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British Columbia Mining Critic.

"I Am Nothing, if Not Critical."—Shakespeare.

VOL. I. No. 10.

VANCOUVER, B. C., THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1897.

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THE BEAM FURNACE.

Gold and Silver Process.

As the mineral resources of Canada are now receiving much deserved attention, in all parts of the Dominion, and interest therein having been aroused in the various financial centres of the world, the success or failure of those venturing into the legitimate business of mining is governed chiefly by two contingencies. We would draw your serious consideration to these, which are of vital importance to you in a matter of mining.

First, It goes without saying that the first act in the business is to secure Ore; next, to know that there is a sufficient quantity on your property to warrant an expenditure in working it, and the further fact that it has a value over and above that which is required for its extraction.

Second, as to Treatment. This is important with the finding of ore, and it is well-known that ore without an available source of obtaining the values, at the minimum of cost, is practically worthless. This is the present condition of affairs over a very extensive section of Canada.

The absence of an economical process that can be applied to all grades and classes of the mineral deposits of the country being largely responsible for the exceedingly limited development up to the present time.

It cannot be denied that the stamp mill process, cumbersome, expensive to erect, and very limited in operations, is not adapted to the successful working of Canadian ores. This is shown by the great and continuous efforts made from time to time to get at something that will give the miner a fair return for his labor and outlay of capital, but so far with very poor success.

There has been the "Cyanide," "Chlorination," "Lixiviation," etc., and others innumerable, none of which have filled the requirements, nor, indeed, can they from the nature and variety of mineral in the ores, as none of these processes are suitable to the general character and grade of ores found in Canada, but are all, more or less, limited to class and quality of ore, rendering them aliko unprofitable in results, and expensive in operation.

The Process, we herewith beg to draw your attention to, is one which has

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Our Share List now open for a limited issue only, at \$15 per block of 100 till June 7th, after which none will be sold less than \$25.

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perhaps the heavy lead ores. By this process you secure all the product, be it gold, silver, or a combination with other matter—silver and copper, etc., so that this saving of the base metals as by-products adds immensely to the value of the ore. You, in many cases, pay the expense of treatment. Whereas, no other process at present in use, can approach such results.

The Smelter, as a personal investment, is wholly without the reach of the individual company, owing to the enormous expense of plant, costing from \$250,000 for a small one to the millions. Besides this, a smelter requires varieties in ores such as it is only by large capital that such a process can be constructed and carried on as is best shown by the very few such in operation on this continent. Apart from this fact, the transportation charges from the mine to the smelter, can only be more than the value of the ore, but will leave a profit over and above.

Your special attention, however, is called to the cost of fuel, which is about three-quarters less, since only about 500 degrees of heat is necessary by the Beam process, whilst to desulphurize requires from 1,500 to 2,000 deg. F. There is also a great saving of time as it only requires from one to one and a half hours exposure, whilst by the old process requires from 8 to 24 hours.

Our process of conversion consists in placing the ore in tightly closed muffle furnaces; these muffles are erected in series; the number depending upon the daily capacity desired; the muffles themselves being constructed of fire clay sections, jointed and made airtight, and enclosed in an outer frame-work of common brick, with flues from the fire boxes so arranged that each muffle is completely surrounded by the flames; generated from any convenient fuel (coal or wood, the whole being braced and brick-staid in the usual way.

At a certain stage in the process of roasting conversion, hot air is admitted under pressure through a pipe specially provided for this purpose and furnishing a supply, at all times completely under the control of the operator.

By means of a screw conveyor, or other automatic arrangement, the pulverized ore is carried to the charging funnels of the furnace, the proper chemicals in required proportion being added in the meantime and thoroughly mixed with the ore.

From this conveyor the ore is fed through the charging funnels on to the floor of the muffles, which are tightly closed until the proper stage is reached for the admission of hot air through the pipe previously mentioned. The finished ore will be found to contain all its gold in a form absolutely free and bright, its silver either as a sulphide or a chloride, according to the character of the original ore, and its copper and arsenic in

orado which speaks for itself.

Comparison with Smelter treatment on E. W. Dee ore, "Hamilton Gold M. & M. Co.," Colorado;—

1. Returns by assay from Smelter.....	\$29 60
2. Returns by our treatment	60 00
Cost of smelting per ton....	\$ 3 75
6 per cent. loss in smelting..	1 77
\$19 per oz. for gold.....	1 46
Moisture 1 per cent. total subtraction	29
	—\$ 7 27
Net from Smelter.....	\$22 33
Cost of treatment.....	\$ 5 00
Loss in extraction	1 50
	—\$ 6 50

Total returns from our treatment..... 53 50
Amount in our favor.... \$31 17

Therefore, we ask you to investigate our method, as the more it is investigated the more you will be satisfied that it is the "Ne Plus Ultra" in treatment of ores. It is easily worked. Can be erected upon any property, with a capacity of any size, comparatively inexpensive in erection as against stamp mills and other machinery, and much more efficient.

