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MINING REVIEW

VOL. 2.—No. 7.

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The CANADIAN MINING REVIEW is devoted to the opening up of the mineral wealth of the Dominion, and its publishers will be thankful for any encouragement they may receive at the hands of those who are interested in its speedy development.

Visitors from the mining districts as well as others interested in Canadian Mineral Lands are cordially invited to call at our office.

Mining news and reports of new discoveries of mineral deposits are solicited.

All matter for publication in the REVIEW should be received at the office not later than the 5th of the month it is to appear.

Address all correspondence, &c., to the Publishers of the CANADIAN MINING REVIEW, Ottawa.

The Directors of the Austin Mining Company, whose head office is at Ottawa, have recently employed Mr. E. D. Ingall, M.E., to examine the Company's property at Echo Lake. The full text of Mr. Ingall's report is to be found in this number of THE REVIEW, and it should be gratifying to the stockholders to learn that it coincides in its main features with Professor Chapman's report, made before the Company had accomplished the present developments to which Mr. Ingall refers, and which have enabled him to arrive at conclusions with comparative certainty. The position of the mine is most accessible,

and its situation affords unusually favourable shipping facilities, advantages which, together with the richness of the lode, should render it a very valuable property. We hope to hear at an early date that work has been resumed at this mine.

The Cleveland, Ohio, *Iron Trade Review*, referring to African iron ore, says:

"The shipment of iron ore from Africa to the United States is no new thing, but its present extent and future prospects present some new features of interest. From the consular reports made to the Department of State it appears that there were declared for the United States from Africa during 1883, 46,543 tons of iron ore. While this does not equal one-third of the average *weekly* receipts of Lake Superior ore at the single port of Cleveland, it is still of importance, since, according to these same reports, the exports from Africa last year to the United States exceeded those reported from our near neighbour, Canada, by 20,113 tons, being also in excess of our reported receipts from Spain and Portugal combined."

And continues:

"While under our system of Protection the importation of foreign ores must necessarily be restricted, a considerable increase may be looked for from Canada and Cuba, while Africa will doubtless play an important part in the world's production."

The iron ore deposits in Canada are in no wise inferior to those of Africa. On the contrary, the ore from some of our mines is used by American manufacturers in preference to that from any other quarter of the globe. African mine owners have the same duty to pay, while the difference in cost of

transportation to the iron manufacturing centres of the United States must be greatly in favour of Canada, and yet the amount of ore exported to the United States from Africa last year was nearly double the quantity exported from this country. Canadians might find it profitable to seriously consider the practicability of reversing the situation.

Dr. Selwyn, Director of the Geological Survey, has sent an expedition to explore the almost unknown country lying between the mouth of the Bersimis River and James Bay. Mr. A. P. Low is in charge as geologist with Mr. Bignell, of Quebec, as surveyor. Supplies are being forwarded *via* Lake St. John to the Hudson Bay post at Lake Mistassini, where it is expected the party will arrive by the close of the season. Exploration will be continued until the snow renders it impracticable, and during the winter the surveys will be proceeded with. It is expected that the section of country lying between the mouth of Bersimis River and the height of land will be gone over this year, and that by the close of 1885 this work will be completed through to Fort Rupert on James Bay along the course of Rupert River.

ENGLAND IMPORTING AUSTRALIAN COAL.—The recent arrival in Liverpool of several cargoes of gas coal from Australia, has excited a good deal of comment in the public press, and the matter has been made to assume an importance which it certainly does not possess. These cargoes can only be shipped profitably from the colonies when vessels going over are so absolutely short of freights that they have practically nothing else to carry, and the coal can consequently be

exported to England at almost a nominal cost, but that a regular competing trade could be established is out of the question. The coal itself is, however, remarkable for its gas making properties; it is extremely light, and is so full of gas that it could almost be forced out by the pressure of the hands, but it is altogether useless for any other purpose, it does not make a particle of coke, and it has to be largely mixed with other fuel.

Referring to an article which appeared in the MINING REVIEW in May last, wherein we found fault with Canadian capitalists for so persistently standing aloof from the mining industries of the country and thus permitting our most valuable mineral deposits to fall into the hands of our more go-ahead friends across the border, the *Iron Trade Review*, of Cleveland, Ohio, remarks:

"This is certainly a tribute to the enterprise and liberality of American capital that is worth having. What the outcome of this amalgamation of American enterprise with Canadian conservatism will be is one of the interesting problems for the future to decide."

The article in question was written more in the hope of stirring up the monied men of Canada to a sense of what their country reasonably expects of them than with intention to eulogize the liberality of American capitalists. While we greatly admire our neighbours for their enterprise and so-called liberality, we do not fail to observe a certain intermingling of shrewdness and caution which will, in all probability, protect them against ill-advised investments.

A blasting operation of unusual magnitude was conducted at the Pwllpant quarries, Caerphilly, Wales, on the 7th instant. A charge consisting of 16 cwt. of gunpowder was deposited in a hole 50 feet deep. The powder was ignited, and after a lapse of twenty minutes an explosion occurred which displaced an immense head of rock. In rolling down the great height, from the top to the bottom of the quarry, the rock was broken into pieces varying in weight from half a ton to five tons. The quantity of rock brought down by the blast is estimated at 10,000 tons.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Dominion Phosphate and Mining Co. was held at the office of the Company, 22 St. John Street, Montreal, on the tenth instant.

From what we can gather, the report of the Directors was of a satisfactory character. The expenditure hitherto has been made less with the view to extract large quantities of phosphate than to develop the mines and place them in such a condition that they can be worked henceforward economically and scientifically. This condition has now been attained, and the ore is now being extracted in large quantities from both mines, with the prospect of remunerating the shareholders amply for past delay. The purchase by the Company of the mine now known as the "Washington" is likely from present appearances to prove a most lucrative investment. Not only is the ore in great abundance, but the quality is of the highest standard. Altogether the prospects of the Company are very flattering.

THE PHOSPHATE INDUSTRY.

Each month brings fresh evidence of the rapid increase to the phosphate mining industry in the County of Ottawa. On the fourth of the present month, as will be seen by reference to another column, letters patent issued incorporating the "Lièvre Land and Phosphate Company," an organization whose operations will be watched with interest. The land owned by this Company is situated, for the most part, in the Township of Portland West and Templeton, in Ottawa County, and upon which some mining and a great deal of prospecting has already been done with encouraging results. In the Township of Bowman important discoveries have been made since the spring,

proving the existence of extensive deposits of apatite in this township. In the absence of railway communication, however, transportation from these deposits will be more expensive than from the mines in the district that are at present in operation, and yet a careful estimate of the cost shows that if the mineral can be cheaply mined there would remain a handsome margin of profit to the miner after defraying the cost of transportation from this isolated section, even at the present comparatively low value of phosphate.

