



# THE MINING REVIEW.

Vol. I.

ROSSLAND, B. C., FEBRUARY 3, 1897.

No. 21.

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WILL EXAMINE AND REPORT ON MINES

### MINING NOTES.

Though there has been much talk recently about the sale of the Le Roi to English capitalists, such a deal has not yet been consummated. There is a possibility, however, that the negotiations now pending may meet with success. The price, if the mine is sold, will probably be \$4,500,000. As we go to press a despatch from Spokane announces that there is every prospect of an immediate sale of the Le Roi. Two Rossland men are engineering the deal.

The tunnel on the Victory is now in 110 feet, and the breast is all in ore of high grade.

THE REVIEW learns, on what is supposed to be good authority, that the holders of Crown Point shares will receive one share in the new syndicate for every two they hold in the Crown Point. Another report, however, says that the War Eagle Consolidated Company will pay Crown Point shareholders 53 cents a share.

The War Eagle is again shipping ore to the Trail smelter.

Real estate in Rossland is remarkably active. Many lots are being sold, and hundreds of buildings are in course of erection.

The Jumbo is now shipping ore, although no stopping has yet been done.

The machinery for the Nest Egg-Firefly company, comprising a four-drill compressor plant, a steam hoist, etc., is now being installed.

A company has been formed to acquire and operate the East St. Louis claim in the south belt.

The stock of the recently formed Ottawa Gold Mining company is meeting with a good reception.

W. C. Archer, of the Waneta-Trail Creek company, is on his way to England to spend a few weeks in Wallingford, his native town.

B. H. Lee and A. B. Anderson have opened a brokerage office in Rossland, and as they will handle some first-class properties will undoubtedly meet with success.

According to officers of Le Roi, that mine has now \$30,000 worth of ore in transit.

Monita assays continue to give high returns.

Navigation on the Columbia is at present a matter of extreme difficulty.

Sinking has been recommenced on the Sunset shaft and three shifts are working on it, while single shifts are working in the two drifts. The west drift is now in 56 feet, and has two and a half feet shipping ore. The east drift is in 15 feet and has nearly four feet of solid ore. THE REVIEW is informed that nearly all the first issue of stock—two million shares—is already sold.

Within two or three days a deputation of prominent Rosslanders will leave for Victoria to hurry the incorporation bill through the legislature.

The new ore chute in the Le Roi gives wonderfully high assays in gold and copper. A specimen assay made on Monday returned \$388 in gold and 14 per cent. copper. This is the highest assay obtained since \$800 ore was found at the 450-foot level.

Copper glance has been found in the Snowshoe tunnel, which is looking remarkably well.

Development work has been recommenced on the Idler.

Very rich ore is being taken out of the Cliff's No. 2 tunnel. It is a chalcopyrite, carrying two ounces gold and 24 per cent. copper.

A block of 50,600 Silver Bell was sold to one investor yesterday.

It is announced that the Iron Mask vein has been tapped at the 210-foot level by the tunnel run from the long tunnel started last summer. The assays \$44. The mine is shipping two carloads of ore a day.

A refinery is to be built at Trail and operated in connection with the smelter there. This will be the first refinery in Canada, and its inception marks an important step in the progress of Trail Creek camp. The capacity of the smelter and refinery, on the completion of the improvements now under way, will be 600 tons a day.

From the official report on the efficiency of various coals used by United States warships from 1893 to 1895, inclusive, prepared by the Bureau of Equipment, Washington, it appears that Canadian bituminous coal, the product of the Canmore mines, in the Northwest, led, all others, in point of percentage of fixed carbon, 86.367, and also in the small quantity of ash left after combustion. In the boiler tests of coal at New York and Navy Island navy yards the Canmore also led all competitors.

### A BIG SYNDICATE.

The formation of the largest mining company which has yet been attempted in Canada has been about completed, according to the Toronto Star. This gigantic syndicate will devote its attention to the European market exclusively, and will offer no stock to local investors. Canada's mineral resources will be boomed and advertised extensively in England and on the continent by the company's agents.

"Two weeks ago," says the Star, "Sir Adolphe Caron was in Toronto for several days and his business was kept a profound secret. It now transpires that he was on a mining mission, and that he is one of the active workers in the new company.

"A galaxy of minded and brainy men are associated with him in the company. A partial list of large shareholders includes Lieutenant-Governor Chapin of Quebec; Mr. Garneau, president of Quebec Board of Trade; Senator Clemon of Ottawa; Senator O'Brien of Montreal; J. W. Macrae, president of the Ottawa Street Railway; Hon. Peter White, ex-speaker of the House of Commons, and Henry Hogan, proprietor of the St. Lawrence Hotel, Montreal.

"It is also currently reported that Mr. Edward Gurney, president of the Toronto Board of Trade; Major Carlaw, ex-cashier of the Grand Trunk Railway; Samuel Nordheimer, Charles Riordan, and other prominent Toronto citizens are interested. A number of New York capitalists will also be associated with the Canadian investors.

"The capital is placed at \$5,000,000. The company will not devote its attention exclusively to gold mining, but will also traffic in all other Canadian mineral products. It will also have power to operate and deal in electric railways, telephones or anything necessary to the complete development of mining and other properties."

The stock will be sold only at par.

### ANOTHER LE ROI DIVIDEND.

Two dividends in one month is the record of the Le Roi Mining and Smelting company. The preceding one was declared at the regular meeting on January 5, and the last on Thursday evening. It was one cent 5 cents a share, or a total of \$50,000 for the month. This swells the amount to \$300,000 since October, 1896, and now the Le Roi stands with the Slocan Star as the amount of dividends paid. This is the tenth dividend paid by the Le Roi, two of \$50,000 each and eight of \$25,000.

