

Technical and Bibliographic Notes / Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

Coloured covers/
Couverture de couleur

Coloured pages/
Pages de couleur

Covers damaged/
Couverture endommagée

Pages damaged/
Pages endommagées

Covers restored and/or laminated/
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée

Pages restored and/or laminated/
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées

Cover title missing/
Le titre de couverture manque

Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées

Coloured maps/
Cartes géographiques en couleur

Pages detached/
Pages détachées

Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)

Showthrough/
Transparence

Coloured plates and/or illustrations/
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur

Quality of print varies/
Qualité inégale de l'impression

Bound with other material/
Relié avec d'autres documents

Continuous pagination/
Pagination continue

Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion along interior margin/
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la distorsion le long de la marge intérieure

Includes index(es)/
Comprend un (des) index

Title on header taken from: /
Le titre de l'en-tête provient:

Blank leaves added during restoration may appear within the text. Whenever possible, these have been omitted from filming/
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte, mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont pas été filmées.

Title page of issue/
Page de titre de la livraison

Caption of issue/
Titre de départ de la livraison

Masthead/
Générique (périodiques) de la livraison

Additional comments: /
Commentaires supplémentaires:

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below /
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	12X	14X	16X	18X	20X	22X	24X	26X	28X	30X	32X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

British Columbia Mining Critic.

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

British Columbia Mining Critic.

ISSUED WEEKLY.

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

SATURDAY, NOV. 6, 1897.

Letters from practical men on topics connected with mining, mining machinery, mining laws, and matters relating to the mineralogical 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 localities solicited.

Subscription, Two Dollars a year, payable in advance. Remittances should be made by Express, Postal Order or Bank Draft, payable to the "British Columbia Mining Critic."

Advertising rates quoted on application.

British Columbia Mining Critic Co.,
Publishers.

FRANK S. TAGGART, MANAGING EDITOR.

Business and Editorial Offices:

319 Cambie Street, Vancouver, B. C.,
P.O. Box 125.

THEY "MEAN BUSINESS."

There seems to be no doubt that, as already widely noted, leading men of the C. P. R. directorate intend actively to promote the smelting industry at a point or points on the Kootenay branch of their great transcontinental system. Mr. J. H. Sussman is now in West Kootenay, investigating closely for this purpose local and general conditions, as the advisory mining expert of the C. P. R. capitalists. He is naturally and properly not-committal as to possible points of location, but amongst other places the claims of Nelson, Slocan Crossing and Robson are not being overlooked in his survey of possibilities. The proposed smelting industry will be run in the closest and friendliest association with the great railroad, though probably not, as an integral part of its transport system. The smelter or smelters—for there may even be two—will run on supplies of customs ores, as the men of the C. P. R. do not intend to go into mining. They, however, rightly believe, that smelting is, when effectively conducted in such a precious metal country as West Kootenay, not only very profitable per se, but certain also to add abundantly to the freight

business and earnings of their great railroad.

Evidently British investors are now beginning to realise the big future before the C. P. R. in connection with the grain of the Prairies and the gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, coal, lumber and fish of British Columbia, for the value of the Company's stock is steadily rising and may, likely enough, at an early period reach par after falling no long time since, under temporary pressure of adverse circumstances, to points in the "forties."

The Company has a very big opportunity before it, and we hope that those who control it will not forget their indebtedness to B. C., as also to some of the humbler aides in their service and by adopting a broad and liberal policy, not merely add to the Company's none too large present stock of popularity, but also to its earnings. There is good money and will be better in improved local facilities and cheapened fares, as regards increasingly populous districts of British Columbia. The New Denver "Ledge" by the bye complains that "the coast papers are full of compliments to the C. P. R., "their patrons." The "Ledge" is in this respect unjust to some at least amongst us, who cannot rightly be accused of flattery to the C. P. R. or indulging in a macsycophant polley of "bowing" towards the directors of the great railroad. But we are very reluctantly compelled to recognise that whilst others here mean charter mongering, the C. P. R. means and does business, other than selling to the highest bidder Provincial and other charter rights. We on the Coast have—many of us—been fairly nauseated by platform clap-trap cries of "railroads for the people" ending in charter mongering deals with C. P. R. or other contractors. Better far if the great railroad has ultimately to gain statutory concessions of value, that it should acquire them at first hand and not at profit values, passed into the hands of charter broking intermediaries, posing as advocates of people's railroad ownership. The latter is good under honest and capable conditions of business management, divorced from politics, but it is clear as the day that Canada's politicians, whatever they say, have no intent to extend the country's limited state ownership of railroads and it is equally clear that the Dominion electorates as a rule know little of and that unfavorable, and care less at present for such a system. As a Coast paper we frankly face this

fact and admit that as between Mr. Heinze and Sir Wm. Van Horne we have no reason to prefer the former as a railroad magnate. The latter has the greater effective capacity, and is, therefore, likely to do more for B. C. in general and this Coast in particular than the former.

THE GALENA MINES FIASCO.

Mr. P. Comiskey is a gentleman, bearing a name rather suggestive of the commiseration called for by the trying position, in which he was recently placed, as Chairman of a general meeting in London of the shareholders of the Vancouver and British Columbia General Exploration Company, Limited. He then had, unlike Canning's "Needy knife-grinder," quite a "story to tell, sirs," and he told it in just as querulous a tone as the peripatetic razor sharpener of the classic satire. It mostly concerned the Galena Farm, which was to have been an immensely profitable galena mine, as assuredly it needed to be, to justify even in part the conditions of over-capitalisation and extortionate underwriting and general promoting profit, under which the concern first saw the light. But instead of proving very profitable, the Galena Farm, so says poor Mr. Comiskey, isn't developing satisfactorily at all. The lode is, we gather from his faltering words, somehow broken or twisted, and a deuce and all of a lot of zinc is found to be intermingled with the galena, which is by no means so rich as it at first seemed or was stated to be in a prospectus chequered of glazing assurances and exaggerations into veritable mountains of modest molehills of satisfactory first indications. There is now no doubt, says Mr. Comiskey, and in this we quite agree with him, that reports were in the first instance much exaggerated in regard to the amount of ore in sight, though for what purpose he in his simplicity could not say. Then, too, those glowing reports said nothing of the presence of a big body of zinc, rendering the ore most difficult and costly to treat. But there was, he said, hope still. Somebody knew—so he was told—of a new secret process for treating such zinc-bearing galena ores with equal efficiency and cheapness and there was a gentleman in the room who thought he could do something effective with the Galena Farm ore. And if the deposit proved rich enough even the zinc difficulty

would not be insuperable.

Meanwhile development work was proceeding and better results might yet accrue and the Company had, moreover, amongst its outlying properties yet another claim—the Tenderfoot—suggestive appellation—of which much was expected. And if the Company had "gone wrong" don't let its shareholders blame the directors, for had they not, urged Mr. Comiskey, followed the opinion of many as to the value of the Galena Farm property and had not even Mr. Carlyle, the Provincial Mineralogist spoken some words of favor as to the mine.

It is true, that so far as the "Mining Critic" is aware, no trustworthy expert advised that the big attempted capitalisation of the undertaking was justified by the mine resources, but as to this Mr. Comiskey and his colleagues had naturally nothing to say. The result of the day's proceedings was naturally depression all round, a feeling of which a shareholder, named most appropriately Grieve, voiced plaintively—certainly more in sorrow than in anger. He thought Mr. Comiskey's statement "bald." As to which the "Mining Critic" thoroughly agrees with Mr. Grieve and trusts that there may be few—very few—London flotations of B. C. mining enterprises like unto that of the Galena Farm. 'Twas about as bad as a poor sample of a London Klondyke company. Yet with a difference, for as a rule, happily for the investing public, the worst samples of Klondyke companies failed to float, and didn't even appear to be early regarded as likely candidates.

VANCOUVER'S SMELTER CONTROVERSY.

Mr. Philip Fewster has written a reply, quoted in another column, to our observations of last week concerning his attempted censure of the Vancouver ore smelter and itsinery project. He is again very inaccurate, for he writes about the City's "incur[ing] unlimited responsibilities for whatever debts the smelter management may contract." Mr. Fewster seems to be quite unaware that no liability can attach to the City beyond the amount of the stock taken by it and the money value thereof, in the case of a limited liability company, organized as the Vancouver concern will be, as an English joint stock association. The City will, after giving full cash value for stock taken, incur no further liability.

Mr. Fewster urges also that the City will have no share in the smelter's management, though it is quite possible for the City Council to be empowered—as it should be—under the articles of association of the Company to nominate a director of the concern and thus take a full pro rata share in its

management, in return for contributing \$65,000 of a total capital, of about \$1,240,000 or £250,000 sterling. Mr. Fewster's further suggestion that the City should "loan land" to the smelter company is of course utterly impracticable, for no body of directors would borrow a site for extensive works, though they might, were their capital rather limited, buy a site and after building thereon, mortgage both site and smelter. This is, perhaps, what Mr. Fewster means by his quaint notion that the City should "loan a site." But the City municipality, as he ought to know, owns no suitable site for a smelter. Indeed no suitable land is seemingly to be found within Vancouver's City limits.

A would-be London promoter of a Klondyke exploration company which failed to float, is now in still worse trouble, accused of obtaining a bicycle and a small sum of money by false pretences and likely to be charged also as it would appear, with desertion from the British army. The Klondyke craze has produced on the Pacific Coast some of the loudest lying on record and in London brought forth company promoters who could, had they lived, have given points at their own game, to South Sea bubble blowers.

