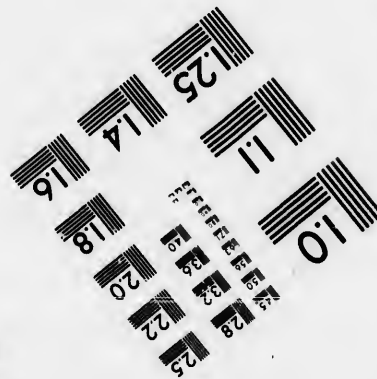
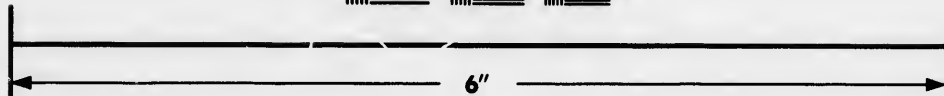
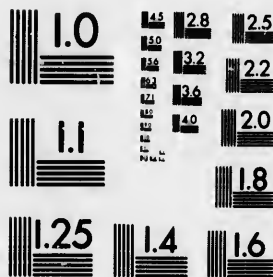


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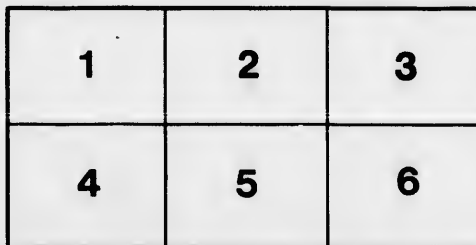
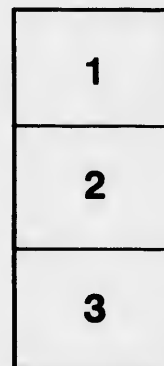