At the meeting on Thursday evening the annual election took place, at which the following trustees were elected: W. W. D. Turner, George Turner, I. N. Peyton, W. J. Harris, W. M. Ridpath, J. M. Armstrong, D. W. Henley, L. F. Williams and W. J. C. Wakefield. The trustees elected the following officers: President, W. W. Turner; vice-president, D. W. Henley; secretary, J. M. Armstrong; treasurer, W. M. Ridpath.—Spokane-Review.

**MINING DISTRICTS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.**

If any one glance at the map of North America he will see that the mountain ranges which furnish the mines from Mexico through California, Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, Idaho and Montana continue uninterruptedly north into British Columbia, and that these mountain ranges have actually a greater length than in the United States territory to the south. Mr. Dawson, the present director of the Geological Survey of Canada, pointed this fact out some years ago.

It was inevitable that those who had developed the southern part of this area should be the first to continue finding the metalliferous ranges to the north, and that the development, which some day will extend to a greater or less extent over this great northern area, should have its commencement in the south. Therefore, it was no surprise when the prospectors of Montana commenced to make discoveries across the international boundaries on British soil.

It is not many years since the first important mineral outcrop was located in the West Kootenay by the Hall Brothers, who ran across a rich outcrop of copper-silver on Toad mountain while hunting for their horses. This property has developed into the Silver King, now worked by an English company, which has its line of wire tramway to the smelter situated at Nelson, British Columbia. Many other claims were taken up in all directions about this part of the country, and among them the Poorman, a free-milling gold claim, west of Nelson, is still being worked successfully. The next development was on the opposite shore of Lake Kootenay. A number of silver-lead veins were there located and in this camp the No. One dry silver ore mine is still working, and the Delle and others are being developed. These silver-lead occurrences were followed into the Lardeau and Slocan, where higher grade silver-lead has been located than in any other part of British Columbia, running as high as 300 ounces to the ton of ore. The Toad mountain deposits are in a schist, altered diabase with dolomite crystals, and the west side of Kootenay lake has its deposits at the junction of limestones and schists for the most part, and as the granite area is approached dry ores are more plentiful. In the Slocan district the ore is largely associated with copper values and red silver ore is not uncommon; a very coarse-grained galena, however, is the prevailing ore and it contains a surprisingly high percentage of silver. Several concentrating plants are being operated in the district.

One property is worthy of mention through the novelty of operation, namely, the Wonderful on which a stream has been turned into a gorge 400 feet long by 30 feet wide and 40 feet deep, and some \$60,000 of silver ore has been taken out so far.

The ore exported during the present year from Slocan, up to the end of October, reached over 15,000 tons of high-grade silver ore, and about 20,000 tons of lower grade silver-lead were treated in the smelter at Pilot Bay on Lake Kootenay.

It might be noted that the northern continuation of these silver-lead ranges were first discovered on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway near Illecillewaet, where the preliminary development was not satisfactory, but where some properties are now being opened up on a more extensive scale by an English syndicate, represented by Horne Payne, of London.

The most recent, and one might properly add, the most fashionable, metal mining camp in British Columbia, is very close to the boundary line, to the west of the Columbia river. Here, at Rossland, a cuprififerous pyrrhotite is found to carry a considerable amount of gold in places. The ore occurs in a diabase or gabbro, and it resembles the Sudbury nickcherous pyrite to such a degree that in most instances it would be impossible to separate the two. The Rossland ore, however, contains a good deal of calcite in streaks through it, and at some of the mines it is stated that the gold values are very intimately connected with this calcite. In Sudbury, quartz virtually takes the place of the calcite in the ore, and this is about the only difference physically which one can notice between the two.

As at Sudbury, the Rossland ore is smelted into a matte, and as the present charge for conveyance and smelting reaches \$11 per ton, only the higher grade material can now be handled. The estimated output for the Rossland district in 1895 was \$1,300,000, and for 1896 \$3,000,000.

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*Decorative flourish*

G. A. POUNDER, Pres.      M. O. TIBBITS, Sec

...THE...  
**Silver Bell Mining Company**

Assays from surface ore: \$24.35, \$42.96, \$53.00, \$52.30, \$51.90, \$85.26.  
Ore taken from the bottom of the shaft on Oct. 26th, assayed, \$103.14.

Situated two miles from Rossland, B.C., has good shipping facilities and all other conditions favorable for a paying mine.

**TREASURY STOCK**  
is now on the market at Fifteen (15) Cents. The remarkably fine showing from development work warrants even a higher figure. Machinery now being installed.

(NOTE.—Before purchasing, Rossland residents and visitors are invited to call at the company's office and a representative will gladly show them the property.)

**The Silver Bell Mining Company,**  
ROSSLAND, B. C.

*Decorative flourish*

G. A. POUNDER, Pres.      W. J. GREEN, Vice-Pres.  
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Limited Liability.

CAPITAL \$1,000,000, in Shares of \$1.00 Each, Fully-Paid and Non-Assessable.

TREASURY      300,000 Shares.

This Company has been formed to operate the Ixex Mineral Claim, adjoining the famous Silver Bell mine.

There are three distinct ledges on the property, including the main ledge of the Silver Bell.

Development work is now in active progress. Five men are employed.

First block of Treasury Stock on the Market at 6 cents.

Tunnel now in 50 feet.

**THE IBEX MINING COMPANY, LIMITED.**

Shaw Block      Rossland, B. C.

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Copper only ... \$2 00	Lead, wet assay \$2 50	Antimony ... \$5
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7:20 a.m. .... SPOKANE.....	7:20 p.m.

Passengers for Kettle River and Boundary Creek connect at Marcus with stage daily.

**COLUMBIA & 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 Trail .....	3:00 p.m.
	Arrives at Rossland .....	4:20 p.m.
No. 3, PASSENGER, Daily except Sunday—	Leaves Trail .....	10:10 a.m.
	Arrives at Rossland .....	11:30 a.m.
No. 1, PASSENGER, Daily—	Leaves Trail .....	5:20 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 STEAMERS, both up and down the Columbia river.  
For freight rates and further particulars, write to  
F. P. GUTELIUS, Gen'l Supt.      Rossland, B. C.

