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MINING REVIEW

VOL. 1.—No. 8.

OTTAWA, JUNE, 1883.

VOL. 1.—No. 8.

Canadian Mining Review.

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The CANADIAN MINING REVIEW will continue to be published as a monthly journal in the interest of the mining industries of the Dominion. Information concerning Canadian mines and mineral lands is respectfully solicited by the publishers, who will be, to a great extent, dependent upon their correspondents for reports of progress in mining industries in Canada, especially outside the provinces of Ontario and Quebec. Should misstatements of facts or statistical inaccuracies appear in the columns of the REVIEW the publishers will be indebted to anyone who will at once direct their attention to same and assist them in making corrections. The paper has already a circulation of 4,000, extending over all the provinces of the Dominion, to the United States, Great Britain and Europe, and its main object is to induce the consolidation of local and foreign capital, with a view to bringing about the speedy development of Canadian mineral lands. In order that its aim may be accomplished, a liberal support from those who are interested will be necessary, and is looked for.

The advertising columns of the paper are open to those who have properties for sale, to people wishing to invest in mineral lands and to merchants generally. Dealers in machinery and mining supplies will find the REVIEW a valuable advertising medium.

Address all correspondence to the publishers CANADIAN MINING REVIEW, Ottawa.

We beg to call attention to the advertisements, in another column, of mineral lands for sale. True reports of all properties mentioned therein will be forwarded on application by the publishers of the REVIEW.

DOMINION OF CANADA
 MINING REGULATIONS.

From letters we have received since the appearance, in the May number of the REVIEW, of the "Regulations to govern the disposal of mineral lands, other than coal lands," in the Dominion, it would seem that a misapprehension exists in the minds of a large number of people that, as the said regulations were not on the table of the House for thirty days during the last Session of Parliament, they cannot have become law. Evidently it is not generally known that during last session the Senate so amended the Act that, by publishing any new regulations for four weeks in the *Canada Gazette*, such regulations thereupon become law, and in this case in point the present requirements of the Act have been complied with.

PHOSPHATE MINING.

Throughout the County of Ottawa phosphate mining continues to be prosecuted with the same push and activity that has characterized the industry in this locality during the past two years. In fact it may be said that each month sees additional force enrolled on the lists of miners employed at the various mines, with a correspondingly increased output as a result. New properties are being opened almost daily and in most cases the developments of the deposits more than warrant systematic organization for permanent mining operations. To direct special attention to each company or individual engaged in this great work would be invidious and would require more space and time than we can afford, so numerous are they, but mention

may be made of the more developed and most productive properties at present in active operation. In the Township of Wakefield the "Gemmill" and the "Haldane" are probably the most productive mines; in Templeton the "MacLaurin" the "American Phosphate Co's" and the "Jackson Rae" mines are sending a large quantity of excellent mineral to the point of shipment; in the Township of Buckingham the "Emerald" is being actively worked, and the result of each day's mining exposes new bodies of high grade phosphate of vast extent; in the Township of Portland East the principal operators are the Dominion of Canada Phosphate Company, Messrs. Bacon, Cameron, McLaren and the "French Company," and all of these have already forwarded a large quantity of phosphate to the front, and continue to carry on active operations; in Portland West, Messrs. R. C. Adams & Co. have opened a new property which promises most satisfactory results; the "High Rock" and the "Union Phosphate Company's" mines are the scenes of life and activity, and this year's output from these properties will be considerably in excess of that of any former year, probably double, and the same may be said of nearly all the mines referred to. This industry of phosphate mining is becoming a most important one in Ottawa County and is daily adding to the value of land of every description in the district; it causes a very large amount of money to be circulated throughout the county, enables farmers and their sons to earn liberal wages during the seasons of the year when their time could not be profitably employed at home, and as a natural consequence these men are earning the means to improve their farms by erecting more substantial and commodious dwellings and out-buildings, by employing the modern agricultural appliances for sowing and reaping and by expending a certain amount annually on a permanent system of drainage. All this should be taken seriously into account by the Pro-

vincial Government before it formulates any cast-iron regulations to govern the disposal of mineral lands. It cannot be too forcibly impressed with the importance of giving every encouragement to the men who have already devoted so much time and money in inaugurating the mining industry, in exploring and prospecting the country and in carrying on active mining operations on the properties they have acquired from the Government, and otherwise. These men may be termed the "pioneers" of the phosphate region in the Province of Quebec, and they are certainly the men first entitled to consideration and encouragement at the hands of the Government. To allow our mineral land to fall into the possession of speculators is a most pernicious principle and should be avoided. The parties already engaged in mining and who are prepared and even anxious to extend their operations, should be the first to receive favor from the Government and to whom moderate concession should be made when acquiring Government mineral lands. Speculators purchase properties for speculative purposes, not to work them, and will allow them to remain idle until others, by their enterprise and faithful industry, enhance their value, or until, by misrepresentation and fraud, they can induce confiding capitalists to purchase from them at fabulous prices. Many such transactions might be instanced, and each one has been attended by results that will be most injurious to the country and sooner or later must militate against the prosperity of our mining interests. Those gentlemen most deserving of mention, as being the active promoters of phosphate mining in the County of Ottawa, are Messrs. W. A. Allan, of this City; J. G. Miller, now engaged in mining in the West Indies; Gerald C. Brown, of Lachute; the late E. W. Murray, formerly of Buckingham, Wm. McIntosh, of "High Rock," fame, and Edward Watt, now of Perth. The latest reports that have reached us from the various mines go to corroborate

the figures given in the article on phosphate mining that appeared in the May number of the REVIEW, and there exists no doubt that quite 15,000 tons of first quality ore will be shipped by rail and water from Templeton and Buckingham this season.

Recent accounts of phosphate mining in the Perth district are of a most satisfactory nature and go far to prove that the deposits in that vicinity are holding out well. Some that have been but recently opened are developing even better than any of those that have heretofore been worked.

QUOTATIONS.

There has been a drop in the ruling English quotations for Canadian apatite since those given in the May number of the REVIEW, the latest being 1s. 2d. for 75 per cent. phosphate of lime, with one fifth of a penny rise per unit for shipments over-running 75 per cent. For 85 per cent. mineral this would be equivalent to about \$28.25 per ton of 2,240 lbs. f.o.b., Liverpool.

ANALYSES.