Experts representing leading capitalists of the Rothschild type, are apt to take very different views of Klondyke possibilities from those of blatherskite boom correspondents of the Joaquin Miller type. Thus Mr. A. Bratnaber, well known in connection with the Rothschilds, says that in 1898 \$5,000,000 will probably be got out of the Yukon—a modest but in all probability accurate estimate of results. Yet in face of this 50,000 to 100,000 deluded gold-seekers mean in Spring to make for the Yukon. If they do this—as seems certain—there will be an infinity of suffering, though Mr. Bratnaber thinks that of the host of would-be prospectors, not one in ten will get in. As to Yukon mining by expensive machinery, Mr. Bratnaber corroborates the view of well-informed men that hydraulic mining will be found impossible in the frozen land of the Yukon and he also inclines to a belief that the real available gold wealth will be found only in the placers. The quartz deposits will, he thinks, be found excessively hard to reach and by reason of low grade of deposits not as a rule profitable to work. As for Dawson City Mr. Bratnaber deems it certain to become and remain a nest for typhoid fever germs. Yet one sapient English newspaper opines that it may well be that through the early and rapid growth of wealth and population in the Yukon, the capital of the Ter-

ritories may in a year or two be removed from Regina to some town of the Klondyke. The territories are in truth about as likely to find their future capital in Hades.

FORT STEELE INCORPORATION.

The Fort Steele Board of Trade has requested Attorney-General Eberts to introduce a Bill to incorporate Fort Steele as a city early next year. If this is done, there will be incorporated the first municipality in East Kootenay, a region in which long since, the district around Donald and Golden might well have enjoyed at least local self-government under a rural municipality. But legal obstacles in connection with property owning, prevented this at Donald and Golden people seemed little inclined to incorporate, many preferring to be "spoon fed" by the Province. Fort Steele now shows the way to greater local independence.

AT ALBERNI.

Here on the Alberni-Consolidated prospects are stated to have improved greatly, a new lead having been struck and followed 25 feet as yet. Twelve men are engaged at work. Meanwhile the ores of the Smith camp are being investigated and developed under the advice of an English expert and a French mining agent is about Alberni and elsewhere on the west coast of Vancouver Island examining properties in the interests of possible Eastern Canadian investors. Meanwhile it is stated that a Tacoma syndicate has made an offer of \$40,000 for the Black Ines claim. From all which it would appear, that though progress is not startlingly rapid, there is development in and about Alberni.

MR. FEWSTER'S LETTER.

Mr. P. Fewster has written to the Vancouver "World" as follows on this subject:

Editor World: The Mining Critic of Saturday last comments on my letter of the 2nd ult., in the World. It is from courtesy that I a reply thereto do make; when example was rightly set by Critic, and pity 'tis, his words are not in unison. The faulty calculation is heartily forgiven. Figures correctly set tell their own truthful tale. The city is agreeing to hand over \$65,000 to the Smelter Company, becomes a partner to that extent in the cash capital of the smelter company, besides incurring unlimited responsibility in whatever debts they may incur. Whether the \$65,000 becomes a total loss or not, the city is also responsible for 4 per cent interest on it. The city is in the position of taking unlimited responsibility, without possessing any power of restraint on the company's expenditure. No mercantile individual would take a position, in common with other men, and in favor of as many smelters as the trade requires, but I object to the city taking shares in any such company, the unrestrained management of which is vested in other hands. If this city owns suitable land within its limits, it might be wise to loan that land to the Smelter Company for a certain term of years, free of charge or tax.

PHILIP FEWSTER.
Vancouver, Nov. 1st, 1897.

COLUMBIA & WESTERN RY. CO.

Time Table No. 6, to take effect July 3, 1907.

EASTBOUND.

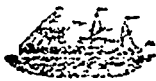
No. 2 passenger (daily except Sunday)	Leaves Rossland	3:00 p.m.
Arrives at Trail	3:50 p.m.	
No. 1 passenger (daily)	Leaves Rossland	11:00 a.m.
Arrives at Trail	12:00 p.m.	
No. 4 passenger (daily except Sunday)	Leaves Rossland	7:00 a.m.
Arrives at Trail	7:50 a.m.	
No. 3 passenger (daily except Sunday)	Leaves Trail	7:45 a.m.
Arrives in Rossland	9:30 a.m.	
No. 1 passenger (daily)	Leaves Trail	12:30 p.m.
Arrives in Rossland	1:30 p.m.	
No. 5 passenger (daily except Sunday)	Leaves Trail	5:45 p.m.
Arrives in Rossland	7:00 p.m.	

WESTBOUND.

No. 3 passenger (daily except Sunday)	Leaves Trail	7:45 a.m.
Arrives in Rossland	9:30 a.m.	
No. 1 passenger (daily)	Leaves Trail	12:30 p.m.
Arrives in Rossland	1:30 p.m.	
No. 5 passenger (daily except Sunday)	Leaves Trail	5:45 p.m.
Arrives in Rossland	7:00 p.m.	

GENERAL OFFICES: **E. P. GUTENUS,**
Trail, B.C. Gen. Supt.

FOR PUGET SOUND POINTS



SS. ROSALIE

Leaves Victoria (except Sundays) for Port Townsend, Seattle and Tacoma, at 8:30 p.m., making close connection at Victoria with the SS. "Charmer," returning leaves Seattle daily (except Sundays) at 9:30 a.m.

Passengers may, if desired, remain on board at Seattle for breakfast, as steamer lies at her dock until 9 a.m., when she leaves for Victoria.

Round trip tickets at reduced rates. For tickets and information call on

J. K. DEVLIN, Agent,
21-7-9711 75 Government St.

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

**Head Office and Wharf
VANCOUVER, B.C.**

Northern Settlements—SS. Comox sails from Company's Wharf every Tuesday at 9 a.m. for Bowen Island, Howe Sound, Sechart, Jarvis Inlet, Broeck, Fox, Ida, Island, Lund, Bernardo, Island, Cortez Island, Head Island, Valdez Island, Shoal Bay, Phillips Arm, Ericrick Arm, Thurlow Island, Loughborough Inlet, Salmon River, Port Neville, and sails every Friday at 4 p.m. for way ports and Shoal Bay, calling at home Inlet every six weeks.

Rivers Inlet and Naas River—SS. Coquitlam sails on 2nd and 4th 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, 10:15 noon, 2, 4 and 5:45 p.m. Leaves Vancouver: 8:35, 9, 11:30, 1:15 p.m., 3:15, 5:15 a.m. Calling at North Vancouver each way, excepting the noon trip.

Freight Steamer—SS. Coquitlam and S.S. Coquitlam, capacity 300 tons, D.W.

Tugs and Scoops always available for towing and freighting business. Large storage accommodation on company's wharf

H. DARLING,
Manager

Telephone 91.

RAND BROS.

STOCK AND MINING BROKERS

Real Estate Agents

**CAMBIE STREET, - -
Vancouver, - B. C.**

PLATINUM.

SOURCES OF SUPPLY, IDENTIFICATION AND SEPARATION OF THE ORE. FACTS OF INTEREST TO PROSPECTORS AND MINERS.

Compiled by
BAKER & COMPANY,
Platinum Refiners,
Newark, N. J., U. S. A.

The constantly increasing demand for platinum in the arts and manufactures of the world and the present limited sources of supply, have in recent years greatly enhanced the price of the metal. Because of the peculiar and valuable quantities of platinum it is believed that the consumption of the metal would be greatly increased if the supply was sufficient to materially lower the cost.

This circular is issued for the purpose of calling the attention of prospectors and miners to the increasing demand for the metal, even at present prices, and to the wide distribution of the ore, with the hope that by their aid new and rich deposits of the same may be located.

Contrary to popular impression, platinum and associated metals are widely distributed, although they have thus far been found in paying quantities in but few locations. This condition is perhaps largely due to the higher intrinsic value of gold and to the limited acquaintance of prospectors and miners with the means of identifying platinum ore and of its economic separation. Up to the present time the platinum of commerce has been obtained entirely from alluvial deposits, although it has been reported in limited quantities in situ. About eighty per cent. of the present supply is derived from the alluvial deposits of the Ural Mountains, but there are few, if any, of the gold-bearing gravel beds of the world that have failed to yield platinum, and it is more than likely that large quantities of platinum ore have been thrown away with the black sand washings from gold placer deposits. The distribution of the ore may in fact be regarded as practically coexistent with gold placer deposits, as is evidenced by the following list of localities, excepting Russia, that have yielded the ore in varying quantities. In California it is nearly, if not all of the gold-bearing gravel and sands; in Oregon, Georgia, North Carolina, Alaska on the Yukon River, Canada, British Columbia, Mexico, Colombia and Brazil, South America, and Australia.

The genesis of native platinum is not well understood. In two cases it has been reported as found in quartz veins, but these reports have never been verified, and the theory of deposition from solution based upon them is rendered extremely doubtful, by the known insolubility of the metal. The undoubted occurrences of platinum in situ are in Russia, Brazil, New South Wales, Canada and Colombia.

Platinum ore is usually found in the form of rounded or flattened grains or "sands" occasionally in irregular lump; of the size of peas; large nuggets are very rare—the largest as yet found weighing twenty-one pounds.