Briefly we claim:

1. Cheapness in treatment which amounts to from \$1.50 to \$2 per ton, according to wages, fuel, etc.
2. Absolute control of all conditions by the operator.
3. Thorough efficiency in its treatment of free milling as well as refractory ores, and will treat all classes (including arsenical ores) with the exception of heavy lead ores.
4. Will separate gold in the metallic state and other metals such as silver, copper, etc., as by-products.
5. Cheaper than a stamp mill and much more efficient, because it not only saves free gold but also that which is in combination. The latter by the stamp mill process is lost.
6. Superior to cyanide and similar processes, and in addition extracts other metals as well as gold.
7. Not as expensive as a smelter, yet more efficient; uses less fuel, saves in time and can be placed on your own property, under your own management, thus saving heavy smelter charges and cost of transportation.
8. Economy, simplicity, high extraction and accuracy in handling.

For further particulars address W. Theophilus Stuart, M. D., and G. H. Patterson, (of Denver, Colorado), 78 King street west, Toronto, who control the patents for the Dominion of Canada and are now organizing a company to operate same.

NOTE.—Every mine owner is eagerly looking for a cheap and efficient method of extraction of the values in his ore, and rightly enough demanding proof of the claims made for each process presented to him, and as several of these

class of ore, in any quantity, from 100 lbs. to a car load, under the supervision of the manager, or some one specially appointed for that purpose by any person or company desiring to test this process. The larger the quantity the better, as the furnace can be cleaned out and the work shown to better advantage.

In this way it can be demonstrated to treat the particular character and class of ore you have on your property, before deciding to erect any other method, which will save many thousands of dollars in useless and expensive appliances not adapted to your ores. Considering the great result at stake, it is well worth your while for the small amount it will cost you to act upon our suggestion by sending a quantity of ore to one of the furnaces above referred to, and which we will be pleased to arrange for, and thus prove the value of this treatment as applied to your own ore.

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British Columbia Mining Critic.

ISSUED WEEKLY.

Devoted to the Interests of Mining and the Protection of Investors.

THURSDAY, JULY 1, 1897.

Letters from practical men on topics connected with mining, mining machinery, mining laws, and matters relating to the mineral development of Canada, are always welcome.

Manufacturers and Dealers in appliances used in and about mines are invited to send illustrations and descriptions of new articles.

Views and descriptions of mines and mining locations solicited.

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Managing Editor. 319 Cambie St., Vancouver, B.C., P. O. Box 125.

MINING ON THE COAST AND ISLANDS.

There is now good reason to believe that ere the end of the year several profitably productive precious metal, copper and lead bearing mines will be added to the list of successful B. C. undertakings from amongst a number of organizations that are now operating promising claims in various districts on the Coast, on Vancouver Island and on several isles of the Gulf of Georgia. It is too early yet to particularize and predict with assurance which of the many claims located in these wide districts, will justify the confidence reposed in them, but there are on Frederick's Arm, up Lynn Creek, on Burrard Inlet, on Texada Island, in the Alberni district, and on Pitt and Harrison Lakes mineral properties which will, to all appearance, judging by test assays and the results of preliminary operations, yield satisfactory results, if and when worked on business methods and without undue capitalization.

In many instances assays show ore considerably richer in gold and copper than the average mines of Trail Creek, whilst in and about Alberni are also claims apparently rich in free-milling gold. One great advantage of mines

sea to smelters and refineries. These ores can be very cheaply conveyed, mainly by water, even to somewhat distant smelters and refineries in the States of Washington and California respectively, it being reckoned that the saving in the cost of transport thus made over the cost of the carriage of like ores in some of the best mines in the Kootenays will run from \$5 to \$10 a ton. Hence a considerably lower grade of ore can be profitably mined on the coast and islands than in the case of the Kootenays. Then, too, our coast and island climate is milder, and mine operations can be conducted under easier and cheaper conditions and with little interruption by stress of weather, even in the worst of winters.

Some have maintained that there is less certainty of large and continuous bodies of paying ore on the coast and islands than in the best of the upper mine country, but there is good reason to believe that this is an unsafe generalization, and we have every hope that several of our coast and island districts will, ere even this year closes, make notable additions to the mineral output of the Province. If so, the establishment of a smelter at some convenient coast or island center will become, not indeed absolutely necessary, but in the highest degree desirable.

Our coast and island ores could without it, go to Tacoma, to Everett, or to San Francisco,—possibly by then also to the proposed new smelter at Seattle—but it were better and cheaper to smelt and refine them at home.

A POLICY TO BE AVOIDED.