# Red Eagle Gold Mining Company, LIMITED

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Capitalization :  
\$1,200,000.

Shares, Par Value \$1.00,  
Fully Paid and Non-Assessable.

Treasury:  
500,000 Shares

## Provisional Directorate:

President—W. H. FIFE, Fife Hotel, Tacoma, Wash.

Vice-President—WM. BENNISON, Rossland, B. C.  
Managing Director—J. W. COVER, Rossland, B. C.

Secretary Treasurer—T. G. ELGIE, Rossland, B. C.

Consulting Engineer—C. W. CALLAHAN, London, Eng., and Rossland, B. C.

Properties & Mines: RED EAGLE and RED POLE, in the famous South Belt—Trail Cree Mining District, B. C.,—adjoining Mayflower and Curlw.

Assays of ore from surface of Red Eagle give results ranging from \$20.00 to \$28.80. The Red Eagle has been surveyed, and a crown grant applied for. The price of Red Eagle Treasury Stock is 10 cents.

The work of development has commenced, and will be prosecuted vigorously.

Intending investors are invited to examine the Red Eagle properties.

For prospectus and full information, address:

Remittances may be made through the Manager of the Bank of  
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Shaw Block, Rossland, B. C.

The output for the month of October shipped to the Trail smelter aggregated 5,037 tons; the Le Roi, 3,400; War Eagle, 1,240; Evening Star, 27; Poorman, 120; Josie, 225; and miscellaneous, 25 tons.

The War Eagle, as an example of the deposits, shows a distinct fissure vein, with well defined walls, varying from 1 foot to 20 feet and over in width of solid ore matter. Faults are not uncommon, varying from small distortions to a throw of some distance.

At the Le Roi it is stated that at 450 feet the ore was 60 feet in width, 20 feet of which was said to run 500 in gold and copper, and 40 feet \$25. Some of the claims are opened up by tunnelling, and have a great advantage in mining cheap. Wages in the camp are reasonable, and the ore can be readily extracted from \$2 to \$3 per ton in the big mines.

It might be of interest to note that the product of the smelters for the year 1896 to the middle of October has been:

	Tons.
Nelson (Half Mines), copper-silver matte.....	1,923
Pilot Bay, silver-lead bullion.....	1,612
Trail smelter, copper-gold matte.....	2,516

Total..... 5,451

East of the Rossland district the copper contents in the veins appear to increase, and in the Boundary camps some important copper veins are being developed, as an example of which the Mother Lode claim is stated to have from 100 to 150 feet width of iron sulphide, with gold and silver and a large percentage of copper extending for 1,000 feet on the claim, the foot-wall being limestone and the hanging phylloitic rock.

To the west of this again free-milling gold ores occur in granite and in schistose quartzite alongside of the granite. One of these veins on the Cariboo claim in Camp McKinney has been milled with profit in a 10-stamp mill for the last several years. The Fairview camp in this district also has some well defined veins, which in places carry pay-shoots of free-milling ore.

In the northern part of British Columbia, reached by the old Cariboo road, the development up to the present has been chiefly alluvial, one hydraulic mine, the Cariboo, having cleaned up \$120,000 during the past season. A number of alluvial mining enterprises are under way, and there is little doubt that the Cariboo, which has produced a very large amount of gold from its placers, will still be a large factor in the gold output of Canada.

Quartz veins occurring in Cariboo, in the Cariboo schists, are very numerous. In some cases they are extremely irregular and in others well defined veins can be traced for long distances, the former, however, being the characteristic condition. Owing to freight expenses, prospecting and development have almost been entirely confined to placers. The quartz veins so far exposed carry their values in the sulphur, a very small proportion of the values only being free-milling. Some attention is now being paid to the quartz in the Cariboo, and it is inevitable that paying propositions will be developed. A railroad is very badly needed into the country, and only gilt-edged properties could stand the present expenses.

Nearer the railroad, also to the north, an immense deposit of quartz of a free-milling grade is being developed in Lillooet, and the general opinion of those interested is that there is enough ore in sight for a very large mill. Specimens from the deposits show much free gold.

On the west coast and on Texada island many prospects show very favorable samples of copper, which is said to carry gold in some instances. A sample of tin ore (a cassiterite crystal with copper pyrites) was shown me by Mr. Pellew-Harvey at Vancouver as a forerunner of tin on the coast.

Dredging for the sand on the lower reaches of the Fraser is also receiving some attention, and the failures with suction type of dredging will likely lead to the adoption of the Center bucket dredge, which is being so successfully used in similar operations in New Zealand.

On Vancouver island development of refractory gold ores has been carried on in Alberni district, and is reported to have been successful in some instances. Hydraulic gold washing is also reported to be successful in the same district.

The East Kootenay district has not yet been opened up, and owing to difficulties of transportation it is almost impossible to have any satisfactory development, though free-milling gold, copper and silver-lead ore are reported to exist to a very considerable extent in the different camps where prospecting has been carried on. One mine, however, the North Star, has opened an immense body of silver-lead, and, notwithstanding the great expense of shipment, has been able to work with considerable profit. Most of the claims are depending largely upon the building of the Crow's Nest railroad, which will not only open a means of direct communication, but will bring coke from the Crow's Nest Pass coal fields to smelters in East and West Kootenay.

The coking coal is also known in two other fields in, or adjacent to, British Columbia. In the Nicola a 5-foot seam of excellent bituminous coal is known to make a good coke, and there is also a deposit on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway in the Northwest Territory which could furnish coal for the eastern part of the province tributary to the main line of the railroad.

The promise of a speedy development of great mineral wealth in British Columbia seems to exist, and the next few years will see a great advance and marked changes in the province.—W. Hamilton Merritt in the Engineering and Mining Journal.