The ore has a metallic lustre and is distinguished by its steel grey color, shining light gray streak when rubbed on a hard white surface, high specific gravity (16 to 19) infusibility in the hottest blast furnaces and insolubility

in any single acid. It is not affected by borax or salt of phosphorus before the blowpipe, except in the finely divided state, when reactions for iron and copper may be obtained. It is soluble only in hot nitro-hydrochloric acid (Aqua Regina).

Platinum ore is a complex body consisting of the metal in combination with varying proportions of the other members of the platinum group, such as iridium, rhodium, palladium, ruthenium and osmium, together with from four to twenty per cent. of iron. In alluvial deposits the ore is generally associated with iridosmine (a native alloy of iridium and osmium possessing a degree of hardness superior to that of hard-tempered steel) magnetic iron sand, chromite, garnet, epidote and often with zircon, serpentine, ilmenite, peridot, quartz, diamond and chrysolite. Russia is the only country, excepting possibly New South Wales, that at the present time mines platinum ore for itself alone.

In the former country the platinum-bearing sand is found at depths of between six and forty feet, the "pay streak," averaging less than a foot in depth, resting directly on serpentine bed-rock. In New South Wales the "pay streak" is from sixty to one hundred and fifty feet wide and underlies a loam bed sixty to seventy feet deep, the ore occurring in the crevices of the bed-rock and in the gravel resting thereon.

The method generally adopted for extracting the ore is to pass the sand and gravel with water through puddling machines or revolving conical screens; the platinum and fine sand pass through into sluice boxes beneath, while the coarse materials are discharged at one side. The contents of the sluice boxes are washed in the usual manner, and when gold is present in paying quantities it is removed by amalgamation with mercury, the platinum remaining behind. Experience shows that it is seldom profitable to work mines yielding less than three grams of platinum ore to the ton of gravel. The average yield of the richest Russian mines is about six grams per ton.

The refining of crude platinum is a difficult operation to perform and requires apparatus and experience not generally available.

As we are extensive buyers and refiners of platinum and manufacturers of the metal in all forms, we are most anxious to encourage the search for and the development of new sources of supply of the ore.

We have the best facilities for the correct assaying and refining of platinum ore and are purchasers at the highest market prices of the crude ore in either small or large quantities. We shall be pleased, therefore, to give additional and detailed information bearing upon this subject to such persons as are practically interested in this matter and to make tests for platinum, free of charge, on samples delivered F. O. B. at our works.

SPECIAL OFFER TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Read Advertisement on page 9

THE GREAT WESTERN, OF SLOCAN.

Returns from the twelfth car of ore lately shipped from the Great Western, of Slocan, owned by the Two Friends Company, of Vancouver, have been received. This car consisted of concentrates, and weighed 16 tons, 1,011 lbs. It went 101.5 ounces of silver and 57.1 per cent. lead to the ton, the net value being \$922.13, while duty amounting to \$282.73 was also paid.

The thirteenth car is now on the way.

THE SLOCAN STAR.

Mr. Bruce White, one of the principal owners of the Slocan Star, in an interview at Nelson last week, said: "The 1st dividend declared was on September 15th, which brought the total up to \$500,000. We have tapped the ore in the fifth or lower tunnel, and are down 609 feet. The last ledge is stronger than the others, but the values are about the same. We expect to put in new rolls at the concentrator soon, to increase the capacity by about five tons daily. The capacity of the concentrator at present is between 25 and 30 tons."

INTERNATIONAL

NAVIGATION & TRADING CO. Limited.

Steamers, "INTERNATIONAL" & "ALBERTA" on the Kootenay Lake and River.

TIME CARD

In Effect 12 July, 4-5, subject to Change Without Notice.

Five Mile Boat Cross-Mountain with All Passenger Trains of the N. P. & C. R. R. to and from Northport, Rossland and Spokane.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked to all U.S. Points daily except Spokane and Vancouver.

Arrive Northport 12:15 p.m.; Rossland, 3:15 p.m.; Spokane, 6 p.m.

Leave Nelson for Kaslo and way points, daily except Sunday, 5:15 p.m.

Leaving Spokane 8 a.m.; Rossland, 10:30 a.m.; Northport, 1:30 p.m.

New Service on Kootenay Lake.

Leave Nelson for Kaslo, etc., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri., Sat., 8:30 a.m.

Arrive Kaslo for Nelson, etc., Mon., 12:30 p.m.

Leave Kaslo for Nelson, etc., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri., 4:00 p.m.

Arrive Nelson, 8:30 p.m.

G. ALEXANDER, General Manager.

Mines and Prospects.

W. Thos. Newman

Author "Hidden Mines," etc.; late engineer in charge for the British Canadian Gold and Silver Mines Co., Limited.

WILL EXAMINE

And report on MINES and PROSPECTS, with specific valuation where desirable. Also plan, estimate and supervise development. SPECIALTY—The appraisal of Prospects and

NEW CAMPS.

BOX 29. - KAMLOOPS, B.C.

STOCK QUOTATIONS.

Corrected Weekly by Percy W. Charleson, Mining Broker, 417 Hastings St., Vancouver.

COMPANIES.	NO. OF SHARES.	PAR VALUE	PRICE
TRAIL CREEK.			
Alberta.....	1,000,000	1 00	8
R. C. Gold King.....	1,000,000	1 00	10
R. C. Gold Fields.....	2,500,000	2 00	11
Reaver.....	750,000	1 00	10
Big Chief.....	1,000,000	1 00	10
Big Three.....	750,000	1 00	10
Bluebird.....	5,000,000	1 00	10
Brice.....	1,000,000	1 00	10
Burr.....	1,000,000	1 00	15 1/2
Calumetian Con.....	500,000	1 00	15 1/2
Calumet.....	2,500,000	1 00	8
C. & G.....	500,000	1 00	8
Colt's Queen.....	750,000	1 00	7 1/2
Con'ty. Stat.....	500,000	1 00	10
Colombia.....	1,000,000	1 00	24
Commander.....	500,000	1 00	18
Crown Point.....	1,000,000	1 00	10
Deer Park.....	1,000,000	1 00	12
Delta Colla.....	1,000,000	1 00	2
Delaware.....	1,500,000	1 00	12
Edison Star.....	500,000	1 00	20
Enterprise.....	1,000,000	1 00	20
Evening Star.....	1,000,000	1 00	01
Georgian.....	1,000,000	1 00	10 1/2
Grande.....	500,000	1 00	10 1/2
Golden Drift.....	500,000	1 00	11
Golden Queen.....	1,000,000	1 00	10
Great Western.....	1,000,000	1 00	11
Hattie Brown.....	1,000,000	1 00	8
Helen.....	600,000	1 00	01
High One.....	500,000	1 00	4 1/2
Hogback.....	1,000,000	1 00	5
Idaho.....	500,000	1 00	10
Imperial.....	1,000,000	1 00	65
Independent.....	1,000,000	1 00	66
Iron Horse.....	1,000,000	1 00	15
Iron Mask.....	500,000	1 00	40
I. S. L.....	1,000,000	1 00	10
Jesse.....	700,000	1 00	30
Junio.....	500,000	1 00	75
Knizat-Templer.....	700,000	1 00	01
London.....	1,000,000	1 00	10
Le Roi.....	500,000	5 00	8 50
Lily May.....	1,000,000	1 00	13
Manover.....	1,000,000	1 00	12
Marquette.....	700,000	1 00	2
Monte.....	750,000	1 00	20
Monte Cristo.....	1,000,000	1 00	10
Morning Star.....	1,000,000	1 00	07 1/2
N. E.....	500,000	1 00	3 1/2
Northern Belle.....	1,000,000	1 00	10
Northport.....	1,000,000	1 00	08 1/2
O. K.....	1,000,000	1 00	10
Paco Aro.....	1,000,000	1 00	5
Phoenix.....	500,000	1 00	12
Platinum.....	50,000	1 00	9
R. E. Lee.....	1,000,000	1 00	12 1/2
Red Mountain View.....	1,000,000	1 00	10
Red Point.....	1,000,000	1 00	10
Rochester.....	500,000	1 00	15
Rossland Star.....	1,000,000	1 00	22
Rossland, Red Mtn.....	1,000,000	1 00	22
St. Elmo.....	1,000,000	1 00	4
St. Paul.....	1,000,000	1 00	8
Silver.....	1,000,000	1 00	4
Southern C. & W. C. Sulfur.....	500,000	1 00	20
Sulfur.....	1,000,000	1 00	10
Trial Mining Co.....	250,000	10 00	10
Union.....	500,000	1 00	10
Virginia.....	500,000	1 00	12
West Canada.....	2,000,000	1 00	1 00
West L. Col.....	2,000,000	1 00	21
Wells.....	2,000,000	1 00	11
Young British Am.....	1,000,000	1 00	00
AINSWORTH.			
Bellevue.....	700,000	1 00	12
Ellen.....	1,000,000	1 00	07 1/2
BOUNDARY			
Old Ironsides.....	1,000,000	1 00	18
CAMP MCKINNEY			
Cariboo.....	800,000	1 00	54
CAMP FAIR VIEW.			
Occidental.....	600,000	1 00	21 1/2
NELSON.			
Eschequer.....	1,000,000	1 00	10
Hall Mines.....	3 0 000	21 00	
NORTHPORT.			
Red Top.....	1,000,000	\$1 00	10
SLOCAN.			
Athabasca.....	1,000,000	1 00	35
Alamo.....	500,000	1 00	
Bon Diablo.....	75,000	1 00	1 00
Bondholder.....	1,000,000	1 00	
Buffalo.....	150,000	25	25
Cumberland.....	500,000	10 00	
Dardenelles.....	1,000,000	1 00	16
Grey Eagle.....	250,000	1 00	
Idler.....	1,000,000	1 00	10
Kootenay-Columbia.....	400	10 00	

