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# THE MINING REVIEW.

Vol. I.

ROSSLAND, B. C., OCTOBER 7, 1896.

No. 4.

Cable address "Mugwump," Rossland. Use "Heber's, Moore and Neal's," and Bedford-McNeill's Codes.

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ROSSLAND, B. C.

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TRAIL, B. C.

HAS FOR SALE TOWN LOTS IN TRAIL AND DEER PARK

Mining Claims for sale near Rossland, Trail and in the whole Columbia basin.

WILL EXAMINE AND REPORT ON MINES.

## MINING NOTES.

Since it was first blown in, the output of the Hall Mines smelter has been 470,000 ounces of silver, 1,750,000 pounds of copper and 200 ounces of gold. The approximate value of the total output is half a million dollars.

A. W. Moore & Co., of Victoria, and C. F. Clough & Co., of Spokane, have secured a controlling interest in the Norway. It is situated on the O. K. mountain.

Mr. J. B. Miller, a mining man from the east is fond of a joke and must have played one on the reporter of the Algoma Pioneer. In all innocence the reporter got the best of the joke in the long run, and a great yarn about Trail Creek has gone the rounds of the press.

The easiest way to reach the Heather Bell is round by the mouth of Sullivan Creek, on the Columbia river. A trail has been cut in to the property and the distance can be made on horseback, in four hours from Rossland. The organization of this company is nearly completed and the treasury stock will be for sale in a week or two.

A company has been formed to work the Argentine which lies to the south of the Gold Star. There is said to be an encouraging showing on it.

THE REVIEW is informed that the long dispute as to the title of the Monday mineral claim has come to an end at last, the title being now conclusively vested in the holders of the Monday. The Monday is the first western extension of the Homestake and the owners expect to open up a fine showing of ore now that they are free to work.

J. Smith, who is interested in the Galt syndicate's properties on Green mountain, has purchased six claims on Wild Horse Creek, where he has a force of men at work. He claims to have a very big showing and his rock assays up to \$52 in gold. Mr. Smith was a pioneer of Cripple Creek and was there before the camp had a shipping mine or a millionaire.

On the first of October the second payment was made on the bond on the Iron Horse fraction, which is now controlled by J. W. Turner and partners, of Seattle. The claim is looking well. There are two feet of ore in the bottom of the shaft.

Some of the members of the excursion from Winnipeg have invested in the Slocan county, having bought the Rabbit Paw from J. L. Drumbheller. The Rabbit Paw lies west of the Slocan Star. Trail Creek is a splendid advertisement for mines all over West Kootenay. Every district that has merit is sharing in its prosperity.

B. F. Shaubut has left for London taking with him options on several groups of property, the most important perhaps being the Prince of Wales group on Lookout mountain and the Paymaster group on Murphy Creek.

Work was started on the Morning Star last Thursday and by Sunday the shaft had been baled out and sinking began. The Morning Star lies between the Blue Elephant, the Chance and the Ida. There is a very strong outcrop on the surface and a shaft has been sunk 60 feet. There is a nice streak of mixed quartz and ore in the bottom, which runs \$18 in gold and 17 ounces in silver.

Mining is reported as much improved in Spokane. The strike on the Deer Park has had a good effect there, the stock being largely held in Spokane.

The dispute over part of the Apache group in Waterloo between D. Stussi and S. Wharton has been settled and is now a dead issue.

The promoters' stock of the Waneta and Trail Gold Mining Company, which has been formed to acquire and develop three claims known as the Copper Glance, Copper and Copper Belle, has been successfully placed. A trail has been cut in to the property from Fulton's landing and five men have been put to

work. The property shows a strong vein of which the cropping carry fair value in copper and silver.

The Iron Colt is proving a thoroughbred under development. A good body of ore has been discovered in the shaft.

Some of the ore from the new strike on the Mugwump assays 13½ per cent. copper.

Surface stripping on the Colonna is every day improving the appearance of the showing.

The general range of assays on ores which comes from the north fork of the Salmon River and Wild Horse Creeks warrants the opinion that the last of that country has not been heard.

Some considerable stir has been raised over an advertisement of the Juliet Mining Company which appeared in a Toronto paper. As a matter of fact, that advertisement was so completely ridiculous that it advertised the company as a farce, whereas in reality the Juliet is a prospect which will legitimately stand development. Its present appearance is not discouraging and would not disgust an intending purchaser nearly so much as the foolish wording of the advertisement.

An eastern correspondent who has invested in Monte Cristo stock is anxious to find out why it is that that property is not more heard of at present. The Monte Cristo is not at work on ore and consequently there are no new developments to note. The machinery is not yet installed, but when it is Monte Cristo will be to the front again.

The War Eagle Gold Mining Company declared a dividend of 6 cents a share yesterday, making \$107,000 in all; \$3,000 less than the Le Roi's total.

The C. & C. has been sold through Messrs. Evans, Coleman & Evans, of Vancouver, to an English syndicate. Consideration: \$25,000 in cash and £30,000 in paid up stock of a company with £100,000 capital.

## THE BOUNDARY CREEK DISTRICT.

Mr. W. A. Crane, the expert on whose judgment the Delaware was bought with most satisfactory results for the buyers, has spent three months of the summer in the Boundary Creek, regarding the possibilities of which, with more development and better transportation facilities, he has unbounded confidence. Mr. Crane has made a thorough examination of the district, including the north fork of Kettle River, Wellington, Greenwood, Copper, Providence, Summit and Long Lake camps and as far west as Camp McKinney.

Most development at present is being done in the Copper camp, although the North Fork will not long be behind as numerous powerful companies have been lately organized to operate there.

Very promising showings have been opened up on the Snowshoe and Gold Drop, owned by a Vancouver syndicate, managed by Colonel Turner. A diamond drill has been used in prospecting the properties. Mr. Crane's opinion from all he has seen is that the Winnipeg and Golden Crown, situated in the Wellington, have by far the finest showings in the district and are fair to make bonanza mines. The surrounding conditions and the character of the ore are almost identical with those of the Le Roi. It is a very rich chalcoppyrite ore in a silicious gangue and carries from \$12 to \$900 in gold and from 5 to 10 per cent. of copper.

Boundary Creek district has specially favorable characteristics as a mining country. Water and timber are abundant and good roads can be built anywhere very cheaply. The progress of the district is somewhat slow at present, because none will open up the mines without railway transportation and none will build a railway until the mines have demonstrated their ability to provide tonnage. Boundary Creek district is, therefore, in the same deadlock which kept back Kootenay so long, but with very good prospects of emerging from it in the near future.

## B. F. SHAUBUT ON TRAIL CREEK.

B. F. Shaubut, who is familiar with mining in Montana and South Africa, and well posted in the mining business in the city of London is interviewed as follows in the Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

"With the amount of development work at the same age the advantage is decidedly with the Slocan Trail, over Butte. No mine in Butte, which claims to be the greatest mining camp in the world, showed up as well as the Le Roi at the same stage of development. The mines and the districts have every indication of permanency, and it is my honest opinion that within the next five years Rossland will surpass Butte in all that goes to make a live and progressive mining center.