## THE GOLD PLACERS OF SIBERIA.

In his report on the gold mines of Eastern Siberia, Mr. E. D. Levat says that the first point which strikes one on examining the map of the gold-bearing deposits of Siberia is the wide diffusion of the auriferous placers over the surface of this great country. They are not, however, scattered in a uniform manner. The importance of Eastern Siberia as a producer of gold reaches fully one-half that of the whole Russian Empire, but from a geological point of view the phenom-

ena of the occurrence of gold appear more or less all over Siberia. If we start from the gold-bearing deposits of the Oural, the earliest worked, or as one might say the cradle of the mineral industry of the country, we find an uninterrupted series of gold-bearing deposits as we go eastward. The Orenbourg Steppes form the continuation of the Oural; then comes the Semipalatinsk region upon the Upper Irtysh where the number of placers worked is increasing very rapidly. Southward from this region extend the placers partly prospected, in the neighborhood of Verny, or further yet those east of Tashkent, which show that the gold-bearing formation extends over the great extent of country in Central Asia, which has more recently passed under Russian control. To the eastward again we find the important mining districts of Central Siberia in the basins of the Obi, the Tom and the Yenisei, the latter including two groups, that to the southward of Krasnoyarsk and the valleys of the middle and upper Tongouska. Crossing Lake Baikal, we enter to the north the basin of the Lena, with the rich placers of the Olekma and the Vitim. To the South, in the Transbaikal, are the districts of the Onon, the Oud and the Chilka. Finally, to the east in the Amour Basin we find the placers on that river, with its affluents the Zeya, the Boureya, the Oussouri and the Amgoun.

All over this region for more than 7,000 versts the gold-bearing placers are remarkably uniform. They are found in the ancient formations, schists, mica-schists, eruptive and crystalline rocks, showing that their origin may be attributed to the Azoic period, or at least to the Silurian epoch. On the other hand, if the origin of gold can be traced back to this early period the formation of the placers is recent, and the secondary deposits have been made at a time when the river valleys, and, in fact, the general orography of the country differed very little from that of to-day. In these alluviums we still find the remains of the mammoth, the rhinoceros and other animals, which would place them in the Post-Tertiary period. From this it results that the Siberian deposits are found at the bottom of the present river valleys, having usually little longitudinal fall, and covered only by recent earth and turf resulting from vegetable decay.

These characteristics clearly differentiate the Siberian deposits from the Miocene placers of California, which were formed under an orographic regime so different from that of the present day that in many cases the old gold-bearing river beds are not only above the present valleys, but are even cut by them at a right angle. It would be an interesting study to see if this remarkable similarity in the constitution of the Siberian placers does not correspond to uniformity in their origin or at least to the existence of general causes common to all of them.

It is, perhaps, too early to undertake a study of this kind, because the materials for it are still somewhat limited, especially in the Transbaikal. Although many placers have been worked in that region, there are very few where anything more has been done than

(Continued on page 6.)

# THE MINING REVIEW

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VOL. I. FEBRUARY 3, 1897. No. 21.

## ROBERTS-AUSTEN'S DISCOVERY.

Prof. Roberts-Austen's discoveries on the inter-diffusibility of metals have been taken up by the Royal Society of England. The facts have been to a large extent known to savants before, but now the results are made more clear. It is shown that solid bodies may be made to mix themselves as if they were living creatures. Prof. Roberts-Austen has in fact discovered pieces of metal engaged in the very act of mixing themselves up with each other. The interest of this is that the interdiffusion has been found to take place when the metals were melted and though this property in metals, to be capable of mixing themselves one to the other when cold, has been talked about before, nothing so clearly proved as hitherto been at the service of metallurgists and chemists as the facts adduced by Prof. Roberts-Austen. He shows that when clean surfaces of lead and tin are held together in the absence of air, at a temperature of 10 degrees for four days, they unite firmly and cannot be separated by a force equal to one-third of the breaking strain of the lead. The professor has also proved that if a plate of gold be laid under a piece of lead about three-tenths of an inch thick, in ten days the gold will have risen and diffused itself to the top of the other metal in a very appreciable quantity.

## MAKING ICE LOCATIONS.

The wealth of the Sultana, says a recent Rat Portage, Ontario, despatch, has inflated the value of the waters which wash the shores of the island made famous by the mine which bears its name. To the north of Sultana island are extensive marshes. Pine Portage bay separates the mainland from the island. The Pine Portage mine lies northeast of the Sultana on the mainland. A large staff of surveyors are now employed surveying on the ice which covers the marshes and Pine Portage bay. Thousands of acres of water locations have already been surveyed. A responsible mining man declares that in less than a week the entire water surroundings of Sultana island, and all of Pine Portage bay, will have been surveyed. The idea prevails that rich veins extend in various directions from this island; that by the use of diamond drills these veins may be located and afterwards worked by building cofferdams.

## MARKET REPORT.

The movement in stocks during the week has been good. The newer stocks continue to sell well, and the standard properties, in which interest seemed to lag somewhat for a few weeks, are strengthening in a very noticeable degree. There has been a rush for Victory-Triumph during the last few days, not only in anticipation of the advance, but for the reason that there is a body of pay ore in the tunnel. The stock is now 15 cents, and will shortly be much higher. Colonna's improvement has continued, and the stock is now on the boards at 26, and is hard to obtain. Crown Point has risen to 53. Deer Park sells down to 21½, but there is little on the market at that figure. West Le Roi and Josie has fluctuated considerably, and is now held at 16½. O. K. has receded to 27½. Sales of Silver Bell are reported good, and Ibcx, International, Red Eagle, Cambridge, Big Three, Canadian

Goldfields, Waneta-Trail Creek and Pure Gold are selling freely.

