it is not true that there is much capital seeking investment in that direction. Yet there is a demand for all the mines offered in proper shape and at reasonable prices. The great trouble with those who have mines to sell—both owners and promoters—is that they do not have their properties opened to show whether they are of real value or not; or, if they do, do not have them properly examined and sampled so as to give prospective purchasers some guarantee that they are more than mere prospects. This is specially noticeable, in California, where as much is often asked for a prospect as for a developed mine, simply because the prospect is well located. They do not appreciate the fact that mining is being conducted on a more business-like basis than it was a decade ago.

"A very small amount of work in developing will often make a showing that will enable a mine owner to ask enough to repay him many times over. True, a little work will often spoil a very good prospect, but the owner must learn that he has to deal with business men who are not buying prospects."

"Investors will not go to the necessary expense of having a mine examined without some proof that there is a strong probability that it is valuable. For this reason they refuse to examine many good properties that are not properly presented. Mine owners should learn that mines may be sold by samples of the ore bodies, to a certain extent, just as are wheat and other articles of commerce. Yet the average mine owner has a bad habit of taking samples that are of no value, and not only deceives himself but others. He must learn that mines are not purchased nowadays without thorough examination, and that he must present only such facts as may be substantiated."

EVENING STAR.

Early in the week The Miner learnt of a very important strike which showed up a first class body of pay ore in the Evening Star.

When Mr. Nichols assumed control of the affairs of the Evening Star company, a radical change was made in its mining operations. He decided to sink on a body of pay ore, known to be in sight on which is supposed to be the Colonna lead. A shaft was started on an opening made last summer, and now at a depth of 15 feet, the bottom of the shaft sows a body of ore three feet wide. Unlike the general run of the arsenical iron ore on the Evening Star, the ore shows a goodly smattering of copper, and sample assays give proof that the ore body is of pay value.

For some time past the readers of The Miner have been anxiously looking for news regarding the Evening Star, and this paper is glad to be in a position to state that a new and rich find of ore has been uncovered.—Rossland Miner.

GOOD FOR WHITE BEAR.

The development work in the White Bear is making the prospects exceedingly good. The shaft is down to 110 feet and drifting at a depth of 100 feet shows a fine body of ore of great size.

SOME STERLING INVESTMENTS!

SLOCAN STAR.

Capital Stock \$500,000.

I have a small block of this stock at an exceptionally close figure. It has paid \$300,000 in dividends within 14 months, and another dividend may be expected at any time. This mine is situated in the marveously rich Slocan District of British Columbia, and is increasing in richness as depth is attained.

The Slocan District is known as one of the cheapest in the world to mine in. It is said that \$1.00 will do as much work in the Slocan as \$3.00 will do in the Trail Creek District.

WAR EAGLE CON.

Capital Stock \$2,000,000.

This Company consists of a consolidation of the famous War Eagle with the Crown Point, White Swan, Hidden Treasure, R. Lee with a bond on the Tiger and Uncle Sam, all of the Trail Creek Camp, with the Empire group of 5 mines in the Slocan.

The first issue of this stock was subscribed for at 80c. The present selling price of it is \$1 25, at which figure it offers an excellent investment.

THE CONSOLIDATED FISHER MAIDEN.

Capital \$1,000,000.

Like the Slocan Star this property is situated in the Slocan District, and consists of two claims, each 1,500 feet square, the Fisher Maiden and Silverton. Both are high grade silver properties, the former is already a shipping mine. Two late assays from the Fisher Maiden, averaged 144 4/5 ounces per ton. Estimating silver to be worth 65c. per oz., every ton of this ore would yield \$96.10.

I have an option on a limited number of shares in this Company, which I can sell in blocks of 500 at 12½ cents per share.

JUMBO.

Capital Stock \$500,000.

This mine adjoins the Coxe in the rich Red Mountain at Rossland, B.C., and is the fourth largest shipper in the Camp. It is under the control of exceptionally strong men and may be expected to begin paying dividends in the near future. An idea of its conservative management may be gathered from the fact that the expenditure of less than \$10,000 sufficed to bring the property to its present enviable condition.

I have an option on a limited number of shares at 65c. The payment of the first dividend should run up the price of this stock to \$1.00.

COXEY.

Capital Stock \$1,000,000.

Orders for Treasury Shares in the Coxe Mineral Claim, at Rossland, B.C., owned by the Montreal Red Mountain Gold Fields Co. Ltd., are coming in rapidly from all points at the present price of 12c., subject to increase on completion of sale of the present allotment of 50,000 shares. The Coxe adjoins the famous Jumbo, shares in which are selling for 65c. Development will cause a corresponding increase in its shares. Buy now while you can do so, for 12c. in blocks of not less than 100 shares. Prospectus furnished free on application.