The Dominion House of Commons, the Government opposing the restriction, has refused to insert in the Crow's Nest charter clauses preventing the employment of Mongol cheap labor on the line and in its associated coal mining industry of the future. There are already, however, in our upper mine country thousands, and will be more, of sturdy men of British, American, Teutonic and Scandinavian

involved in the Crow's Nest undertakings. Surely these men will not hereafter be superseded by less sturdy and skillful Mongols, whose only advantage to employers is that they will live on the lowest conditions of life sustenance, so that two can be employed to do very subserviently the work of one of our own race. If such an undesirable contingency occurs, there will not only result the greatest possible deterrent to the settlement of our great Province by men of British or like assimilative stock and like capacity for social betterment, but there will assuredly also be raised a racial and social problem of menacing difficulty. British Columbia must be retained in the main as a land of European and American settlement and Canadian national expansion, and if a great railroad and its contractors introduces into the Kootenays a mass of Mongol labor, the consequences will be unfortunate. This, however, we hope will not occur.

British Columbia must not be made what South Africa cannot avoid remaining, a land of a minority of white masters and a large majority of semi-servile workers of another race.

And assuredly our development, even regarding the case from a purely materialist standpoint, will be more steady and permanently enduring, if made by a generally good class of white workers and settlers.

ROSSLAND'S PROGRESS.

The *Rossland Miner*, "more suo," publishes daily and weekly almost startling accounts of new mining developments in the district. Thence, too, comes the news that the War Eagle Co. has got at big further ledges of rich ore, just at the opportune moment, it being evident that neither new railroads nor new smelters can be obtained within four months, the period during which the Directors in May last asserted that a big and profitable advance would be made in the mine's development. Under the circumstances the CRITIC awaits more details, and especially practical results, ere accepting in toto the accuracy of these new finds on the War Eagle. There is, however, no doubt that the Rossland camp is again making headway, the output of the fourth week in June reaching a record total in the camp's history—1625 tons. The Centre Star mine, about which American experts speak highly, assert-

of rich ore, was during the week added to the list of producers. The Le Roi mine management, whose Jubilee dividend made its aggregate returns to stockholders reach the goodly total of \$425,000, is also expected to increase its daily output to something approaching 500 tons within three months or so, and improved methods are being tried at the Trail smelter. Further and improved rail facilities are, however, much needed, of which it is now believed the widening of the Heinze road will be a forerunner and probably herald the access to the Trail creek country, in due course, of direct C. P. R. connection.

THE CASSIAR RAILROAD.

Mr. Hirschell Cohen, the well-known and energetic organizer who has already "made his mark" on B. C. mining enterprise, is now en route to London with a view to the promotion of the Cassiar Central Railroad, Mining & Trading enterprise under a capital of one million sterling, of which he claims to have already practically secured in advance four hundred thousand pounds. Backed by the strong group of British, African and other financiers which Mr. Cohen has behind him, and with the inducements afforded by the big land and mineral rights concessions made by the Province, covering at least 700,000 acres, there would appear to be little doubt that a company will be formed to construct and work this proposed 70-mile line of narrow gauge railroad, and, in addition, do a large amount of solid and, it is to be hoped, profitable work in and under the company's mine lands. There should also be goodly opportunities for remunerative general trading in the Cassiar country on lines similar to those adopted by the great Hudson Bay Company. The Cassiar Central will not be able to "make history" for Cassiar as the Hudson Bay pioneers "made history" in the old days for B. C. and all Western Canada and much of what are now Oregon and Washington, but with good and capable management, so many and such varied opportunities as old Cassiar affords should surely yield goodly profits to the proposed new undertaking.

The B. C. MINING CRITIC invites fair and fearless criticism, that out of the healthy exchange of views may come in all mining mat-

LILLOOET CAMP.

(Continued)

all go well, before another week passed the whole of the machinery the stamp mill at the Golden Cachees will have been hauled to the mill. Much impatience has been shown the ignorant at what they have met unnecessary delay in hauling machinery to the site; but as the mill was started immediately the work was completed, they have no cause of complaint. The owners of the property know their business too well to permit delay in getting their mill into operation, and as the work is being rapidly pushed, there is nothing to prevent the mill's operation within at latest two months hence. The saw mill started cutting lumber yesterday for the mill buildings and tramway. A large body of truck is ready on the deep draws in several tunnels, all showing the richness throughout, and there is no doubt that the crushing commences the result will astonish. The Alpha Bell Company, with property lying on the same ledge, is hard at work developing its deposits. A contract for tunneling has just been let. The result will further tend to show the value of this company's property. Much work is being done on two adjacent properties, with very encouraging results, and there is no reason to doubt that the rich lode of the Golden Cachees will be found to run for miles on claimants on the same lines. Altogether prospects are excellent for the mill located on Cayoose creek. The wonderful richness of the local placers is sufficient proof that gold exists in large quantities in the mountains and creeks which the creek drains. An era of prosperity is assured for Lillooet district, a prosperity which will be second to that of no other district in the Province. The Cachees river is also now attracting a great deal of attention, the well-known richness of its placers being here again affording proof of the wealth in its placers. A good deal of work has been done on the Forty Thieves group in driving tunnels and stripping ledges; a line body of claims has been brought to light. Large numbers of quartz claims have been located at Jack's landing. The Horseshoe Bend Camp people are completing extensive work on their valuable property. The following number of claims have been recorded here since the 1st of January: 173 on Cayoose creek, 87 in the Well Camp, 70 on Bridge river, 68 on Cotton lake, 62 in and about Fraser's bar and Lillooet town, 45 on Anderson lake, and 25 on Copper Creek. 530 claims in all.