The Dominion Phosphate Company held its annual meeting in Montreal on the 10th inst., and the directors' report to the shareholders was received with much satisfaction. Work on this Company's properties is progressing with most favourable results, and the quantity of phosphate that is being raised is daily increasing.

Mr. Allan's *Little Rapids* mine is yielding a quantity of excellent mineral. In the main shaft they are stoping in solid mineral at two levels, and each day's work adds to the body of phosphate in sight. This mine is capable of yielding a large annual output, and mining operations are being carefully conducted.

At the *High Rock*, the Union Phosphate Company's mines, and the *Emerald*, no change has been reported during the month. They are producing immense quantities of phosphate, and are continually increasing the facilities at the mines for mining and handling the output. The mines in Templeton and Wakefield are being steadily and profitably worked.

Phosphate Quotations.

Our London quotations have not varied since last month, and it is now thought that the present price for Canadian phosphate will rule for this season's shipments. 1s. 1d. is still quoted for 75 per cent., with a fifth of a penny rise, and it is confidently predicted by those who are familiar with the English market that miners will receive much better value for next season's output.

FREIGHTS.

For some weeks past very little tonnage from Montreal has been offered at rates to suit phosphate shippers. Six to ten shillings have been the prevailing rates, which is quite double what was paid earlier in the season, and as the principal producers availed themselves largely of the cheap spring freight they can now afford to carry their balance and await a drop from present rates when the autumn fleet will be going out.

Another Company Incorporated

To Operate in the Lièvre Phosphate Region.

Under the "Canada Joint Stock Companies Act, 1877," letters patent have issued, bearing date the 4th July, 1884, incorporating Walter Richard Elmenhorst, John H. R. Molson, Robert C. Adams, James P. Cleghorn and William Costigan, of Montreal; Charles H. Trask, of New York; Amos W. Stetson, A. Forbes Freeman, John C. Haynes, and George W. Heard, of the City of Boston, for the purpose of mining, extracting, working, selling and shipping phosphates and other minerals in the Provinces of Quebec and Ontario, with power to purchase, acquire, retain, mine and dispose of lands and property yielding such minerals, and with power to acquire, construct and operate all manufactories, mills for grinding or otherwise treating such minerals, and generally such other works and undertakings as may be necessary or expedient for the mining, selling and transportation by land and water of such minerals, by the name of "THE LIEVRE RIVER LAND AND PHOSPHATE COMPANY (LIMITED)," with a total capital stock of seventy-five thousand dollars, divided into seven hundred and fifty shares of one hundred dollars.

Capt. R. C. Adams, of Montreal, having, during the past few years, acquired extensive areas of well selected phosphate lands in the neighborhood of Perth, Ontario, and in the Rivière du Lièvre district, Quebec, thought it expedient to organize a company for the purpose of developing his locations on an extensive plan, and with this object in view, he issued a prospectus some months ago; the incorporation of the Lièvre River Land and Phosphate Company has been the result. Capt. Adams is well and favourably known to the phosphate dealers in Canada and abroad; he has had many years of useful experience in mining phosphate in this country, on his own account, and, in his capacity of a shipping broker in Montreal, has enjoyed the benefit of being able to forward the output of his mines free of commissions on this side of the Atlantic. These are no insignificant advantages for a company to possess at the outset, and, according to the prospectus, Capt. Adams, who will, in all probability, be the managing director, agrees to devote his undivided attention to the company's affairs, and mining operations, as well as the handling of the output, will, therefore, be conducted under a system of economy and good management. The Lièvre River Land and Phosphate Company has our best wishes for a successful career.

The gold and silver product of California in 1883 is valued at \$15,752,750.

VILLENEUVE MICA MINE.

During the past month a force of miners have been engaged on this property, and the mine is developing into one of great extent—the crystals of mica are increasing in size as greater depth is reached and are more free from fracture—in fact the proportion of waste in the output up to the present time is comparatively small. Those who have had experience in mining this mineral are aware that but a small per centage of what is mined is capable of producing sheets of merchantable size. At this mine in Villeneuve, however, the crystals appear to lie in a less distorted form than elsewhere, and to be more free from twists and other damaging features. A large quantity of excellent mica has already been mined, most of which has been cut into sheets, ready for market, and when the mine has been further developed it will be capable of producing sufficient to supply a large demand.

Gold Mining in Beauce.

Messrs. Allan & Humphrey are now working in pay gravel at a depth of 150 feet in their mine near Slate Creek. Pan washings from the dump, taken out about six feet above bed rock, have proved very rich in fine gold, and the gravel below this no doubt carries coarser gold in large quantities, many nuggets, weighing an ounce and over, have already been found. Water for sluicing purposes is being brought from Slate Creek, about three-quarters of a mile, past the mouth of the shaft; sluices are in course of erection, and washing will be begun at an early date, the returns of which will be likely to astonish those who have had no faith in profitable mining in this section of country. The old river bed, where this shaft has been sunk, is a very large one, and the pay gravel will be proportionately abundant. In our next issue we hope to be able to give our readers the result of the first month's wash-up, and we venture to predict such rich returns as will induce thousands of miners to flock to the Beauce district and develop what is likely to prove one of the richest gold fields in America. Having seen the result of one day's pan-washing, we know whereof we speak.

According to the statement of Mr. Hyter, Government statist of Victoria, the total yield of gold in all the Australasian colonies, since its discovery in 1851, up to 1881 inclusive, has reached a value of \$1,446,247,255. Of this total Victoria, the smallest of the Australian colonies, has contributed \$1,010,111,340.

REPORT ON THE AUSTIN COPPER MINE.

To the Directors of the Austin Mining Company,
(Limited) Ottawa, Ontario.

SIR,—Having proceeded to your company's mine at Echo Lake, in the Garden River Indian Reserve, and spent several days there surveying and examining it, I beg herewith to submit my report of the results of the examination.

SITUATION AND COMMUNICATIONS.