The fame of Rossland has spread wonderfully and is still spreading, and there is an immense amount of wealth ready to step in and take hold of the mines and open them up. The fact is that British Columbia is becoming so well known that London capitalists have no hesitancy in investing millions in the mines of that province. A short time ago a patent on a bicycle tire was offered in London and was immediately snapped up, the sum of £5,000,000 being subscribed. In fact, there was four times as much stock subscribed for as there was for sale. Eighty per cent. of the stock was subscribed for in Ireland, which is presumed to be an impoverished country. There are times in London when certain investments are what they call in favor. For two or three months the industrials, such as bicycle and brewery stock, will be all the rage with speculators and investors. Then the trend of speculation will be toward the South African diamond and gold mines, or the Western Australian gold fields. I merely instance the bicycle tire investment in order to convey the idea of the abundance of money in London for what is in favor.

The attention of the speculative people in London has been directed to British Columbia, and the tide is now flowing strongly in that direction. Mining experts and engineers have been sent over to examine and report on mining properties that have been represented, and they are in the field by scores. While the developed properties are receiving the greater amount of attention, those that give promise of becoming immediate producers are by no means overlooked.

The War Eagle has been sold to a man who never heard of the mines of British Columbia until last December. I have reference to Mr. Fredrick W. North, who is now in Rossland, and who has been accorded every opportunity of examining the mines and he expresses himself in the strongest terms regarding the developed and undeveloped properties. He thinks that while the district has a number of big producers at present, the number will be greatly augmented before many months.

The first time that Mr. North ever heard of British Columbia mines happened in this wise: You remember L. W. S. Tingle, who formerly conducted the Morning Journal in this city. At present he is the American consul at Brunswick, Germany. In December last Consul Tingle, accompanied by several German friends, paid me a visit in London and we had several pleasant days together talking about Seattle and Washington generally. It was like an oasis in a desert to see a Seattle man, you know. Shortly after Mr. Tingle returned to Brunswick he wrote me a letter, enclosing another from H. L. Frank, one of the principal owners of the War Eagle mine. In this latter epistle Mr. Frank asked Mr. Tingle if he could place the War Eagle mine in Germany for \$1,000,000. It was not possible to do anything in Germany, and Mr. Tingle wanted to know if I could handle the property in London. I took Mr. Frank's letter and showed it to Mr. North, who at once became interested and asked me if I had an option on the property. He said he would purchase it. I told him I did not, but would at once endeavor to secure one. I at once cabled Consul Tingle and informed him that I could place the property at the price named upon the receipt of a guarantee that the property would be delivered, providing the expert sent from London would verify the statement as to the value, etc., of the property made by Mr. Frank in his letter. It seems, how-

ever, that before Mr. Frank could meet his partners in the mine and secure the necessary bond a deal had been entered into with D. C. Corbin, president of the Spokane & Northern railway, whereby he obtained a three months' option at the same price that I had the property for. Mr. Corbin succeeded later in selling the property in London to the same people that I had been negotiating with in December. I was the pioneer in introducing British Columbia property to the London investor. I had infinite trouble in getting articles published concerning British Columbia mines and finally succeeded in doing so through the London Mining Journal.

"The option on the War Eagle and Iron Mask was \$1,500,000, and a company has been organized in London with a capital of £2,500,000 for the purchase of these and any other properties that may suit the company.

"At Rossland there are from fifteen to twenty mines that are shipping ore, while they are scores of properties that are passing the prospective stage into the productive period—in brief, they are mines that will soon be producing and shipping ore on a large scale.

"At Lookout mountain, in the east end of Trail Creek district, a number of prospects have been developed to such an extent that they may almost be called mines. The first one of these that attracted the attention of the public was the G. R. Sovereign. The mine was bonded three months ago to General Charles S. Warren, of Butte, and several of his friends for \$25,000. They immediately began the work of developing the property by sinking shafts and running a tunnel to strike the ore body. In the shaft at a depth of 30 feet they struck a body of pay ore which assayed from \$24.80 to \$50 per ton. The owners of the bond were so elated with the find that they went down the hill below the vein and started a tunnel to cross-cut the vein at a distance of 200 feet. When I was there on Thursday last the miners struck a blind lead in which there is pay ore at a distance of seventy-five feet from the mouth of the tunnel. The owners of the bond have had numerous offers for the property and among them was one from a syndicate of Toronto bankers.

"Adjoining and lying to the north of the Sovereign lies the Prince of Wales group of mines. It is composed of the Prince of Wales, E. V. Debs and Emma R. mines. There has been considerable development work upon the Prince of Wales, which is located on the same lead or vein as the Sovereign mine. I had the Prince of Wales group sampled and experted upon by six different mining experts, two of whom were from London. The assays ranged from \$15.20 to \$115 in gold. There are 10,000 tons of paying ore in sight, and all that is necessary to market it is the mining and the building of a wire rope tramway a distance of 4,000 feet to the smelter. This will make the cost of transportation only 10 cents per ton. I purchased the property for my London people from the original locators for \$50,000, paying cash down."

"Will you return to London, Mr. Shaubut?"

In answer to this Mr. Shaubut showed a piece of white quartz which was streaked and lumped with yellow virgin gold and said: "I have been directed to go to Nova Scotia, where the mine from this ore came is located, for the purpose of examining and reporting on the property. From there I proceed to London. I expect upon making my report upon the Prince of Wales' group that a mining manager will at once be appointed to proceed to Lookout mountain and begin the work of developing the property. This I feel sure will be done in such a manner that in a very short time this group will be known as one of the great gold producers of America."

The R. J. BEALEY CO.,  
LIMITED LIABILITY.

## Mines, Stocks, Real Estate and Insurance

CONVEYANCING, GENERAL AGENTS, NOTARY PUBLIC.

Offices at Rossland, Trail and Nelson.

ROBBINS & LONG, Chas. P. Robbins,  
Leo. H. Long.

ASSAYERS AND CHEMISTS.

PRICES FOR ASSAYING:

Copper only ... \$2 00	Lead, wet assay \$2 50	Antimony ... \$5 00
Gold and Copper 2 50	Silica ... 2 50	Arsenic ... 5 00
Gold only ... 1 50	Iron ... 2 50	Nickel ... 10 00
Silver only ... 1 00	Zinc ... 3 00	Cobalt ... 10 00
Gold and Silver 2 00	Sulphur ... 3 00	Coal Analysis 10 00
Lead, fire assay 1 00	Aluminum ... 3 00	

Ten or more samples from same party in any one month, 30 per cent off list prices. Five or more brought in at one time same discount. Special attention given to samples by mail.

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Agents for Giant Powder Co., Goodwin Mining Candles, Jessop and Canton Steel, Pipe and Fittings, Verona Tools. Tin shop in connection.

ROSSLAND, B. C.

## MINING PRINTING.

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Our work speaks for itself.

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SPOKANE FALLS & NORTHERN  
RAILWAY.

## Nelson &amp; Fort Sheppard Railway.

The Only Route to Trail Creek and the Mineral District of the Colville reservation, Nelson, Kaslo, Kootenay Lake and Slocan Points.

DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY BETWEEN  
SPOKANE AND NELSON.

Leave Going North, 1:10 p.m. Arrive Going South, 12:30 p.m. NORTHPORT.

Passengers for Trail creek mines connect at Northport with stages and steamer daily.