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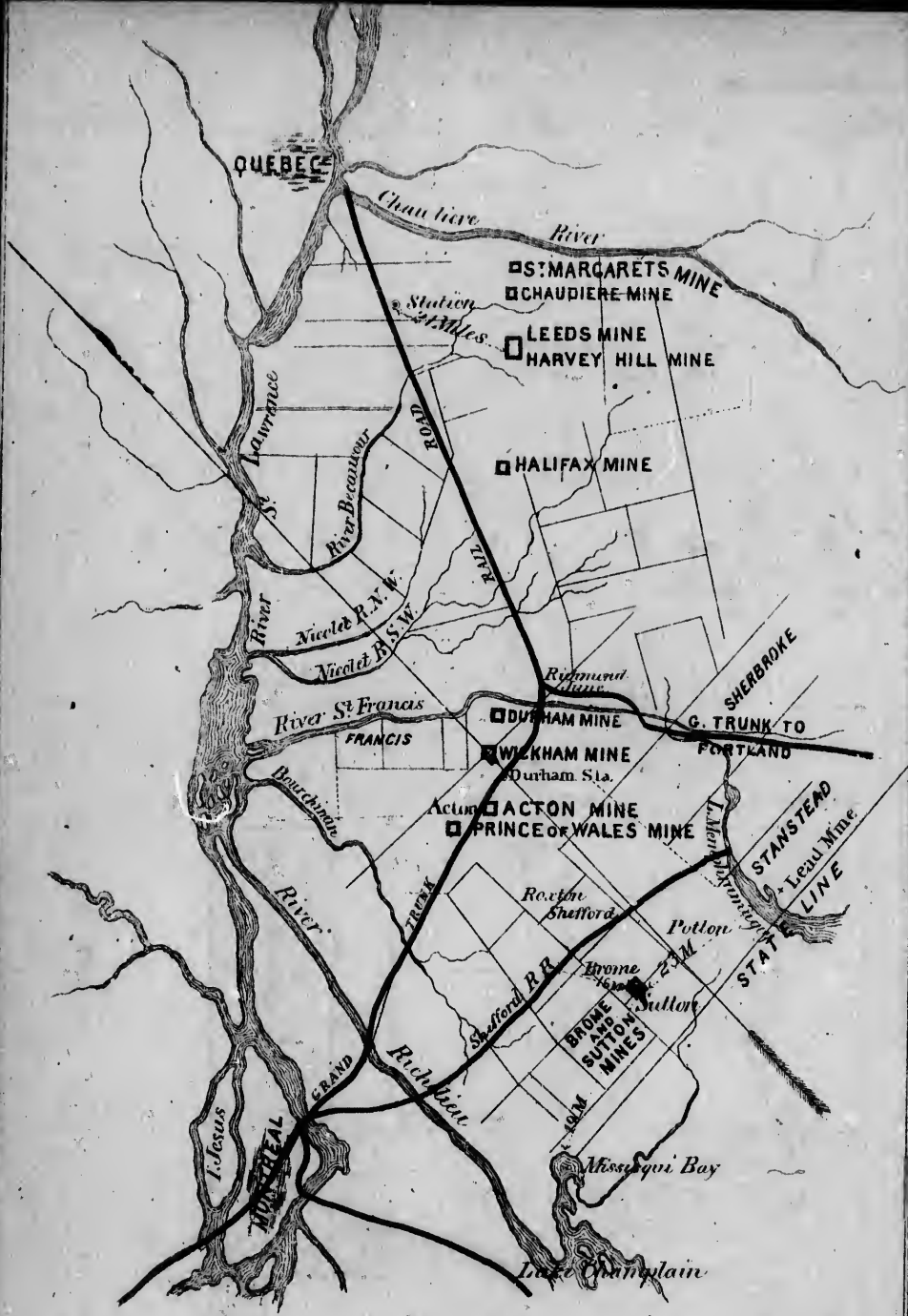
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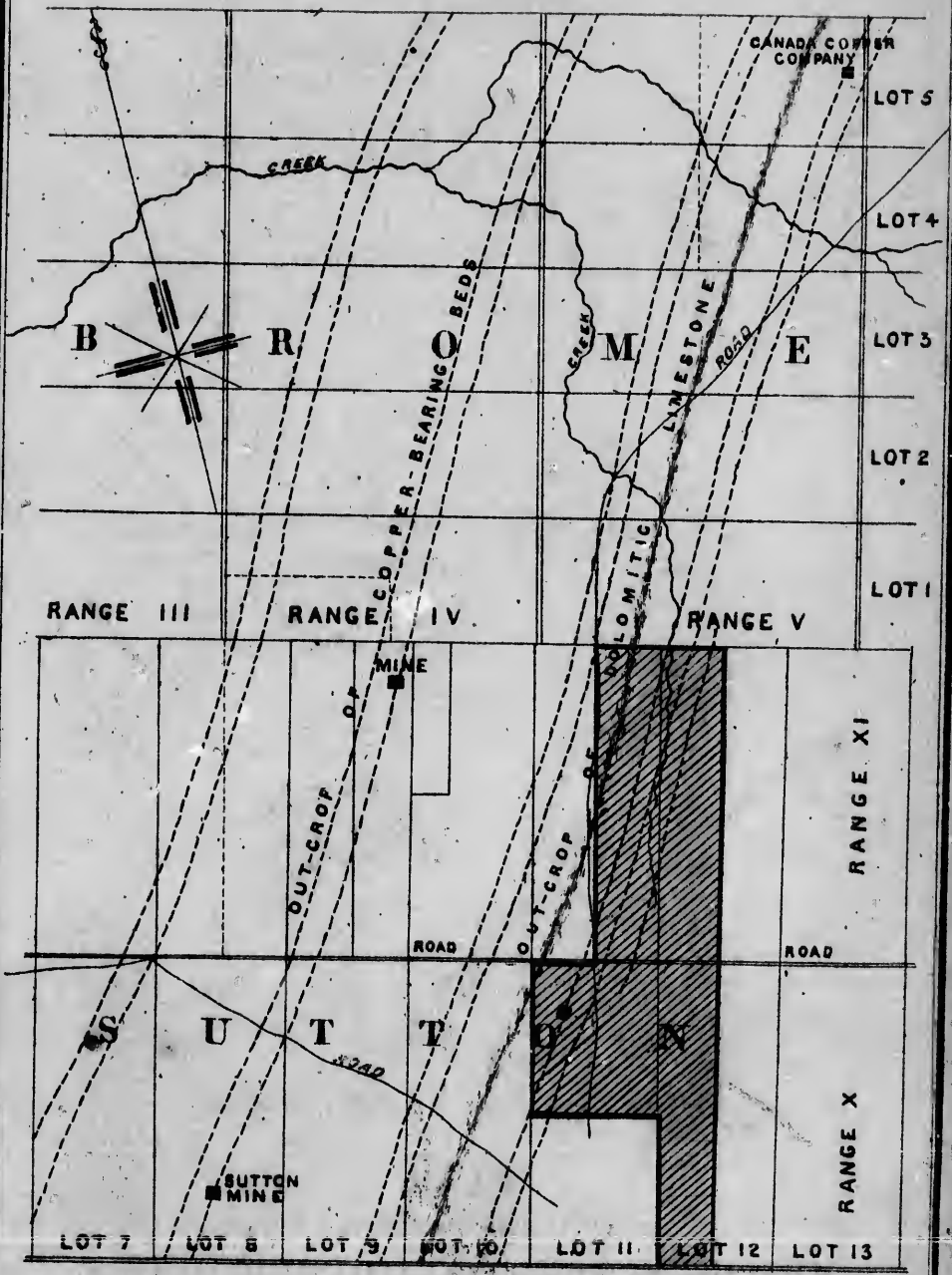
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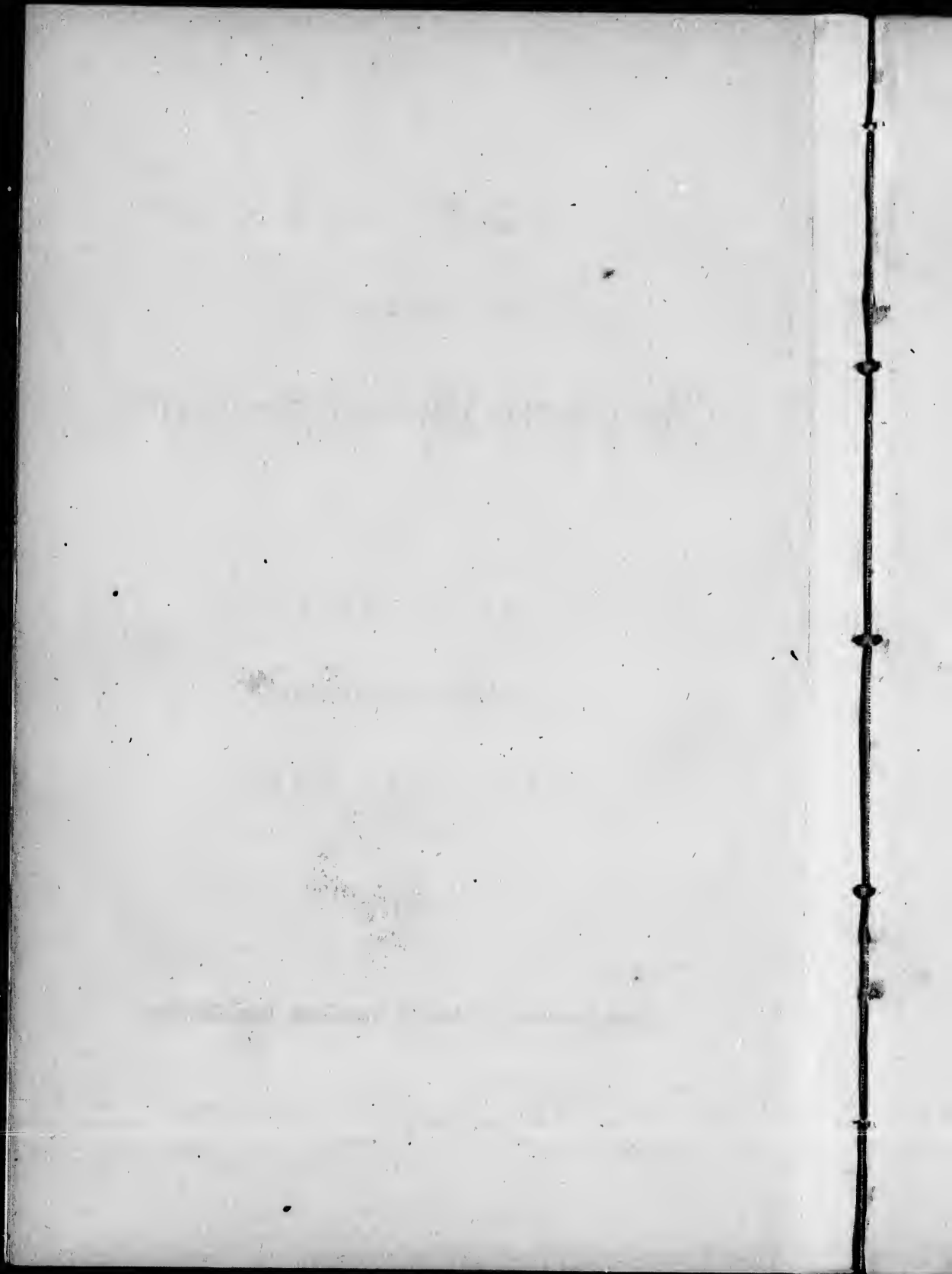