These two features can be well understood by reference to Mr. Austin's map of the property and the locality. Sault Ste. Marie is the nearest place of any size, and is distant about 25 miles by water down the Sault River to Lake George (or the mouth of the Echo River could be reached by driving from the Sault), up Echo River about three miles, and about three miles across Echo Lake to the mine dock, from which there is about a mile of well graded road to the mine. This route could be rendered available for craft drawing 6 or 8 feet of water by doing a slight amount of dredging at the mouth of Echo River, and about 100 feet where the lake discharges into the river. Were this done the communications would be excellent and the ore from the mine could be readily and cheaply brought down from Lake George, from whence it could be shipped through to Chicago or any points on the lakes, or to England. A light draft tug makes occasional trips at present up as far as the bar at Echo Lake. In winter communication would also be good. From Sault Ste. Marie to the mouth of Echo River on the Bruce Mines Road, up a winter road which has been cut to Echo Lake, and thence across the ice to the mine dock. There is a mail three times a week, or oftener, to a post-office at the mouth of Echo River, which would, no doubt, be improved were the mines working, and communication could also be made at this point with the C. P. R. telegraph system, were it necessary. The summer route by water is all sheltered, so that shipments need never be delayed by bad weather. A good location could be found for a tramway to the dock at Echo Lake down a gully that runs directly from the mine. By putting in a suitable track the full car descending from the mine could, I think, be made to draw up the empty one. Ore bins could be erected here, from which the barrels could easily be filled, and into which self dumping cars could dump the ore which would reduce the cost of handling and tramping to a minimum.

DEVELOPMENTS.

The vein on which work has been done is a strong and well defined lode, carrying sulphides of copper and iron in a quartz gangue. It is very favourably situated for testing cheaply and also for working. It runs into the side of a hill with an average strike, as far as shown by the present developments, of about N. 35° W., although it varies considerably from this at different points. In dip it also varies much, but averages about S. 55° W. In places it is 8 feet thick and in others it gets much broader, appearing from the surface croppings to widen out to 20 or 25 feet. *The accompanying map and section of the mine will show you the position and relative level of the various openings made on the vein which I now propose to describe more in detail.

THE TUNNEL.

This is a drift on the course of the vein at a point some 250 feet below its highest level on the property. It has been driven for a distance of 85 feet. The lode here is not so productive as at the other openings, and seems much disturbed, but, as the end has only some 25 feet of vein above it, it will most likely improve much as it reaches deeper ground and approaches the better portions of the vein at 1 and 2 shafts. It has, however, yielded occasional good stones of ore as evidenced by the dump and breaking rock right along the level. The vein dips here about 65° and is 8 to 10 feet wide.

NO. 1. SHAFT

is a small exploratory shaft about 6x6 and some 25 feet deep. From this point croppings show for about 100 feet down towards the tunnel. This opening turned out a good quantity of ore. An examination of the dump shows the vein to have been much improved in yield, settled and without the admixture of country rock found in the tunnel.

POINT W

is a small hole showing no ore, but the quartz here is white and opaque and similar to that found on the foot of the vein at opening Z, which, with other evidence, leads me to believe the real vein lies to the west of this spot in a hollow filled with soil.

*The map and section referred to can be seen at the Company's Office, Ottawa.

POINT X.

Here a trench has been excavated across the outcrop of the vein, about 20x5x5 ft. deep. It shows much ferruginous gozzan from atmospheric action on the back of the lode. In the E. half iron pyrites appears to predominate, but the W. half shows the regular copper bearing quartz of the lode. Notwithstanding atmospheric alterations, the trench has turned out some good ore and the vein looks promising.

POINT Y.

A trench about 20x5x8 ft. deep, excavated across the run of the vein. No definite hanging or foot walls shown as vein rock appears to be still standing to east of trench. The lode is about 25 ft. thick here and shows the same ferruginous gozzan as at X. This opening has yielded quite a quantity of good ore and the vein looks well. A band of iron stained croppings extends on a course of S. 15° E. from here towards X for 30 or 40 feet.

NO. 2 SHAFT.

About 10x12x32 feet deep. It is sunk on the foot wall which is here well defined and dips 52° from the horizontal, whilst the strike approaches a more E. and W. direction.

The vein looks well at this point, and there is a good showing of ore on the dump, which occurs in large and stronger masses in the vein matter. There is still vein standing to the hanging of the shaft.

OPENING Z.

A small pit 10x10x6 ft. deep which appears to be in the middle of the vein as neither foot nor hanging wall shows. The width would be about 15 to 20 feet here. Three bands show here: on the foot wall side is white opaque quartz, as in opening W., above which lies some 6 feet of looser rock stained with iron oxide and copper carbonates (from atmospheric action on the other ores of copper and iron) whilst above this the pit is 4 feet in a band of quartz with disseminated ore and occasional large pieces. The vein looks very well also at this point.

SITE FOR FLOORS.

An excellent site could be selected for dressing floors near the mouth of the tunnel where the ground drops away at a good angle to arrange them advantageously, so that the ore would pass through with the minimum of handling, whilst water could be supplied from the little creek running past the place and from the small lake above in which it takes its source.

SUMMARY.

On your property you have a good, large, and well defined vein which is very favourably situated for testing and working. The underground developments are, as far as they have gone, satisfactory in their results and would encourage and justify a further expenditure which, from present appearances, would open up a large quantity of good ore and enable the erection of dressing machinery to be proceeded with with confidence. I would suggest that the tunnel be continued on and that both shafts be sunk to meet it. The sinking of No. 1. would be necessary on account of ventilation, and would be advantageous as giving another point at which to start stoping.

The proposed work would require a force of 30 to 35 men, for whose accommodation very little addition would be required to the present boarding-house. A small steam hoist would be required for the shafts, which, with another steam drill, air compressor and tank for the two, would be the chief additions necessary to the present plant. A couple of teams would also be required, but these could probably be hired from the surrounding farmers.

With this force, at the end of about a year, or little more, you would have a large stock of ore opened up and the ground well proved, and should these developments prove as satisfactory as the vein now promises you would be able to direct all your attention to the erection of dressing machinery, which could be supplied with ore immediately on completion.

A great deal of surface work has been done on the property, such as is always necessary in like districts before one can commence mining work, such as clearing bush, making roads, erection of buildings, &c., &c., so that there need be little delay on that account in starting work again on the mine as advised. The details of these surface improvements are given in the accompanying appendix.

I remain, sir,

Your obedient servant,
(Signed) ELFRIC DREW INGALL,
Associate Royal School of Mines,
London, England.

APPENDIX.

SURFACE IMPROVEMENTS.

The position of the buildings, etc., is shown on the plan. They are all well built and in good order. They are as follows:

No. 2 Shaft House: A small plank building 15 x 10. No. 1 Shaft House: A small log building about 12 x 10.

Smith Shop: Built of logs, 18 x 10, contains forge, bellows, anvil, hammers, etc., ready for use, and a great many other tools in fairly good order.