The analysis of shipments of mineral from the principal apatite mines in the County of Ottawa, run at 80, 81½, 83½, 85, and as high as 86 per cent. phosphate of lime. Professor Hoffman, (Geological survey, 1877-78.) reports that the mineral from some of the mines assayed as high as 88 and 89 per cent—this of course was for picked specimens, not for whole shipments, as the above figures for this season's output represent.

FREIGHTS.

Freight to Liverpool and London, from Montreal and Quebec, for Canadian phosphate this season, is quoted at 10s. 6d to 12s. per sailing vessels, and 15s. per s.s. 500 tons were shipped by s.s. on Saturday, 16th inst., to England, on account of Mr. A. Lomer, of Montreal. Tonnage has been offered at rates considerably below those quoted, but this has been special, and at short notice, in cases of emergency.

FATAL ACCIDENT

At a Phosphate Mine in Templeton

A sad accident occurred at Mr. McLaurin's Phosphate Mine in Templeton, on Friday, the 8th of June, by which one man was instantly killed, and three others seriously injured, one of whom has since died from the effects of the injuries he received. The accident as far as we can learn, is attributed

to no direct carelessness on the part of any of the men in charge of the work. It was occasioned by the sliding in of a portion of one of the walls, and the occurrence, followed by so melancholy a result, could in no way have been foreseen. The employees about the mine number over forty, and the foreman, Mr. Archibald Woodburn, is spoken of as a practical and experienced miner, ever watchful for the slightest appearance of danger, and careful in giving strict instructions to the men under him to avoid anything like carelessness. Mr. McLaurin, the proprietor, has never neglected any precaution to protect his men against accident, and no one, probably, will feel the sad result of this unforeseen disaster more heavily than he. It is to be hoped that a long time will elapse before another such calamity will be recorded.

A NEW COMPANY.

A meeting was held in Montreal on Thursday, the 19th June, at the office of the *Graphic* Company for the purpose of forming a Company to engage in the Phosphate mining business in Canada. A large number of those interested in such affairs were present, and a Company was organized under the title of the "Dominion Phosphate Mining Company." The following gentlemen were then elected as the first Board of Directors:— Charles Kyte, Fanwood, New Jersey; A. Shepard, Fanwood, New Jersey; Henry Earle, Brooklyn, N. Y.; A. J. Huntson, Brooklyn, N. Y.; W. H. Nichols, Brooklyn, N. Y.; T. C. Keefer, Ottawa, and A. F. Riddell, Montreal. After the election of the Board the meeting adjourned until the Directors should meet for the election of officers. The property owned, and now being operated, by the Dominion Phosphate Mining Company is situated in Portland West, and was referred to in the May number of the REVIEW. The firm of Van Rensselaer, Fading & Co. are working the mine under contract, and the work is progressing in a most satisfactory manner. The contractors are provided with the most modern appliances for carrying on their work to advantage, and are employing competent and skilled labour. The property is one of great value, being unusually rich in mineral of high grade, and was purchased by the D. P. M. Co. from Mr. W. A. Allan, of Ottawa.

RECENT SALE OF PHOSPHATE LANDS BY AUCTION.

On Thursday, the 31st day of May, the Quebec Government held a sale, by auction, of certain phosphate lands in the County of Ottawa, at which were present many of the best known men engaged in active mining operations in the County and a number of mineral land specu-

lators. The sale was advertised to take place at the City Hall, in Hull, at 11 a.m., and shortly after that hour the auctioneer, Mr. F. J. Potter, of Montreal, offered the first lot.

Mr. St. O. Chapleau was the first to secure a lot, and after considerable competition the sale closed. The following list gives the location of the properties sold, average of each lot, the price paid, and the names of purchasers:—

Township of Portland East.

Lot No. 16, in 6th range, containing 161 acres, sold to Mr. St. O. Chapleau at \$5.75 per acre.

Township of Portland West.

Lot No. 18, in 5th range, containing 100 acres, sold to Mr. J. Erratt at \$5.00 per acre.

Lot No. 19, in 5th range, containing 100 acres, sold to Mr. C. H. Mackintosh at \$5.00 per acre.

Lot No. 5, in 8th range, containing 116 acres, sold to Mr. St. O. Chapleau at \$31.50 per acre.

Lot No. 6, in the 8th range, containing 113 acres, sold to Mr. St. O. Chapleau at \$31.00 per acre.

Lot No. 10, in 8th range, containing 89 acres, sold to Mr. Wm. McIntosh at \$5.00 per acre.

Lot No. 11, in 8th range, containing 101 acres, sold to Mr. St. O. Chapleau at \$5.00 per acre.

Lot No. 3, in 9th range, containing 122 acres, sold to Mr. Williams, of the Union Phosphate Co., at \$5.00 per acre.

Lot No. 4, in the 9th range, containing 110 acres, sold to Mr. Williams at \$5.00 per acre.

Lot No. 9, in 9th range, containing 110 acres, sold to Mr. Williams at \$9.00 per acre.

Lot No. 17, in 9th range, containing 109 acres, sold to Mr. C. H. Mackintosh at \$5.00 per acre.

Township of Bowman.

Lot No. 6, in 6th range, containing 100 acres, sold to Mr. Higginson, for Mr. Poupore, at \$8.00 per acre.

Lot No. 8, in 7th range, containing 100 acres, sold to Mr. — Rae at \$6.25 per acre.

The sale was concluded shortly before one o'clock, and the purchasers expressed themselves satisfied with their bargains. The conditions of sale were as follows:—

The purchase money to be paid in full at the time of adjudication, or half the amount may be paid, either in cash or by accepted check, otherwise the land will be immediately offered for re-sale. It is distinctly understood that the whole of the purchase money must be paid before 4 o'clock on the day of sale, otherwise the amount already paid will become forfeited.

The purchaser to pay for any real improvements existing on the lot or lots belonging to any other party.

These sales will also be subject to all the provisos contained in the laws and regulations concerning mines at present in force in this Province.

As an evidence of the rapid increase in the value of phosphate lands it may here be mentioned that in 1877 the Quebec Government were offering their phosphate lands at \$1.00 per acre, subsequently the price was increased to \$2.00; at the sale in Quebec, in November, 1881, the upset price was put at \$3.00, and at this last sale in Hull on 31st May all the lots advertised were offered at an upset price of \$5.00 per acre, being an increase of no less than 400 per cent. in six years.