COMPANIES.	NO. OF SHARES.	PAR VALUE	PRICE
Noble Five Con.....	1,200,000	1 00	15
Rambler Con.....	1,000,000	1 00	47
Reco.....	1,000,000	1 00	1 75
Slocan Star.....	1,000,000	50	2 40
Sunshine.....	600,000	10 00	
Washington.....	1,000,000	1 00	25
Wonderful.....	1,000,000	1 00	3
TEXADA ISLAND			
Texada Proprietary.....	1,000,000	\$ 25	\$ 0 25
Van And.....	5,000,000	1 00	8
Victoria-Texada.....	600,000	25	25
ALBERNI DIST.			
Alberni M'n Roso.....	250,000	1 00	05 1/2
Alberni Con.....	1,000,000	1 00	19
Mineral Creek.....	500,000	1 00	05 1/2
Mineral Hill.....	750,000	1 00	05
Quadrant.....	500,000	1 00	10
CARIBOO			
Cariboo Gold Fields.....	\$700,000		
Cariboo Hydraulic.....	300,000	5 00	10 50
Columbia & Cariboo.....	1,000,000	1 00	15
Horsely Hydraulic.....	200,000		
Horsely Gold M. Co.....	1,000,000	10 00	1 50
Stourish Creek.....	750,000	1 00	50
LILLOOET DIST.			
Golden Cache.....	500,000	1 00	1 63
Lillooet Gold Reefs.....	200,000	25	25
Mountain Development.....	60,000	25	25
Alpha Bell.....	500,000	1 00	50
Cariboo Creek Mine.....	500,000	1 00	50
B. C. Mining Prospector's Exchange.....	1,000,000	25	25
Excelsior.....	500,000	1 00	30

Dividends paid to date are as follows: Le Roi, \$25,000; War Eagle (Old Company), \$27,500; Rambler-Cariboo, \$40,000; Reco, \$150,000; Slocan Star, \$150,000; Cariboo, \$150,000; Mountain Development, \$18,158.

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

Payno.....	\$250,000	Goodenough.....	\$35,000
Idaho.....	152,000	Noble Five.....	50,000
Portman.....	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 Roy.....	25,000	Last Chance.....	50,000

B.C. Mining Prospector's Exchange, Ltd.

612 Cordova St., Vancouver, B.C.

MINING, DEVELOPING, PROMOTING AND BROKERAGE AGENCY .

Free Milling Gold :

Also Gold, Copper, Galena and Copper Propositions to sell or bond

Agencies in the principle financial centres.

Call or write for particulars to Secretary.

No Stock and Good Shifting.

HIGGS + BROS. HACKS, CARRIAGES & EXPRESSES

HACKS ON STAND DAY AND NIGHT. Corner of Cordova and Abbott Streets. Stand Tel. 340 Stable Tel. 298

FIRE MOUNTAIN.

At a meeting of the directors of the Fire Mountain Gold Mining Company, Limited Liability, held at the company's office in this City, on Nov. 1st, Mr. J. M. Mackinnon was elected a director and Vice-President in place of Mr. J. W. Girvin, resigned.

Under continued and steady development this mine is looking so well that it was decided to withdraw all the shares from the market for the present, and it is not at all probable that the shares will be again offered to the public under par.

The following report has been received from Mr. J. R. Brown, Managing Director of the Company:

Fire Mountain, B. C.,

October 1st, 1897.

To the President and Directors of the Fire Mountain Gold Mining Company, Limited Liability, Vancouver, B. C.

Gentlemen,—In accordance with your request, I beg to submit a short description of the Money Spinner group of mines and the other assets, the property of the Fire Mountain Gold Mining Company, Limited Liability.

The mining claims of the company consist of the Money Spinner, Neptune, Free Gold, Midas, Princess and Star, and the fractions known as Neptune, Midas, Wonderful, Princess, King and Mill fractions, on which latter the mill of the company is located. The total area is about 350 acres. The surveys are now completed, and the necessary steps for securing a Crown Grant of the majority of these properties will be taken.

With the exception of the Star mineral claim, the mineral property of the company is in a solid block, and the surface indications point to the existence of several strong lodes, most of which, from the surface showing, will eventually make good paying properties.

On the Money Spinner, the surface showing of the very strong ledge—which is from 6 to 10 feet in width—is remarkable, and carries high values in an essentially free milling condition. The development of this property has so far justified the expectations of the company, and has continued with depth to give good results, retaining its free milling character with greater width, and has a very even value. The development so far is an adit level running on the vein, which is now in over 140 feet, while a chamber has been cut at 75 feet and winze started, which is now down 35 feet, and running on the vein, which is at this point 5 feet wide. The work is progressing by night and day shift, and every foot so far shows a strong true fissure vein, with constant increase in strength and value. Previous to the starting of this development work, and before any great expenditure had been made by the company, great pains were taken to strip the vein on the surface, and with success, as can be seen by the exposure of the vein in the many open cuts along its surface; in places, as already mentioned, the vein so exposed is never less than 6 and more of 10 feet in width; again, in many of these cuts free gold can plainly be seen; sometimes there is a capping of quartzite over the vein, which, however, is easily removed, exposing the same rich character of quartz beneath; the vein has in this way been exposed for about 1,000 feet, although traceable for a very much longer dis-

tauce. Sufficient of this work, however, has been done to justify us in the erection of the mill, a description of which I give below:

At the point at which the adit level runs in on the vein, the mountain has an angle of about 50 degrees; the dip of the vein (which has a north-east course), is about 60 degrees. The vein has a strong clay gouge on each wall, and in places shows considerable disturbance, but so far no great displacement, while the ore is remarkably clean. Constant tests of the drillings never fail to show colors, and often in considerable quantity.

As I mentioned before, the surface showings on the remaining properties of the company are such as to justify the expectations that eventually development will prove up other mines on the property of good value, but showing in many cases that the high gold values are carried in the copper, and are not entirely free milling. A property of this size, however, cannot be thoroughly prospected in the short time we have had at our disposal; we have concentrated our efforts on the Money Spinner claim and the mill for handling its output. It must, however, be borne in mind that, unaided by the Provincial Government, we have been obliged to build a wharf for handling our freight; and to construct 16 miles of a pack road, on which we had to build a number of bridges, opening up a very extensive mining country. This road is now being used by many others who have located very promising properties, both free milling and often veins carrying azurite and berrite ores, including a very good grade of copper and lead sulphurets, which have lately been discovered; in fact the whole district seems to be a net work of intrusive serpentine dykes carrying high gold values, either free or in combination with copper, principally. In the middle belt of the mountain, however, where is situated the Money Spinner group, trachyte, porphyry and phonolite have intruded themselves through the original sedimentary country rocks, concealing the latter or altering it almost beyond recognition by metamorphic action. I think the geologist will find this quite an interesting field.

The mill of the Fire Mountain Gold Mining Company, now under construction, will be finished this Fall. It is situated in an air line one half mile from the tunnel of the Money Spinner, and will be connected with it by an aerial tramway now on the ground. The plant of the mill consists of one 5-foot improved Huntington mill; two large Frue vanners; one boiler and engine, 20-horse power; one Pelton wheel, with 500 feet fall, capacity 30-horse power, which can be increased to double that capacity by the addition of another wheel below; one saw mill, capacity 10,000 feet per diem; one ball-mill and retort furnace; the necessary copper plates, ore crushers, ore bins, terminals, tracks, etc., and is capable of handling 30 tons per day of Spinner rock. The mill is so constructed that it can easily be increased in capacity by stamps or additional Huntingtons at a very small extra cost, the power being available. The usual men's quarters, offices, etc., are erected, and nearly 30 pack horses are steadily working in the transportation of the machinery from the townsite to the mill. The management has every expectation that before Winter fairly sets in, the mill will be running day and night in order to keep up with the output of the mine, which, by development alone,

has already put 600 tons of good milling ore on the dump and several thousand tons in sight.

The Star mineral claim (the only one belonging to the company not grouped with the others) is situated at the east end of Fire Lake at its outlet, and has a very strong vein of gold quartz exposed in places, but so far undeveloped. This claim is located at a point where Fire Lake constantly discharges into Fire Creek at all seasons some 10,000 inches of water with unlimited head. Probably, in the near future, this water on the Star mineral claim may, as the many promising prospects of the district are developed into mines, furnish power to work them all, and, apart from its very promising mineral value, be of value for this and as a future townsite.

The real estate of the Fire Mountain Gold Mining Company, Limited Liability, consists of the townsite of "Tipella" and adjoining lands (about 400 acres), situated at the head of Harrison Lake, and connected by a good pack trail with the company's mines, some 16 miles inland. The townsite of Tipella has great natural advantages, not only from its position at the head of navigable waters, but also from the fact of its being the only all-the-year-round point for boats, and will eventually command all the trade, not only of the Fire Mountain district, but of all the very promising mining country lying southeast of the Lillooet country, and from the town of Lillooet, and is about 180 miles shorter to the coast than by other routes.