Close connection at Nelson with steamers for Kaslo and all Kootenay lake points.

Passengers for Kettle river and Boundary creek connect at Marcus with stage daily.

## COLUMBIA &amp; WESTERN RAILWAY

Time Table in Effect July 1, 1896.

No. 2, PASSENGER, Daily except Sunday—	
Leaves Rossland	7:00 a. m.
Arrives at Trail	7:45 a. m.
No. 6, PASSENGER, Sunday only—	
Leaves Rossland	8:30 a. m.
Arrives at Trail	9:15 a. m.
No. 4, PASSENGER, Daily—	
Leaves Rossland	3:00 p. m.
Arrives at Trail	4:20 p. m.
No. 3, PASSENGER, Daily except Sunday—	
Leaves Trail	10:30 a. m.
Arrives at Rossland	11:30 a. m.
No. 1, PASSENGER, Daily—	
Leaves Trail	5:00 p. m.
Arrives at Rossland	5:45 p. m.
No. 5, PASSENGER, Sunday only—	
Leaves Trail	11:20 a. m.
Arrives at Rossland	11:45 a. m.

Connection made at Trail with ALL STREAMERS, both up and down the Columbia river.

For freight rates and further particulars, write to  
F. P. GUTELIUS, Gen'l Supt.  
Rossland, B. C.

## BROMINATION TREATMENT OF GOLD.

The Englehardt Bromine gold extraction process is now in operation at La Plata, Colorado, and the following description of the ores and their treatment is condensed from the Engineering and Mining Journal:

"The principal ore bodies so far uncovered occur in diorite, and judging from the geological formation of the La Plata mountains we believe that all the mines now mineralized with gold will be continuous with increasing depth. The amount of silver being so limited in most of the ores we are treating at the present time, that its recovery can be omitted is another point which we had fully considered when selecting the above process in preference to any other.

"At the beginning of this season we treated the most refractory ores from different mines and had ample opportunity to confirm our calculations as to the size and value of ore bodies, and, furthermore, our belief that we had selected the most suitable method of treatment. The works originally intended for the treatment of custom ores have for the last two months been running continuously on ore from one of our own mines, and we have demonstrated that the character of the ore has not changed. The development work on this property consists of a shaft 125 feet deep, with 400 feet of drifts. At this depth the gold and silver values correspond with those of the ores mined close to the surface. We made exactly the same observations on all those veins of the La Plata mountains where the mineralized eruptive portions consist of diorite. Sometimes the chemical analysis shows a slight variation as to the percentage of silica and iron (75 to 85 per cent.), but the whole composition of the ore we are treating now is quite uniform. The analysis of an average sample, taken from 100 tons of ore, gave the following results: Silica, 80.5 per cent.; iron sesqui-oxide, 10.0 per cent.; lime, 1.05 per cent.; magnesia, none; alumina, 3.7 per cent.; sulphur, 2.80 per cent.; total, 98.05 per cent. The remainder of 1.95 per cent. is covered by small quantities of copper, arsenic, chromium, titanium and tellurium, which are found and easily detected in solutions after treatment. The values in silver and gold of different shipments were found to be from 1.25 oz. to 2 oz. in gold and from 0.5 oz. to 1 oz. in silver per ton. As already stated a small portion of the gold is found to be in a metallic state, though the largest portion is combined with tellurium and probably as sulphide of gold in arsenical iron pyrites.

Like any other chemical process, this bromine process requires careful attention, and the service of a man who is familiar with the principles of chemistry should be procured for its management. With this knowledge and some practical experience in milling no difficulty will be encountered in introducing this process with success. Although our roasting facilities are not of the latest pattern (we are using the Bruckner furnace) we succeed in getting a perfect dead roast in 8 hours, including time for charging and discharging the furnace. The roasted ore is elevated from the cooling floor and charged into a lead-lined revolving barrel with water and the necessary amount of chemicals. The strength of solution employed is on an average 0.25 per cent., but we found that a 0.15 per cent. solution, equal to 1½ lbs. of bromine per ton of ore, can be used to advantage. The extraction of the gold takes place in 2 to 3 hours. Generally 1 to 1½ hours is sufficient time to obtain a high extraction, but owing to the presence of free gold in our ores we prefer to have the bromine solutions long enough in contact with this more or less coarse gold. The leaching from the barrel takes place in 35 to 45 minutes, even on slimy charges containing, for instance, large quantities of flue-dust. The solutions being free of slimes and perfectly clear do not require any settling. We may state here that this is in our opinion an important advantage over the use of barrel chlorination where the slimes of sulphate of lime produced by chloride of lime and sulphuric acid require from 12 to 24 hours setting. It is evident that in consequence much time can be saved and the capacity of the works materially increased.

"The small amount of bromine which is still present in the gold solutions—but so small, that its recovery can be dispensed with—is easily eliminated by sulphurous acid. This gas is produced in a generator by burning sulphur and introduced into the tanks

with the aid of compressed air, which at the same time supports the burning of the sulphur. The gold (bromide of gold) is then precipitated by means of sulphuretted hydrogen as sulphide of gold. This gas is introduced in the same manner as sulphurous acid, being produced in a lead-lined generator from iron matte and sulphuric acid. The elimination of the free bromine and precipitation of the gold takes from 15 to 25 minutes per tank holding 3,500 gals. of gold solution. The precipitates are allowed to settle in the tanks for about 2 to 3 hours and the supernatant liquor drawn off, running through a Johnston filter press. The main bulk of the gold precipitates is left accumulating in the bottom of the tanks until a clean-up is made and then run through the press, from which it is taken to the regning process. This being the same operation as used for the product of barrel chlorination it is not necessary to go into details. The average extraction of on ores pulverized to 16-mesh varied from 93 to 96 per cent.; in some instances even a higher percentage was saved, all depending upon character of ore and occurrence of gold."

"As to cost of treatment per ton of ore we are not yet in a position to give correct figures, but we are so far convinced that this process handles our ores more cheaply than could be done by any other method. In conclusion we wish to say that the process has been patented in the United States, Mexico, Australia and South Africa.

## THE TIMES ON KOOTENAY.

The London Times of Sept. 12 has a long article on British Columbia mines. The article is quite commonplace and is not quoted for its intrinsic merit, but because of the extrinsic value which its appearance in the great newspaper gives it.

The western division of the Kootenay, which is separated from the eastern by the Purcell range, has only sprung into prominence during the last two years. It is almost entirely mountainous and there is a scarcity of land suitable for farming, but it contains every other natural advantage that a mining camp could desire. The climate is delightful, always bracing and it is difficult to say whether the cloudless days of summer or the dry, frosty winters are the most enjoyable. Water never runs short, the creeks being fed from the snow-capped mountains; timber is abundant, the Douglas-pine, cedar, hemlock and tanitack being found in great quantities, and, most valuable of all, in the number and extent of its lakes it possesses a claim of water communication unrivalled by any other mineral field yet discovered. The Upper and Lower Arrow Lakes, expansions of the Columbia River, runs through this district from north to south. The Slocan Lake is of the utmost value to the Kaslo-Slocan division, while the Kootenay Lake, together with the Kootenay River, afford over 100 miles of water communication, and mines situated on the bank of these great waterways can ship their ore to the Pilot Bay smelter at a minimum cost of carriage.