Harvey, who will make a considerable advance in cash against the ore. The value of the body now being worked runs as high as from 30 to 50 per cent copper, with considerable showings of free gold. Last evening news arrived by the Rainbow that the further sinking had disclosed a splendid body of boronite, thickly impregnated with free gold and going high in the hundreds of dollars to the ton. There was much joy displayed, as it is stated the showing of gold is very considerable, being very coarse and heavy. This goes further to prove that the island is likely not only to become one of the principal copper producers, but will likely take up a prominent position as a free-gold producer. On the Surprise work has again commenced in earnest and sinking of the shaft resumed, which shows an improvement in the bottom. Three shifts are working and good progress will be made.

The Kirk Lake Company are pushing work with all dispatch, and it will not be very long before the machinery now being erected is in full swing. The Texada proprietary shipped five tons of ore as a test, and it is understood that work is to be pushed ahead systematically and continuously.

The whole of the island, in view of the richness elsewhere, presents an aspect of excitement and owners are busy with development and assessment work, and reaping good results in exchange for labor and expenditure.

A PITT LAKE MINE.

The people of New Westminster are unexcitable and have of late years been rather inclined to depression and stagnation. But they have just been roused to something very like enthusiasm, first by the open air Jubilee Demonstration, which was both loud and long, secondly, by good news from the Golden Ears mine on Pitt Lake, recent assays and mill tests of which have shown results of from \$360 to \$500 a ton on samples rich in gold and containing also nearly 25 per cent. of copper. It is deemed that these were specially selected samples, but if large bodies of ore in this mine average even one-fourth of the richness of the lower amount quoted, the Golden Ears mine is an exceptionally good one. Certain it is that its organizers, so, too, must Westminster men, have firm faith in it. Applications for the stock are coming in very freely, as Mr. H. A. Eastman, the Secretary, reports. The directors express themselves as sanguine that very considerable shipments, resulting profitably will yet be made ere the end of a year that is already well on its way, from this mine that is now in the first stage of development. If so, it will be a good thing for all concerned and especially for the

WASHINGTON STATE MINES.

The *Everett Mining Record* is very angry because a Mr. E. J. Monroe, recently interviewed by the *Seattle Post-Intelligencer*, stated that there were yet no producing mines in Washington state. The *Record* replies by showing that the Pride and Mystery mines at Monte Cristo, Wash., now put out 1500 tons a week, or as much as the Rosland creek district of our own B. C. Meanwhile the publication of a Pacific Northwest mining supplement by the *Post-Intelligencer*, and its receipt by *Truth* in London, England, seems to have persuaded the money editor of Mr. Labouchere's famous paper that B. C. is in mining subsidiary to Washington State. That State is, however, yet far behind B. C. and certain so to continue as regards mines and mining, and, fortunately for its people, still further behind us in the number of its merely paper organizations of million-dollar companies.

A NECESSARY EXPLANATION.

The *MINING CRITIC* finds that certain comments on W. Cobbedick and his mining methods, which appeared in a recent issue on the authority of a correspondent residing at Kamloops, were largely based on misapprehension. It is learned that Mr. Cobbedick is steadily and practically developing his large and varied mining interests in this Province in such manner as to secure permanently good results. Some of his critics are apt to lose sight of the fact that steady and well-planned, rather than rushing, work is usually the more effective in precious metal mining, in the case of which "more haste means less speed" is not a few B.C. undertakings that are now being hastily developed by inexperienced management on wrong lines.

Every person should have the *MINING CRITIC*.

Union Steamship Co., of B.C., Ltd.

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Northern Settlements—SS. Comox sails from Company's Wharf every Tuesday at 9 a. m. for Bowen Island, Howe Sound, Sechart, Jervis Inlet, Froese, Texada Island, Lund, Hernando Island, Cortez Island, Road Island, Valdez Island, Shoal Bay, Phillips Arm, Frederick Arm, Thurlow Island, Loughborough Inlet, Salmon River, Port Neville, and sails every Friday at 3 p. m. for way ports and Shoal Bay, calling at Bute Inlet every six weeks.

Rivers Inlet and Hans River—SS. Coquitlam sails on 8th and 22nd of each month and will proceed to any part of the Coast should inducements offer.