ROADS! ROADS! ROADS!

Can it be possible that the Quebec Government is indifferent to the opening up of roads into the mining districts of the County of Ottawa? Surely not! And yet, since phosphate mining began in that county, the Government has not, to our knowledge, expended one dollar to facilitate access to the mineral region and the transportation of the product of the mines. It is well known that a considerable sum of money is annually voted for colonization purposes and that a large portion of it is devoted to the construction of roads, leading into the partially settled sections of the province, for the convenience of the pioneer farmer. Why then should the miner's rights be ignored? When it is taken into consideration that, through the enterprise and energy of prospectors and miners the Government has derived great benefits, it is but reasonable that they should demand substantial assistance in making roads that would enhance the value of the mineral lands they have acquired. Owing to their industry the value of the mineral lands still held by the Government has increased ten fold during the past five years, and the amount of money already paid into the Treasury by purchasers not to speak of the vast amount that is annually being circulated by them in the county, is sufficient to warrant liberal recognition at the hands of the Government in the manner referred to. It is to be hoped that attention will be at once directed to this much needed work and that no time will be lost in having the war supplied.

MINING NOTES.

WESTERN ONTARIO AND MANITOBA

The mining fever at Thunder Bay and all through that district is now at a high pitch. Mining parties are prospecting in every direction, and fresh developments are reported almost daily. The mineral wealth of the country is only beginning to be known.

A Winnipeg paper says the Rabbit Mountain silver mine on Lake Superior is said to be the richest.

the continent. Two miners are alleged to have taken out \$100,000 worth of ore within six weeks.

A valuable coal mine has been discovered at Medicine Hat, within stone's throw of the railway line.

Manitoba Gold Mines.

Reports have reached us, in a general way, of how mining is progressing at the Lake of the Woods. The work of developing the properties in operation goes ahead apace, and the results have been in the main most satisfactory. In the majority of cases, as the shafts descend, the veins show positive signs of increasing in width and the quartz improves in richness. The "Winnipeg," the "Keewatin," the "Argyle" and the "George Heenan" companies have been doing good work, and confidence has been established in the value of the properties under their control. Crushing mills, steam hoists and other modern machinery have been erected at the mines and more is being taken in, operations are being conducted with the unwavering activity which has characterized the movements of the Manitoba mining organizations ever since their inception, and the public may look for flourishing accounts of the gold field in the Lake of the Woods district during the present summer.

It is stated that the Hon. Nelson Wood, Secretary-Treasurer of the Argyle Gold Mining Company, has received a telegram informing him that another large vein was discovered a day or two since, that the stamp mill is running full blast, that the mine is looking very well and as rich as ever. An assay has been made of the ore, which shows a yield of \$7.29 to the ton of 2,000 lbs.

MINES ON LAKE SUPERIOR.

The following article on mining near Lake Superior, appeared in the *N. Y. Mining Record* of June 9th, and goes far to corroborate the reports of the vast richness of the mines referred to, which have appeared in some of our Canadian newspapers.

"The Huronian Mining Co.—It appears from reliable reports and information, that the richness of the Black Fish mine, now being worked by the Huronian Company, was fully practically realized last summer. Although assays of picked specimens have heretofore shown an enormous yield of the precious metals, the real value of the mine was only ascertained last year, when Messrs. Keefer & McKellar took out over a ton of the average ore, packed it on Indians' heads for several miles, and conveyed it by birch-bark canoes through the small streams and lakes of the region to the railway, and from thence had it conveyed to New York for practical treatment. Since test referred to

was made in September last, the Thunder Bay branch of the C. P. Railway has been opened, and the district is now supplied with railway accommodation. Vein occupied is a true fissure from six to eight feet wide, traversing the highly prized talcose slate formation of Huronian age. It carries both gold and silver in paying quantities, and the ore is free milling. In it is also found the extremely valuable sylvanite ore—the true telluride of gold and silver. An assay of the high grade ore yielded to Messrs. Ledou & Rickotts, \$5,971.60 of gold and silver to the ton, chiefly the former, while the yield of a ton of average ore, taken without selection, crushed, sampled and assayed, went \$49.28 to the ton. This is a showing which at once brings the district into the line with the other rich gold and silver producing camps on this continent. The machinery is now being set up and prospectors are already invading the country, as it is well known that the district abounds in metalliferous veins, which, like the Huronian Company's property, have remained so long untested, owing no doubt to want of railway communication, an inconvenience which no longer exists. Messrs. Keefer & McKellar have also formed another company to operate in the district, known as the Laurentian Mining Company, and as they are not seeking subscribers or sale of stock, it is evident they have faith in their undertakings, which argues well for the district.

Prince Arthur's Landing (Port Arthur) is terminus of Canadian Pacific R. R. on Lake Superior. Gen. Wild is one of the fortunate mining men operating on Lake Superior. He is one of the proprietors of the mine known as the Rabbit Mountain silver mine, a recent discovery within twenty-five miles of Prince Arthur's Landing, on Thunder Bay. Practical work has also been commenced on his property. Houses are up, roads made and mining commenced, a considerable quantity of ore being on the dump. A stamp mill and suitable machinery will be erected as soon as navigation opens to that district. Very rich specimens (one weighing a pound of solid black silver) have been taken from this mine, which is in the black silurian slate formation. The lode, a large one, carries silver in paying quantities. It is claimed that it averages several hundred dollars to the ton, but as no test has yet been made in a large way, that we are aware of, it is sufficient to know in the meantime that silver exists in it, at any rate in large paying quantities. The district was once made famous by the wonderful productions of Silver Islet. The recent rich finds in new localities again bring it into notice, and they promise the establishment of permanent mining camps.

The owners of the mine are General Wild, Captain Dan McPhee and Oliver Dounis, the discoverer.