"Until the Canadian Pacific branch via the Crow's Nest Pass is completed coal and coke have to be imported, some of the latter being obtained from Cardiff, but the building of this line cannot be long postponed, and then one of the greatest coal fields of the world will be opened up. It is estimated that the extent of the coal deposits at the Crow's Nest amounts to 140 square miles. Twenty seams have been discovered on the surface with a total thickness of from 132 to 448 feet, and the coal has been proved to be of excellent quality and to make good coke, which promises a bright future to the smelting industry. The activity with which development work has been carried out is shown by the fact that the value of the output of gold, silver, copper and lead rose from £160,000 in 1894 to over £1,000,000 in 1895, almost the whole of which increase must be credited to West Kootenay. The silver-lead ores of the Ainsworth and Slocan districts are of great value and the silver-copper ores on Toad mountain in the Nelson district have proved very profitable, but the chief interest attaches to Trail Creek on account of its gold. These ores do not run much over \$40 per ton in gold on the average, but the veins are of such great width—from 40 feet to 50 feet not being unusual—that these properties are of great value. Moreover, the veins have the characteristic of increasing with depth, one of the lodes in a Red mountain mine when tapped at a depth of 68 feet proving to be 80 feet in width. Good

asbestos and petroleum have been discovered in West Kootenay which will be worked when the projected railways are completed and many additional smelters will then be built. There are three at work in that district at present. The Nelson smelter, which has a capacity of 100 tons per diem, and mainly treats the ore of the Silver King mine; the Trail smelter, which can handle 250 tons, and devotes its attention to the Red mountain ores, and the Pilot Bay smelter, which handles argentiferous galena only.

"For the prospector no country could offer a more tempting field, wild fruits are found in the greatest abundance, trout in every lake and stream and grouse and deer so plentiful that a supply of fresh meat is assured without any unusual trouble. What wonder that Brother Johnathan has flocked into this El Dorado so near to his borders, and now either completely owns or controls many of the choice tit-bits in mining property. English capitalists have lately appeared at the feast, and so much of the country is unexplored and so many new discoveries are daily chronicled that they will not go away empty."

Just imagine running a crosscut 280 feet at a depth of 68 feet! Take also with a grain of salt, the discovery of petroleum and asbestos in West Kootenay.

## THE COLONNA GOLD MINING COMPANY.

The Colonna Gold Mining Co. has just been incorporated for \$1,000,000 in one million shares of one dollar each. Two hundred thousand shares have been placed in the treasury and the first issue of the treasury stock is offered at 12½ cents. The directors of the company, Charles Schmidt, George E. Pfunder, L. Lienemann, F. M. McLeod and A. Klochmann, have issued a prospectus describing the property, every statement in which is capable of verification and has been verified by the editor of this paper, who is prepared to go on record as of the opinion that this treasury stock is the cheapest and most reliable stock ever floated on the local market.

The property of The Colonna Mining Co. is in a very aristocratic neighborhood lying, as it does, between the Monte Cristo, Evening Star, Silverine and Eddie J. There are three distinct veins running through the property, each one characterized by very strong and wide iron cappings. On two of these no work has as yet been done, although one of them has been opened up on the Silverine. On the Colonna vein, proper, a shaft has been started and sunk 25 feet and at the bottom it shows two feet of solid ore. This ore assays all the way from \$7.60 to \$84.80 in gold and up to 37½ per cent copper.

About 200 feet east on the line of the vein ore has been opened up again and forms at the time of writing the most remarkable showing on the property. The vein at this point is not less than 14 feet wide. Just how wide the streak of ore is it is impossible to say accurately, but it looks to be at least four feet wide. The croppings consist of almost every conceivable species of copper ore, from native copper down, in all stages of oxidation. It is supposed to be the same streak of ore as that opened up in the shaft, but it may quite well be another pay streak in the same vein. West of the shaft a tunnel has been started to tap it at a depth of 125 feet and has been run 47 feet. This tunnel does not appear to have yet got under the broken up country rock with which the seam of ore is capped at this point, probably slide rock such as may be looked for on a steep side hill. At one point in the tunnel the ore is to be seen wedged up between the rock on the side of the drift. It presents the same characteristics as the surface croppings 300 feet away.

The Colonna has two circumstances greatly in favor of its becoming a rapid dividend payer, the first, that every pound of ore taken out is of shipping value, and the second that little or no deadwork has to be done before the mine can ship ore. It looks like a very simple problem in mining. Sink the shaft a hundred feet and drift in by the tunnel till connection is made and then proceed to stop out ore and sell it for currency. Of course breaks and faults may occur but the vein is so strong and the pay chute so continuous on the surface that they are not likely to occasion much delay or trouble. It is to put a mine which has a fine body of shipping ore in sight on the surface, in shape to market that ore, that the public is asked to subscribe to the treasury stock.



# THE MINING REVIEW

A weekly newspaper devoted to the mining interests of Trail Creek District.

Published every Wednesday at the office of The Mining Review, Columbia Avenue, Rossland, B. C.

## YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE		
Canada and the United States	One year	\$2 50
	Six months	\$1 25
Great Britain and Foreign	One year	\$2 50
	Six months	\$1 50

All business communications should be addressed to A. R. McDONALD & Co., Proprietors, The Mining Review, Rossland, B. C.

VOL. I. OCTOBER 7, 1896. No. 4.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE Bank of British North America has purchased the lot presently occupied by Messrs. Thomas & Smith, the grain dealers, and will erect a bank building on it. As the business of the Bank of British North America is directed from London this shows the standing that Rossland is beginning to acquire there.

THE Victoria Colonist has some remarks to make about THE MINING REVIEW. It says that THE REVIEW is a new journal making a bid for popular favor, and that it hurts itself and hurts British Columbia by making violent remarks about the land policy of the British Columbia government. Poor, dear Colonist! Its horizon is limited by the city of Victoria. Twenty thousand exceedingly provincial people are its world. Their esteem is to it the breath of life. By their censure it would die. Here in Rossland we have a wider horizon and a freer air. We speak our own thoughts and care little what people may think of them. At the same time, how fatuous is the Colonist! It quotes in full an article from THE REVIEW which it thinks, because it astounds the Victorian public to whom the clique that runs the government are as gods not to be lightly spoken of, will not forcibly appeal as true and righteous to a wider audience.

THE Boundary Creek district is on the horns of a dilemma. It cannot get capital because it has not a railroad, and it cannot get a railroad without tonnage. There are very few people who can afford to lock up large sums of money and wait a year or two for returns. The large sums of money paid for properties in Rossland have been largely subscribed in sums of \$1,000 down. It is the small investor who is carrying Rossland during the period of its output's incubation; and it is not easy to interest the small investor where he cannot go to work digging out (or at least trying to dig out) dividends. We have the small investor chafing at the delay occasioned by the necessity of installing machinery on the Monte Cristo. Is he likely to await with patience the installing of a railway into the Boundary Creek district or to invest where he knows he has to do so? Consequently prices will not rise or trading in mining property be active in Boundary until transportation is provided. But as a mining district Boundary is all right. Those who have faith and patience will be amply rewarded in the long run.