**PLAN**  
 SHEWING THE POSITION OF THE  
**BROME & SUTTON COPPER MINE S**  
 CANADA EAST

P L A N  
OF THE  
*North Sutton Mining Company's Location*  
*Canada East.*



*Lots shaded the Property of the NORTH SUTTON MINING CO*  
*Scale Fortyeight Chains to an Inch.*



REPORTS

ON THE PROPERTY OF THE

North Sutton Mining & Smelting Co.

COMPRISING

400 ACRES OF LAND,

In Sutton, Bedford County,

CANADA EAST.

---

1863

Incorporated by Act of Canadian Legislature.



2

1863  
(37)

# NORTH SUTTON

## MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY.

The copper mining region of North Sutton in Canada East affords perhaps the finest example hitherto discovered in the world, of the deposition of this valuable ore in beds of sedimentary origin, extending with remarkable regularity over a great area of country. Similar conditions exist in Sweden, Norway, Germany and in some parts of the United States of America; and such beds have long formed the object of productive and profitable mining in these countries, upon a yield of less than half the percentage of ore found in the Sutton deposits, which are identical in geological position and mineral character with those of the celebrated Harvey Hill Mine in Leeds.

The property acquired by the North Sutton Mining and Smelting Company, is traversed by some of the richest of these cupriferous beds, and lies immediately on the strike of the Canada Copper Company's location in Brome, where extensive and highly successful mining operations are now in progress. Considerable work has been done in testing the quality of the deposits on the property now brought under notice; and the results both on this, and on the Canada Copper Company's locations adjoining, are detailed in the accompanying Reports, from which it will be evident that they are of a highly satisfactory and promising character.