The importance of Tipella as a townsite was appreciated as early as 1859, when the Royal Engineers, in a map made for the War Office, marked this point on their map as a desirable site for a town. Considerable clearing and grading has been done by the company, and a large wharf has been constructed. So for the company have not considered it advisable to push the sale of lots, deeming it better to let the town have a natural growth. A general store, livery stable, boarding house, store houses and a few small houses comprise the present building improvements. The townsite is provided by nature with the best of water in unlimited quantities, both for power and domestic purposes, and is well situated for draining, being very high and dry. The company's steamer, the City of Tipella, makes daily trips, carrying the mails between the Harrison Hot Springs and Tipella, the distance being 40 miles.

Trusting that this report will be satisfactory in the information given,

I remain, yours truly,

JOHN R. BROWN,

Managing Director,
Fire Mountain Gold Mining Company,
Limited Liability.

AN EXPERT'S VIEWS.

Continuing his remarks on upper country mine centres, in part published in last week's issue, Mr. T. H. Fraser speaks of

HALCON HOT SPRINGS.

on the western side of Arrow Lake, where a trail of six miles has been made, Pringston creek being half way. Three miles from Pringston creek a valuable mineral belt was discovered some time since, consisting of a huge outcrop, heavily mineralized, trace-

and showing a width from twenty to one hundred feet. This body of ore is pyritite, carrying values in gold, silver and copper equal to \$50 per ton. The ore resembles that on the Le Roi and other Rossland mines. The discoverers of this important mineral belt have maintained strict silence as to its probabilities and possibilities, hence it has remained an isolated camp, unknown to capitalists or miners, men until within the last few days, when Mr. Byrne, accompanied by myself, visited the district and thoroughly examined the lode. For two or three claims on the trend the outcrop shows out in places through the moss, but after the timber is passed, the lode has been exposed by nature and is bare as a billiard table for miles. The whole width of the vein matter is composed of pyritite quartz and solid galena in seams carrying values in gold, silver and copper, the galena giving heavy percentages of lead up to 60 per cent. No work of importance has so far been done, a shaft being sunk which is now down 12 feet in solid ore, that is indicative of improvement in values. Transportation will be easy to deep water by aerial tram, which can be constructed at a moderate cost. Timber is plentiful and the facilities are excellent for all purposes. The ore can be won and shipped from the very surface and all work done will be in pay ore. No dead work need be anticipated, excepting only making tram for transit. With this complete, ore can be shipped from the mine at a cost not exceeding ten cents per ton. An enormous quantity of ore can be won at little cost and ore shipped continuously. This proposition has a showing on the surface, unequalled in my mining investigations throughout British Columbia. How this district has so long escaped attention is beyond comprehension. Several of these properties have been taken over by Mr. Byrne on behalf of London and Johannesburg mining men and more will be heard of them in the near future. One important factor is that the ore body is devoid of the inevitable iron capping and consequently its value is more easily determined with but little exploration.

LARDEAU.

Ten miles from Arrowhead is Thompson's Landing, reached by the C. P. R. boats, this being the quickest route to Trout Lake City. This is one of the latest camps but at the same time one of the most promising. Although but little of the district has been prospected, sufficient has been done to prove the existence of very rich leads of gold, silver, copper and lead. From Thompson's Landing to Trout Lake a good wagon road has been made a distance of twelve miles. The country traversed is one very favorable to the existence of mineral deposits, being a splendid slate formation, solid and in place, although nothing so far has been discovered of any intrinsic value between the two places. On arriving at Trout Lake City, one is surprised at the rapid advance made in building a substantial town. There are several good hotels and others in course of erection. The town has the appearance of being full of business. Trains arrive continuously with supplies and building materials. Several good stores with large supplies meet the eye of a traveller, much surprised when he notices how rapidly this town must have gone ahead.

From Trout Lake City the Horne-

Payne syndicate has built a wagon road through the town of Ferguson, a distance of four miles and thence on to the well known Silver Cup Mining Co.'s property or in all eight miles with good bridges where necessary. Ferguson is a town with several hotels and stores, so, too, private residences. This town has also sprung up within the last few months. The Horne-Payne Co. have erected a saw mill, offices and other buildings and been pushing development work on the Silver Cup ledge, which is carrying high values in silver. The vein matter is largely impregnated with grey copper, but although much money has been expended results are not so encouraging as they might have been under more effective management. Claims in the immediate vicinity have been bonded by this company, but some of these have been abandoned.

Four miles out of Ferguson, a trail begins where the wagon road ends. This takes you to the ten mile up Caynor Creek; a further distance of four miles, where some fine showings occur, a ledge showing galena going high in silver and lead and traceable throughout several claims. Very little work has been done on any of these, but assessment shows the lodes up as very promising. Further on two miles a discovery has been made by the Lade Bros. consisting of a mixture of iron and quartz. Two tons of this were shipped as a test and resulted in the phenomenal return of \$1,100 to the ton in gold. The work done so far applies only to the two tons taken out. The result when known was a very agreeable surprise. The gold occurs in several stringers, but notwithstanding this, gold is visible all over the stone. Negotiations for the purchase of this property are under consideration, the owners wanting \$150,000. Without further test the value of the property cannot, however, be accurately estimated. Several other locations have been made on this line but as yet the lode has not been met.

From the Ten Mile in another direction a trail has been made for 19 miles to the Abbott group, consisting of five claims, viz., Hecla, Abbott, King William, Union, Kamloops. This trail was built at a cost of \$300 to enable the getting in of supplies and is impracticable for transportation. Few discoveries have been made for the 19 miles but so far no prospecting has been done. However a good road can and should be made to the foot of Trout Lake, up Halley creek, where a gradual rise can be insured for a distance of 12 miles, which would complete the road to the head of Halley Creek at the foot of Abbott hill. This could be constructed at a cost not exceeding from \$12,000 to \$15,000 and would open up much unexplored but valuable country. Another feasible route could be made, traversing the Hall Creek to the Duncan River, a distance of four miles, thence down the Duncan, where steamer transportation can be secured at the Big Jam.

The Abbott mine has a very fine showing on the Abbott claim. At an elevation of 6,500 feet a tunnel has been driven 328 feet, to intersect at a depth of 400 feet the main lode, which is being exposed higher up and in width from 12 to 15 feet trending N. W. and S. E., with four feet of clean galena carrying carbonates and grey copper, the remainder of the lode being concentrating. Results give over \$100 in silver and up to 75 per cent in lead. This ledge is traceable through the

Hecla, Abbott, King William and Union. The vein occurs in a contact of lime and slate. The general formation of the country is a fine, soft, brown slate. A belt of limestone a mile in width intrudes through the slate and is continuous right along the country for miles. This intrusion is the foundation of the country. On the King William, on a direct line with the Abbott, the lode which outcrops thirty feet high and 20 feet wide is quartz, carrying grey copper and galena. The country being bare of undergrowth and timber, the outcrop is so distinct that it can be seen for miles with the naked eye, running as true and as straight as a die. Four hundred feet lower down on the King William an outcrop of quartz, three feet wide, is exposed and cut by a creek. About one foot of this is solid galena carrying high values. A tunnel has been driven cutting this vein at 30 feet. This is a true fissure vein cutting the slate at right angles N. E. and S. W. When this junctions with the main lode the possibilities are great. On the Abbott claim, 400 feet higher up, another parallel vein is exposed in the lime belt which is regular and well defined right through the country ten feet wide, half of which is solid galena. Another 100 feet higher another vein is exposed from six inches to a foot in width of galena, impregnated with grey ore. These lodes are all strong, passing through the four claims of the Abbott group into the Wagner group, viz., Lucile, Francis Jewel, Emma Fraction, Queen Mary, Princess Marie, Lardeau Fraction, Lardeau-McCartney Fraction, Duncan & Ella. All these claims are on the same line. A tunnel has been driven on the Francis Jewel, cutting the lode at 40 feet. On the Queen Mary and Princess Marie open cuts expose the continuation of the ledge carrying identical values. On the Lardeau the solid galena is exposed on the surface and traceable right through from the Hecla into the Duncan, in all fourteen claims on the main line. The outcrop on the Duncan is composed of iron rose quartz and seams of solid galena standing out of the ground 50 feet and being 50 feet wide. A tunnel has been driven 100 feet and a cross-cut towards the dip has been finished. Forty-five feet deep cutting the same continuous body of ore sixty feet from the mouth of the tunnel, a good working vein has been sunk, following down the vein at an angle of 55 degrees. At this depth a cross-cut has been driven ten feet towards the hanging wall. A fine body of ore has been met with carrying the same mineral of solid galena and grey copper.

Another property running parallel with the Duncan and known as the Merry has a very fine showing of galena, going 70 per cent in lead and 180 oz. in silver. This occurring in the lime belt is four feet wide and continuous through the claim into another location known at the Bannockburn, also carrying identical values in a lode exposed on the surface and cut away by the elements. For permanency and vast bodies of valuable ore the Lardeau will be a large shipper as soon as railway, or other means of transit are open which offers very few difficulties when considering the enormous values of its ore deposits.

The surveyors of the C. P. R. are busy planning the route of the great railroad's extension to Rossland. Chief Engineer Perry is thus kept specially busy.

THE BRIDGE RIVER DISTRICT.