During the winter the men have been occupied in opening up a road to the mine to Point De Meuron, and actual mining was not commenced until lately. Mr. Louis arrived in town yesterday, and a *Urbal* reporter had an interview with him last evening to ascertain what had been done in the way of mining. He informed the reporter that himself and Captain McPhee commenced mining on the 14th of February last. They have sunk a shaft and commenced cross cutting on the vein. Up to the present they have gone a width of forty-five feet, but as yet have not reached the width of the vein, which is a true fissure. Every particle of rock that has been taken out is fit for the stamp mill. The ore taken out is quartz and spar. The appearance of the silver is black—black sulphate and native—the purest silver there is. The vein ore carries none of the baser metals; nothing but the pure silver. The vein can be traced for a considerable distance on this property, and in any part of it can be found silver in paying quantities. No more than two miners have been at work as yet, and in six weeks' work they have taken out one hundred thousand dollars' worth of silver. This statement seems almost incredible, but it is nevertheless true. In crossing the vein they discovered a vug, in which have been found nuggets of silver weighing from one half a pound to seven pounds—black sulphates. In this vug they did not put in a blast, but could pick out the nuggets of silver with their hands and shovels without actual mining. Out of this vug they have taken thirty-five thousand dollars' worth of native silver. The full width of the vein is not known, but they have already crossed it for forty-five feet. The location is situated about a mile and a half beyond Rabbit Mountain, which is just outside of Paipooong, about twenty-four miles from Port Arthur. The mine is in a valley at the foot of the mountain. Mr. Dounis informs us that a team has been sent up to the mine to-day for the purpose of bringing back a load of silver. Several loads will be brought to this place and shipped to the smelting works. The mine is reached by the road to Point de Meuron, thence by a new road cut to the mine, a distance of seven miles. General Wild and Captain McPhee will be here in a few days. The General will take the silver east, and while there will purchase all the necessary machinery for the full working of the mine, and a stamp mill, which will be forwarded here at once and sent to the location. This mine is paying for itself. The owners have worked with their own hands and taken out the silver, with the receipts from which they will purchase the machinery for the farther working of the mine. A mine where nuggets of silver weighing seven pounds and under, can be picked up, and so on of the products of

which will go at least \$12,000 to the ton, must be pronounced to be among the foremost mines of this continent. There is a likelihood of the vein improving as they go down, as it is in the proper kind of rock."

CANADA NORTH-WEST LAND CO.

We learn by cable from London that the report of the transactions of the Canada North-West Land Co. for the past nine months, which has just been issued, shows a net profit of £64,000. At the end of this month the annual meeting will be held, when a recommendation will be made to divide the earnings as follows: The payment of a dividend of two shillings per share, which is equivalent to five and a half per cent. per annum on the amount paid up; £14,000 to be placed to the reserve account, and the balance of £23,000 to be carried forward. When it is considered how few land companies are in a position after their first year's operations to pay a dividend, the stockholders of the Canada North-West may be congratulated on the success of their venture, for not only has this result been accomplished, but the foundation of a reserve fund has been laid; and not only so, but a sum sufficient for a reasonable dividend on the ensuing year's transactions has been carried forward. The company's prospects are bright, especially in view of the expected immigration to the North-West during the ensuing season.—*Toronto Mail, June 16.*

The Development of the Saskatchewan Coal Co's Mines.

The Saskatchewan Coal Mining and Transportation Company are meeting with success in the development of their mines west of Medicine Hat. A trial of the coal has recently been made with a stationary engine, and gave unqualified success. A more thorough trial on a much larger scale is to be made this week with a C.P.R. engine, and several of the directors will witness the test. The company expect to be able to sell coal in Winnipeg for eight dollars per ton.

ASBESTOS.

Since our May article on this mineral we have received no further reports on the progress in mining in the Eastern Townships, beyond advice that the mines are holding out well and that the daily output continues to be about the same. The mines are returning good profits to the owners, and the mineral is of an excellent quality. Several letters have recently been received at this office, from people seeking information about the Asbestos deposits in the Ottawa Valley, but unfortunately the properties, in which the mineral occurs in this part of Canada, have not been sufficiently developed

to admit of our making an intelligent report of their probable value. The quality is of high grade but, until more work has been done in the way of opening up the deposits, the quantity of mineral will remain a matter for speculation. As capitalists usually like to know what they are purchasing, and as it is satisfactory for owners to have some idea of the value of the property they are offering for sale, we would strongly recommend them to expend a small sum of money in preparing their Asbestos deposits for inspection.

We will at all times be pleased to receive information concerning the discovery of Asbestos in any part of Canada and to render every facility in our power to open up negotiations between owners and those seeking investment in properties, with a view to the speedy development of mines. A recent report on the deposit, referred to in our last number, occurring on S $\frac{1}{2}$ of Lot 11, in the 8th Range of Templeton, speaks of the property as one of considerable value.

It is reported from Montreal that Mr. L. A. Senecal has purchased an Asbestos property in the Eastern Townships, from Mr. Charles Lionais, for \$45,000. This is a large sum, and, if the report be true, the property referred to should be one of considerable extent and unusually rich in mineral.

MICA.

For many years it has been a grave question in the minds of prospectors and others as to whether any of the Mica deposits, in the formation contiguous to the Ottawa Valley, would prove to be of merchantable value. Recent discoveries have settled this question in a most satisfactory manner; specimens sent to us from several localities show that, not many miles from this city, there exists extensive deposits of Mica, of a very excellent quality, as regards clearness and the size of the sheets to be obtained, and experiments prove it to be capable of withstanding the greatest degree of heat without showing signs of crepitation. That Mica mining will, at an early date, be numbered among the many important industries of this section of the Dominion of Canada is now beyond a doubt, and we strongly advise farmers and others throughout the country, who have already observed, or may hereafter discover this mineral on their property, to bring, or send by mail, to the office of the MINING REVIEW, fair average specimens, with a description of the rock with which it is associated, the name of Township and the number of Lot and Range in which the deposit occurs, mentioning also the probable size of the sheets that can be taken out, in order that we may make a clear and unprejudiced report

on same. We have had many inquiries lately from our correspondents about this mineral and desire to put ourselves in a position to give the public reliable information on the subject.

IRON.

Valuable discoveries of Iron Ore are being brought to our notice almost daily. Specimens sent to us quite recently from the Township of Ba. got prove to be of unusual purity, it is a magnetic ore of high grade and free from titanium, with an almost imperceptible trace of phosphorus, not sufficient to depreciate the value of the ore in the smallest degree. Specimens of Red Hematite have also been sent to us from the same district, and in the next number of the REVIEW will be found complete analyses of the samples in our possession.