The small map and plan hereto annexed, shew the position of the North Sutton Mining and Smelting Company's property, with respect to the other mines and ore-bearing beds of the district, and to the ports of shipment; the distance from which is amply compensated by the consequent cheapness of labor, provisions, &c.

The North Sutton Mining and Smelting Company is organized under a special Charter granted by the Canadian Legislature, and conveying extensive rights and privileges. As the ores of this region will flux with great facility, this Company contemplates, in addition to their mining operations, the erection of smelting works, in which not only the ore produced by their own mines, but by all the others in the district, will be reduced to a regulus of a high percentage ; thereby obviating the expense of dressing in the ordinary way by crushing and washing. It is believed that this will prove a most important item in the profits of the Company, as charcoal can be obtained at a very cheap rate, and the price of labor is also very low.

# R E P O R T

ON THE PROPERTY OF THE

## NORTH SUTTON MINING AND SMELTING CO.

BY MR. CHARLES ROBB, MINING ENGINEER.

53 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET,  
MONTREAL, 10th October, 1863.

GENTLEMEN:—I beg to submit the following report on your copper mining locations in North Sutton, which I have recently inspected. I also enclose a map showing its position, and the direction of the metalliferous veins or beds.

This property consists of the following lots, viz. :

1. North half of Lot 11 in the 10th Range of Sutton, 100 acres.
2. East half of " 11 in the 11th " " 100 "
3. West half of " 12 in the 10th " " 100 "
4. West half of " 12 in the 11th " " 100 "

Comprising in all, . . . . . 400 acres.

The mineral rights on all these lots are held by you in perpetuity, exempt from all dues or royalty.

The rock of the country is an argillaceous and talcose slate, running with remarkable regularity in a direction N. 30° E, with a dip to the N. W. about 10° from the perpendicular. Immediately to the west of this property, the slates assume a somewhat different character, being more of a chloritic and micaceous nature; and are separated from the former by an interstratified band of dolomitic or magnesian limestone, which occurs skirting the western boundaries of two of the lots, and at the distance of about ten rods

from the points where the principal deposits of copper ore have been found upon the first mentioned lot. This dolomitic band is supposed by Sir William Logan to occupy the same stratigraphical position as that at the Acton Mines.

1. Towards the east, on the lot now referred to, and in immediate contact with the copper-bearing bed, a black shale occurs of a highly plumbaginous nature, and containing much *mundic* or bi-sulphuret of iron. Such changes of rock, occurring in a highly mineralized country, have undoubtedly exercised a powerful influence in concentrating the ores, both of copper and iron, at and near the lines where they occur.

The copper ore, consisting here, for the most part (so far as yet discovered) chiefly of the pyritous or yellow sulphuret, occurs in a band or bed interstratified with the slate rocks, and which has been traced by various openings over the entire length of the lot, or nearly half a mile. This band seems to be identical with one of those which are worked at the *Sheperd Location* of the Canada Copper Company in Brome, three miles distant on the strike; and as other valuable cupriferous bands have been discovered on that property, there can be little doubt that such will prove to be the case here also. The operations at the Canada Copper Company's Mine, which are now being vigorously prosecuted, are of a highly successful and encouraging nature; as are also those at the Sutton Mine, about one mile to the west of your property, and where the ores occur in a similar form and manner; being disseminated in the slate rock in fine grains and thin lenticular patches, and in rich bunches where masses of quartz are intercalated.

Besides numerous costeens and shode pits to find the vein, two principal openings have been made on your lot, No. 11, in the 10th Range; one to the depth of nine feet, and the other (100 feet north of the former) fifteen feet deep. In the first, which has little more than the dimensions of an ordinary shaft, the ore-bearing bed, which at the surface was only six or eight inches thick, had expanded, at the very trifling depth named, to a thickness of two feet, thus showing a very remarkable improvement in sinking. Out of this pit about one and a half ton of ore, which I should estimate to be worth from six to eight per cent. for copper, has been obtained and barrelled up without dressing of any kind; and the amount of

ore in sight at the bottom and ends of the shaft would probably be amply sufficient to pay for stoping.

The ore in the other shaft, so far as yet opened, is chiefly mundic, occupying a breadth of at least ten feet; but for one foot in thickness a considerable proportion of yellow copper ore is found associated with it; as also a little argentiferous galena. Judging from experience at other places, there can be little doubt that the quantity of copper will rapidly increase on sinking to a greater depth.

The rock is soft and easy to drill and blast, and the ore may be dressed with the utmost facility to a suitable condition for the market. From the large admixture of iron and sulphur which it contains, it will smelt very readily.