The Bend Or group of claims, recently acquired by Messrs. McKinnon, Robertson and Noel, from the locators, two young half-breeds, named Burns and Cargill, consists of two claims known as the Little Joe and White Crow. This group is situated about 66 miles from Lillooet, lying in a south westerly direction on Cadwallader Creek, which is a tributary of Bridge River. Leaving Lillooet for the claims the traveller must follow the wagon road for two miles to Seaton Lake and thence cross the lake by canoe to Mission Landing, or if he prefers it, travel around the lake by trail. The water route is twelve miles distance and the trail route fourteen miles. Leaving the lake one must continue in a westerly direction, pass over the summit of Mission mountain, a distance of five miles, descending to Jack's Landing, Bridge River, then follow Bridge River for a distance of 35 miles in a south-westerly direction, next up the south fork of Bridge River, a distance of about seven miles to Cadwallader Creek. The Provincial Government has built a trail to the camp and it is stated that a wagon road will be completed early next spring from Seaton Lake to Cadwallader Creek. It takes three days to travel this route on horseback from Lillooet.

Evidence of the importance of these discoveries can be noted by the fact that three different locations are now recorded for townsites, two on the south fork of Bridge River and one below the Bend Or group on Cadwallader Creek.

The claims of known value are the Bend Or group of claims, the Ida May, a group of two claims, owned by the Alpha Bell Co., and one fractional claim, between the Bend Or and Ida May. As to the district in general, Mr. F. Soues, Gold Commissioner, writes as follows in his annual report: "Bridge River—Referring to the very imperfect Provincial map, a line drawn from the junction of Big River with Fraser River, to the head waters of Jervis Inlet, would form the centre of the locality to which my remarks will refer. From a personal residence of 34 years in the district of Pemberton, Lillooet and Clinton and during the whole of that time with exceptional opportunities to learn the amount of gold obtained and the localities, I may be supposed qualified to deal with the matter intelligently and correctly. In the decade ending 1869 official public reports with regard to mines and mining in this district are conspicuous only by their absence. The early miners into this Province, 1859-60, worked their way up the Fraser River; testing all the tributaries for gold. Bridge River in those years was located and worked and from that time on to the present by white, Indian and Chinese miners, year by year, with varying success. The richest finds and richest nuggets were obtained in the decade referred to. For the decade ending 1879 we have official mining statistics commencing in 1874, in some of which annual reports, place has been found for Lillooet district and the estimated returns. In others the district has been entirely ignored.

From 1860 to the discovery of Cayoosh Creek, Bridge River has been the principal source of the gold obtained. In the old mercantile books of Mr. Smith, Mr. Foster and the other traders doing business in Lillooet in the sixties and the records of the now almost forgotten Diets and Nelson ex-

press line for carrying express and treasure between Victoria and Lillooet, could be examined, the result would be a very striking array of figures of the amount of gold obtained from Bridge River and the Fraser benches and bars in the immediate neighborhood of Lillooet. In the early sixties the principal workings were from the mouth to the head of Deep Canyon, from which point the river flows through a long marshy section some fifty miles. The river bed here is a smooth, sandy, with fine gravel, in which only fine colors have been found. Above this stretch Tyaughton Creek has produced considerable coarse gold. Young Creek so far has produced only fine gold in a limited quantity. Coarse gold is here found on Cadwallader Creek and the South Fork. Mr. A. W. Smith showed me samples of 6 oz. of very coarse gold, which he bought from an Indian last week, whose claim is located at a point above Gun Creek. The valley of the Bridge River for a considerable distance is paralleled by the valley in which are situated Seaton Lake and Anderson Lake and at one point on Seaton Lake the distance to Bridge River at Jack's Landing is only about 6 miles. The division between these two valleys is a high and much broken up ridge of mountains with numerous streams (not shown on the Provincial map) falling into the above named lakes.

"It will be noted from the foregoing brief and imperfect remarks that Bridge River and its tributaries have been in places highly auriferous with a possible barren zone above the deep canyon and further that it has a wide spread surrounding or mineralised rocks. The gold found in the river is unmistakably different to that found on the Fraser River bars and benches and in form and size of the pieces bears a strong resemblance to the gold found in the placer workings in Bendigo, Victoria, in the early fifties, with this difference that Bridge River gold shows much more recent release from its rocky matrix, in fact at least one-third of the pieces still hold imbedded pieces of quartz.

In other lands placer mining has with few exceptions, whether in wide areas of alluvial deposits, in ancient or modern river beds, led up to the discovery of the rocky matrix from which the alluvial gold was obtained. Placer deposits in a few years led to the discovery of the famous Comstock lode. Placer deposits located the Treadwell mine on Douglas Island. The fabulously rich placer mines of Balarat and Bendigo, discovered in 1851, in two years located the reefs, some of which Bendigo have "lived down" over 5,000 feet and have continued working for over forty years. The experience on Cayoosh Creek shows that in little more than one year the matrix of at least a portion of the gold found in the creek will be located.

In the above report Mr. Soues has given a sketch of properties on Bridge River, which have added to the golden wealth of the district and province for parently the past 36 years and now the recent discoveries of the Bend Or and Ida May groups of claims have apparently demonstrated whence much of the supply comes. It is a moreover noted fact that for every dollar obtained from the bed of Cayoosh Creek twenty dollars have been taken from Bridge River and the rich quartz ledges recently discovered have undoubtedly furnished the supply that has been gathered from its earliest history.

THE ATHABASCA.

The following is a summary of the report, recently issued, of the Athabasca Gold Mining Co.:

Nelson, B. C., Oct. 25, 1897.

The Athabasca Gold Mining Company,
New Westminster, B. C.

Gentlemen,—There are at present 276 feet of tunnels, 110 feet of shafts, and about 800 feet of stripping (290 feet of which has been upon ledges the balance being in the nature of prospecting), besides which there is an open cut 50 feet long by 12 feet high, and various upraises, slopes, etc.

The work has disclosed several bodies of ore of excellent grade, although considerable work will be required to develop these bodies sufficiently to pay dividends.

Upon the main ledge is a tunnel 275 feet and a winze 68 feet, at the foot of which is a drift 16 feet, this winze and drift being in ore 5 to 18 inches wide, assays of which, at a depth of 68 feet, gave \$101.60 per ton in gold. Operations on the drift have been suspended, owing to bad air and seepage of water, and before reopening, arrangements will have to be made for hoisting, either by steam or horse power. There are also two upraises from the tunnel to the surface and considerable stoping has been done and ore mined from this ledge. South of this 180 feet, a great deal of work has been done, consisting of 146 feet of tunnels, 35 feet of drifts, etc. Very rich ore has been found here, several shipments having averaged \$100 per ton. Seventy-five feet east of the main ledge, another ledge has been stripped about 150 feet, showing six to 12 inches of quartz. One hundred feet west of the main ledge, a stripping of about 50 feet has been made on about 10 inches of quartz. About 300 feet west of the main ledge, a discovery has been made this month of a very fine looking ledge, about 16 inches wide where opened, which is now being stripped. We intend to do some work upon this showing at once, as it is very promising, and may, with a little work, develop into as valuable a producer as the ledges now worked.

All the above work has been done upon the Athabasca claim.

Upon the Algoma claim there has been about 70 feet of stripping on the ledge, which runs in size from 6 to 30 inches, but as this ore (as also that on the Athabasca ledges stripped as above) is of a milling character, more extended work has been deferred until milling facilities are provided.

No work has been done on either the Alberta or Manitoba claims, but there are on these claims, and on the Athabasca and the Algoma, several additional exposures of quartz that have not yet been investigated. All the exposures mentioned carry free gold, more or less.

The preliminary work of building cabins, trail, etc., was mentioned in my report in July last. Since then the survey of the property has been completed, and a Crown grant is now being advertised for. The number of men employed has ranged from 16 to 27.

Our shipments to the Hall Mines smelter have given returns (gross) as follows: 16 1-2 tons, \$76.20 per ton; 17 tons, \$75.56 per ton; 18 tons, \$26.56 per ton; 18 3-4 tons, \$26.45 per ton; 21 tons, \$74.36 per ton; 19 tons, \$41.81 per

ton; 28 tons, \$107.02 per ton; 30 tons, \$107.28 per ton.

We are now sacking 20 to 30 tons of ore for shipment this week. We have also accumulated upon the various dumps about 450 tons of milling ore.

Owing to the state of the trail caused by heavy rains, it will be impossible to make further shipments until we have good sleighing, and then we cannot ship until we make our trail into a good sleigh road. I would, therefore, recommend the Company to practically suspend shipments for the present, and continue simply development work piling up the ore upon the dumps for milling and concentrating treatment on the ground, and also to have in view the installation of a stamp mill at an early date, which would enable us to handle the ore far more cheaply than at present.

Yours truly,
C. A. WING.

THE NOBLE FIVE.

This noted Slocan mine has temporarily closed down, pending, it is understood, the raising of a large amount of further capital for mine working and extension purposes. The directors are for a time at the end of their money resources and a large overdraft of \$50,000 due to the Bank of B. N. A. has, amongst other things, to be met. Mens wages are also in arrears. It is believed that reconstruction arrangements will be made, as the property is generally understood to be very valuable, but \$150,000 are required to put the mine's finances on a thoroughly satisfactory basis. There are on the other hand, reports that the ore body in the mine has given out, but this is strongly denied and it would seem—though an authorized report is not at the moment to hand—that further working capital is the main requisite. The mine has till recently been a regular shipper and produced since Aug. 1st 512 tons of ore. There is naturally a big fall in the mine stock which, lately quoted at 50 cents, is now down in Spokane to 17.