Moodyville and North Vancouver Ferry—Leaves Moodyville: 8, 9:15, 10:45, 12, noon, 2, 4 and 5:45 p. m. Leaves Vancouver: 8:35, 10, 11:20, 1:15 p. m., 3:15, 5:15 and 6:2. Calling at North Vancouver each way, excepting the noon trip.

Freight Steamers—SS. Captiano and S. 4. Coquitlam, capacity 300 tons, D. W.

Tugs and Buoys always available for towing and floating business. Large steamers

CUNCEN FRATES.

Fifteen hundred men are said to be prospecting in the hills about Lardeau and Trout Lake.

A new saw mill is being put up at Ferguson in the Lardeau district. The saw mill at Trout Lake has also started.

The Revelstoke *Herald* states that some sixty prospectors are now busy at work in the new Pool Creek country, whither a trail is being made.

The Roseberry mine of the Caraes Creek Company will ship ore for a mill test, so soon as the Lytton begins running. The work is now in 70 feet.

Messrs. A. G. Ferguson and Henry Abbott, both well-known Vancouver men, have been inspecting the Prescott group of mines at Four Mile on behalf of the operating company. A stringer is being followed for 40 feet in search of the ledge.

The New Denver *Ledge* states that the Vancouver men interested in the Bondholder have been inspecting their property, and as a result resolved to change in some important respects present methods of development, with a view to earlier and profitable results.

Revelstoke is growing as rapidly as any mining centre in the Province, stores and residences rising in all directions. Meanwhile the new settlement of the townsite dispute, the erosion of the river banks and lack of local self-government in municipal role are great drawbacks.

The Revelstoke *Herald* warns against the Lardeau townsite, an attempt to re-boom, which is, it seems being made. The place has once more become a primeval wilderness and cannot become a centre of any importance, not being conveniently situated for the mines of the country from whence it took its name.

Mr. R. T. Lowery, of the *Ledge*, who writes racyly, and when he kicks, "kicks lustily," is very wroth with the Minister of Mines for dividing the Slocan mining district. He claims that all needs could have been met by the establishment of a sub-office at Slocan City. He also asserts that Grand Forks, recently created a mining division, is a less convenient centre for the purpose than either Greenwood or Midway.

Fort Steele is making money fast for the Provincial Government, miners' licenses and mine claim registration and other fees there bringing in just now nearly \$1000 a week. East Kootenay is booming in advance of early busy development, and it is even hoped now by those interested, that the famous big valuation of the Cranbrook property may not prove "so far out" as practically everyone declared it at the time of making when it is felt rather certain

STOCK QUOTATIONS

Corrected Weekly by Percy W. Charleston,
Mining Broker, Hastings St., Vancouver.