THE Miner came forward last week with a most extraordinary suggestion regarding Provincial politics. It proposes to divide them by Dominion party lines. Woe is me! Must I, because I am a conservative in Dominion politics, only half content to see the fruits of their corruption visited upon the heads of the government which has been so long in power, by humiliating defeat, only half content, in the interests of pure government to see the opposition in power because I know that it is powerless to subvert the continuity of Canada's great policy in its essential particulars, must I then indorse the imbecility of the Turner government and the unconstitutional and dangerous extent to which the lieutenant-governor in council and the various departments of the government have usurped the functions of legislation? Do you want a party division? Do you want an opposition programme? Here is one. Make your platform

a demand for the restoration of constitutional government particularly in regard to the land of the province. Make your party cry "no more Star Chamber legislation," and "the land for the people," and you can sweep these unrighteous prerogatives into the limbo of forgotten things and the Turner government with them.

It is extraordinary the extent to which people are under the influence of preconceived ideas. There is a notion prevalent that a mining camp closes down when snow comes and that during the winter there is an unwelcome cessation of business. This is a legacy from the days of placer mining, when the frost bound up the soil and froze the water necessary to wash it. A quartz mining camp does not hibernate like a bear. It is quite hopeless to convince the inhabitants of the British Columbia coast of this fact. They form, in matters pertaining to mining, an instructive pathological instance of arrested development. And when the perceptive faculty of changed conditions is completely atrophied it is idle to waste time explaining these new conditions. But the virgin intelligence on matters relating to mining, of the eastern investor ought to be open to the facts. Winter, it is true, brings snow, and snow interferes with prospecting on top of the ground but it facilitates prospecting under the ground. Is the scene of work far away from roads? Then it can be reached more easily on snow shoes; and, wherever it is, supplies can be brought in and ore taken out more easily than during the summer. Work is most active during the winter and as a rule business is good. It is the wise investor's opportunity and he is not slow to take advantage of it. Certainly very noticeable premonitions of winter have been visible around Rossland lately, but so far as activity in work and business is concerned there is no reason to dread the winter.

THE Nelson Tribune has something to say about F. A. Heinze. It is rather useless to drop down on Mr. Heinze, or anyone else for that matter, because he was able to work the British Columbia government for a big land grant. Mr. Heinze has merely done what the natives of the coast have been doing for years, only he did it on a larger and more systematic scale due to his higher intelligence and greater energy. We like to see the Lieutenant-Governor and the members of the legislature bound to the chariot wheels of Mr. Heinze, because it may awaken the people of the province to what contemptible varlets they are. But it is creditable to Mr. Heinze's energy and intelligence. He belongs to a race upon whom the obligations of conscientious patriotism have never had much hold. He is a citizen of a country where greed of individual gain has long debauched public morality. He has come to a country where sublime stupidity, if nothing worse, holds the reins of power. Mr. Heinze cannot be blamed for not having the public interests at heart. Mr. Heinze's interests are all he can be expected to attend to. At the same time if it be true that he has failed to put his railway scheme through with all the inducements offered, that is the best excuse could be given for these inducements. If the government of British Columbia must by the law of their being rob and plunder and ravage the resources of the province by all means let a man like Mr. Heinze who has proved that when he takes a scheme up he does more than talk about it be the beneficiary.

It is refreshing to see how the Canadian Pacific Railway Company take credit for the development of West Kootenay. As a matter of fact West Kootenay has been developed in the face of the continuous, persistent and powerful opposition of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company. That seems to be a very strong statement, but it can be proved, and proved up to the hilt. In 1890 the Canadian Pacific Railway Company entered a claim for all the mineral found within their land grants. Fortunately for Kootenay the catastrophe of their success was averted. In 1892 they used all their power to prevent D. C. Corbin acquiring an extension of his charter to build the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway, and but for that railway West Kootenay, and Trail Creek especially, would be a desert to-day. They fanned popular prejudice against American enterprise and used their influence in Vancouver to cause the Board of Trade there to condemn the railway as calculated to injure the trade of the province, a piece of besotted prejudice for which West Kootenay has never forgiven

Vancouver. If it had been a geographical possibility to open this country to the north at that stage of development, or an economic possibility to provide capital to overcome the obstacles, the people of this country would have been well satisfied. But as it was neither they had to put up with what they could get in the way of transportation and be glad to get it. The Canadian Pacific Railway Company persistently fought the construction of the Kaslo & Slocan railway and for two years they have prevented the Nelson & Fort Sheppard railway from securing terminal facilities at Nelson. And now they turn round and say, "Look at the result of our handiwork," while West Kootenay actually owes her present development to the anti-Canadian Pacific prejudice which exists in Victoria. Of course no one objects very strongly. The man who has most reason to object is D. C. Corbin, but he can well afford to let the Canadian Pacific Railway Company have the credit—he has got the plum.

THE published report of Geldenhuis Deep, the first deep-level mine to come into operation on the Rand, shows a loss on actual working expenses. The returns from the first crushings of ore reported last January were unsatisfactory. They showed that at depth at which the reef was tapped the ore, while it contained as much gold, about 13 dwt., as it did on the surface, was of a more refractory nature, and a larger percentage of it could not be recovered by amalgamation, which meant a second treatment for the sulphide portion of the ore. This, coupled with the largely increased cost of mining at so great a depth has shown an absolute loss to the company. The bearings of this result upon deep mining is obvious; but it has a greater significance for the future of South African field as a whole. It points to a much more rapid exhaustion than was dreamt of 18 months ago. It is true that a few long-headed individuals were doubtful of the ultimate success of mining ore of such a grade and at great depth and after the water level had been passed and the ores began to change to sulphides, but in the wild frenzy which overtook investors their warnings were unheeded. How true is the generalization made long ago by Professor Suess of Vienna, that the centre of gravity of gold production is moving further and further afield and its sources becoming exhausted with wonderful rapidity; that is compared with the sources of iron, coal, tin, silver and copper. The professor's conclusion from this was that gold is bound to go on appreciating in value unless the demand can in some way be lessened. The Rand appeared to have crushed his theory, but recent developments there seem to afford an additional justification of it. The fact is that a steady supply of gold depends not on the discovery of new alluvial and free milling deposits, but upon the application of new and cheaper processes to low grade sulphide ore containing gold. The future of gold mining will be the history of mining sulphide ores such as we have in Rossland.

A. W. ROSS & CO.

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ROSSLAND, B. C.

MARKET REPORT.

There have been no important movements in stocks during the last week. The rise in Great Western, Deer Park and Josie is well maintained, although Josie is a little easier. One or two small lots have changed hands at 58 cents. The strike of ore in the Mugwump has improved the market for this stock and when the public realizes the bona fides of the discovery a substantial rise is a certainty. The Review has persistently recommended this stock. Colonna treasury is placed on the market this week. It is a good buy. The showing on the mine and the management of the company are all that could be desired. The Idler, a mine in the Slocan which has recently been incorporated in Spokane, comes forward this week with a strong bid for popular favor in the shape of remarkable rich ore.