THE CROW'S NEST COAL LANDS.

The East Kootenay bureau of information makes the following statement as to these, which is undoubtedly in the main, an accurate representation of facts and possibilities:

"On both Bull River and Elk River there are large deposits of hematite, which, with the proximity of the finest coking coal in the world, should make this part of Fort Steele district the home of multitudes of people. The Crow's Nest Coal Company is already putting its property in shape for production, so that by the time the Crow's Nest Railway is running to Kootenay Lake, coal and coke will be ready for shipping. The coal lands owned by this company are of enormous extent, and as the seams aggregate over 100 feet of first quality coal, lying above water level, one bed being 30 feet in thickness, the available quantity is unlimited, and the marketing of it will have a beneficial effect on the mining industry in both East and West Kootenay. The Canadian Government has bound the railway and coal companies with ironclad contracts to certain charges, both for coal at the pits and freight rates on the same, so that, even though the coal business be a monopoly, it cannot become an oppressive one."

SHOAL BAY

SITUATED IN THE HEART OF THE COAST MINING DISTRICT

WAVERLEY HOTEL

Now opened with every comfort for mining men and sportsmen.

GOLD FIELDS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA CO., LD.

have taken over store, which has been re-stocked with every description of goods for mining.

THE CELEBRATED

HAMMERED STEEL

SHOES AND DIES

A HOME PRODUCTION



Formerly, the California.

WARRANTED

NOT TO CHIP OFF

OR BATTER UP

Send for Illustrated Circulars.

GEO. W. PENNINGTON & SONS, Manufacturers,

Please mention this Paper.

213 and 220 Folsom street, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Wm. RALPH

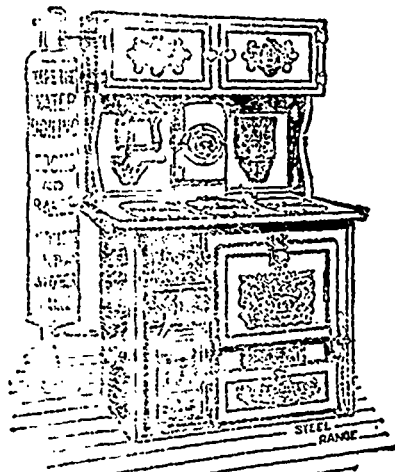
DEALER IN

"THE
FAMOUS"

STOVES

And

RANGES



TIN, IRON AND GRANITE WARE.

Warm Air Furnaces a Specialty.

Black and Galvanized Sheet Iron Work
House Furnishing Goods.

24 CORDOVA STREET, VANCOUVER, B.C.

McKinnon, DeBeck & Co.

Land, Mineral and Timber Brokers

Vancouver,

Telegraphic Address: "Cortex," Vancouver.

PLEASE DO IT NOW!

\$1.00 will send The Mining Critic for three months to ten Subscribers.

We Want TWENTY THOUSAND SUBSCRIBERS Before the End of the Year.

We are willing to send THE MINING CRITIC for three months at less than cost in order to secure them.

We shall certainly get them if every reader will spare us one of two things :

A Dollar Or an Hour.

Can You Spare A Dollar? Then send it to us and enclose this list with the names and addresses of ten people who ought to read THE MINING CRITIC. If they do not subscribe after three months, that will be our fault—not yours.

Can You Spare an Hour? Then go out and find four people who will pay 25 cents each for THE MINING CRITIC for three months, and send their names and money with the names of yourself and five friends, to whom we will send the paper free for three months.

NAMES AND ADDRESSES.

- 1.....
- 2.....
- 3.....
- 4.....
- 5.....
- 6.....
- 7.....
- 8.....
- 9.....
- 10.....

Please fill out this blank at once and return with one dollar to the publishers.

The B. C. Mining Critic, Vancouver, B.C.

THE STUMP IN VANCOUVER SYNDICATES.

The British Columbia Review of London, England, speaks under this heading, as follows, concerning the Galena mine fiasco, on which we comment editorially elsewhere:

"While extending our congratulations to the Board of the Vancouver and British Columbia General Exploration Company, Limited, on her decision to meet the heavy slump in the market price of their shares by calling a meeting of the proprietors and putting the facts before them in all their naked truth, we are yet sorry that we cannot equally congratulate the shareholders on the position disclosed. Rumors of an adverse character to the Company and all its works have been floating about the city for some weeks, and probably inside selling of Galenas at merely rubbish prices, indicated that in some quarters it was realised that the Vancouver Syndicate, as it is known in the city, had been the unintentional instrument for foisting a worthless silver-lead property upon the British public. But we do not think that the shareholders of either the Vancouver Syndicate or the Galena Mines, Limited, had any idea that the state of affairs was so lamentably disquieting.

Mr. Comiskey might have been a little more particular and less general in his remarks, perhaps. For instance, he passed over Mr. Callahan's connection with the Company by saying that Mr. Callahan "was supposed to be a first-class miner," and that is all that he said about this gentleman's connection—unfortunate connection—with the Galena Company. To a shareholder who tried to draw him regarding Mr. Callahan's management of the property he vouchsafed no clear explanation but passed on to discuss the present position and outlook before the Syndicate. A great deal was made about Mr. Carlyle's reports. Mr. Carlyle, however, simply drew up his reports for the guidance of the Government, and it behoved the directors before launching this ill-fated concern to have very carefully checked the reports made about it by absolutely impartial experts before accepting them, and making them the bases of an application to the British public for a large sum of money to exploit the property. Surely the presence of zinc should have been discovered by experts at the very outset, instead of having to be disclosed nearly twelve months after the formation of the Company, as one of the reasons of the reasons of the failure of the property to realise the hopes of its founders.

Of course we know that to a large extent blame is laid upon Mr. Callahan; but all the same, it ought to be pointed out that for some time advices from British Columbia about the Galena have been distinctly alarming; and as this was one of the chief properties of the Syndicate, was quite sufficient to account for the heavy fall in the shares. While we do not for one moment impugn the bona fides of the directors of the Vancouver Syndicate, we sincerely regret in the interests of the Province that they should have been connected with such a fiasco. Very little was said about the other properties and options of the Syndicate, but what was said was not, we are afraid, of a character to inspire much confidence in the breasts of the holders of either Vancouver Syndicates or Galenas, or indicate any

possibility of an early recovery in the market prices of these issues from the depths of depression into which they have been plunged by the series of unfortunate events which were punctuated by the admissions at Thursday's meeting; by the Chairman."

The "Review" now speaks in a very different and wiser strain from what it did but a short time since, concerning the Galena Mine and its exploiters. It has evidently learnt part of the truth at last about a flotation that has done infinite discredit to B. C. mine company promotion. A few more such ventures and the development of our Province's precious metal mining by British capital, will be set back for years. The "Review" can, therefore, do good service to B. C., by exposing such promoters and attempted promoters in London.

GOLD PLACERS AND LODES.

"Where there are placers there are lodes," is a statement often made with the assurance of "where there is smoke there is fire." We hear it frequently with reference to the deposits of the Yukon. In this case it is almost entirely a matter of surmise, because there has not been any general exploration for lodes there, attention having been concentrated upon the easily worked placers, and prospecting in the hills being difficult, for various reasons. There may be workable veins of gold quartz above the placers and there may not. There are vague reports as to the existence of some, but it does not follow necessarily, either in the Yukon or elsewhere, that where there are placers there are workable lodes.

A placer deposit of gold or tin is a natural concentrator of mineral that existed in solid rock. The erosion of wind and water acting through immeasurable time has worn down the earth's surface in many places to a marvelous extent. In this kind of disintegration stable minerals like gold and cassiterite, which are of much greater specific gravity than their original matrix, were concentrated in water courses, just as they are now concentrated by men in sluicing. But nature has concentrated millions of tons of mineral where man has to concentrate comparatively few.

The discovery of such a natural concentration, an alluvial deposit, does not, however, imply that its source will be found, or if found, workable, because the original lode may have been eroded entirely, and therefore no longer in existence; the placer gold or tin may have come from a dissemination in a great mass of rock which it would never pay to mine, or from innumerable veinlets which were never exploitable; or the auriferous debris may have been carried far from its original source by glacier action, so that no connection between placer and lode can be established. It is not to be inferred from these suggestions, however, that there are not cases where placers have led directly to mother lodes. Numerous instances can be cited where they have done so, and vice versa. The conclusion is simply that no general rule can be laid down, and the existence of rich placers does not in itself imply the existence of rich, or even workable veins.

The placers of Breckenridge, Colo., were discovered at the time of the Pike's Peak excitement (1859) and have been worked more or less ever since, producing a good many millions of gold. Their origin from lodes

near by can be traced with reasonable certainty, and some of these lodes have been worked profitably, but the production of the lodes has not yet been a tithe of that of the placers. At the head of French gulch, which was very rich; there is an immense auriferous dike intersecting the slate country rock. The dike itself is generally low grade, but in the joint planes of the slate adjacent to it there are veinlets of exceedingly rich ore in which the wonderful specimens of wire and crystalline gold for which Breckenridge is famous, are found. Both the dike and the veinlets in the slate have been worked, but so far neither of them profitably. There was a similar experience at Leadville, where the mines which were discovered at the head of California gulch never yielded what the wealth of the gulch bottom was thought to indicate. In these instances nature in long eras effected probably a rich concentration of gold from an immense amount of very low grade material.—Ex.

THE WONDERFUL.