COMPANIES.	No. OF SHARES.	PAR VALUE.	PRICE
TRAIL CREEK.			
Alberta.....	1,000,000	\$ 1.00	10
B. C. Coal King.....	1,000,000	1.00	10
B. C. Gold Fields.....	2,500,000	2.00	11
Beaver.....	750,000	1.00	10
Big Chief.....	1,000,000	1.00	10
Big Three.....	3,500,000	1.00	10
Bluebird.....	1,000,000	1.00	10
Bruce.....	1,000,000	1.00	10
Bute.....	1,000,000	1.00	02
Canadian Con.....	300,000	1.00	05 1/2
California.....	2,500,000	1.00	8
C. & F.....	2,500,000	1.00	10
Gold Queen.....	250,000	1.00	10
Golden Star.....	500,000	1.00	10
Colonia.....	1,000,000	1.00	23
Commander.....	5,000,000	1.00	20
Crown Point.....	1,000,000	1.00	50
Deer Park.....	1,000,000	1.00	15
Della Colla.....	1,000,000	1.00	2 1/2
Delaware.....	1,500,000	1.00	12
Eastern Star.....	1,500,000	1.00	20
Enterprise.....	1,000,000	1.00	20
Eric.....	1,000,000	1.00	04
Evening Star.....	1,000,000	1.00	12
Georgia.....	1,000,000	1.00	16
Gertrude.....	500,000	1.00	10
Golden Drip.....	500,000	1.00	11
Golden Queen.....	1,000,000	1.00	10
Great Western.....	1,000,000	1.00	20
Hattie Brown.....	1,000,000	1.00	11
Helen.....	1,000,000	1.00	04
High One.....	5,000,000	1.00	05 1/2
Honesty.....	1,000,000	1.00	7
Idaho.....	5,000,000	1.00	10
Imperial.....	1,000,000	1.00	05
Independent.....	1,000,000	1.00	06
Iron Horse.....	1,000,000	1.00	13
Iron Mask.....	500,000	1.00	41
J. X. Lee.....	1,000,000	1.00	10
Juste.....	1,000,000	1.00	30
Jumbo.....	500,000	1.00	08
Knight-Templar.....	500,000	1.00	04
Kentay-London.....	1,000,000	1.00	10
La Roi.....	500,000	1.00	7 50
Lady Day.....	1,000,000	1.00	10
Mayflower.....	1,000,000	1.00	14
Monarch.....	750,000	1.00	10
Monte Cristo.....	1,000,000	1.00	12 1/2
Morning Star.....	1,000,000	1.00	07 1/2
Nest.....	5,000,000	1.00	05
Northern Belle.....	1,000,000	1.00	10
Northern.....	1,000,000	1.00	06 1/2
O. K.....	1,000,000	1.00	20
Palo Alto.....	1,000,000	1.00	05
Phoenix.....	500,000	1.00	12
Poorman.....	500,000	1.00	04 1/2
R. E. Lee.....	2,000,000	1.00	12 1/2
Red Mountain View.....	1,000,000	1.00	9
Red Point.....	1,000,000	1.00	10
Rochester.....	500,000	1.00	10
Rosland Star.....	1,000,000	1.00	15
Rosland, Red Mtn.....	1,000,000	1.00	5
St. Elmo.....	1,000,000	1.00	06 1/2
St. Paul.....	1,000,000	1.00	10
Silverline.....	500,000	1.00	05
Southern C. & W. C.....	500,000	1.00	20
Sultana.....	1,000,000	1.00	10
Trail Mining Co.....	250,000	1.00	10
Union.....	500,000	1.00	10
Virginia.....	500,000	1.00	11
War Eagle Con.....	2,000,000	1.00	30
West La Roi.....	500,000	1.00	18
White Bear.....	2,000,000	1.00	10
Young British Am.....	1,000,000	1.00	06
AINSWORTH.			
Delta.....	700,000	1.00	13
Ellet.....	1,000,000	1.00	10 1/2
BOUNDARY			
Old Ironsides.....	1,000,000	1.00	05
CAMP MCKINNEY			
Cariboo.....	800,000	1.00	50
CAMP FAIR VIEW.			
Occidental.....	600,000	1.00	5
NELSON.			
Eschequer.....	1,000,000	1.00	10
Hall Mines.....	2,000,000	1.00	6 3/3
NORTHPORT.			
Red Top.....	1,000,000	1.00	10
SLOCAN.			
Athabasca.....	1,000,000	1.00	25
Alamo.....	500,000	1.00	10
Bon Diable.....	75,000	1.00	1.00
Bonholder.....	1,000,000	1.00	06
Buffalo.....	150,000	25	25
Cumberland.....	500,000	10	09
Dardanelles.....	1,000,000	1.00	18
Grey Eagle.....	750,000	1.00	10

COMPANIES.	No. OF SHARES	PAR VALUE	PRICE
Reco.....	1,000,000	1.00	1 50
Slocan Star.....	1,000,000	50	2 53
Sunshine.....	500,000	10.00	
Washington.....	1,000,000	1.00	25
Wonderful.....	1,000,000	1.00	68
TENADA ISLAND			
Texada Proprietary Van Anda.....	1,000,000	\$ 25	\$ 0 25
Victoria-Texada.....	5,000,000	1.00	04
	600,000	25	25
ALBERNI DIST.			
Alberni Mtn Rose.....	250,000	1.00	05
Athlet Con.....	1,000,000	1.00	21
Mineral Creek.....	500,000	1.00	05 1/2
Mineral Hill.....	750,000	1.00	10
Quadra.....	500,000	1.00	19
CARIBOO			
Cariboo Gold Fields.....	2,500,000		
Cariboo Hydraulic.....	300,000		
Columbia & Cariboo.....	1,000,000	1.00	15
Horseshoe Hydraulic.....	200,000		
Horseshoe Gold M. Co.....	1,000,000	10.00	1 50
Slough Creek.....	500,000	1.00	50
LILLOOET DIST.			
Golden Cache.....	500,000	1.00	1 57
Lillooet Gold Reefs.....	200,000	25	25
Domina Development.....	22,500	1.00	1 50
Alpha Bell.....	500,000	1.00	50
Cayoosh Creek Mines.....	500,000	1.00	50
B. C. Mining Prospectors' Exchange.....	1,000,000	25	33

Dividends paid to date are as follows: La Roi, \$100,000; War Eagle, \$187,000; Rambler-Cariboo, \$40,000; Reco, \$150,000; Slocan Star, \$250,000; Cariboo, \$100,000.

It is estimated that at the profits of the mines subjoined have returned the sums placed opposite their respective names:

Payne.....	\$250,000	Goodenough.....	\$35,000
Idaho.....	132,000	Noble Five.....	50,000
Poorman.....	50,000	Northern Belle.....	20,000
Ruth.....	50,000	Antoine.....	10,000
Whitewater.....	40,000	Surprise.....	20,000
Washington.....	20,000	Monitor.....	15,000
Slocan Boy.....	25,000	Last Chance.....	50,000

NOTES FROM VERNON.

No striking new developments are reported hence, but the Bon Diable Company is reported to have stripped a big ledge, 10ft. wide, for a distance of 200 yards. A shaft will now be sunk and crosscutting begun.