COMPANIES.	CAPITALIZATION.	PAY VALUE	MARKET PRICE.
Alberta.....	\$1,000,000	\$ 1 00	t 15
Alamo.....	500,000	\$ 1 00	*
Butte Gold Copper.....	1,000,000	1 00	4
Beaver.....	750,000	1 00	10
Big Chief.....	1,000,000	1 00	
Brit.-Canadian Goldfields.....	2,500,000	1 00	t 12½
B. C. Gold King.....	1,000,000	1 00	10
Bluebird.....	600,000	1 00	10
Bruce.....	1,000,000	1 00	10
Big Three.....	3,500,000	1 00	4
Caledonia Con.....	500,000	1 00	t 9
California.....	2,500,000	1 00	t 15
Cambridge.....	1,000,000	1 00	t 08
C & C.....	500,000	1 00	*
Centre Star.....	500,000	1 00	*
Celtic Queen.....	750,000	1 00	t 04½
Commander.....	500,000	1 00	t 20
Crown Point.....	1,000,000	1 00	53
Colonna.....	1,000,000	1 00	26
Cariboo.....	800,000	1 00	48
Cumberland.....	500,000	1 00	*
Deer Park.....	1,000,000	1 00	21½
Delacola.....	1,000,000	1 00	04½
Eastern Star.....	500,000	1 00	20
Eric.....	1,000,000	1 00	07½
Elise.....	1,000,000	1 00	t 15
Enterprise.....	1,000,000	1 00	*20
Eureka.....	500,000	1 00	t 05
Evening Star.....	1,000,000	1 00	13
Georgia.....	1,000,000	1 00	18
Good Hope.....	500,000	1 00	8
Gerrude.....	500,000	1 00	15
Golden Drip.....	500,000	1 00	15
Golden Queen.....	1,000,000	1 00	
Great Western.....	1,000,000	1 00	15
Grey Eagle.....	750,000	1 00	
High Ore.....	500,000	1 00	07½
Homestake.....	1,000,000	1 00	17½
Hall Mines.....	£300,000	£1	
Hilltop.....	1,000,000	1 00	t 10
Hattie Brown.....	1,000,000	1 00	7½
Helen.....	600,000	1 00	7
Imperial.....	1,000,000	1 00	5½
I. X. L.....	1,000,000	1 00	
Idaho.....	500,000	1 00	*
Iron Colt.....	1,000,000	1 00	t 20
Iron Horse.....	1,000,000	1 00	*20
Iron Mask.....	500,000	1 00	52½
Ivanhoe.....	1,000,000	1 00	t 10
Josie.....	700,000	1 00	32½
Jumbo.....	500,000	1 00	60
Juliet.....	1,000,000	1 00	t 12
Kohinoor.....	1,000,000	1 00	t 10
Kootenay-Columbia.....	40,000	100 00	*
Kootenay London.....	1,000,000	1 00	12½
Le Roi.....	2,500,000	5 00	7 50*
Lily May.....	1,000,000	1 00	20
Mavflower.....	1,000,000	1 00	14½
Monte Cristo.....	1,000,000	1 00	16
Mugwump.....	1,000,000	1 00	t 20
Monita.....	750,000	1 00	21
Minnesota.....	1,000,000	1 00	*
Morning Star.....	1,000,000	1 00	7½
Northern Belle.....	1,000,000	1 00	t 15
Noble Five Con.....	1,200,000	1 00	64
Nest Egg Firefly.....	1,000,000	1 00	
Novelty.....	1,000,000	1 00	8½
Old Ironsides.....	1,000,000	1 00	15
O. K.....	1,000,000	1 00	27½
Orphan Boy.....	700,000	1 00	t 15
Palo Alto.....	1,000,000	1 00	8
Pure Gold.....	1,000,000	1 00	5
Phoenix.....	500,000	1 00	t 13
Poorman.....	500,000	1 00	8½
Red Mountain View.....	1,000,000	1 00	12
Rossland, Red Mt.....	1,000,000	1 00	25
Rambler Con.....	1,000,000	1 00	*
R. E. Lee.....	2,000,000	1 00	15
Rochester.....	500,000	1 00	
Rossland Star.....	1,000,000	1 00	15
St. Elmo.....	1,000,000	1 00	10½
Silver Bell.....	1,000,000	1 00	t 15
Silverine.....	500,000	1 00	8½
Southern Cross & W Con.....	500,000	1 00	20
St. Paul.....	1,000,000	1 00	t 12½
Stocan Star.....	500,000	50	2 35
Sunshine.....	500,000	10 00	*
Trail Mining Co.....	250,000	100 00	*
Union.....	600,000	1 00	*
Victory-Triumph.....	1,000,000	1 00	t 15
Virginia.....	500,000	1 00	17
War Eagle.....	500,000	1 00	
West Le Roi.....	500,000	1 00	16½
Waneta and Trail Creek.....	1,000,000	1 00	10
White Bear.....	500,000	1 00	*
Young British America.....	1,000,000	1 00	6
Wonderful.....	1,000,000	1 00	10
Zilor.....	1,000,000	1 00	15

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

WM. BENNISON. JNO. W. COVER. H. E. COVER.

# WM. BENNISON & CO.

## MINES AND MINING STOCKS.

Properties examined and reported on. Estimates on mining contracts. Supervision of assessment and development work.

Cable address: "BENNISON."

Codes used: Old and New Clough's, Bedford McNeill, Moreling & Neal and A B C Codes.

P. O. Box 210. Correspondence solicited. ROSSLAND, B. C.

WE ARE PREPARED TO PURCHASE any of the Standard Stocks at Market Quotations, paying cash for same. Wire offerings.

## SAWYER, MURPHY & CO., MINING BROKERS.

Canada Life Building, TORONTO, ONT.

OFFICES: ROSSLAND, B. C., SPOKANE, WASH., TORONTO, ONT. MONTREAL, QUE.