It is reported that the Wonderful mine, near Sandon, has been leased to two miners, who will pay the Company 25 per cent. of the net returns of ore shipped.

Speaking about the mine, a Sandon mining man said last Saturday: "Work on the Wonderful has been suspended, with the exception that two of the miners formerly employed by the Company are working the ground sluices under a lease, paying a royalty of 25 per cent. on all the ore taken out. They have made a shipment of about 15 tons that is said to carry the same value as the average of the output while the mine was in active operation; that is, about 126 ounces of silver and 70 per cent. lead, or an approximate value of \$125 per ton.

"The Wonderful property has always been considered a phenomenon in silver mining, the pay ore having been taken from a blanket vein lying practically on the surface, by ground sluicing and hydraulic work, and the property is known throughout the Slovan as the only silver placer mine in the world. While the pay ore has been taken from the surface, every effort has been made to locate the main vein, which mining men firmly believe to exist at a greater or less depth. Much money has been spent in opening tunnels in the vain attempt to find the lead."

THE MINING STOCK MARKET.

The "Spokesman-Review," in its weekly summary of the Spokane mining stock market, says: "The local market for mining stocks has been lacking in startling features during the past week. About the usual amount of business was done, and as in previous weeks, the inquiry was large, but the holders of stocks that were in demand refused to sell at any reduction from the highest quotations, and

THE ACME WALLET

Patented United States, Canada, England.

SOME OF THE REASONS FOR ITS POPULARITY IT IS: 1. A mere fraction the cost and weight of old styles. 2. Radically simple and new in form; pleases "AT SIGHT." 3. Testimonials from hundreds of prominent business and professional men. 4. A "HOON" to prospectors and miners. REMIT for handsome leather sample, 4x2 1/2, 50c; 4x3 1/2, 60c; 5x11, 75c. Cash or stamps. Name in gold letters, 15c. extra. Goods delivered in U. S. without duty.

INSIGN PUB. Co. - St. Thomas, Ont.

CLINTON HOTEL, CLINTON, - - B.C.

Board and Lodging

By the DAY, WEEK OR MONTH.

Best Wines, Spirits, and Cigars. Good stabling. Headquarters for the Cariboo, Lillooet and Dog Creek lines of stages. Hunting and fishing in the vicinity.

MARSHALL & SMITH, PROPS.

We Buy For Cash

Or. Work on Bond any Good Mining Proposition.

Send Us

Specimens of Your Ore With Description Price, Etc. We Have the Cash for Developing any Promising Property.

CHAS. MARTIN & CO.,

Mining Share Brokers and Mine Incorporators Seattle, Wash., U.S.A.

KASLO & SLOCAN RAILWAY. TIME CARD.

Trains Run on Pacific Standard Time.

Going west	Daily	Going east
Lv 8:00 a.m.	Kaslo	Ar 3:50 p.m.
" 8:36 "	South Fork	" 3:15 "
" 9:26 "	Sproule's	" 2:15 "
" 9:51 "	Whitewater	" 2:00 "
" 10:01 "	Bear Lake	" 1:48 "
" 10:18 "	McGuigan	" 1:31 "
" 10:28 "	Junction	" 1:12 "
Ar 10:50 "	Sandon	Lv 1:00 "

SANDON AND CODY.

Lv 11:00 a.m.	Sandon	Ar 11:45 a.m.
Ar 11:20 "	Cody	Lv 11:25 a.m.

R. W. BRYAN, Superintendent.

Telegraphic 344/2:35: Bed-rock. Fore. C. 3:15.



CARIBOO

EXCHANGE

 **HOTEL**

ASHCROFT, B.C.

A. H. WALTERS

PROPRIETOR.

—Headquarters for—

Commercial 

Travellers

 **and Miners**

RATES REASONABLE.



the result is few transfers in proportion to the actual demand.

"The report of the closing of the Noble Five mine had a depressing effect on the market, and the difficulties in the Wonderful Company also had a tendency to weaken confidence. On the other hand, Evening Star, Poor-man, Rambler-Cariboo and Deer Park showed marked activity, owing to favorable reports from the properties."

In reviewing the market for the week, the Rossland "Miner" says:

"A marked feature of the market has been the inquiry for large blocks of treasury stock, running from 100,000 to 200,000 shares. These inquiries were from London and Eastern Canada syndicates. The parties making the inquiries ask for representation on the directorate, and in explanation of this say that they wish to be sure that the money which they advance goes into the development of the properties of the companies which they invest in, instead of into the pockets of promoters."

ANOTHER LE ROI DIVIDEND.

It is stated that, notwithstanding the heavy expenditure in connection with the smelter at Northport, the Le Roi Company will declare its regular dividend of \$50,000 this month.

ABOUT NELSON.

From Our Own Correspondent:

EXCHEQUER MINING CO., LD., LY.

J. C. Drewry, the Secretary of the above Co., is about to place a force of men to work on the "Exchequer," owned by this Co. The property has never looked better than at present and the three ledges on the same are to be proved immediately. The shareholders will watch with interest this well known gold claim. Silver has also been found upon it and a thorough prospect of the ground will be made.

JULIUS CAESAR.

Work is here again proceeding and will be pushed ahead as rapidly as possible. Latest assays give \$45 in gold alone. It adjoins the "Mascot" and "Red Rock" and extension of the well known "Princess," owned by H. G. Neelands, and A. Gerard, of Nelson.

TOAD MOUNTAIN.

Enquiries for Toad Mountain property have lately been more abundant than heretofore, and English capital is directing its attention to even undeveloped claims, in the vicinity of the famous "Silver King."

STEMWINDER AND BLACK CHIEF

These are situate on Toad Mountain and adjoining "Goldendale." Assessment work is just completed on both. There is a fine showing of copper (peacock). Assays are now being made. The claims are owned by A. Macdonald, of Winnipeg; R. M. Macdonald, barrister, of Nelson, and R. T. Lennie. Development work will at once proceed.

GREAT WESTERN AND GREAT EASTERN GROUP.

These are owned by H. H. Keely and others. There have lately been brought down from them several specimens of quartz, showing free gold in considerable quantities. The ledge is widening and from the present amount of work done, indicates a likelihood that the property will prove valuable. The claims are on Toad Mountain.

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
Application.

GRAND FORKS POSSIBILITIES.

It is reported, though the statement as yet lacks authoritative confirmation, that an English company proposes to erect two moderate sized smelters of 100 tons each at Grand Forks and Midway respectively. Probably the report is premature, under existing conditions.

PILOT BAY AND AINSWORTH.

It is stated that there is a possibility that the Pilot Bay smelter may ultimately add refining to the scope of its operations. Meanwhile smelting will there recommence, so soon as some 4,000 tons of ore become available. As to the mines about Ainsworth, Mr. G. B. Wright, an old settler, reports as follows, as quoted in the Rossland "Record":

The Blue Bell is doing well. No. 1, which has a concentrator of its own, is getting in shape to concentrate its ore.

"The Tariff, owned by the Pilot Bay smelter, is getting into shape. It contains lead ore and runs 70 per cent lead and about 50 or 60 ounces in silver per ton.

"The Highland, owned by Mr. Stevenson, of Philadelphia, is showing up a good body of ore. Several thousand tons of ore, after being extracted by its own concentrator, which is on the eve of starting, will be shipped. The wire tramway from the Highland to its concentrator has just been completed and works smoothly. It is said that Mr. Stevenson has contracted for the output of the Black Diamond. The ore will have to be brought by a wagon road to the concentrator. Hitherto the ores of the Black Diamond have been shipped to the Everett or Tacoma smelters. Large bodies of concentrating ore are showing up in this mine.

"The recent strike on the Albion has excited much attention in Ainsworth. It has a vein seven feet thick and of a high grade concentrating ore. It is said a wire tramway is to be erected to get the ore to the lake, but for the present a newly constructed wagon road will be utilised, by which the ore can be taken to Mr. Stevenson's concentrating works or else shipped from Mile Point wharf. All these mines are within a radius of three miles of Ainsworth.

"There are rumors of the Mamie and King Solomon group putting in machinery on an extensive scale. The Jeff. Davis, it is also reported, will soon be put in good shape for work.

"The Skyline has been leased to Frank Clapp on the condition that he continues the present shaft 200 feet more."

Mines & Mining Stocks

A thorough knowledge of the Mining Regions of British Columbia enables me to furnish competent and reliable information. No mines listed for sale unless endorsed by some reputable mining engineer.

Connections in principal cities of Canada, United States and Europe. Correspondence solicited. Address

FRANK S. TAGGART,
310 Cambie St., Vancouver, B.C.

Cable address, "Ambrosine." Moreing & Neal, Clough's (new and old), Bedford McNeill, and A. B. C. Codes.

THOS. DUNN & Co., LTD.

Direct Importers of

ENGLISH, GERMAN & AMERICAN

HARDWARE

TINWARE AND GRANITEWARE.

Special attention paid to Miners' and Contractors' Supplies, and we are prepared to quote prices that will interest you. If in either of these businesses let us figure with you. We can save you money. Orders by mail solicited.

8, 10 & 12 CORDOVA STREET, VANCOUVER, B.C.

DOERING, MARSTRAND & Co.

(LIMITED)



Alexander Lager

EXPORT

KEGS AND BOTTLES

PORTER

POST OFFICE, MOUNT PLEASANT, VANCOUVER, B.C.

TELEPHONE 249

Free Delivery to all Parts of the City