It is to be hoped that the manufacturing of pig-iron at our Canadian mines may be looked for in the near future. A movement is on foot to induce the Dominion Government to increase the bounty they have offered to pay on home manufactured "pig." A deputation of influential men have already waited on Sir Leonard Tilley and have framed their arguments, in favour of the proposed increase, in most forcible terms. The matter will receive the favourable consideration of the Government, but no definite action can be taken until the next Session of Parliament.

A New York writer, in calling attention to the vast number of Iron deposits in Canada, says there is every probability of a heavy rivalry between Canada and the United States in the manufacture of this metal, not only on account of the remarkably excellent quality of the Canadian metal, but on account of the low prices of labour and material employed in its production; and the writer exemplifies its quality from a test made by the Superintendent of the West Point foundry, who reports a square inch of Canadian iron resisting 20,000 lbs. more pressure than that from the most popular works in the United States. The same iron, he says, has been manufactured into beautiful specimens of steel.

IRON PYRITES.

A great quantity and variety of Iron Pyrites is distributed throughout the Ottawa district, in fact it is more or less associated with every other mineral yet discovered, but not in sufficiently paying quantity to warrant its being mined for merchantable purposes. The only well defined vein of any size, that we know of, occurs within

half a mile of the Ottawa River. The vein, as it appeared on the surface, measured about two inches in width and can be traced for some four or five acres in length. An opening has been made and a shaft sunk forty feet on the vein, at which depth it has increased to six feet in width, and shows signs of widening at the same ratio as it descends. There has been about 300 tons of Pyrites taken from this shaft, the analysis of which shows about 1,000 lbs. of sulphur per ton. In the very heart of the hard granite rock in which the mineral occurs is frequently to be found a conglomeration of a bluish clayey substance, of a soft soapy consistency, and which hardens when exposed to the weather; it appears to be impregnated with sulphur, and that it should be met with in the heart of this hard solid rock caused some surprise to the inexperienced miners engaged in the work. This property has been placed for sale with the publishers of the REVIEW.

COPPER MINING IN NEWFOUNDLAND.

Copper mining has become, during the past few years, a source of wealth in the Island of Newfoundland, and the day having gone by when speculators and others were exercised by the copper fever, the industry has reached a solid basis and mining operations are now carried on with systematic activity. The three most active mines are the "Tilt Cove," "Bett's Cove" and "Little Bay." The "Tilt Cove" was the first mine opened and up to the close of 1879 its owners had exported ore to the value of over one and a half million of dollars, the ore averaging about \$30 per ton. From 1875 to 1879 nearly three million dollars worth of ore was exported from "Bett's Cove" mine, averaging about \$24 per ton, and the total value of the ore shipped from the Island previous to the close of 1879 exceeded four and a half millions of dollars. The "Little Bay" mine is said to be improving as greater depth is reached, the ore increasing in quantity and yielding a greater proportion of metallic copper as mining operations proceed. It was opened in 1878, and up to the close of 1881 sixty-six thousand five hundred tons of ore had been exported at an approximate value of \$1,750,000.

The export of copper ore from Newfoundland during the past three years, viz: 1880, '81 and '82 has reached an average value of nearly half a million annually, and, though the statistical returns of work done during last year have not yet reached us, we are prepared to hear of a considerable increase in this year's exportation.

NOTES ON COPPER MINES.

THE COPPER MINES OF CORNWALL (England), which have been worked for centuries, continue to be worked at a handsome profit; the average yield of the ore is 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, and the veins are from 3 inches to 4 feet wide.

THE DEVON GREAT CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINING COMPANY, called the "Devon Consols," which commenced operations in 1841, was £1 per share then paid in, and steadily continued work. In 1856 the large amount of £358 had been paid in dividends on each share. In 1856 the £1 shares sold for £4. In 1881 the mine was paying monthly dividends and the shares were quoted at £410. The mine yields 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent; the veins are 4 inches to 6 feet wide.

THE WHEAL BULLER COPPER MINE.—The par value of the shares when the company was first organized, was £5; the stock has steadily increased in value, and in 1881 was worth £1,025 per share.

THE CAPELTON COPPER MINE near Sherbrook, in the Province of Quebec, was said to pay a profit of \$45,000 annually on the capital invested, though the average yield of the ore is but 4 per cent.

The copper mines of Sweden were worked at a profit, notwithstanding the ore yields but 1 or 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent and a little silver.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND COPPER MINES, which are considered very valuable, yield (according to the return of sales at Swansea) 6 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent.

THE CALUMET AND HECLA COPPER MINE, on the south side of Lake Superior, yielding 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of metal, has been worked for nearly a quarter of a century; the par value of shares is \$25; to-day they are worth \$238 and the amount paid in dividends has reached \$22,850,000. The estimated value of the metal produced in 1879, was \$6,000,000. The current value of the mine is \$24,000,000.

THE AUSTIN MINE, on the shore of Echo Lake, County of Algoma, Province of Ontario, according to a corroborated report, has a vein of yellow sulphuret of copper ore, trending the entire length of the company's property, varying from 25 inches to 35 feet in width. The vein is enormously rich, yielding from 10 to 20 per cent. of metallic copper, as per the following assays: one made by an analytical chemist in Boston gave 15 $\frac{3}{4}$ per cent. A second made by Christian Hoffman Esq., chemist to the Geological Survey of Canada, yielded 18 per cent., and the average of the different assays made by Professor George Baptie, Esq., M.A., B.A., the Normal School at Ottawa, produced 22 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. of metal. The average ore, at the depth of 40 feet in the shaft, yields 10 to 12 per cent of metal, and yet this valuable property is allowed to remain unworked. Can this be explained?

GOLD MINES OF NOVA SCOTIA.