2. On the east half of Lot 11 in the 11th Range, a very rich display of yellow copper ore has been made by blasting in a quartz vein or bunch on the summit of a high knoll. Although I do not regard the copper, occurring in such conditions, as of much consequence, or likely to be economically available *per se*, it is undoubtedly important as indicating the existence of workable beds at no great distance, and probably in connection with the quartz mass. This location is very favorably situated for mining, and as the cupriferous bed has been discovered on the lot immediately adjoining to the south, there can be no doubt that it will be found here also, and probably richer.

3. On the west half of Lot 12 in the 10th Range, copper ore has been found in several places; but little work has yet been done in exploring it. From its position with respect to the adjacent lots which have been tested and found valuable, there can be little doubt that this will also prove equally so.

4. On the west half of Lot 12 in the 11th Range, a very remarkable and highly promising vein of copper and mundic has been discovered, and opened upon to the depths respectively of fourteen and nineteen feet in two places, at the distance of about 100 yards apart. This vein has more of the character of a true metalliferous lode than any hitherto discovered in Sutton, or indeed in the Eastern Townships; being seven feet in thickness, having very well defined walls, though running with the stratification of the slate rock, and being composed of quartz, calc-spar, felspar, bitter-spar, spathic iron or brown-spar, mundic and yellow copper ore. This mixture of

minerals is, in Cornwall and other mining regions, considered highly congenial for copper, tin and other valuable ores, and the results of actual working on this vein are of a very encouraging character. The same vein which runs longitudinally through this lot is found on the lot immediately adjoining to the south, which is also included in your property.

These lots are all very favorably situated as regards drainage, and the two last named are traversed throughout their entire length by a creek affording at all seasons an abundant supply of water for washing ores, &c. They are also traversed by excellent roads, and are located in a well settled and tolerably good agricultural country. The cost of teaming ores, &c., to the nearest railway station is two dollars per ton, and the total cost of transportation to Boston or New York, eight dollars per ton.

In view of the extraordinary richness and productiveness of the beds on these locations, their well known regularity and persistence, the favorable results of mining at the Sheperd mine on the same band of rock, and the remarkable changes of rock which occur here, taken in conjunction with its highly mineralized character, I have no hesitation in saying that these seem to me the best copper mining locations in this district of country, and as such to be well deserving of an extensive trial.

I am, Gentlemen,  
Your most obedient servant,

CHARLES ROBB.

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REPORT BY MR. THOMAS PETHERICK,

ON THE CANADA COPPER COMPANY'S MINE.

POTTSVILLE, PA., 8th *December*, 1862.

GENTLEMEN:—I submit to you my Report of my examination of the mineral property at Thomas Sheperd's, in Brome County, Canada East.

On this property a most satisfactory development has recently been made of copper ore, which, looking to the shallowness of the

openings on it, presents unusually good prospects. Trial pits have been sunk a few feet on a cupriferous vein at different points on the line of it, for about 700 feet length, bearing about north-easterly and south-westerly. The vein, as are also the containing rocks, is nearly perpendicular, its size varying from five and six feet to ten feet or more in width. All the explorations are very shallow, and have yet but imperfectly proved either the size or the other circumstances of the vein; still enough has been done to show its great probable importance and very favorable composition, and that the prospects are of the most satisfactory description.

The primitive rock extending through the property is quite congenial to mineral productiveness.

The vein above noticed is composed of silicious matter, more or less indurated "flookan," quartz, carbonate of lime, a considerable proportion of rich yellow copper pyrites, vitreous copper ore (of a high per centage of metal), and green carbonate of copper. It is important to observe that the substances in which the ore is embedded in the vein are of such a nature that it can be very easily reduced, and the ore separated from it by the usual mechanical means, with great facility.

But it is not on this vein only that the favorable opinion which I have formed of this mineral property is founded. In copper mining the plurality of veins, independent of its obvious importance *per se*, is a decidedly favorable *characteristic* in regard to the locality in which it obtains. I am pleased to observe that this property stands in a very favorable light in this respect, as the following statements will show:—

Nearly opposite the western part of the 700 feet line of explorations on the vein already described, and about 70 to 80 feet south-westerly from it, a vein has been struck, seven feet wide in a shallow trial pit. Its prospects are decidedly favorable, containing "gossan" and "mundic" (sulphuret of iron), both favorable accompaniments for copper, as indications. No time should be lost in effecting a deeper trial of this vein, and of that next referred to, and perhaps of others. It is obviously of great importance to ascertain speedily the circumstances of the different veins, in order to determine intelligently, at an early period, the system of operations best calculated to promote the greatest ultimate success of the whole undertaking.



About 140 feet south-easterly from the last trial pit, and a few yards south of the apparent course of the vein there, another very promising vein has been partially developed, its size not being yet ascertained. It has a very favorable appearance, so far as opened, containing copper and iron pyrites, &c. Near this point copper ore, the yellow sulphuret, appears in places on the very surface of the ground. No opening has yet been made on it.

What other metallic veins are in the property is obviously an important question, which can only be solved by further explorations.