Engine House: About 20 x 15, built of logs, contains 6 x 3 vertical boiler complete and in apparent good order, one steam drill and drills, tunnelling shaft, about 70 feet of steam hose, small portable forge and about 200 feet of iron pipe.

Stable: A log building 28 x 18, with half storey loft above.

Office and Manager's House: A good building, built of hewn logs, 25 x 22, three rooms on ground floor and a half storey loft above.

Boarding House: Good hewn logs, 30 x 25, large dining-room, kitchen and pantry on ground floor and half storey sleeping room above. This house could accommodate 20 to 35 men.

Store Shanty: Built of rough logs, 17 x 14.

Cordwood: Near the houses there are about thirty cords of good stove wood.

Clearing: There is a clearing round the houses of some four or five acres in extent, of which about an acre is fenced in, which produces good hay.

Warehouse: Situate near the dock at Echo Lake, about 20 x 25, built of frame and plank, with shingle roof.

Dock: A small temporary dock, about 30 x 15. A good dock could easily be built here. Neither of these two latter are of your property.

Cordwood Supply: I think some could still be gathered handy to the mine, and in winter further supplies could be teamed across the lake from any point where it was handy, or brought by scow in summer.

Average Sample: The barrels of rock sent you represent the average of the vein as proved at two representative points, viz., Nos. 1 and 2 shafts. Of course in actual work a certain proportion of poor rock could be selected out and thrown away at the shaft mouth. At each place some 5 or 6 cwt. of rock was selected from all parts of the dump, so as to represent in due proportion each class of rock there. This was spalled down, thoroughly mixed and the sample taken from it. Eventually all the rock was taken.

Materials: Besides the plant already mentioned, there were in various buildings 4 heating stoves and 1 cooking stove (No. 9), with pipe and many utensils, small hand pumps, 2 iron kettles, about 70 feet of good windlass rope, 2 windlasses, dirt and water buckets, some drill steel, a large sleigh, some cross-cut saws, and various other tools, and about 200 to 300 feet of good tarred 1-inch hemp rope.

(Signed) E. D. INGALL.

KAOLIN.

Discovery by the late Mr. William L. Holland.

A few years ago two valuable deposits of kaolin were discovered by the late Mr. Holland, of Ottawa, on the Gatineau River, in the Township of Low. They had been known by the settlers and lumbermen for many years as "The Paint Mines," and were supposed to be ochre. While passing down the river in a bark canoe Mr. Holland noticed the clay, procured samples of the four colours that he found there—yellow, red, bluish grey and white—and had them tested and found that they were kaolin of a very good quality. He sent a sample to Mr. Livesley, of the St. John's Pottery, who worked some of it into a small piece of white ware which he forwarded to Mr. Holland with a letter in which he stated he had the pleasure of sending him the first piece of white ware ever made in Canada from native clay. Mr. Holland, son of the late discoverer, Mr. Brennan, of Ottawa, and a gentleman of Toronto have recently purchased the property on which the deposits occur, and are now the owners

of the only beds of kaolin of any extent known to exist in Canada. With the construction of the Gatineau Valley Railway there will be a grand opening afforded here for the manufacture of vitrified tiles, fire-brick and pottery. Firewood is abundant in the immediate vicinity and magnificent water-power is within a few yards of the clay beds.

Kaolin is a name applied to a pure white clay which forms an important ingredient in the manufacture of porcelain, and which is therefore known as *china clay*. Large quantities are raised in Cornwall, England, where it is frequently termed *Cornish clay*. This clay was first sent to Europe from China under the name of kaolin in the early part of the last century. A similar white clay was soon afterwards found in Saxony and was used in the manufacture of porcelain, thus laying the foundation of the factory at Meissen for producing the famous Dresden china. It was first detected in Cornwall in 1755, a discovery which resulted in the manufacture of a hard paste china at Plymouth and Bristol. Kaolin is found in Nebraska and in several of the eastern States of the American Union. It is almost invariably a product of the alteration of feldspar, and is therefore

always found in association with feldspathic rocks, usually granite. The china clay rocks of Cornwall and Devon are simply granites in which the orthoclase-feldspar has become decomposed or kaolinized. The localities from which kaolin is obtained in Great Britain are all situated in Cornwall and Devon. In the former county the workings are principally in the neighbourhood of St. Anstell, St. Stephen's and Breague, while in Devon they are situated at Lee Moor and Meavy, on the south of Dartmoor.

China clay, *kaolin*, is not only used in the manufacture of pottery, but is also extensively employed by the paper maker and the calico bleacher. It is likewise used to a small extent in the manufacture of alum, artificial ultra-marine and some other chemical products. In 1880 the quantity of china clay raised in Cornwall amounted to 278,572 tons, and in Devon to 25,370 tons.

STRONTIA.

We observe it noted in many of the mining journals that there has sprung up a considerable demand in England for this article among the manufacturers of fire-works, by whom it is very extensively used. We are not aware of its occurrence in Canada.

Strontium is one of the metals of the alkaline earths, occupying an intermediate position, as regards many of its properties, to calcium and barium, the other members of the group. It is less abundant in nature than barium, and occurs as a constituent in the minerals strontianite and celestine, which are respectively the carbonate and sulphate. In the metallic state it is usually white, heavy, oxidisable in air, and decomposing water at ordinary temperatures. The most important compound is *strontia*, from which the metal was first obtained in 1808 by electrolysis. It resembles baryta, forming a white soluble hydrate, which is the compound formed when the metal decomposes water. Strontium and its components burn with a very characteristic crimson flame, which gives a well marked line or banded spectrum.

THE MINING REGULATIONS.

The Deputy Minister of the Interior, Mr. A. M. Burgess, has returned to Ottawa after a month's absence, during which time he paid an official visit to Manitoba and the North-West Territories with a view to acquainting himself with the country and the requirements of its settlers. Mr. Burgess was unfortunately the victim of a serious accident during his trip, from the effects of which he is yet suffering,

but, notwithstanding the inconvenience to be experienced from a broken arm, a disabled leg and a general shaking up, he succeeded, in a great measure, in accomplishing the object of his mission. Since the publication of the mining regulations many complaints have been made by miners in and about Calgary, and farther to the westward, on account of the supposed severity of many of the clauses. Deputations waited on Mr. Burgess at various points along the line of the C.P.R. where he stopped, and the many points at issue were carefully and exhaustively discussed. The Deputy Minister is satisfied that he has successfully set aside all misapprehension and dissatisfaction that had existed among miners and prospectors, as regards certain clauses which will remain unchanged, and after considering the objections to certain other clauses he has decided to recommend modifications which cannot fail to remove all ground for complaining in the future. The clauses which Mr. Burgess proposes to amend are No. 3, sub-section C. of Clause No. 4, and Clause No. 5, of which the paragraphs to be amended at present read as follows:

No. 3.—"Its surface boundaries shall be straight due north and south and east and west lines not more than four in number."