Having had occasion to ask for information concerning the gold mines owned by the Hon. Justice Henry, at Wine Harbour, N.S., the following general description of the property has been forwarded to us:—

It consists of 190 mining areas, about 100 acres, and is situated on the Atlantic Coast, about 100 miles east of Halifax, and ten miles from Goldenville, in a district where Gold mining has been carried on successfully for years. There are numerous quartz leads crossing the property on an east to west course, measuring from one and a half to eighteen inches in width, and most of them showing gold. A belt of slate, about twenty feet in width, also appears, and it is reported to be workable from the surface at a good margin of profit. The main shafts have been sunk on some of the leads and the quartz taken therefrom has yielded from one and a half to nine ounces of gold to the ton. The engine employed for the steam hoists and pumps is said to be capable of also working a fifteen stamp crusher, but up to the present time an eight stamp crusher, run by water power, has been used—available water power being convenient to the property. The quartz is carried to the crusher, a distance of about one mile from the shafts, at a nominal cost. Best quality of steam coal is worth, at the mine, about four dollars a chaldron. In 1881, and part of 1883, six hundred and ninety-seven tons of quartz were mined at Wine Harbour, yielding 887 ounces of gold—the average yield per man being \$2.35 daily. If more capital were employed on this property, under proper management, there exists little doubt that the work could be carried on to better advantage. Statistical reports go to show that gold mining in Nova Scotia has yielded a higher rate of remuneration, for the labour employed, than in Australia or California.

A GOLD BRICK.

A communication from Halifax reached us on the 15th inst. announcing the arrival in that city of a gold brick valued at \$3,000, being the product of about forty ton of quartz, from the Gallagher mines at Isaac's Harbour. This shows a yield of \$75 of the precious metal per ton, and if the 40 ton referred to is of the average richness of the lode, the Gallagher mine is certainly a valuable property.

The Gallagher mine is situated in Stormont, County of Guysboro', and is spoken of in the Report of the Department of Mines for Nova Scotia for 1882, as follows.—

"The Gallagher Gold Mining Company is now in regular working order. A shaft has been sunk, cut-

ting the Mulgrave lode at 360 feet. At 260 feet a cross-cut has been made to the Gallagher lode; levels have been driven, and stoping carried on systematically. Trial shafts on a lode, lying south of the Mulgrave lode, 6 to 10 inches thick, with 5 feet of slate having suckers of quartz, have given very satisfactory results.

The new mill is driven by a 12 inch cylinder, and has 10 stamps of 750 lbs. each, and is on an excellent design. Two Burleigh drills are used at this mine, and were found to give satisfactory results in sinking and driving."

The total yield of gold in the Province of Nova Scotia during 1882 amounted to 14,107 oz., 3 dwts, 20 grns., against 10,756 oz., 13 dwts., 2 grns. during 1881. This is the largest yield since the year 1871, excepting during 1877, when the production rose to 16,882 ounces.

SANDSTONE.

It has been reported that the stone for the new post-office at Brockville is being taken from Mr. Moffat's quarry near Pembroke. A gang of men has been for some time employed in stripping and putting the quarry in shape to accommodate a large force of workmen. There will be about 10,000 cubic feet of stone required for this building, and the first shipment of stone will be made when the foreman has demonstrated that the full quantity of available stone required can be procured from this quarry. The colour of the stone is a red-brown, and the quality is faultless; if possible it is superior to the famous "Ohio stone," which has been so much used in Canada.

It has also been stated that the new Government buildings in this city will probably be constructed of this stone, but this is not to be thought of, for, though the quality and colour is all that could be desired, the quantity need not be looked for in Mr. Moffat's quarry.

RAILWAY NOTES.

Rapid as the strides made by the Phosphate industries of Ottawa County have been, practical experience justifies us in predicting a remarkable impetus during the next few years, for what has been a necessary adjunct to the development of mineral interests, is about to be supplied by the construction of the Ottawa Colonization Railway. The line, as located, starts from a point near Rockland, on the east side of the Aux Lièvres River, and, running northerly and westerly through the heart of the phosphate region, will connect with the Ottawa and Gatineau Valley Railway at Aylwin, on the west side of the Gatineau River. The charter for the first mentioned line was secured by Mr. C. H. Mac-

kintosh, M.P., in May 1882, and at the time of organization that gentleman was elected President. The two schemes, viz. The Ottawa Colonization Railway and the Ottawa and Gatineau Valley Railway were practically united, with Mr. W. A. Allan as vice-President of the former company, and to these two gentlemen much credit is due for their untiring zeal in carrying on the preliminary work and in overcoming the many obstacles that have been thrown in their way. The utmost activity has been displayed by the promoters, who have succeeded in enlarging the company, and there is every reason to believe that construction will begin, simultaneously on both roads, about the middle of July, and will be proceeded with rapidly until completed. Messrs. Harrison Bros., J. Stoddart, Josiah Sypher, W. H. Pitts, C. Gilbert and other well known Americans, now largely interested in phosphate mining, have been elected directors or become shareholders, and by the time our next number appears we will doubtless be in a position to publish full details, together with the names of directors and other interesting information. We are informed that Mr. J. Murray Mitchell, who was for some time on the Board, has now no connection with the enterprise.

OBITUARY.

It is our painful duty to record the death of Mr. E. W. Murray, who passed away, at his home in Buckingham Village, on the 30th of May, after a short illness. Mr. Murray was among the earliest phosphate miners in the County of Ottawa, and, at the time of his death, was owner of one of the most valuable mines on the Aux Lièvres River, in the Township of Buckingham; he was widely known in Montreal and in Ottawa, as well as at home, as a gentleman possessing many sterling qualities, and his genial disposition, generous nature and unassuming manner had gained for him a host of admiring friends, whom he has left behind to deplore his untimely departure from among them, and who all unite in an expression of deepest sympathy with his bereaved family. The interment took place on Friday, the 1st of June, and never before in the history of Buckingham Village was such a funeral procession witnessed. People flocked from far and near to pay a last tribute to the deceased, and the number that followed his remains to their last resting place bore evidence of the wide-spread popularity of the late E. W. Murray.

Charles Burleigh, inventor of the Burleigh Rock Drill, died in Fitchburg, Massachusetts, on Monday, the 28th of May, aged 58. The name of this distinguished man has been familiar to Civil Engineers,

Miners and Contractors in Canada for very many years. The "Burleigh" was the drill used by Messrs. Walter and Frank Shanly on the Hoosac Tunnel, and the good work it accomplished aided them in no small degree in bringing the gigantic undertaking to a successful completion.

OBSTRUCTIONS.