From a deep gorge in the western part of the property to its eastern line, the distance on the course of the veins is probably about 2,500 feet. In the absence of a regular survey, I cannot state with confidence the height of the ground in the property at the summit. It may probably be 250 feet or more above the level of the creek at that gorge; from whence a level being driven on the course of one or more veins would effect the drainage, and afford the best facilities for the most effective and advantageous prosecution of the works. From the creek, where there is a powerful stream of water with a great fall, ample power can be obtained for preparing the ore for market and other purposes.

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*Supplementary Report from Mr. Petherick.*

NEW YORK, 22nd December, 1862.

I repeat my suggestion that an instrumental survey be promptly made of the Sheperd copper lands, Canada East. Fully satisfied as I am of the excellent prospects of the mining there, and that very remunerative returns of ore can be speedily effected by the judicious outlay of a very moderate capital for placing the operations upon a suitable and economical system; still such a survey is desirable to be speedily made, to enable the parties interested to estimate the great value of the large production of ore which I confidently anticipate *from the establishment of SUCH SYSTEM.*

The length over which the veins, yet discovered and opened extend through the property, I assumed in the absence of actual measurement to be about 2,500 feet. The aggregate length of the three veins opened, (we know there are other veins) would

therefore be 7,500 feet, or 1,083 fathoms, which, taking the average width of the respective veins to be six feet, gives 1,083 *cubic fathoms* for every six feet height of vein! This will show you the great importance of having the ground from the creek upward, in the direction of the veins, properly leveled, in order to arrive at a satisfactory estimate of the extent of mining ground on those three, as well as other veins, *workable above water level*, and therefore free from any expense for pumping.

I am, Gentlemen,

Very respectfully yours,

THOS. PETHERICK,  
*Mining Engineer.*

---

REPORT BY C. T. JACKSON, M.D.,

ON THE SHEPERD COPPER MINE IN SUTTON, C. E.

BOSTON, *15th December*, 1862.

GENTLEMEN :—During the latter part of the month of October last, I visited and examined the copper mine in the Township of Sutton, known as Sheperd's Mine, and have now the honor of reporting to you my observations.

SITUATION OF THE MINE.

Sheperd's Copper Mine is situated in the Township of Sutton, Brome County, Canada East, and is in Range 5, Lot No. 5. It is on a hill of moderate elevation above the surrounding country, on cleared land, now used for grazing purposes chiefly, though the hillside has been ploughed and is cultivated for the usual crops of this region.

This mine bears N. 60° E. from Sweet's Copper Mine, three miles distant, and is in the same geological formation as that mine. The tract of land in the mining lot, leased by Mr. Proctor, is about 100 acres, and the copper ore runs on the property from N. E. to S. W.

Good country roads exist near to the mine, and there is sufficient population in the vicinity to secure an adequate supply of laborers and of teams for transporting the copper ore to the railroads, or to such places as may be chosen on the routes to market.

## GEOLOGY OF THE REGION.

Nacreous argillaceous slate rocks, of the lower Silurian or Taconic series, contain the copper ores of this mine. The strata of these rocks are regular in their course.

The strata run nearly north-east and south-west, and dip to the north-west from  $70^{\circ}$  to  $80^{\circ}$ . Their up-turned edges exhibit, at this mine, the usual incrustations of green carbonate of copper, which are found on weathered copper lodes, and on breaking the rock, copper pyrites is discovered in considerable abundance, even at the surface.

## NATURE OF THE ORE.

As above remarked, copper pyrites or yellow copper ore, incrustated with green carbonate, appears on the very surface of these rocks, and on breaking into the slate, we find an abundance of this yellow ore, sufficient to constitute a large portion of the rock; a good workable ore, it being interlaminated with the slate, and also forming in it numerous strings and bunches. On pulverizing portions of this slate, and washing away the rock, I was surprised to see how much copper ore remained in the pan, and I am of opinion that, outside of the leading vein, the rock will yield a sufficiency of ore to render it profitable to crush and wash by proper machinery.

About six feet in width is what I consider the workable portion of this bed of copper-bearing slate. A distinct and rich vein, one foot in width, is seen in the midst of this vein, and I was told by Mr. Shepherd that it widened considerably in the lower working, which was at the time of my visit full of water, so that I could not verify his statement by my own personal observation. From the masses of ore still on the ground, I saw sufficient evidence that rocks rich in copper had been raised from this pit, but I also learned that the best pieces had been taken away by the lessee, so that I did not see the richest produce of the mine.

## FUTURE OF THIS MINE.

From all I saw, I am of opinion that a productive copper mine may be constructed by properly working these premises. All that

has been done thus far, has been merely what is called "prospecting," costeening or trenching into the ground, and putting a few powder blasts into the rocks to ascertain the richness of the uncovered strata.

Regular shafts and levels being made into the metalliferous lode, stoping ground thus opened would soon produce valuable returns for the labor and expense invested, since there can be no doubt as to the great extent of these cupriferous strata, and they are as likely to remain permanently rich as any of the usual copper ore veins of this country. There are quartz veins on the same premises, which contain the same copper ores, but I think the slate strata are more likely to prove persistent in their copper-bearing than the quartz veins, which are subject to some irregularities.