Contractors for the sale of Treasury Stocks of Mining Corporations in the Trail Creek District.

G. J. REINER. J. F. REDDY.

## REDDY & REINER.

Unlimited and Unincorporated.

## MINING BROKERS AND REAL ESTATE.

Agents for Deer Park Treasury Stock.

201 and 202 THE ROOKERY. SPOKANE, WASH.

S. THORNTON LANGLEY. Associates. JOHN McTEER REPASS.

Mining Stocks and Properties of Merit.

RECORD BLOCK,

ROSSLAND, B. C.

## THE ANGLO-CANADIAN MINING EXCHANGE, LTD.

(Incorporated by Dominion Charter.)

Head office: McKinnon building, Toronto, Canada  
Rossland office: Columbia avenue, near Grand Union Hotel.

Represented by GEO. GURD, Secretary.

## F. MOBERLY, C. E.

## MINING OPERATOR.

MINES EXAMINED AND REPORTED ON.

SMITH-HEWITT BLOCK. | ROSSLAND, B. C.  
Columbia Ave.

## CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

### VICTORY MINERAL CLAIM.

Where located: On Sophie Mountain, in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay, District of British Columbia.

TAKE notice that I, A. R. MacDonald, acting as Secretary of Victory-Triumph Gold Mining Company, Limited Liability, free miner's certificate number 77279, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

And further take notice, that action under section thirty-seven must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

Dated this 1st day of December, 1896. A. R. MACDONALD.  
12-2-96

A mill for the Orphan Boy has been purchased in San Francisco and will shortly be in operation. Very satisfactory results were obtained from tests of the ore made in San Francisco.

# THE CANADIAN GOLD FIELDS SYNDICATE, LIMITED.

## LEADING FEATURES:

Incorporated December 9th, 1896, under the great Imperial Companies Act,

Entire Capital Stock, "Treasury."

There being no Promoters' Shares.

Absolutely no personal liability following the Shareholders.

Shares sold at *TEN CENTS* are actually Fully-Paid and Non-Assessable.

Empowered to do a General Mining Business anywhere for profit.

Ample Capital Stock to enable successful accomplishment of any undertaking.

Every Share participates in all of the Syndicate's operations.

Will not risk all of its working capital upon success or failure of any single mining undertaking.

Begins business with control and vigorous development of the justly celebrated Sunset Group of rich Gold-Copper properties at Rossland.

Owens the "Jeunie," a Slocan property, the clean ore from which assays \$80 to \$650 per ton.

Is officered by men, more than one of whom, in any emergency, can step into the breach and do expert work, whether the "sharpening of steel," the use of any mine workman's tools, or the conduct of financial operations of magnitude be necessary.

Orders and Remittances for *Fully-Paid, absolutely Non-Assessable Shares* of the Canadian Gold Fields Syndicate, Limited, at 10 cents, may be sent direct, or through any bank, to

## THE WALTERS COMPANY, Ltd., Rossland, B. C.

No Order Filled for less than FIVE HUNDRED SHARES.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

### ON THE MINING SITUATION.

Some remarks contained in the weekly letter of Sawyer, Murphey & Co. are worthy of reprinting. The circular says:

"Gold mining in Canada promises to develop on lines quite as strong as, if not stronger than, in other lands. But the companies are only in their initial stages; in most cases not further than the promoting stages. The mining regions are merely on the eve of development, and have not even been fully explored on the surface. Hence no responsible broker would care to do more at present than give some general observations, and the sum and substance of these is to proceed with great caution.

"Every new company which is floated is more or less an experiment. But by knowing what persons are interested in a company investors can form a pretty sound judgment of the merits of the management. If it is controlled by gentlemen who through safe, conservative methods, have been successful in other lines of business, it is safe to say they will apply to it the principles that will minimize the risks attendant upon it. Their main safeguard lies in the employment of experienced and reliable managers, who should be sufficiently well paid to remove all desire on their part to acquire fortunes by private speculation.

"If development companies are not under the direction of thoroughly posted experts, ground may be taken up that has not even been seriously prospected with a view to forming subsidiary companies, with as high a capitalization as possible. A high capitalization will, in many cases, hinder the paying of dividends, and if these dividends, so eagerly expected by the anxious shareholders, are not forthcoming, a break down of the over-capitalized enterprise is, sooner or later, inevitable. Those undertakings possessing good deposits will be able to survive the crisis, but the poorer deposits will succumb, many of them forever.

"Mines and mining companies, like many other good things, are not always what they seem, and many are the pitfalls laid for the feet of the unwary investors in them. Alleged experts' reports are not

always to be trusted, and rich surface finds are deceptive in many cases. Then the promoter in some instances takes too much for his property, and does not always leave enough for working capital, that is to say, of the money paid by the investors too much goes to the vendor and too little remains to open up the mine. In a goodly number of cases mines will turn out failures; in others the working capital must prove insignificant."

### CROW'S NEST ROAD.

All sorts of rumors are floating about, says the Toronto World, regarding the proposed construction of the railway through the Crow's Nest Pass to tap the Kootenay. One day the Canadian Pacific Railway has the deal in its hands, the next the Dominion government is to construct the line, and then something else is to be done.

The latest story is that the Provincial government of British Columbia is to build the road. The assertion is that one of the chief objects Hon. Mr. Blair,

the minister of railways and canals, had in visiting the coast was to prevail upon the local administration to undertake the project under the guarantee of the Federal government.

According to this statement the arrangement is that the powers at Victoria shall build that part of the road lying within the province, the link between the British Columbia boundary and Macleod to be constructed by the Dominion. In this event it is the intention of the Calgary and Edmonton Railway to build the 50-mile link between Macleod and the Great Northern in Montana.

### CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

#### TRIUMPH MINERAL CLAIM.

Where located: On Sophie Mountain, in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay District of British Columbia.  
**T**AKE notice that I, A. R. Macdonald, acting as Secretary of Victory-Triumph Gold Mining Company, Limited hereby, free miner's certificate number 77279, intend, sixty Lis from date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvement for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.  
 And further take notice that action under section thirty-seven must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvement.  
 Dated this first day of December, 1896.  
 12-2-96. [A. R. MACDONALD.]

# Big Three Gold Mining Company.

Incorporated under the Laws of the State of Washington and Registered under the Laws of British Columbia.

THE COMPANY OWNS **THREE BIG MINES.** "MASCOT," "SNOWSHOE,"  
"SOUTHERN BELLE."

**CAPITAL - 3,500,000 SHARES. PAR VALUE, \$1.00 EACH.**  
SHARES FULLY PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE.

**Treasury Stock = 1,000,000 Shares.**

TO BE SOLD FOR DEVELOPMENT PURPOSES.

## OFFICERS:

*President:* R. H. POPE, M. P., Cookshire, P. Q. *Vice-President:* O. G. LABEREE, Spokane, Wash. *Secretary and Treasurer:* R. DALBY MORKILL, JR., Rossland, B. C.

## DIRECTORS:

J. I. GRAVES, Spokane, Wash.; CHAS. H. WOLF, Spokane, Wash.; O. G. LABEREE, Spokane, Wash.; R. H. POPE, M. P., Cookshire, P. Q., and R. DALBY MORKILL, JR., Rossland, B. C.

## DESCRIPTION.

The "Mascot" is situated on Columbia Mountain, and adjoins the famous "Kootenay" mine. Work done: 150 feet of the vein, the whole face of tunnel in ore; 40 feet shaft, five feet of ore in bottom of same. 100 feet from mouth of tunnel a winze has been sunk 15 feet in ore. The vein is exposed for a width of 14 feet with neither wall of the vein. Two strong veins on the claim, with good grade ore like the "Kootenay" mine. The "Mascot" is the most promising mine for the work done in Trail district. Buildings, roads and trails all completed.

The "Southern Belle" is located on Red Mountain, and adjoins the "Cliff" and "View" mines. Has a shaft 75 feet deep, sunk on the footwall side of the vein, and about 2½ feet of good ore. Assays taken were: \$35.00 to the ton, as high as 20 per cent. in copper, one of the best copper ores in the camp. A crosscut tunnel, 92 feet in length, crossing the vein at a vertical depth of 110 feet; a drift on the hanging wall side of the vein 32 feet, with the face all in ore, having an average assay value of \$23.50 per ton. Has numerous open cuts and two short tunnels.

The "Snowshoe" adjoins the "Southern Belle" and the "Northern Belle." It has a tunnel 80 feet long, shaft 20 feet deep, good surface showing and ore values increasing with depth.

The "Big Three" has a bright future, and the stock is a good investment. All three properties are developing very fast into mines.

The present treasury stock is offered to carry on further and rapid development work. Development under the able supervision of W. Y. Williams, a gentleman of sound ideas and wide experience in mining.

Fifty thousand shares of Treasury Stock offered at 12½ cents a share. Shares will advance. In ordering shares, send draft, money order, or express order, to

**A. L. White & Co., 259 St. James St., Montreal, P. Q.**

(Continued from page 3.)

simple stripping and opening sufficiently to prospect or work the deposits. No exploration has been made for mineral-bearing veins, and no attempt made to arrive at the origin of the placers. Only two stamp-mills exist in all the Transbaikal and only in one place is there any attempt at deep mining.

In the Ural, where working has been continued for many years, the formations are well understood. In that region the formation is composed of chloritic, argillaceous and talcose schists, traversed by veins of eruptive rock, locally called berezite, which is, in fact, a granite from which the feldspar has disappeared, leaving the remaining rock as constituent elements quartz and white mica. These veins of berezite vary in width from a four to forty meters. They are in turn divided by numerous small veins of quartz averaging perhaps five centimeters in thickness. These veins are generally distributed in groups separated by greater or less intervals, and their direction is usually almost perpendicular to that of the veins of berezite.

All these quartz veins carry some gold. It is accompanied by pyrites and by the ferruginous ochre and the brown hematite resulting from the decomposition of the pyrites. Gold is scattered through the mass of quartz and in the hematite, but is rarely found with the other materials in the veins, which are numerous such as chalcopryite, galena, etc.

The berezite, and sometimes the surrounding schists, carry also some gold in such a way that it would seem as if the quartz veins had concentrated the metal which originally impregnated the whole mass of rock. The deposits of this nature, that is where the gold is disseminated through the gangue or mother rock, have been explored to some extent, but generally they do not carry gold enough to warrant working them. Thus the berezites of the Ouspian and Kionetzef mines carry only about 2.36 grains of gold to the ton. The microgranulites of Pisminskagora vary from 0.65 grains up to 10 grains per ton, while the serpentine gangue varies from 1.30 to 2.30 grains.

We shall see that a rock similar to berezite—that is, a rock derived from the original granite by the disappearance of one of its elements—is everywhere a mineral-bearing rock, like the berezites of the Ural. This rock is aplite, that is, granite without mica. The description of the veins found in this rock are almost exactly the same as that of the quartz veins in the berezite, with this difference only, that the mineralizing action in Eastern Siberia has apparently been much stronger than in the Ural, and that the veins of gold-bearing quartz reach an average thickness of at least an archine (0.71 m.) instead of 5 centimeters.

As to the gold in the aplite, I made a very interesting study on specimens of this rock heavily charged with pyrites taken from the mine of Baian-Zourga in the Onon group. In this case there were 5 kg.—0.5 per cent.—of pyrites to the ton. The quantity of gold to the ton was 0.50 grains.