Captain May has also received an assay of the ore on his claim in the Okanagan Commonage, showing 22 1/2 ounces of silver to the ton.

It is stated that the Searchlight Ledge on Okanagan Lake is widening to 20ft below the surface and to 7ft. in thickness.

Meanwhile good finds of ore, carrying sulphurates of iron and showing visible gold, are reported from Kereneos Mountain, at a height of about 1500ft. above the wagon road. Most of the ores of this district, which is now being busily prospected, are copper-gold ores.

A DEAD STAKE.

It is said that Alaska miners are locating placer claims in a Juneau cemetery. This naturally excites no little adverse comment, more especially as there is believed to be little or no gold in the graveyard unless it be in the form of teeth stoppings. It was once stated that Lulu Island graveyard had been likewise so staked out in the recent times of the quickly collapsed gold excitement in the Richmond district, near Vancouver. But there is reason to believe that in the latter case the story rested rather in the

QUEEN BEE GOLD MINES,

Limited Liability.

CAPITAL, \$250,000, IN 1,000,000 SHARES OF 25¢ EACH.

Directors:

MICHAEL COSTELLO, Esq., Vancouver, B. C., PRESIDENT.
 JOHN T. CARROLL, Esq., M. D., " " VICE-PRESIDENT.
 GEORGE B. HARRIS, Esq., Vancouver, B. C.
 R. A. McMORRAN, Esq., Vancouver, B. C.

PROPERTY.

The property of the "Queen Bee" Gold Mines, Limited Liability, consists of the following seven (7) mineral claims, viz.:—QUEEN BEE, BULLY BOY, RUSTLER, RAVEN'S NEST, HORNET, ROBBERS, LAST LINK.
 All full Claims, 1500x1500 feet.

LOCATION.

The location of the said seven mineral claims is on the north-west end of Valdes Island, situate about 130 miles north-westerly from Vancouver City. Steamers make regular trips twice a week between the Island and Vancouver City.

REPORT EXTRACTS.

Mr. F. H. Lantz, a practical miner, with 14 years' experience in the mines of Nova Scotia, Montana, South Dakota and British Columbia, in his report to the Directors of the Company, dated May, 1897, states as follows:—

The "Queen Bee" ledge shows strong on the surface, running parallel to the lines of stratification, and is undoubtedly a true fissure vein.

The development work consists of a shaft 63 feet in depth, sunk on the ledge, exposing an average width from top to bottom of shaft of 33 inches of mineralized quartz.

Average samples taken by myself across the ledge every five feet from top to bottom of shaft, and treated by Messrs. Bowlike, Moring & Co., gave an average assay result of \$23 in gold, and 81 cents in silver by both fire and amalgamation tests. The amalgamation test showed \$2½ per cent. of the gold assay value was free gold.

The treatment recommended by me would be amalgamation, the concentrates to be treated by chlorination.

When the property is sufficiently developed to commence stoping, the ore can be mined for \$2.00 per ton, and treated by amalgamation for \$2.00 per ton, so that the cost of mining and treatment of the ore on the "Queen Bee" property should not exceed \$4.00 per ton.

I would recommend sinking the shaft to 100 feet, and drifting both ways 50 feet on the ledge, you would then be able, with 12 men working, to stop out at least 20 tons per day.

\$3,500 has already been expended in development work, and 176,000 Shares still remain in the Treasury for the future operations of the Company. 15,000 of these shares are now offered to the public at par to provide funds to continue the shaft to a depth of 100 feet, and to drift 50 feet each way on the ledge. After doing this work, the Directors believe there will be sufficient ore blocked out to justify the placing of a stamp mill upon the property.

Head Office,
 315 Cambie St.,
 Vancouver B.C.

Secretary,
 E. E. RAND,
 Vancouver, B.C.

GOING AND COMING.

Mr. Herschell Cohen, the promoter of the Cassiar Central Railroad undertaking, is now en route for London, England, with a view to float that rather big enterprise with the aid of British capital, largely furnished by the South African group of financiers with which he is associated. Meanwhile, Mr. E. Grant Govan has been "wined and lined" in London, ere again setting out for B. C., which he vain hopes, in a financial way, to make so largely tributary to himself and his associates, as to become Western-Canadian Cecil Rhodes. Fortunately there is no opportunity here for Mr. G. to imitate Mr. Rhodes in other matters than financial, as we raise here no ferment of revolution. If, however, Mr. Grant Govan only succeeds in making bodily dividends for the shareholders in the company of big capital and many varied prospects, which he lately promoted with the aid of much expensive underwriting and subject to large promotion profits, he will indeed prove himself to be the great manager which he declared to be in boom articles in certain inspired old country papers.

THE CARIBOO HYDRAULIC WASHUP.

