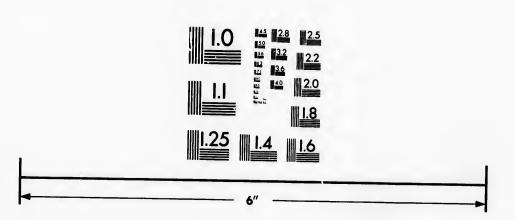


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The Gentral Canada Chamber of Mines

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J. B. Monk, Esq., Manager Bank of Ottawa Winnipeg R. A. Mather, Esq., Manager Keswatin Lumber Co.,
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J. A. Thomson, Esq., Grain Merchant
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Geo. D. Wood, Esq., Importer and Wholesale Hardwaro Merchant

APPLICATIONS FOR MEMBERSHIP.

Gentlemen or Corporations desiring to become members of the Institution, can obtain forms of application by applying to the Secretary, Central Cana 'a Chamber of Mines, Winnipeg, Central Canada. CENT

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CENTRAL CANADA CHAMBER OF MINES.

MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION.

1. The Constitution in full, containing also the articles of association and a complete list to date, of all members of the institution, embracing Foundation, Representative and Associate members, will be supplied upon application to the secretary.

OBJECTS OF THE INSTITUTION.

- 2. To advance, promote and protect the mining interests of Central Canada, by the consideration and discussion of all questions connected therewith or incidental thereto, and by the collection and circulation of statistics and information relative thereto or calculated to be of service to such interests, as well as by all other means which may from time to time be considered desirable.
- 3. To publish tabulated monthly statistics of actual results together with monthly outputs, on the same lines and for the same objects as obtains in other important Gold Mining Centres.
- 4. To admit, register and keep records of mining properties, operations and results, to tabulate and verify statistics of operations and yields, recording periodical details and statistics of same, so as to enable a reliable and detailed history to be kept of mining propositions, areas, companies and syndicates who are members of the institution, from an independent source, so that in Europe and elsewhere reliable and disinterested data can be obtained, and otherwise furnish information for the benefit of strangers and others calculated to inspire the necessary confidence in the industry conducive to the efficient development and equipment of mining generally.
- 5. To disseminate through the world's newspaper press reliable information connected with Canadian mining or incidental thereto, and keep in touch by this means with people interested in mining investments throughout the world.
- 6. To conduct and carry on the institution for public benefit and not for profit, charging only such fees upon transactions and registrations, and receiving such revenues from other sources as shall be deemed necessary for the proper and efficient conduct of the institution, which revenue shall be applied solely for the benefit and expansion of the institution and for promoting the interest of Canadian mining in Central Canada (Manitoba and Ontario). To receive revenue for the support of the institution from sub-

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y applying , Winnipeg, scriptions of members, associates, and subscribers, fees from the owners of mining propositions, various syndicates and companies for registration and preservation of histories and records, assays, audits, engineers' and experts' reports, verification of statistical information and returns, rents, Government subsidies and other gifts, subscriptions for use of reading rooms and from any other source the committee of the institution may from time to time accept or determine.

- 7. To issue, as deemed desirable, a monthly report of all matters of mining interest, including a detailed record of the gold output; also full particulars of the quantity of ores crushed, number and weight of stamps working, tons of ore mined, percentage of waste sorted out, tons of ore milled, days milling, tons of ore crushed per day, yield or gold per ton extracted by cyanide process, and total value of ore, with percentages of returns, cost of mining and milling ore, both collectively, averaged and from each individual mine, together with the gross output from the entire goldfield or goldfields, and forwarding printed analysis and statistics of same to the principal stock exchanges, both in America and Europe, also to the newspapers for publication throughout the world.
- 8. To combine, organize and work generally for the benefit of Canadian mining upon all matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.
- 9. To verify and require such proof as the committee may determine under affidavit or otherwise, of all statistics required and furnished to the institution for insertion in its records and periodical reports, and, if necessary, to confirm the same by certificates from mine and bank managers, auditors or other responsible means of verification.
- 10. To establish and maintain, when deemed desirable, for the use of members, a Library and Museum, embracing a collection of all articles likely to prove of interest in connection with the objects of the Chamber. To morthand publish, as may be determined upon, weekly or monthly Journals, Stock Exchange lists, reports and other matters conducive to the interests, requirements and protection of the Mining Industries in Central Canada and the general public investing in same, also to procure and file in the Reading Rooms of the Institution :newspapers devoted to Mining Interests in other parts of the world; also Scientific, Mining and Machinery Journals; Stock Exchange Lists; reports and other useful matter incidental to mining interests and requirements.
- 11. To fix and settle through the committee, from time to time, all fees payable by any company or individual for the benefit and efficient working of the institution.
- 12. To register and keep records of such properties, syndicates or companies as the committee of the institution may deem desirable, and if so decided upon, to examine, and to grant certificates of competency to, mine officials such as may be required for mining operations, and keep records of the same in the books of the institution.
- 13. To act as arbitrators for the settlement of disputes arising out of mining, connected therewith or incidental thereto.