Sub-Sec. C. Clause No. 4.—"This receipt shall authorize the claimant, his legal representatives or assigns, to enter into possession of the location applied for, and, during the term of one year from its date, to take therefrom and dispose of any mineral deposit contained within its boundaries."

Clause No. 5.—"At any time before the expiration of one year from the date of his obtaining the agent's receipt as aforesaid, it shall be open to the claimant to purchase the location, on filing with the Local Agent proof that he expended not less than five hundred dollars in actual mining operations, etc."

AMENDED—Clause No. 3.—Its surface boundary lines shall not be more than four in number and opposite sides shall be parallel.

Sub-Sec. C.—And during the term of five years from its date, etc.

Clause 5.—At any time before the expiration of five years from the date, etc., on filing with the Local Agent proof that he has expended not less than two hundred dollars, etc.

These modifications are all in favour of the prospector, and, if approved of by the Minister, will be made with a view to encouraging exploration and prospection. Those

clauses which Mr. Burgess insists shall remain as they are have been framed after careful enquiry into the effect of similar regulations in force in other countries, and any departure therefrom has been made for the mutual benefit of miners and the Government to the exclusion of litigation and the legal profession.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION

ITS MEETING IN MONTREAL.

The Mines to be Visited

On Saturday, the 19th inst., the first contingent of members of this important scientific organization, including Capt. Trevelyan Pim, R.N., with their wives, daughters and other ladies, left London for Liverpool en route to Canada to attend the annual meeting of the Association, to be held in Montreal on the 27th of August. The British Association for the Advancement of Science is unquestionably the most important scientific organization in the world, and, as the date appointed for its annual meeting draws near, the people of Canada, especially the citizens of Montreal, begin to have some appreciation of the great honour that has been conferred upon us by the selection of Montreal as the place where the members of the Association are to assemble for their session of 1884. Among its eight hundred members the Association boasts of men eminent in science, literature and the arts, whose names are familiarly known the world over, and as many important discoveries have been announced at their annual gatherings, the meetings attract the attention of the scientific world, and the proceedings are watched with profound interest. Prominent amongst the members of the Association are the following distinguished gentlemen: The Right Hon. Lord Ralfeigh, M.A., D.C.L., F.R.S., F.R.A.S., F.R.G.S., the President-elect; Capt. Trevelyan Pim, R.N., to whose persistent efforts the decision to hold this meeting in Montreal is mainly due; Sir William Thomson, LL.D., D.C.L.; Sir Joseph Dutton Hooker, K.C.S.I., M.D., C.B., F.R.S., F.L.S., F.G.S., D.C.L., LL.D.; Sir John Lubbock, Bart.; Sir Lyon Playfair, K.C.B., M.P., LL.D., F.R.S.; Sir Richard Temple, Bart.; Henry Morley, Esq., Henry Enfield Roscoe, F.R.S., LL.D.; Lieut.-General Sir John H. Lefroy, C.B., K.C.M.G., R.A., F.R.S., F.R.G.S.; Leone Levi, F.S.A.; Edward Joseph Lowe, Esq.; Dr. Henric, of Heidelberg University; James Glaisher, Esq., the famous aeronaut; John S. B. Sanderson, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.; Vice-Admiral Sir Erasmus Ommaney, C.B., F.R.S.; Edward

Frankland, M.D., D.C.L., Ph.D., F.R.S., F.C.S., of the Royal School of Mines; John Hall Gladstone, Esq.; George H. Darwin, M.A., F.R.S., F.R.A.S.; William Boyd Dawkins, M.A., F.R.S., F.G.S., F.S.A., the eminent geologist; John Church Adams, F.R.S.; Henry Bastian, M.D., M.A., F.R.S., F.L.S.; William Carruthers, F.R.S., F.L.S., F.G.S.; James Dewar, M.A., F.R.S.; Robert Stawell Ball, LL.D., F.R.S.; Dr. John Ball, M.A., F.R.S., F.L.S., M.R.I.A.; Joseph Henry Gilbert, Ph.D., F.R.S., F.C.S.; the Earl of Rosse, B.A., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., F.R.A.S., M.R.I.A.; J. F. Latrobe Bateman, M. Inst. C.E., F.R.S., F.G.S., F.R.G.S.; H. Baneriman, F.G.S.; Rev. J. F. Blake, M.A., F.G.S.; W. T. Blanford, F.R.S., F.R.G.S.; Rev. Thomas G. Bonney, D.Sc., F.R.S., F.S.A.; A. G. Vernon Harcourt, M.A., F.R.S., F.C.S.; Capt. Douglas Galton, C.B., D.C.L., F.R.S., F.G.S., F.R.G.S.; William L. Carpenter, B.A., B.Sc., F.C.S.; Rev. W. H. Dallinger, F.R.S., F.L.S.; Lieut.-Col. John Herschel, R.E., F.R.S., F.R.A.S.; Thomas Rupert Jones, F.R.S., F.G.S.; William H. Perkin, F.R.S.; Robert H. Scott, M.A., F.R.S., F.G.S., F.R.M.S.; W. Chandler Roberts, F.R.S., F.G.S., F.C.S.; Sir F. J. Bramwell, F.R.S., M. Inst. C.E.; George F. Fitzgerald, M.A., F.R.S.; R. T. Glazebrook, M.A., F.R.S.; G. D. Livening, M.A., F.R.S., F.C.S.; Rev. S. J. Perry, F.R.S., F.R.A.S., F.R.M.S., and others.

That the scientific men of Canada, and others, are to be given an opportunity of personal intercourse with such gentlemen as those we have named, who are numbered among England's most prominent men, is an event that is not likely to occur again for many a long day, and it is to be hoped that this visit of the members of the Association will be a permanent benefit to the Dominion. During their stay in Canada, Ottawa will be visited by a very large number of the members, and it has been arranged that those who are interested in such matters will be given an opportunity to visit the mineral bearing sections of the Ottawa district and the mines that are in operation. No amount of newspaper advertising could so effectually attract the attention of the outside world to our phosphate and iron deposits as a personal visit of these scientists. It behoves owners of mines to afford these distinguished gentlemen every facility to carefully examine the properties they will visit, and to see that they are received in a manner that will do credit to Canadian miners and will render their visit enjoyable and interesting. After visiting the phosphate mines in the du Lièvre district it is expected that the party will proceed to the iron mines of Central Canada.