It is stated that the recent wash-up at the Cariboo Hydraulic Gravel Mines has provided an amalgam worth over \$71,000. If this estimate—as is expected—proves approximately accurate when the gold of the amalgam is separated and closely valued, the company ought to declare a fair dividend this year, there being time this season for several other large wash-ups, and the working expenses of the year being largely provided by the results already obtained. It is stated that a good wash-up is shortly assured at the companion mine of the Horseshy Hydraulic Company, where the sluice boxes show finely in gold contents. The latter mine is now lit at night by electricity, which greatly facilitates the continuous working of the gravels. Much depends on the successful working of these hydraulic gold gravel undertakings, as in such case they will be the forerunners of many other like undertakings that will from the gravels and sand of Cariboo, Lillooet and other districts extract many millions in gold values and cause our Province to become as noted for this class of gold mining as the great State of California.

LILLOOET MAIL SERVICE.

A large extension of Lillooet's very defective mail service it is urgently necessary, and this need, it is to be hoped, a Dominion Government that prides itself on being well up to date, will promptly supply. At present, the Lillooet mails only enter the principal camps once a week, via Ashcroft, which is a similar minimum postal service to what is supplied to such a sparsely settled pastoral region, as for example Chilcoten, and wholly insufficient for a mining district that is rapidly being developed and already occupied by several thousand miners and prospectors. Lack of a good mail service means retarded development in addition to the partial withholding from the most hard-working of toilers of one of the few pleasures of their life, amongst which pleasure may certainly be reckoned high in the list, the receipt by post of letters from friends, newspapers and books. The Lillooet postal service might well be made a daily one and should, by way of temporary reform, be converted into a thrice a week communication. This last should be regarded by the Dominion postal authorities as an "irreducible minimum" requirement of the men of

Kekionga Mining & Development Co.

(LIMITED.)

Incorporated Under the Laws of British Columbia.

CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.00

Divided into One Million Non-Assessable Shares of a Par Value of \$1.00.

TREASURY:

Four Hundred Thousand Shares have been placed in the Treasury to be used in the Development of the Properties.

OFFICERS AND TRUSTEES:

E. W. COWAN,	President and General Manager,	Trail, B. C.
E. A. K. HACKETT,	Vice-President,	Fort Wayne, Ind.
C. D. WILT,	Secretary-Treasurer,	Trail, B. C.
F. M. MCLEOD,	Solicitor,	Rosslund, B. C.
GEO. W. RICHARDSON,		Rosslund, B. C.
GEO. TIGHE,		Trail, B. C.
H. W. TREAT,		Chicago, Ill.

AUDITOR:

FRANK HUNT,	Rosslund, B. C.
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BANKERS:

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,	Trail, B. C.
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CONSULTING ENGINEER:

J. W. HAMILTON, M. E., of	Butte, Montana
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OFFICES:

COWAN, TIGHE & WILT,	Trail, B. C.
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EVERGREEN MINE,

SALMON RIVER DISTRICT,

In accordance with your request I have inspected the Evergreen Mineral Claim, and herewith I hand my report:

"The country rock is chiefly diorite and granite at different places on the surface. Prospecting holes have been sunk showing a remarkably strong body of mineral bearing quartz within two permanent walls, the quartz body being 20 feet in width where it is cut by four feet of intrusive porphyry, then occurs another 15 feet of mineralized quartz. The vein is plainly traceable the full length of the claim a distance of 1500 feet. The quartz on the surface is a decomposed rose color. In some places native gold is plainly seen. On trying it with a pan I found considerable free gold, it also showed quite rich in sulphurets but as depth is attained the gold is found in a pyritic iron, increasing in value very rapidly, assaying from \$17.00 to \$220. One assay running as high as \$380.00, but this was taken from a place showing a thoroughly decomposed mass and was more or less concentrated. The course of the vein is northeast by southwest and from the work at present done appears nearly vertical. I believe this to be a true fissure vein, cutting as it does, the formation at an angle of 45 degrees and would recommend that a shaft be sunk on the foot wall for a distance of 300 feet and the ledge crosscut at each 100 feet in depth when enormous quantities of good paying ore will be opened up which, with the facilities for shipping, will make this property a good dividend-payer. I find plenty of good timber and water in abundance for mining purposes, with the close proximity of the great water power of the Kootenay falls, making this a desirable place for the erection of large smelting works. In conclusion, I am glad to state that during my experience in mining, I have met with few properties that show such strong indications of a brilliant future."

FRANK S. TAGGART,

J. W. HAMILTON, M. E.

H. C. Ludorf. . . .

M. De Keyser Verbiest. . . .

De Keyser's Placer Amalgamator Manufacturing Company

OFFICE: 417 Cordova Street,

Vancouver, B. C.

OUR MACHINES ARE

LIGHT, COMPACT, OF

GREAT CAPACITY,

AND SPECIALLY AD-

APTED TO THE

WORKING OF TAIL-

INGS OF HYDRAULIC

MINES GENERALLY

Full Particulars sent on