A level may be driven into the side of this hill, upon the copper belt, and will give some good backs for stoping; but two shafts will also be required in deep mining, and should be put down on the vein 120 feet at least from the surface. When these shafts are made, a level should connect them, and then the mine will be in a fit state to yield steady returns of copper ore by systematic stoping of the backs of the levels, which will extend along the course of the vein or bed of ore.

In preparing the ore for market, part of it will be dressed by the bucking hammers, and part will be crushed and screened, and then washed by buddles and other approved dressing machinery, so as to have good rich ore to send to market, yielding say 20 per cent. of copper.

#### TRANSPORTATION OF THE ORE.

This mine is 16 miles from West Farnham Railroad Station, and the cost of hauling the ore thither by teams is about \$2. To Pike River, the head of navigation on Lake Champlain, the distance is 19 miles, and the cost of transportation is about \$2.26; and to Memphramogog Lake, 23 miles, the cost of transportation is \$3 per ton. The ore may be sent to Boston or New York for about \$8 per ton, as I was informed by persons residing in the vicinity, who know the cost of transportation of produce and merchandise to and from the cities above named.

## ASSAY OF A SAMPLE OF THIS COPPER ORE.

An average sample of this cupriferous slate was crushed and washed in a basin, in the usual manner, and the washed ore on assay yielded, per cent :

Metallic copper, - - - - -	22.12
Insoluble rock, - - - - -	27.90
Sulphur and iron (by difference), - -	49.98
	100.00

The washed ore, therefore, contains 65 per cent. of pure copper pyrites.\*

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES T. JACKSON, M. D.

*Geologist and State Assayer.*

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*Supplementary Report from Dr. Jackson.*

BOSTON, 25th December, 1852.

Since my survey of the Sheperd Mine in Sutton, which was made in October last, I have learned that two new veins of copper ore and one of iron pyrites mixed with copper ore have been discovered near the principal copper vein described in my report. These new veins are fully described in the report of Thomas Petherick, Esq., Mining Engineer. One of them is nearly opposite the western part of the 700 feet line of explorations described by me, and 80 feet south-westerly from it. It is stated to be "seven feet wide in a shallow trial pit." "It contains "gossan" and "mundic," both favorable accompaniments for copper." This opinion given by Mr. Petherick I would concur in, since in a cupriferous belt the iron pyrites or "mundic" almost invariably gives place to yellow copper ore, as we descend in mining operations.

Mr. Petherick also states that "140 feet south-easterly from the last trial pit, and a few yards south of the apparent course of the vein, another very promising vein has been partially developed, its

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\* Copper Ore, 34.100 : Copper, 22.12 : Ore, 65.06.

size not being yet ascertained. It has a very favorable appearance so far as opened, containing copper and iron pyrites, &c. Near this point copper ore—the yellow sulphuret—appears in place on the very surface of the ground. No opening has yet been made on it.”

From the above named additional discoveries it appears that the Sheperd mining property is more valuable than is represented in my Report, and I therefore annex this postscript, stating the latest developments that have been made on the mining lot described.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. T. JACKSON, M. D.,

*Geologist and State Assayer.*

## CHARTER.

### An Act to Incorporate the North Sutton and Smelting Company.

**W**HEREAS the persons hereinafter named have by petition represented that they desire to engage in the business of exploring for mining, manufacturing and disposing of copper and other ores, in the County of Bedford, and elsewhere in this Province, and that they can do so to better advantage by the aid of a Charter of Incorporation, and have prayed for the passing of an Act to that end; and whereas it is expedient that such prayer be granted; Therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Canada, enacts as follows:—

1. James Foley, Charles Ross, Thomas Cross, Alfred A. Barber and Joseph Whyddon, Esquires, together with all such other persons as shall become shareholders in the company hereby constituted, shall be, and they are hereby made, a body corporate and politic, by the name of "The North Sutton Mining and Smelting Company."

2. The company may carry on the business of exploring for, mining, smelting, manufacturing and selling, copper and other ores and metals, and for these purposes only may acquire and hold by purchase, lease or other legal title, such lands and such mining rights in lands in the county aforesaid, not exceeding two thousand acres in superficies, and construct and maintain such buildings and machinery and other improvements thereon, and sell and dispose of the same, and acquire others in their stead, as the company may deem to be for its advantage.

3. The capital stock of the company shall be the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, divided into shares of not less than five dollars each, and may be from time to time increased, as the wants of the company require, by vote of the stockholders at a meeting of the company called for the purpose, to an amount not exceeding one million dollars in the whole.

4. The capital stock shall be paid by the subscribers therefor, when, where, and as the directors of the company require, or as the by-laws may provide, and if not paid at the day required, interest at the rate of six per centum per annum shall be payable after the said day upon the amount due and unpaid; and in case any instalment or instalments shall not be paid as required by the directors, with the interest thereon after such demand or notice as the by-laws prescribe, and within the time limited by such notice, the directors may, by vote, reciting the fact and duly recorded in their records, summarily forfeit any shares whereon such payment is not made, and the same shall thereupon become the property of the company, and may be disposed of as the by-laws or votes of the company may provide.