Evening Star has maintained its position well and a good deal of the stock is changing hands at and close to the 30 cent quotation. Inquiry for O. K. at 30 cents is reviving and a few small blocks have changed hands during the last seven days. Monte Cristo remains a dead issue so far as speculation is concerned. It should improve when machinery is installed and work begun. Poorman remains away below its value. Nobody seems to want the stock, which at its present price is one of the best buys in the market.

Delacola Gold Mining Company Incorporated under the laws of British Columbia; capital stock, \$1,000,000 shares, par value \$1 each; treasury stock, 300,000 shares, par value \$1 each; head office and mine, Rossland, British Columbia. Officers President, E. W. Johnston, Rossland, B. C.; Vice-President, Jno. Donahoe, Rossland, B. C.; Treasurer, Ross Thompson, Rossland, B. C.; Secretary, Harold Kingsmill, Rossland, B. C.; Directors, E. W. Johnson, John Donahoe, Geo. Hering, Ross Thompson, Harold Kingsmill, G. W. Myers; Bankers, Bank of British North America, Rossland; Solicitor, J. S. Clute, Jr.

COMPANIES.	CAPITALIZATION.	PAR VALUE.	MARKET PRICE.
Alberta.....	\$1,000,000	\$1 00	t 10
Butte Gold Copper.....	1,000,000	1 00	t 07 1/2
Caledonia Con.....	500,000		t 7 1/2
California.....	2,500,000	1 00	
Cambridge.....	1,000,000	1 00	t 08
C & C.....	500,000	1 00	*
Centre Star.....	500,000	1 00	*
Commander.....	500,000	1 00	t 25
Crown Point.....	1,000,000	1 00	50
Colonna.....	1,000,000	1 00	t 12 1/2
Deer Park.....	1,000,000	1 00	16
Enterprise.....	1,000,000	1 00	*
Eureka.....	500,000	1 00	t 05
Evening Star.....	1,000,000	1 00	30
Georgia.....	1,000,000	1 00	35
Good Hope.....	500,000	1 00	06 1/2
Great Western.....	1,000,000	1 00	20
High Ore.....	500,000	1 00	07 1/2
Homestake.....	1,000,000	1 00	
Idaho.....	500,000	1 00	*
Iron Horse.....	1,000,000	1 00	*
Iron Mask.....	500,000	1 00	75
Ivanhoe.....	1,000,000	1 00	t 10
Josie.....	700,000	1 00	60
Jumbo.....	500,000	1 00	75
Le Roi.....	2,500,000	5 00	7 00
Lily May.....	1,000,000	1 00	15
Mayflower.....	1,000,000	1 00	18
Monte Cristo.....	1,000,000	1 00	20
Mugwump.....	1,000,000	1 00	t 20
Monita.....	750,000	1 00	t 25
Northern Belle.....	1,000,000	1 00	t 10
O. K.....	1,000,000	1 00	32 1/2
Phoenix.....	500,000	1 00	t 12 1/2
Poorman.....	500,000	1 00	11
Red Mountain View.....	1,000,000	1 00	20
Rossland, Red Mt.....	1,000,000	1 00	20
St. Elmo.....	1,000,000	1 00	15
Silverine.....	500,000	1 00	12 1/2
Southern Cross & W Con.....	500,000	1 00	20
St. Paul.....	1,000,000	1 00	t 10
Trail Mining Co.....	250,000	100 00	*
Union.....	600,000	1 00	*
Virginia.....	500,000	1 00	28
War Eagle.....	500,000	1 00	t 75
West Le Roi.....	500,000	1 00	t 15
White Bear.....	500,000	1 00	t *
Young British America.....	1,000,000	1 00	t *
BOUNDARY.			
Old Ironsides.....	1,000,000	1 00	15
CAMP M'KINNEY.			
Cariboo.....	800,000	1 00	36
NELSON.			
Hall Mines.....	£300,000	£1	8 15
SLOCAN.			
Alamo.....	500,000	\$ 1 00	*
Cumberland.....	500,000	10 00	*
Grey Eagle.....	750,000	1 00	*
Kootenay-Columbia.....	40,000	100 00	*30
Minnesota.....	1,000,000	1 00	*
Noble Five Con.....	1,200,000	1 00	25
Rambler Con.....	1,000,000	1 00	*
Slocan Star.....	500,000	50	15
Sunshine.....	500,000	10 00	*
Wonderful.....	1,000,000	1 00	15

Dividend paying properties appear in italics. An asterisk denotes that there is no stock on the market. t denotes treasury stock.

# The Monita Gold Mining Company

OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, Limited.

Incorporated under the "Companies Act, 1862," Imperial Act.

OFFICERS:  
 PRESIDENT—J. H. MCARTHUR, O.C., Rossland, B.C.  
 VICE-PRESIDENT—G. W. RICHARDSON, of the R. J. Bealey Co., Nelson, B. C.  
 TREASURER AND MANAGING DIRECTOR—JOHN R. COOK, of Cliff Mine, Rossland, B. C.  
 SECRETARY—A. B. IRVIN, of Trail Mining Co. Foreign, Rossland, B. C.

BROKERS—THE R. J. BEALEY COMPANY (Limited Liability), Rossland, B.C.  
 BANKERS—BANK OF MONTREAL.

CAPITAL \$750,000, Divided into 750,000 Fully Paid and Non-Assessable Shares of the par value of \$1 each. TREASURY 172,000 SHARES

## THE MONITA MINE.

The property of the company consists of the Monita mineral claim, which adjoins the great War Eagle mine on Red Mountain in the Rossland camp, and is bounded on the east by the Red Mountain, Pilgrim and War Eagle mines; on the south by the No. One; on the west by the You Know and Surprise, and on the north by the Lucky Queen fraction. Its greatest length from east to west is about 900 feet, and from north to south 1200 feet. In area it exceeds twelve acres. It has nearly 900 feet on the strike of the War Eagle vein, and about 300 feet on the Pilgrim ledge.

Title. The company's title to the claim is clear and perfect. A certificate of improvements has been issued for the claim, and a crown grant to the company is now in course of preparation and will issue in its favor.

Accessibility.—The property is one-half mile from Columbia avenue, Rossland, and is adjacent to two wagon roads and the track of the Columbia & Western railway, and of the Red Mountain railway now in course of construction, and which will be in operation by November 1 next. The Columbia & Western railway runs to Trail, situate on the Columbia river seven miles distant where are located the British Columbia Smelting & Refining company's works, and where connection is made by the steamer with the Spokane Falls & Northern railroad, and with the Canadian Pacific railway, by which easy access is obtained to the Nelson and Pilot Bay smelters. When the Red Mountain railway is in operation all rail communication will then be made with the American smelters.

Present Development.—The No. 1 tunnel of the War Eagle is now within 100 feet of its west end line and shows a fine body of ore. The first shaft upon the Monita is within 40 feet of the west end line of the War Eagle, and this shaft is down 70 feet, showing a beautiful vein, the assays running from \$5 to \$15 in gold.

About 250 feet further west upon the strike of the vein another shaft has been sunk 75 feet showing ore all the way down, from which assays were taken that ran \$5 in gold. About 150 feet further west upon the same vein another shaft is sunk 45 feet deep, from which assays were taken that ran \$25 to \$30 in gold. This vein passing through the claim shows to be about seven feet wide.