The municipal authorities of some of the corporations of the County of Ottawa cannot be too severely criticised, or even censured, for their shortsightedness and obstinate disregard to the rights of the taxpayers, the convenience of business men and the comfort of the travelling public. In some sections of the country the public roads are a disgrace to any community, and in no section, however remote from civilization, or inaccessible, is any road to be found in a worse condition than that leading from Buckingham Station, on the Canadian Pacific Railway, to the village, a distance of not quite three miles. That this state of things should continue to exist is not to be tolerated by those who are entitled to better treatment, and, for many reasons, it is quite inexcusable. The traffic on this road is increasing year by year, the annual freight carried between the village and the railway station amounts to thousands upon thousands of tons, and, taking into account the fact that the owners of this freight are the mainstay and support of the village and township, it is but reasonable to say that they are entitled to some consideration at the hands of the municipal authorities. The owners and operators of phosphate mines on the Aux Lièvres River will have sent upwards of 13,000 tons of ore this year over the road referred to, and will have circulated not less than \$100,000 in the Aux Lièvres section of the county of which the Township and Village of Buckingham will derive nine-tenths of the benefit. Up to the present time these gentlemen, who are enriching the inhabitants by their enterprise, have been obliged, at their own expense, to keep the public road, from the village to the railway station, in repair for winter traffic—surely the Township Council might do something towards making some permanent improvement to the road for traffic during the summer months. Many of the firms engaged in phosphate mining in the district have expressed their willingness to defray a portion of the expense of carrying out this much needed improvement, and they should certainly be met more than half-way. Mr. J. Kelly is the Mayor of the Township and he will certainly be very lax in the discharge of his duty if he does not bring the matter before the Council and strenuously urge them to authorize the expenditure of a liberal sum of money in macadamizing and thoroughly repairing this piece of road.

LIABLE TO MISLEAD.

Exaggerated reports of the prices paid for mineral lands in the Ottawa district have of late found their way into the columns of the newspapers, and that this is likely to have a prejudicial effect cannot be questioned. It was reported in a local paper, not long since, that a phosphate lot in the Township of Templeton had changed hands, the former owner having received \$60,000 cash for the property—the result of enquiry goes to show that this is quite incorrect. A Toronto newspaper of a recent date refers to the sale of a "mica" mine in the Ottawa Valley for \$75,000. That very good mica has been discovered in this locality cannot be denied, but there exists in the minds of those who ought to know very grave doubts that any such sale as the one referred to has been effected. Such statements as the above have a tendency to do more harm than good, if unreliable, by creating a fictitious value for mineral lands and rendering owners indisposed to sell property at a reasonable price to people willing to purchase and develop mines.

B. B. B.

(BLASTED BIG BLAST.)

A worthy contemporary calls attention to a blast of unprecedented magnitude, thus: "At a recent blast at one of the McLaren Phosphate mines, in F. and Township, one piece was taken out weighing six thousand tons, probably the largest yet taken out in one lump."

Probably so, 6,000 tons of phosphate represents a body of vast dimensions—it has been suggested, that, to accomplish this wonderful phenomenal eruption a combination of circumstances must have favoured Mr. McLaren, such as, an enormous deposit of mineral, unusually powerful explosive employed and a slight defect, in favour of the shipper, in the scale used in weighing the lump.

Answers to Correspondents.

NEW YORK, 6th June, 1883.

Publishers CANADIAN MINING REVIEW, Ottawa.

Dear Sirs,—Will you kindly inform me what is the most direct route to take from New York to the phosphate region of the County of Ottawa? I hope to visit the mines about the end of the present month, and would like to be posted, in a measure, before starting.

C. M. S.

Proceed to Montreal, thence, via Canadian Pacific Railway, to Buckingham. Three steamers leave the latter place at 9 a.m. daily, and run about 20 miles up the Aux Lievres River, stopping at any point and returning same day. This takes in

the Townships of Buckingham, East and West Portland.

For Templeton and Wakefield, Ottawa City is unquestionably the best starting point; and further information, if required, can be obtained at our office.—[Ed.]

PHILADELPHIA, 12th June, 1883.

Publishers CANADIAN MINING REVIEW, Ottawa.

Gentlemen,—I observe, in an article on Canadian Phosphate Mining which appeared in the May edition of the REVIEW, it is stated that "there is likely to be no less than 15,000 tons of high grade ore shipped during the summer of 1883 from the Ottawa district alone." Have you received these figures from reliable source, and do you consider them to be not excessive? G.M.

The figures quoted are to be relied upon. Since the publication of the May edition of the REVIEW they have been verified by personal inspection. See article on Phosphate Mining in this number.—[Ed.]

PERSONALS.

Mr. Thomas Macfarlane, of Montreal, was in Ottawa not long since, and, in discussing the mineral wealth of Canada and the prospects of its development, expressed it as his opinion that mining in the Dominion of Canada promises to develop into enormous proportions. Mr. Macfarlane was at one time Superintendent of the Acton Copper Mines in the Eastern Townships, afterwards he became connected with the smelting works of the Silver Islet Company in Detroit, and subsequently was engaged in the Madoc gold region.

Mr. W. R. T. Pitts, of Philadelphia, Manager in Canada for the American Land and Phosphate Mining Company, was recently in Ottawa and decided to make this city his headquarters. He has secured a residence on Sandy Hill and will occupy it with his family during the present month.

Mr. W. deL. Benedict, M.E., of the firm of Benedict & Cole, New York, has been spending some time in Ottawa and vicinity. He is much interested in the future developments of our mineral resources and considers the prospects bright. Mr. Benedict is a gentleman of some experience in mining, practical and professional, and his opinions and suggestions will doubtless be valuable to those who have been fortunate enough to meet him.

The following gentlemen, prominently associated with the mining industry in the County of Ottawa, have been in the city during the past month. Mr. W. H. Williams, of New York, President Union Phosphate Company; Mr. Wm. McIntosh and Capt. Williams, employed by the U. P. Co., as Superin-

tendents; Mr. Charles Kyte, of Fanwood, N. J., Trustee of the Dominion Phosphate Company; Mr. F. J. Falding and Mr. James C. Weston, of the firm of Van Rensselaer, Falding & Co., of New York, Contractors for operating the mines of the D. P. Co.; Mr. Robert C. Adams, of Montreal; Mr. W. R. T. Pitts, of Philadelphia, Manager for the American Land and Phosphate Company; Mr. Haldane, of Aylmer, and others.

N.B.—Gentlemen interested in mining enterprises, who have occasion to visit Ottawa, are cordially invited to call at the office of the REVIEW.

PARTING WITH THE FAMILY PET.

Some Pathetic Facts Concerning an Amiable and Domesticated Mountain Lion.