The presence of gold in the aplite and the berezite, both rocks derived from granite by the absence of one of its constituent elements, and indicating in consequence the end of the eruptive period, permits us to believe that the gold was deposited at the same time with these rocks, and probably in a state of combination with iron pyrites. It was set free near the summit of the vein when the iron was converted into an oxide, and was concentrated with the silica in the crevices due to the cooling of the heating mass, as well as in those produced in the surrounding schists in the breaking up following the eruption of the igneous mass.

The cooling should, in fact, have affected equally the surrounding schists, which must have been highly heated and metamorphosed by contact with the eruptive rocks. It produced in them crevices which have also been filled with gold-bearing quartz. This would explain the number of quartz veins which are observed in the schists. According to the theory which I have outlined, these veins are not necessarily continuations of those found in the mother rock. The vein filling is similar, but the causes of the formation are different. This is everywhere shown by observation.

Several facts serve to confirm this description of the origin of the gold-bearing formation in Siberia. The first is the decrease of richness in depth which has followed in almost all mining in the Ural, and which we have to expect in Eastern Siberia. This theory would seem to prove that we shall not find free gold below the line where the iron has been transformed into oxide; consequently, it will be necessary to provide machinery and methods for treating ores carrying gold in combination with the pyrites whenever we pass below the line of oxidation.

We may say in conclusion that aplite is frequently found, especially in the vicinity of the quartz veins, as an altered rock transformed into a characteristic clayey mass, white or reddish in color. Elsewhere the rock, having preserved its hardness, has nevertheless lost a notable portion of the silica which it contains. Cracks, sometimes filled by ferruginous ochre, show the decomposition of the iron pyrites and the formation of a brown hematite, which in its turn has disappeared.

I hope that I have clearly shown the important part played by the phenomena of concentration posterior to the formation in the Siberian gold-bearing formations. Whether we talk of pseudo-granite rocks, such as aplite and berezite, or of more basic rocks, porphyrys and serpentines, the phenomena of the appearance of gold remain the same. The precious metal appears to have come at the same period as the eruption of these rocks, in combination with iron pyrites or according to more recent researches with silica itself, and it has been deposited by segregation in the cracks and crevices caused by the natural shrinking of the heated mass, or in those produced in the surrounding rocks by the disturbances which followed the eruption.

## CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

### EMERALD MINERAL CLAIM.

Situate in the Trail Creek Mining Division of West Kootenay District, Where located: East of and adjoining the town of Rossland.

TAKE notice that J. N. F. Townsend, acting as agent for Mitchell Cohen, free miner's certificate number 7384, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

And further take notice that action under section thirty-seven must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

Dated this 2nd day of November, 1896.

J. N. F. TOWNSEND.

"CAMBRIDGE"  
TREASURY STOCK,  
AT 8 CENTS.

"CAMBRIDGE"  
TREASURY STOCK,  
AT 8 CENTS.

# ...BUY CAMBRIDGE

## Treasury Stock,

### AT 8 CENTS PER SHARE.

Development work done by promoters has greatly improved the appearance of the property.

Title perfect.

Crown Grant in course of issue.

Work to be commenced shortly and kept up till the Mine is ready to ship.

Steady appreciation in Cambridge Stock is a certainty.

No better speculative investment at the price in Trail Creek.

Orders for Stock accompanied with remittances to

MELFORT BOULTON,

130 JORDAN STREET, TORONTO.

OR TO THE OFFICE OF THE

# CAMBRIDGE GOLD MINING CO.,

Room 7 Hart Block, ROSSLAND, B. C.

"CAMBRIDGE"  
TREASURY STOCK,  
AT 8 CENTS.

"CAMBRIDGE"  
TREASURY STOCK,  
AT 8 CENTS.

# VICTORY-TRIUMPH

## Treasury Stock

### IS NOW 15 CENTS.

#### PROVISIONAL DIRECTORATE.

President—DAVID B. BOGLE.  
 Vice-President—OLAUS JELDNESS.  
 Secretary-Treasurer—A. R. MACDONALD.  
 Trustee—JEFFERSON LEWIS.

Bankers: BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.  
 Office—ROSSLAND, B. C.  
 Solicitor: W. J. GREEN.  
 Mines—SOPHIE MOUNTAIN.

#### Capitalization:

\$1,000,000 in One Million Shares, \$1 Each, fully paid and Non-Assessable.

Treasury Stock, 250,000 Shares.

A Block of 50,000 Shares of the Treasury Stock is now on the Market at 15 cents, subject to advance without Notice.

**PROPERTIES** Victory, Triumph and Triumph Fraction, eighty-five acres in all, located on Sophie Mountain, Big Sheep Creek, Trail Creek Mining District.

**DEVELOPMENT:** The promoters of the Company are vigorously prosecuting the work of development, and the showing on property is excellent. On the famous Victory ledge, which runs nearly 2,500 feet through the claims, there are several open cuts and a working tunnel now in over 100 feet. In this there are large bodies of solid ore, carrying gold, silver and copper, many assays exceeding the pay limit, while the ore improves from day to day, as depth is gained. On the Triumph there is a copper ledge, crossing the Victory vein at nearly right angles. This has the finest surface showing of copper ore, carrying gold, ever seen in the camp. On December 5th, when starting a working shaft on this ledge, the miners uncovered ore which assayed over 22 per cent. copper. Work on this shaft and the Victory tunnel will be continued without cessation, the promoters having placed sufficient funds in the treasury to guarantee the work for several months.

At a Depth of 8 feet Triumph Ore assayed 30.4 per cent. Copper and \$3.00 in Gold.  
 Total Value Approximately \$70.00 per ton.

VICTORY TUNNEL NOW IN 110 FEET.

ORE ASSAYS \$35.60.

VICTORY-TRIUMPH will make money for Investors.

**F. M. GILLESPIE & CO.,** MINING BROKERS.

Agents for the Sale of Treasury Stock.

P.O. DRAWER T,

P. O. BLOCK. ROSSLAND, B. C.