NOVELTY.

Capital Stock \$1,000,000.

Like all dividend payers surrounding Rossland, is in the Red Mountain, which is said to be the richest mountain considering its area ever discovered. A controlling interest was purchased last fall by Mr. John A. Finch, one of the late owners of the War Eagle, who is energetically developing it under the superintendence of Jonn J. Moynahan, the acknowledged authority in the Camp at Rossland. Price of Shares 12 cents.

Full information respecting all properties furnished free on application to

CLARENCE J. McCUAIG & Co.,

1759 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

THE GREAT FOLEY :: MINE

STATEMENT OF DEVELOPMENT WORK.

OFFICE OF THE FOLEY MINES COMPANY.,

SEINE RIVER, Ont., FEBRUARY 1st, 1897.

Number and Depth of Shafts.

Name.	Location.	Size of Shaft.	Depth.	Width of Vein.
"Bonanza,"	A. L. 74	8 x 12	210 feet	26 inches
"No. 5,"	A. L. 75	6 x 9	113 feet	19 inches
"Lucky Joe,"	A. L. 75	6 x 9	39.8 feet	14 inches
"No. 8,"	A. L. 74	6 x 8	31 feet	54 inches
"No. 3,"	A. L. 74	6 x 8	10 feet	42 inches
"No. 6,"	A. L. 74	6 x 8	12 feet	18 inches
"No. 1,"	A. L. 75	6 x 8	17 feet	40 inches
"No. 2,"	A. L. 75	6 x 8	14 feet	16 inches
"No. 4,"	A. L. 75	6 x 8	19 feet	24 inches
"No. 7,"	A. L. 76	6 x 8	12 feet	23 inches

JUMBO VEIN.

Cross cut 6 x 6 from "Bonanza" vein to "Jumbo" vein, 109 feet, at 160 feet from surface. Average width of "Jumbo" vein, five and one-half feet. Outcrop eleven hundred feet. Estimate of ore in sight on this vein, three hundred thousand tons, assay value eleven dollars (\$11). Estimated cost mining and milling, \$2 per foot.

LUCKEY JOE VEIN.

"Lucky Joe" Drifts. North Drift, 10 feet. South Drift, 16 feet. Average assay of vein, sixty dollars (\$60) per ton. Assay value of concentrates, \$800.

BONANZA VEIN.

DRIFTS AND WINZES FROM "BONANZA" SHAFT.

100 Foot Level	{	North Drift, 63 ft.
		South Drift, 166 ft.
		Winze to Second Level, 56 ft.
150 Foot Level	{	North Drift, 38 ft.
		South Drift, 61 ft.
		North Winze, 35 ft.
		South Winze, 34 ft.
200 Foot Level	{	North Drift, 69 ft.
		South Drift, 83 ft.

DRIFTS FROM NO. 5 SHAFT.

60 Foot Level	{	North Drift, 47 ft.
		South Drift, 83 ft.

Assays run up to \$217. Average \$24 per ton. Estimate of ore in sight on this one vein, \$288,000.

Total depth of shafts, 469 ft.; total depth of winzes, 125 ft.; total length of cross cutting, 109 ft.

Total amount of underground development work, 1813 ft. Total number of veins, twenty-nine (29).

CHARACTER OF VEINS.

One vein of Smelting Ore.

Five veins of Concentrating Ore from three to nine feet wide.

TWENTY-THREE VEINS OF FREE MILLING ORE from twelve inches to six feet wide. Assay value eleven to sixty dollars per ton. Assay value of concentrates, fourteen dollars to eleven hundred dollars per ton.

Total expenditure to date, two hundred and eleven thousand dollars, (\$211,000).

FUTURE PROSPECTS.

Frederick Gleason Corning, Esq., the eminent New York expert, reported after an examination of the mine in February, 1896, that it could pay \$11,000 to \$12,000 per month out of the "Bonanza" vein alone.

J. H. Chewett, B. A. Sc., C. E., reported in November, 1896, when a larger amount of development had been done, that the mine could PAY \$250,000 PER ANNUM out of the "BONANZA" VEIN ALONE, which would amount to 31 per cent. per annum on the present price of stock. He also reported that the "Lucky Joe" vein, if it continued on the same grade, would yield at least \$2,000 per day profit.

The above statement of development, etc., is a copy of an official report prepared to be transmitted to the Dominion Government.

This mine will be the next large dividend payer in Canada.

We have still a few thousand shares of the above stock for sale at \$3.50 per share (par value \$5.00.) After these are disposed of no more can be obtained.

CLARENCE J. McCUAIG & CO.

Agents Wanted in every City and Town.

1759 Notre Dame St., MONTREAL.