LAKE OF THE WOODS GOLD MINES.

Most recent advices from Rat Portage report that the interest in the Lake of the Woods mines is steadily and rapidly increasing. Miners, prospectors and capitalists, or their agents, are daily arriving, and all are apparently anxious to at once engage in the mining enterprises of the district. As the mineral veins are more thoroughly prospected and tested, confidence in their permanent value becomes more firmly established, and it is expected that the capital required for their development will be forthcoming in the near future. The "Winnipeg Consolidated" is spoken of as a property of great promise, and it is to be deplored that lack of capital should retard active operations at this mine. Its owners are wasting valuable time this summer in not resuming work. A mine capable of producing ore that will pay from \$50 to \$200 a ton should not be idle.

Pine Portage mine is working night and day crushing high grade ore, which is yielding beyond all expectations.

It is reported that negotiations are in progress for the sale of the Sultana location. This property, when opened up, will probably develop into a mine that will compare with the Keewatin and Pine Portage.

An inspection of the Paragon location has been made, and about 200 pounds of quartz taken from the lode, which is being tested, and if the result is satisfactory steps will be taken to open the mine at once.

The Lake of the Woods Company's stamp mill at the Argyle location has been kept going pretty steadily of late, and about twenty tons of Keewatin ore has been crushed. From this amount of rock about \$100 amalgam was taken from the plates, leaving nearly \$2,000 in the concentrates. This showing gives a result of over \$100 to the ton, which, considering it is all surface ore, is exceedingly rich and gives great promise for the future.

MINING IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

Latest advices from Placentia report that Mr. C. S. Fowler, of the Anglo-American Telegraph Co., an expert in mining, after disposing of a valuable property, known as the Cliff Silver Mine, to a London syndicate, has been developing other properties in the neighbourhood of Placentia. Black Point has an immense deposit of gold, silver, lead and blende, with thousands of tons in sight. Ship Harbor has a very fine prospect of gold, silver and lead, with good ore streaks. Block House Mine, Great Placentia, vein assays eight and one-sixth ounces gold, same quantity silver, with magnificent lode on same property

of 22 feet in width, containing gold, silver and lead. At Cape St. Mary's two fine ore streaks, 12 inches wide each, rich in gold, silver and lead, have been discovered. Also several other prospects, all owned by Mr. Fowler, not yet developed. Messrs. Henderson and Sinnott recently discovered at Little Placentia Sound an extensive galena mine. The Cliff Silver Mine is exceedingly rich in gold and silver, highest silver assay 400 ounces with \$50 worth of gold. Mr. Fowler has shown wonderful perseverance in opening up this property, which promises to make him a bonanza king.

GENERAL MINING NOTES.

Arizona will probably produce, during the present year, 20,000,000 pounds of copper.

The Lake Superior, U.S., mines have produced copper and iron, from 1856 to 1883 inclusive, valued at \$370,000,000.

The total annual American product of gold and silver is \$80,000,000. The entire world's annual product is \$160,000,000, or double that of America.

The Director of the Mint, in his last annual report of gold and silver production in the United States, mentions that the product of Colorado for 1883-84 is nearly \$25,000,000.

The value of the minerals exported during 1883 from New South Wales was £2,138,826, the metals included gold, silver, silver-lead ore, copper, tin, iron, coal, bismuth, manganese, kerosene shale, pyrites, and antimony.

An explorer has recently returned from Victoria, B. C., and states that the reported mica deposits in that province are very small and of no commercial value. Another explorer, after searching for this mineral for fifteen days on Battle River, met with no practical encouragement.

It is reported that work has been resumed at the Coxheath Copper Mines, near Sidney, Cape Breton, N.S. The Inspector of Mines for the Province of Nova Scotia, in his official report for 1883, says: "During the past summer the Coxheath Copper Mining Company did a great deal of work, their levels were extended and a good deal of ore stoped out. A few tons of this were hand-picked and sent away for testing. Experiments were made on this low grade ores, and it is stated that preparations are being made for the erection of a large concentrating plant in the spring. Some of the copper was found to carry 80 oz of silver to the ton."

Incorporated Dividend-Paying Mines of the United States.