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of disputes incidental 14. To promote any legislative measures, petition or petitions to the Government of the Dominion of Canada or any of the Provincial Governments or any Legislative Assembly or administrative body on any matter directly affecting the aforesaid interests and by the collection, compilation and circulation of actual statistic, and information calculated to be of service to such interests, as well as by such other means as from time to time may be considered decirable. desirable.

15. To supply and maintain, when deemed desirable, Reading, Meeting and Club Rooms for the use of members and associates, also rooms for the accommodation of members and for meetings of public companies.

To become affiliated and keep in touch with kindred institutions throughout the world wherever the committee may determine and deem advisable.

To act as agent for verification of all classes of mining claims, rights, shares and titles, including also titles to lands and water rights for payment of Government fees, etc., or for any other purpose whatever connected with mining matters or incidental thereto, as may in the opinion of the committee be deemed expedient or desirable.

The head offices of the institution shall be in the City of Winnipeg, or elsewhere, as may be decided upon by a majority of the members in general meeting assembled. Branch offices or agencies may be established at such times and in such places as may be determined upon by a meeting of the General Committee.

NOT.S.—The Constitution in full, containing the articles of the Association also a complete list of all members of the institution, car. be obtained upon application.

CENTRAL CANADA CHAMBER OF MINES-INAUGURATION YESTERDAY.

Reprinted from the Free Press.

At a public meeting held vesterday in the City Hali, Winnipeg, was inaugurated what premises to become one of the most important public institutions hitherto established in the Dominion of Canada.

The CENTRAL CANADA CHAMBER OF MINES has been founded under most favorable auspices and its membership (below) includes some of the most prominent and representative commercial men and institutions throughout the Dominion. the Dominion.

It has been organized upon the same basis as the Jehannesburg Chamber of Mines, which has done so much for South Africa by introducing and keeping before the world the mining resources of that continent, and it is entirely through the confidence reposed in that institution

that capital has hitherto flowed so freely from Europe for the development of African mines. In the short period of that capital has hitherto nowed so freely from Europe for the development of African mines. In the short period of six years no less than twelve hundred and fifty million dol-lars (£250,000,000) of European capital having been profit-ably invested at dividends averaging 67 per cent. per an-num, consequently abundance of capital has always been forthcoming for fresh enterprises whenever the imprima-tur of that inatitution justified it.

tur of that inititution justined it.

Johannesburg a few years ago was quite unknown to the rest of the world, and even the Transvaal itself was merely a geographical expression. With the establishment of its Chamber of Mines all this was changed as if by magio, in the first place by a systematic propaganda of absolutely reliable, general and statistical information. This was achieved by supplying the newspaper press of Europe daily with short paragraphs of interesting information upon mining matters. never allowing the interest to tion upon mining matters, never allowing the interest to flag for a moment, until the millions of continental Europe and throughout the world became aware of the fact that and throughout the world became aware of the fact that there was such a place as Johannesburg, and later to the fact that gold was there in payable quantities, soon the interest in those fields became so pronounced that (until the war) there was scarcely a newspaper throughout the world, in any language, that did not eagerly seek and publish its statistical information and progressive gold output.

It is only reasonable to expect similar results for Canada if the same lines are followed in their integrity, which

ada if the same lines are followed in their integrity, which cannot fail to have important results and cause a rapid flow of population and a corresponding increase in the vol-

ume of trade generally.