In all these shafts, except the first one, some very good ore was found and at one time there were two feet of \$50 ore in the middle shaft. The No. 1 shaft as stated above, is only down 70 feet. As the west ore chute of the War Eagle is dipping to the west and into the Monita ground the shaft will not have to be sunk much further to tap this ore body.

About 300 feet north of the War Eagle vein is another known as the Pilgrim vein on which a large amount of work has been done on both the Pilgrim and Surprise claims. On the former it is opened by two shafts each about 20 feet deep from which assays up to \$25 in gold have been obtained. On the Surprise it is opened by a tunnel on the vein 200 feet long which shows a vein about five feet wide for most of the distance solid iron ore which assays fairly well in gold.

The most important event in the history of the Trail Creek district is a sale of the celebrated War Eagle mine to the Rossland War Eagle Mining company of London, England, the head of which is J. H. Rothschild.

Some of the terms and conditions of the agreement entered into between Mr. D. C. Corbin and the War Eagle company of Spokane, were that the Rossland War Eagle Mining company of London, England, should set apart £30,000 for the erection of a smelter, and £20,000 in addition for working capital, besides paying \$1,000,000 in cash for the mine and give to the shareholders of the original War Eagle Mining company 25,000 shares in the Rossland War Eagle Mining company of London, Eng.

This means development on a large scale on the War Eagle mine and every dollar spent in development upon the War Eagle mine enhances the value of the Monita mineral claim very largely and will materially increase the value of its shares.

The company intends to commence development work at once, and to purchase machinery, and for this purpose the directors of the company have placed 20,000 shares of the company's stock in the hands of its brokers for the purpose of sale.

Monita shares fully paid and non-assessable par value \$1.00 each are now offered at 25 cents per share, subject to advance or withdrawal without notice. Orders filled for 100 shares and upwards. Address orders and remittances to

The R. J. BEALEY CO. (Limited Liability,) Box 508, ROSSLAND, B. C.

## THE MUGWUMP MINE.

Everyone has, during the last few weeks, heard much of the Mugwump mine. It has been well advertised and great efforts have been made to float the stock necessary for development purposes, another instance of how difficult it is to secure capital to open up mines. The Mugwump is a property with no surface showing to amount to anything. To those, therefore, who were looking for mines on the top of the ground it had few attractions. Nor, it must be confessed, is the showing in the tunnel calculated to inspire confidence in the property. The Mugwump is a curious wedge shaped piece of property, lying between the Iron Mask and the City of Spokane. It was located on the 17th of February by Gilbert W. A. Ranken in the name of Joseph Ward and the original owners were G. Ranken, J. Ward, H. Selous and H. McGlynn. These men did not have a great deal of confidence in the Mugwump but they thought as the world had gone crazy on Trail Creek stocks they would incorporate a company, which they did, with the assistance of Dr. Kilbourne and Messrs. M. D. Ballard, L. B. Parsons and F. D. Black, of Seattle, giving to these gentlemen an option on most of their stock at 4 cents. The company was duly incorporated and the exploration of the company's main asset, the Mugwump mine, begun. It cannot have been a very brilliant outlook. The Mugwump consists of a portion of the flat on which the No. 2 tunnel of the War Eagle was started and breaks off at the eastern end into Center Star Creek gulch which it crosses. The upper and flat portion of the claim has a top layer of mud 25 feet deep and lower portion shows no great indication of mineral except a narrow seam of oxidized iron on which the company ran a tunnel 65 feet long, until they lost it in one of the many fractures which characterize the formation on the side of the gulch. The company then, when it started in to explore, had nothing to go on but the fact that the Pilgrim, Gem and Tiger vein must, in all reason, go through their ground. They were also handicapped by the fact that a portion of their ground at the upper end was disputed by the owners of the Pilgrim and, while they claimed nothing for this ground as an asset, it was enough to make people say that the Mugwump title was not clear and the ground in dispute.

Having set out under these auspices what have they got now to show for themselves? The first

encouragement received was that after digging a ditch through the wash about a hundred feet long and then a crosscut 20 feet ore was disclosed cropping out solid from the bedrock. So far as ascertained it is two and a half feet wide. It may be much wider but no greater width was uncovered. It is solid with but few traces of decomposition and is devoid of iron cap.

A diamond drill was also set up about two hundred feet to the north and east of this point which is close to the disputed boundary of the Pilgrim and at an angle to the south so as to intersect the ore on its northerly dip. This drill has been worked to a depth of 508 feet, and with as satisfactory results as usual from diamond drilling. The vein was intersected at a little over 300 feet but nothing much was proved except that it was there and that was known before. A shaft was commenced some distance from the disputed line and sunk 25 feet before bedrock was found and it was then continued through rock 15 feet further and a crosscut started to the north to find the ore; which was run 25 feet before the footwall (this term is used solely for convenience of description; the best opinion is that walls properly so-called do not exist in Trail Creek) was found. About a week ago ore was struck in the crosscut. A representative of THE REVIEW visited the property on Saturday and found that the whole face of the crosscut was in ore which had been broken through about 18 inches from the footwall. The ore on the lower side of the deposit is largely pyrrhotite with a little copper pyrites and arseniopyrite mixed through it, and is of a low grade, \$8.00 in gold being the best return from a sample. But as the footwall is left behind the ore changes in character becoming much more silicious and evidently carrying a much higher percentage of copper.

Some of the ore taken out will undoubtedly carry a fair value in gold and it would not be surprising if on the average, when the ore body is crosscut, it is of shipping value. It must be remembered that this discovery is only 15 feet below bedrock. The present shaft is impracticable as a working shaft as it lies to the south of an ore body which is dipping to the north and as soon as the ore body has been prospected a shaft must be started on the north side. The company, however, can go ahead with this deadwork with the comfortable knowledge that they have a mine and that their stock has an intrinsic value far in excess of the price at which it was floated; and probably much in excess of its present market quotation. It will be some time before the Mugwump has enough ground opened up to be a producer but the discovery has proved beyond dispute that it is a potential producer and the management which has done such splendid work already may be relied upon to bring it to the front in short order.

## THE TRANSVAAL GOLD MINES.

The recovery from the depression caused by the political trouble in the Transvaal has progressed so far that the August output of gold reported by the Witwatersrand mines is the largest yet made in one month, amounting to 212,428 crude ounces. For the year the production is still behind that of 1895, the eight months ending August 31, having been 1,470,803 crude ounces this year, against 1,516,573 crude ounces last year. The prospect seems to be that the production will keep up to the August level, at least, and in that case the total for 1896 will be about \$39,300,000, or but slightly above that of 1895.

Somewhat better conditions now prevail on the Witwatersrand than for some time past. The supply of native labor is better, so much so, in fact, that the Chamber of Mines has been considering the question of a general reduction of wages. The average paid natives at present is 2s. 6d., or 60 cents a day. It is proposed to reduce this to 50 cents a day, with some further provisions as to food and allowances, which will bring the saving to the companies up to 15 or 20 cents a day to the man or per "boy" as the African laborers are generally called. Much is also expected from the new prohibitory law, since it is said that the average number of men daily unable to work on account of drink, was one-eighth of the whole number. Of course there are the possibilities of illicit liquor-selling; and also the possibility that lower wages and difficulty in getting drunk may deter the natives from coming to work as they have done. In any event the supply must be constantly renewed, since the African will not keep steadily at work for any length of time.