5. The stock of the company shall be deemed personal estate, and be assignable in such manner only, and subject to such conditions and restrictions, as the by-laws prescribe, but no share shall be assignable until all instalments called for thereon have been paid, unless it has been declared forfeited for non-payment.

6. At all meetings of the company every shareholder, not being in arrear in respect of any instalment called for, shall be entitled to as many votes as he holds shares in the stock of the company; and no shareholder being in arrear shall be entitled to vote; and all votes may be given in person or by proxy; Provided always the proxy is held by a shareholder not in arrear, and is in conformity with the by-laws.

7. The affairs of the company shall be administered by a board of not less than five and not more than seven directors, being severally holders of at least one hundred shares of stock, who shall be elected at the first general meeting, and thereafter at each annual meeting of the company, to hold office until their successors are elected, and who (if otherwise qualified) may always be re-elected; and three members of such board, present in person, shall be a quorum thereof, and in case of the death, resignation, removal or disqualification of any director, such board, if they see fit, may fill the vacancy until the next annual meeting of the company, by appointing any qualified shareholder thereto; but a failure to elect directors, or any failure of directors, shall not dissolve the corporation, and an election may be had at any general meeting of the company called for the purpose.

8. The board of directors shall have full power in all things to administer the affairs of the company, and to make or cause to be



made any purchase and any description of contract which the company may by law make; to adopt a common seal; to make from time to time any and all by-laws (not contrary to law or to the votes of the company), regulating the calling in of instalments on stock, and payment thereof; the issue and registration of certificates of stock; the forfeiture of stock for non-payment; the disposal of forfeited stock, and the proceeds thereof; the transfer of stock; the declaration and payment of dividends; the appointment, functions, duties, and removal of all agents, officers and servants of the company; the security to be given by them to the company; their remuneration, and that (if any) of the directors; the time and place for holding the annual and other meetings of the company; the calling of meetings of the company and of the board of directors, the quorum, the requirements as to proxies, the procedure in all things at such meetings, the site of their chief place of business and of any other offices which they may require to have, the imposition and recovery of all penalties and forfeitures admitting of regulation by by-law, and the conduct of all other particulars of the affairs of the company; but every such by-law, and every repeal, amendment and re-enactment thereof, shall have force only until the next annual meeting of the company, unless confirmed at some general meeting of the company; and every copy of any by-law under the seal of the company and purporting to be signed by any officer of the company, shall be received in all courts of law as *prima facie* evidence of such by-law.

9. Until the first election of such board, the said James Foley, Charles Ross, Thomas Cross, Alfred A. Barber and Joseph Whyddon shall be a provisional board of directors of the company, with power to fill vacancies, to open stock books, assign stock, make and collect instalments, issue certificates and receipts, convene the first general meeting of the company, at such time and place within this Province or elsewhere as they shall determine; and to do other acts necessary or proper to be done to organize the company and conduct its affairs; Provided always, that notice of all meetings of the company shall be given in some newspaper published in the district of St. Hyacinthe, and also in the *Canada Gazette*, at least fifteen days before holding of such meeting.

10. In addition to their ordinary place of business within this Province, the company may establish and have any place or places of business in this Province, in Great Britain, or in the United States of America, and may at any one thereof order, direct, do and transact their affairs and business or any thereof, in such manner as may be prescribed by their by-laws.

**11.** The company shall not be bound to see to the execution of any trust, whether express, implied or constructive, in respect of any shares, and the receipt of the person in whose name the same shall stand in the books of the company, shall be a discharge to the company for any dividend or money payable in respect of such shares, whether or not notice of such trust shall have been given to the company; and the company shall not be bound to see to the application of the money paid upon such receipt.

**12.** The shareholders of the company shall not, as such, be held responsible for any act, default or liability whatsoever of the company, or for any engagement claim, payment, loss, injury, transaction, matter or thing whatsoever, relating to or connected with the company, beyond their shares in the stock thereof.

**13.** All contracts, promissory notes, bills of exchange and engagements made on behalf of the company by the directors, officers, agents or servants of the company, in accordance with their powers under the by-laws, or by vote of the company, shall be binding upon the company; and in no case need the seal of the said company be affixed thereto; nor shall such directors, officers, agents or servants thereby become individually liable to any third party therefor; but the said company shall issue no bank note or notes to circulate as money.

**14.** The company shall not commence operations under this Act, until at least ten per centum of the amount of their capital stock shall have been paid in; Provided always that unless mining operations be *bonâ fide* commenced under this Act within three years from the passing thereof, this Act of Incorporation shall be null and void; saving only to the said company the power and right to part with any real estate which they may hold, and to make such conveyance as may be necessary for that purpose.

**15.** This Act shall be deemed a Public Act.