That the aims of the institutions as herein outlined are commercially sound will be readily admitted, and the want of such on the American continent is obvious and may probably account for the fact that our mineral resources probably account for the fact that our infineral resources have not hitherto received the attention in the centres of capital in Europe justified by their intrinsic merits, for it is a significant fact that not a single American or Canadian mine has yet been listed on the Stock Exchanges of Europe. Upon reference to some of the comparative statistics already issued by the Central Canada Chamber of Mines it appears that the magnificent returns from African Europe. Upon reference to some of the comparative statistics already issued by the Central Canada Chamber of Mines it appears that the magnificent returns from African Gold Fields are derived from low grade ores. The average for the whole Gold Field, taking the statistics for a year, being under \$6.00 per ton over the plates. The ores being obtained from levels ranging up to 4,000 feet in depth. The conditions in Canada are undoubtedly far more favorable, the ore bodies are equally large and would, without doubt, give much higher results at a lower cost of extraction. A very interesting address, with comparative statistics, applied to the Gold Fields of the Lake of the Woods, Ontario, Lakes Manitoba and Winnipeg, Port Arthur, etc., upon this subject by Mr. F. H. Malcolm, late President of the Johannesburg Diamond Boring and Developing Company, has slready been published by the institution, which can be obtained free upon application.

Should the Chamber of Mines adhere strictly to its constitution it cannot fall to achieve important results for Canada, and render it a valuable adjunct to the established of the Dominien.

The personnel of the institution, elected at the meeting, is undoubtedly strong, embracing as it does some of

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the most prominent and representative public and commercial men in Canada, which should give it the necessary weight and place it both here and in Europe in the front rank of our useful public institutions. And it is to be hoped that its future operations will justify the confidence which it will unquestionably receive in the centres of capital theorem. tal throughout the world.

THE MINERAL RESOURCES OF CENTRAL CANADA AND SOUTH AFRICA COMPARED.

Reprinted from the Free Press.

Following is an address given at the City Hall by Mr. F. H. Malcolm (late President of the Johannesburg Dlamond Boring and Development Co., Ltd.,) to the members of the Central Canada Chamber of Mines:—

From published statistics it will be noted that the Transvaal ores are low grade, averaging only 61 dwts. to the ton, over the plates, in value slightly under \$6.00 per ton. The mines are deep, averaging 2,500 feet, some exceeding 4,000 feet, before the reef is reached. Water is also scarce.

The cost of constructing these immense dams average The cost of constructing these immense dams average about \$500,000, and sinking and equipping a shaft to that depth about \$250,000, or £150,000 in all has to be spent before they are on the same basis as a Canadian out-crop mine, when the first pick is put into the ground.

The Transvaal reefs average 10 feet in thickness. In

The Transvaal reefs average 10 feet in thickness. In Canada a fair average reef is four feet, but many run in Ontario up to 15 feet. Average returns from Lake of the Woods mines now working would give about \$14 to the ton, some much higher results. Large out-crop dykes returning \$5.00 per ton upwards are common in Ontario, which might be worked as quarries. The cost of mining and milling the latter with modern appliances (as on the Rand) should not exceed \$1.50 per ton.

Labor is considerably higher in Africa, averaging for white labor \$6.00 per day, Kaffir labor being \$17.00 per month and found. All necessaries of life are much more expensive in Africa and a workman's three-roomed cottage cannot be obtained in Johannesburg under \$35 per month.

Transvaal mines are highly capitalized, but not more than 20 per cent. of nominal capital has been provided in

Transvaal mines are highly capitalized, but not more than 20 per cent. of nominal capital has been provided in cash as working capital, yet, notwithstanding this, the dividends are large, as will be observed from statistics. The dividends (average 67 per cent. per annum) are paid also upon vendors shares which equal about 80 per cent. of the whole nominal capitalization. And the present price of shares in Europe, notwithstanding the war, average about 370 per cent. premium, the highest being Rand Mines, Ltd., whose £1 shares now (even in war time) stand at £38 on London Stock Exchange.

Both Transvaal and Central Canada ore are free milling and these remarks apply to over plate yields only (in both cases) for the reason that few Canadian mines are equipped with modern cyanide or other processes for extraction of residues from tailings, slimes, etc., which would probably increase yields about 35 per cent, as in

The mill batteries in Canada have mostly light stamps in Africa the average weight of stamp is 1,250 lbs. against 900 pounds in Canada—and other appliances compared with the Transvaal are of most primitive description — the advantage of heavy stamps being that they double the capacity at only 10 per cent. increase of power.

The Johannesburg Chamber of Mines has been established only nine years, but has introduced during that short period about twelve hundred and fifty millions of short period about twelve hundred and into millions of dollars of capital, equalling £250,000,000, now invested in the mining industry in the region, and supplies of capital are always forthcoming for new enterprises. The reason of this being the absolute confidence reposed by European investors in the integrity of the Johannesburg institution, which has disseminated its monthly statistical information. and is now known and recognized as the premier institution of its kind throughout the world.