It is no secret that the average decrease in the average yield per ton at many of the mines is a source of anxiety to the managers, and that they are generally considering the best way of reducing costs. The cutting of wages in one step in this direction if it can be carried out; others are looked for in the cost of water-supply and of fuel, but it will be some time before this can be realized. The larger number of the mines have never had ore running above \$12 or \$13 per ton, and, in a number of cases, the value is falling with death to \$10 or below.

A new source of production is found in the reports for July. In addition to gold from the mill and tailings, the Robinson reports some returns from slimes. These have been hitherto rejected from the tailings which were sent to the cyanide vat, but are now being treated by a new process, which is said to promise a paying return.

## MINING IN BRITISH INDIA.

According to the recently issued report of Mr. James Grundy, chief inspector of mines for British India, for the year ending June 30th, 1895, the total number of mines inspected was 367, of which 174 are coal mines, 66 mica mines, 35 limestone mines and 46 stone mines. Other substances mined include salt, fire-clay, slate, plumbago, manganese, gold, ruby, sapphire, spinel, soapstone, fuller's earth and borax. The total number of persons employed during the year at the coal mines is stated to have been 25,768, but returns were not received in every case. Of this number 5,919 males and 3,113 females were employed above ground and 13,485 males and 3,251 females below ground. The total output of coal during the year was 2,559,967 tons.

## AUSTRALIAN MINT RETURNS.

While the receipts of the Australian mints do not cover the full production of gold by any means, they are of interest as indicating the general course of the output. The reports for the six months ending June 30th give these receipts as follows:

	1895	1896.	Changes.
Melbourne Mint.....	57,944 oz.	557,000 oz.	In. 19,056 oz.
Sydney Mint .....	370,619	348,325	Dec. 22,294
Total.....	908,563	905,325	3,238.

The Melbourne Mint supplies come chiefly from Victoria, South Australia, West Australia and Tasmania; those of the Sydney Mint from New South Wales and Queensland.

# CAMBRIDGE

## Gold Mining Company

LIMITED.

Incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia.

CAPITAL ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

Divided into One Million Shares of a par value of One Dollar each. All shares fully paid and non-assessable.

## TRUSTEES:

H. S. WALLACE, ESQ.,	Rossland, B. C.
R. J. BEALEY, ESQ., of the R. J. Bealey Co., Ltd.,	Rossland, B. C.
D. B. BOGLE, ESQ., Managing Director of the Kootenay Goldfields Syndicate, Ltd., London,	Rossland, B. C.

## BROKERS:

MESSRS. ROY &amp; Grogan, Rossland, B. C.

## SOLICITOR:

ERNEST MILLER, Esq., Barrister and Solicitor, Rossland, B. C.

## BANKERS:

THE BANK OF MONTREAL, Rossland, B. C.

OFFICES: HART BLOCK, ROSSLAND, B.C.

The prospectus of the Cambridge Gold Mining Company has been withdrawn. It offered the Public Treasury Stock at 5 Cents and the Company has no more to sell at that price.

The present quotation is 8 Cents, at which orders will be filled by the Company's brokers.

# THE IDLER MINING CO.

REGISTERED.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON.

## CAPITAL STOCK:

1,000,000 Shares, - - - - - Par Value \$1 Each

## TREASURY STOCK:

300,000 Shares, - - - - - Par Value \$1 Each

ALL STOCK FULLY PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE.

Head Office, Spokane, Wash. ————— Mine at Three Forks, B. C.

## OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT,	HON. GEORGE B. DENNIS, President of the Northwest Mining Association.
SECRETARY,	GEN. A. P. CURRY, First Vice-President of the Northwest Mining Association.
TREASURER,	J. C. MILLER.
SUPERINTENDENT,	JOHN BOUGH, an old resident of Butte, and formerly a partner of the noted Con Sullivan, discoverer of the Bunker Hill and Sullivan mines.

The management of this company is a guarantee in itself of the stability of the enterprise:

## THE IDLER MINE.

**TITLE.**—The title to the Idler is perfect and is vested in the Idler Mining Company of British Columbia and Washington.

**LOCATION.**—The Idler is a full claim, 1,500 by 1,500, and contains something over 50 acres of land; is situated in the famous Slocan camp, about three-quarters of a mile from the railway running between Naskup and Sandon, and about one and one-half miles from the town of Three Forks; is right in the vicinity of the celebrated "Slocan Star," Alamo, Idaho, Wonderful and other dividend-paying mines.

**CHARACTER OF THE ORE.**—Is silver-lead and of exceptional richness. A fair average of mine samples assayed gives a general average of 93.4 ounces in silver and about 40 per cent. in lead; also from 5 to 8 per cent. of copper. Picked samples of this ore run as high as 2,000 ounces in silver. In each of the two tunnels driven the ledge runs from 20 to 24 inches in width; the galena ore in this body is from four to six inches wide and is very rich. The carbonates, of which there are between six and eight inches, run something over 200 ounces in silver.

**DEVELOPMENT.**—The deepest workings in this ground so far are about 12 feet; a tunnel is now being run to tap the ledge at about 100 feet in depth, and it is calculated that inside of 30 feet more the main ledge will be encountered, not only regular, but considerably wider. (All the mines in that district show a greater richness as depth is obtained.) They are now in over 100 feet on the tunnel. The property is very easily worked, and with transportation so near at hand the ore should average from \$800 to \$1,000 per ton.

A night and day shift are now working in the mine, and it is expected that the vein will be reached in the very near future, when, if the ore still retains its present richness, there will be sufficient value in sight to warrant the stock selling for \$1.00 per share, as was witnessed by several of the mines under circumstances almost identical. (It would be altogether unprecedented if the ore did not show up a greater richness when the vein is reached.)

Mr. Bough, superintendent of mine, who is known as a thoroughly practical miner, pronounces the "Idler" as one of the very best prospects in the famous Slocan mining district.

**TREASURY SHARES.**—Three hundred thousand shares of this stock are set aside for the purpose of buying machinery and other development work; the other 700,000 shares are pooled and cannot be sold at any figure, hence it will be impossible for the stock to be cheaper than now.

We advise our clients to invest, if only a small sum this time, in the "Idler," before the limited amount of treasury stock offered at 7 1/2 cents per share is exhausted.

C. W. RICHIE & CO., SPOKANE, WASH.

Agents for the sale of Treasury Shares.



# We talked "Mugwump"

when it was sold at 10, 12½ and 15 cents per share.

**A Fine Ore Body Talks Now  
and Our Price for Mugwump is 20 cts.**

only a limited amount of Treasury at that.

**"Producers" and  
"Dividend Payers"**

are made out of the vein stuff struck in the Mugwump cross-cut the other day.  
A working shaft is to be sunk and a steam hoist is to be placed on

**"Mugwump"  
Right Away**

Orders, etc., etc., for Mugwump treasury shares, fully paid and non-assessable,  
par value one dollar each, in blocks of one hundred up, may be addressed to

**THE WALTERS CO.**

Lemon Blk.

Rossland, B. C.

Or to A. O'HARA & CO., TORONTO, or M. P. HATCH & CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.