NAME AND LOCATION.	Latest quotation per share.	Current value of Mine.	Number of Shares.	Par Value.	Capital Stock.	Last Assessment.		Total Assessment to date	Last Dividend.		Total Dividends to Date.	
						Date.	Amount per Share.		Date of Payment.	Amount per Share.		
					Dollars.		No. of Assessment.			No. of Dividend.		
Alice Gold & Silver Mining Co., Montana.	\$2 65	\$1060000	400000	\$25	1000000	not assessable.			June 2, 84.	12½	11	\$450000
Amie Con. Mining Co., Col.	G	30000	500000	10	500000				October 2, 83.		7	330000
Atlantic Copper M. Co., Michigan.	7 25	290000	40000	25	1000000	April 5, 75.		180000	Feb. 1, 84.	1 00	5	267600
Bassick Mining Co., Colorado.	6 50	630000	100000	100	1000000				March 5, 84.	1 00	5	425000
*Black Bear Quartz Gold M. Co., California.			30000	100	3000000			15000	Dec. 28, 83.	20	84	887000
Boston & Montana Gold M. Co., Montana.			200000	10	2000000				Jan. 10, 83.	05	17	310000
Bodie Con. Mining Co., California.	2 25	225000	100000	100	1000000	December 21, 83	4	200000	July 7, 84.	1 00	26	1570000
Bulwer Con. Mining Co., California.	41	41000	100000	100	1000000	December 12, 77	1	30000	Jan. 31, 84.	10	19	175000
Bonanza King, California.	10 12	1125000	100000						May 15, 84.	25	6	150000
Consolidated Gold Mining Co., Georgia.			100000	5	500000	not assessable.			Dec. 20, 83.	02	29	110000
California Gold Mining Co., Gilpin Co., Col.			130000						August 13, 83.	25	2	65000
Calumet & Hecla Copper M. Co., Michigan.	14400	14400000	1000000	25	2500000		15 00	1200000	Feb. 15, 84.	5 00		24850000
Carbonate Hill Mining Co., Col.	30	60000	200000	10	2000000				April 1, 84.	05	8	80000
Catalpa Mining Co., Leadville, Col.	25	75000	300000	10	3000000	not assessable.			June 16, 84.	10	6	270000
Central Copper M. Co., Michigan.	8 25	165000	20000	25	500000	Sept. 10, 81.	65	100000	Feb. 1, 84.	2 00	22	1710000
Christy Mining Co., Silver Reef, Utah.			60000	100	600000	Mar. 19, 84.	80	60000	Feb. 9, 83.	10	15	90000
*Contention Company, Arizona.			250000	50	1250000				Dec. 24, 83.	25	19	1125000
Copper Queen Mining Co., Bisbee, Ariz.			250000	10	2500000				April 18, 81.	40	19	1225000
Cosmopolitan Mining Co., Utah.			100000						April 3, 84.		3	75000
Crescent Mining Co., Utah.			60000						October 25, 83.	05	4	150000
Deadwood-Terra Mining Co., Black Hills.			200000	25	5000000	not assessable.			Jan. 20, 83.	10	26	\$900000
Dean Mining & Prospecting Co., of Col.			100000						Dec. 1, 82.	50	1	50000
Debec Blue Gravel Mining Co., Cal.			100000						June 23, 84.	10	4	40000
Dunkin Mining Co., Col.	13	26000	200000	25	5000000				October 2, 83.		16	210212
Evening Star Mining Co., Col.			50000	10	500000	not assessable.			October 25, 83.	50	56	1400000
Eureka Con. Silver M. Co., Nevada.	2 25	112500	50000	100	500000	Jan. 15, 84.	1 00	350000	July 27, 82.	25	25	4817500
Father DeSmet Con. Gold M. Co., Dakota.	4 45	445000	100000	100	1000000	Nov. 13, 78.	2	200000	July 31, 84.	20	35	820000
Franklin Copper Mining Co., Mich.	6 50	286000	44000			June, 77.		360000	Jan. 1, 84.	2 00		320000
Grand Central Mining Co., Tombstone, Ariz.			100000	100	1000000				December, 82.	50	16	800000
Great Western Quicksilver M. Co., Cal.			50000	100	500000	August 25, 73.	15	35500	October, 83.	25		262500
Hecla Con. Mining Co., Montana.			30000	50	1500000				July 1, 84.	50		612500
Homestake Mining Co., Deadwood, Dakota.	9 50	1187500	125000	100	12500000	April 8, 78.	2	200000	July 25, 84.	20	71	2412500
Holyoke Mining Co., Idaho.			200000						Nov. 19, 83.	02	14	58000
Horn Silver Mining Co., Utah.	5 75	2300000	400000	25	10000000	none.		none.	May 15, 84.	75	13	340000
Hope Mining Co., Montana.			8000						July 1, 84.	1 50	11	146947
*Idaho Gold M. Co., (Grass Valley) Cal.			3100	100	310000				July 16, 84.	7 50	174	3504500
*Indian Queen Mining Co., Nevada.	20	60000	300000	2	60000	Feb. 11, 80.	15	12000	July 2, 83.	03	31	374900
Iron Silver Mining Co., Leadville, Col.	1 00	500000	500000	20	1000000				Jan. 9, 84.	20	13	1300000
Jocunita Mining Co., Mexico.	5 00	500000	100000	100	1000000				May 31, 84.	50	12	1050000
Kentuck M. Co., Nevada.			30000	100	3000000	Nov. 23, 81.	17	342000	June 19, 84.	10	47	1294900
La Plata Mining & Smelting Co., Col.			200000	10	2000000	not assessable.			October 2, 82.	30	35	610000
Leadville Con. Mining Co., Col.	25	100000	400000	10	4000000	"			Dec. 20, 83.	05	18	370000
Lexington Mining Co., Montana.			40000	100	4000000				June 23, 84.			565000
Little Chief Mining Co., Col.	30	60000	200000						May 30, 84.	10	10	760000
Mt. Diablo M. Co., Nev.	2 00	100000	50000			June 22, 80.	3	137500	November 27, 83.	25	4	50000
Mt. Pleasant M. Co., Cal.			150000	1	150000				March 31, 84.	10	5	105000
Morning Star Con. M. Co., Leadville, Col.			100000	10	1000000				July 1, 84.	25	20	740000
Napa Con. Quicksilver M. Co., Cal.	75	75000	100000	7	700000	not assessable.			November 1, 83	20	30	310000
Navajo Mining Co., Tuscarora, Nevada.	4 00	400000	100000	100	1000000	March 7, 82.	10	255000	May 14, 83.	25	9	225000
*New York Hill Gold Mining Co., Cal.			50000	100	5000000	March 26, 78.	20	6 50000	August 10, 82.	10	21	215000
Northern Belle Milling & Mining Co., Nev.	07	3500	50000	100	500000	Jan. 30, 84.	8 00	2 425000	April 16, 83.	50	71	2512500
Ontario Mining Co., Utah.	20 00	3000000	150000	100	1500000			none.	June 30, 84.	50	96	5600000
Osceola Con. Copper M. Co., Calumet Dis Mich.	11 00	550000	50000	25	1250000				July 1, 84.	50	19	1060000
Original Mining Co., Butte, Montana.			60000	25	1500000	not assessable.			June 5, 84.	05	34	102000
Oxford Gold Mining Co., Nova Scotia.			100000						Dec. 10, 83.	07	10	30000
Paradise Valley Mining Co., Cal.			100000	100	1000000				April 28, 84.	10	3	30000
Pleasant Valley Mining Co., Cal.			100000	100	1000000	Mar. 3, 84.	10	40000	Dec. 15, 82.	05	6	50000
Plumas Eureka Gold Mining Co., Cal.	7 50	304687	140625	10	1106250				April, 84.	50		1687488
Plymouth Con. M. Co., Cal.			100000						May 5, 84.	50	12	600000
Quincy Copper Mining Co., Michigan.	36 00	1440000	40000	25	1000000		15 00	200000	Feb. 20, 84.	4 50	31	3750000
Richmond Con. Silver M. Co., Nevada.	121 25	1147500	54000	25	1350000				August 10, 83.	1 25	36	3974887
San Francisco Copper M. Co., Cal.			50000						Feb. 20, 83.	05	11	275000
Sierra Bella Milling Co., New Mexico.			20000	25	5000000	not assessable.			May 1, 84.	1	15	30000
Sierra Buttes Gold M. Co., Cal.	6 25	765625	122500	10	1225000	paid up.			April, 84.	12½		1360288
Sierra Grande M. Co., New Mexico.	65	260000	400000						July 15, 84.	15	8	760000
Silver King Mining Co., Arizona.	5 00	500000	100000	100	1000000				Dec. 15, 83.	25	43	1300000
Standard Con. Mining Co., California.	1 00	100000	100000	100	1000000				March 12, 84.	25	80	4450000
*Silver Cord Silver M. Co., Colorado.	80	400000	50000	10	500000				Nov. 1, 83.	10	3	225000
St. Joseph Lead Co., Missouri.			100000	10	1000000				Dec. 20, 82.	20	22	390000
Smuggler Con. M. Co., Colorado.			60000						August, 83.	20	10	667000
Small Hopes Mining Co., Col.			250000	20	5000000				June 19, 84.	30	6	262500
Syndicate Mining Co., Cal.			100000	100	1000000				June 5, 84.	10	4	40000
United Gregory M. Co., Gilpin Co., Col.			300000	1	300000				April 1, 83.	04	3	382500
United Verde Mining Co., Arizona.			300000						March 10, 84.	20	2	975600