The Johannesburg main reef is about fifty miles long by seven miles wide. In Western Canada the Lake of the Woods gold district alone is about 350 miles long by about 150 miles wide; then there are many other promising gold areas, such as on the shores of Lakes Manitoba and Winnipeg, Port Arthur, etc., and taking all these facts into consideration and comparing the conditions with those obtaining elegibers. taining elsewhere, there is no reason whatever, with adequate appliances and machinery, why the Central Canadian gold mines should not soon be included amongst the most preductive in the world.

As outside issues and enterprises emanating from the As outside issues and enterprises emanating from the Johannesburg Chamber of Mines are the railways and telegraphs. No less than five lines of railway converge on Johannesburg, all built during the last six years, the cost of which is about equal to the entire Canadian Pacific railway system, and a line of telegraph is now being built right through Africa from the Cape to Cairo.

Johannesburg, at the time of establishing its chamber of mines, was much in the same condition as the mining of mines, was much in the same condition as the mining districts of Central Canada are to-day, their very existence being unknown in Europe, and necessarily, therefore, without capital. That city was centred in the heart of the South African continent, and being without either railway or telegraphic communication, 400 miles by road from Cape Town, was quite unknown to the rest of the world. It has achieved its fame throughout the world entirely through the reliable information and propaganda of its chamber of mines, and now there is scarcely a newspaper in the whole world, in any language, that does not publish its telegraphed information of the progressive monthly its telegraphed information of the progressive monthly

Compare these results with the mines of Canada and Compare these results with the mines of Canada and the United States of America, which in consequence of no such institution being hitherto in existence, not a single American or Canadian mine has yet been listed or recognized on the stock exchanges of Europe.

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In order to rectify this anomaly the Central Canada Chamber of Mines has been organized, for there is no doubt whatever that the mines of Central Canada are greatly superior to any yet known in South Africa, both in extent, size of ore body, and grade of ore. The conditions and facilities for economical working are greatly in favor of Canada, both in respect to cost of labor, abundance of water power, cheapness of provisions, accessibility through regular railway communication in all directions, and the important fact that the reefs are payable almost from the surface, as has been abundantly proved by the few mines surface, as has been abundantly proved by the few mines now working at the Lake of the Woods and other centres, where, with the most primitive appliances, highly encouraging results are appliances.

where, with the most primitive appliances, highly encouraging results are even now being achieved.

The total white population of South Africa never exceeded 500,000 persons, the gold fields being distant and difficult of access. Compare this with the central position of Canada, with probably eighty millions of people on the American continent south of us, and about three hundred and fifty millions in Europe, all within ten days reach of the Central Canadian gold fields. Many of these (especially those who have made money through mining investments elsewhere) would undoubtedly invest, if they knew of the existence of these mines, a fractional percentage of which will suffice to place Canada on a satisfactory basis which will suffice to place Canada on a satisfactory basis as a gold-producing centre, and cannot fall to prove advantageous to Canada as a whole, and the great expansion of population and commerce generally.

EXTRACT FROM THE CANADIAN COVERNMENT CAZETTE.

GOLD FIELDS.

The Gold Fields of Central Canada are very extensive, the quartz reefs being situated principally in the Provinces of Ontario and Manitoba, in the hilly region on the shores of the Lake of the Woods, also Lakes Manitoba and Win-

The ore bodies are large, clearly defined Fissure Veins, of Free Milling high grade ores and of great extent, covering some 350 by 150 miles in area.

In certain localities there are immense bodies of low

grade ore, running up to 150 feet and over in width, at the surface, and of unknown depth, 5 to 10 dwts. per ton mill returns from trial crushings are common averages; these reefs could be worked as quarries at small cost, and should in the near future yield important results.

Unlimited water power is available throughout the whole district, fuel is plentiful, and other facilities are all that can be desired for extensive mining operations.

At present development is only in its infancy, but as

the railway now passes through this region, important re-

the railway now passes through this region, important results are anticipated in the near future.

Some of the pioneer mines with primitive appliances, have proved highly productive, and the reefs increase in size, grade and uniformity as depth is attained.

MINING.

Statistical information, relative to these gold fields, can be obtained from the monthly publications and statistics issued by the Central Canada Chamber of Mines, Winni-



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