*Shares not in market. †Latest London quotations. ‡Price bid. §The Deadwood has previously paid \$275,000 in eleven dividends, and the Terra \$75,000. ||Only paid on 450,000 shares. ¶This company as the Western up to Dec. 10, 1881, paid \$1,475,000.

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NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Coal, Public Buildings," will be received until MONDAY, 21st JULY next, for Coal supply, for all or any of the Dominion Public Buildings.

Specification, form of tender and all necessary information can be obtained at this Department on and after the 24th instant.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied and signed with their actual signatures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order
F. H. ENNIS
Secretary.
Department of Public Works, }
Ottawa, 21st June, 1884. }

NOTICE TO MINERS.

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NOTICE.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned, until Friday, 1st August prox., from parties desirous of leasing the privilege of ferrying across the river Ottawa between the Township of Clarence, in the Province of Ontario, Dominion of Canada, and Thurso, in the Province of Quebec, Dominion of Canada, in accordance with the terms and under the conditions set forth in the Regulations—copies of which can be procured at the Department of Inland Revenue, Ottawa, or from the Collector of Inland Revenue at Thurso.

Each tender must state the amount which the party tendering is willing to pay per annum for the privilege referred to, which amount will be payable in advance, the terms of the lease being for five years from the 1st August, 1884.

Each tender must be accompanied by a cheque marked "good" on one of the chartered banks, doing business at Ottawa, for one-half the amount of the per annum tender. This amount will be credited on account of the first year's rent in the case of the accepted tender, and all other cheques will be returned except in the event of withdrawals, in which cases no refunds will be made.

All communications must be addressed to the undersigned and endorsed on the envelope "Tender for the Thurso and Clarence Ferry."

E. MIALL,
Commissioner of Inland Revenue.
Department of Inland Revenue, }
Ottawa, July 11th, 1884. }

THE MINING REVIEW,
CHICAGO, ILLS.
DUFF PORTER, Editor.

The acknowledged authority on MINING and the LEADING REPRESENTATIVE EXPONENT of the MINING INDUSTRY.
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ADVERTISEMENT.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to the hour of 12 o'clock noon on FRIDAY, the 14th day of July next, for the purchase of what is known as the

Pincher Creek Indian Supply Farm

situated some 30 miles south-west of Fort McLeod, in the district of Alberta, North-West Territories, containing about 3,000 acres. The farm has been occupied and cultivated by the Indian Department as a supply farm for the Piegan Indian Reserve, and will be sold in one block, with the improvements thereof.

During the past year it was leased by the Halifax Ranching Company. The soil is described by the surveyor who laid out the farm as being of superior quality, the herbage rich, and the water abundant and good.

The grain crops upon the farm are stated by the farmer of the Indian Department in charge, to have been excellent and to have ripened well.

There are upon the land a dwelling-house, granary, blacksmith's shop, cattle and hay corrals, sheds, barbed wire fence enclosing fifty acres, a deep well, and the land is partially drained.

Payment will be required to be made one-fourth in cash, and the remainder in three equal annual instalments with interest upon the unpaid balances at the rate of six per cent. per annum.

Each tender must state clearly the amount per acre offered, and must be accompanied by a cheque marked good by one of the chartered banks of Canada for 10 per cent. of the total amount of the price offered, the difference between 10 per cent. of the purchase money and the first instalment of one-fourth to be paid to the credit of the Minister of the Interior, on or before the 15th day of September next.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

A. M. BURGESS,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior
Department of the Interior. }
Ottawa, 6th May, 1884. }



MAIL CONTRACT.

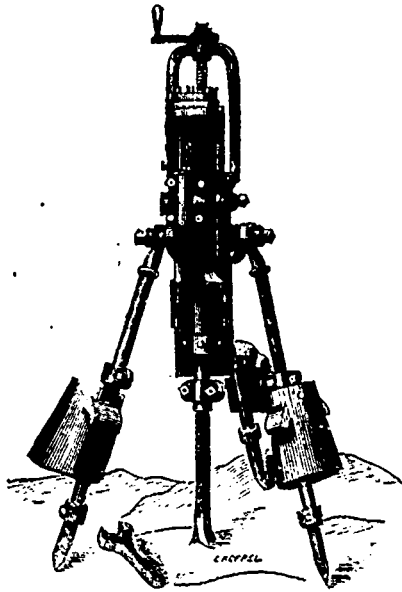
SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster-General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on Friday, 29th August, 1884, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, three times per week each way, between Dunrobin and South March from the 1st October next.

The conveyance to be made on horseback or in a suitable vehicle, via the Postoffice at Dunrobin when going, and by the direct route when returning. The mails leave South March every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday as soon as possible after arrival of mail from Ottawa, and to perform the journey to March and back within three and three-quarter hours.

Printed notices containing further information as to the conditions of proposed contract may be seen, and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post-offices of Dunrobin, March and South March, or at the office of the subscriber.

J. P. FRENCH,
P. O. Inspector.
Postoffice Inspector's Office,
Ottawa, July 26th, 1884.

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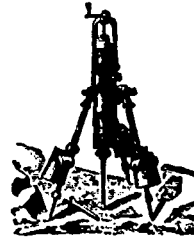
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W $\frac{1}{2}$ and N. E $\frac{1}{4}$	35	14	23	480
N $\frac{1}{2}$ and S. E $\frac{1}{4}$	19	15	23	480
S $\frac{1}{2}$ and N. E $\frac{1}{4}$	15	16	23	480
E $\frac{1}{2}$ of N. W $\frac{1}{4}$	15	16	23	80
S $\frac{1}{4}$	3	17	23	320
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