The other morning, while the proprietor of the approaching circus and managerie was picking his teeth on the steps of the Russ House, a tall, sunburned, bald-headed man, with pine burs in his clothes and a stick of sassafras in his mouth, approached and said:—

"Be you the wild-animal man, mister?"

The proprietor of the circus admitted that such was the fact.

"Then," proceeded the man from the mountains, "I think I'll get you to make me an offer for a large-sized California lion I've got."

"Good specimen, eh?" asked the circus man.

"Good? Well, I should say so. Measures eleven feet from the tip of his nose to the tip of his tail. Caught him myself when a cub. Just four years old to-morrow."

"Hum—good appetite?"

"Appetite? Great Scott—appetite? Well, I should smile—that's just the point—I call him Jay Gould because he takes everything in. If it wasn't for his appetite and the queer little things it makes him do, I wouldn't part with Gould for a fortune."

"Savage, eh?"

"Well, no: I don't know as I should call Jay savage, exactly—sorter nibblish, though, he may be. He has a kinder habit of gnawing up things, so to speak. In fact, the neighbours—I live up in Bladder's Peak—have gotten to be so fussy and particular of late that I can't so much as unchain J. G. for a little fresh air, without their getting grumpy about it!"

"There's no pleasing some people," said the hippodromer.

"I should say so. Now, for instance, 'bout three months after Jay got to be as big as a boarding-house sofa, I came home one day from a picnic and found he had eaten up Aunt Maria, who had been left at home to mind the house—

leastwise she was nowhere to be found; and as Jay Gould seemed sorter bulgy-like and kept coughing up hair-pins and false-teeth for a day or two, we kinder suspicious the whole thing."

"Maternal aunt?" inquired the showman, thoughtfully.

"Exactly. My wife took it dreadfully at first, and wanted me to shoot Jay right off. But I told her that he had probably suffered a good deal as it was, and that a most likely he'd catch rheumatism and things from the remains, we'd better call it square."

"And did she?"

"Well she kinder got reconciled after a while, especially as Jay seemed fond of playing with the children. One morning soon after that, my wife's mother—whole family lived with me, you see—didn't come down to breakfast. All her false hair was hanging over a chair-back, and Gould crawled out from under the bed, licking his chops, and with his tongue a good deal coated—mother-in-law always taking things for the live complaint—we saw at once it was another visitation of Providence and that the heavy hand of affliction was again upon us."

"Looked that way, didn't it?"

"Well, as you may suppose, the old lady—that's my wife—pranced around a good deal then, and got down the breach-loader right away. But just then arrived a gold medal from the S. P. C. A. Society, awarded on account of my forbearance in the Aunt Maria business, and so she got her calmed down after a while."

"Pacified her, eh?"

"Yes; I managed to arrange a reprieve for Jay somehow. You see, I was always fond of pets, and tender hearted, and all that, you understand. I argued that the poor animal didn't know that he was doing wrong—merciful man is merciful to his beast, etc. That smoothed things over for another month."

"What happened then?"

"Well, one day I sent Johnny, our youngest boy, down to the store for some sugar, and he took Gould along for company. Now, whether it was because Jay was fond of sugar or not, I don't know, but he came home alone, and soon we noticed a peculiar kind of bulge on his ribs about as big as Johnny, and we concluded that the dread archer had marked another Skidmore—my name is Skidmore—for his own. The whole family took on like mad and Mrs. Skid. was about to show the powder-keg under Jay Gould and touch it off herself, when I pointed out that it wouldn't do to desecrate our offspring's tomb that way. So I just had the burial service read over the lion and tied crape around his neck for thirty days. How does that strike you?"

"After that you kept the animal chained?"

"Well, no. The fact is I set out to get a chain several times, but on

ing and another prevented, until
 day last week I actually missed
 old lady herself. I looked
 for a couple of days, when
 of a sudden I sorter inten-
 where she was. I gave
 about half a pound of emetic
 away, but all we could get out
 him was a pair of high-heeled
 shoes and a chest-protector. It was
 late—too late. We put the
 things in a coffin and had
 led behind the hearse to the
 metery. Wanted to have as
 of the corpse present as pos-
 —don't you see? We had the
 all decorated with flowers
 things, as fine as you please.
 folks said it was the touchiest
 that ever took place in them
 holds;” and the bereaved husband
 ed heavily.
 “Don't wonder you want to sell
 beast,” remarks the menagery
 on, after a pause.
 “Well, I sorter do and sorter
 good,” said Mr. Skidmore, abstract-
 way. “There's so many memories
 lived things clustering around J. G.
 seems kinder like parting with
 ene's family burying-lot, as it were.
 ction the other hand, though, now
 at the old lady is gone, I sorter
 ?” as if the old insect had—well,
 , the outlived his usefulness, so to
 speak. So suppose I just have
 l gets box hauled around to your show
 water the performance this afternoon,
 ned, I see if we can't strike a bargain.”
 ward “All right,” said the manager.
 ce I'm going up Salt Lake way after
 l so while, and perhaps I can work
 hile off for big money to some of
 Mormon elders.”
 ange “There's a mint of money in
 You as a family pet,” said the other
 , earnestly, and after striking the
 yocus proprietor for a season dead-
 pod the widower shouldered his
 umbrella and drifted sadly down
 meet.

PHOSPHATE PROPERTY
 For Sale in North Burgess.
 Mining Rights of W $\frac{1}{2}$ of 13, in
 5th range. About 100 tons of
 ethy high grade Phosphate have
 shipped from this property.
 will be sold to an immediate pur-
 ser for \$750. Apply at the office
 the MINING REVIEW.

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FOR SALE
 IN THE TOWNSHIP OF WAKEFIELD.
 Mining Rights on S $\frac{1}{2}$ of Lot No. 16, in
 the 1st Range.
 “ “ on Lot No. 23, in the
 2nd Range.
 “ “ No. 26, in the
 4th Range.
 “ “ No. 20, in the
 5th Range.
 The fee simple of Lots Nos. 22
 23, in the 4th range, (400
 acres). All these lots have been
 fully explored by experts and
 favourably reported on; they
 virgin properties and in the
 rt of the Phosphate Belt. For
 other particulars and price apply
 the office of the MINING REVIEW.

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 tributing points in Canada.

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 selected and have excellent
 shows of
PHOSPHATE.
 The price asked for these lands is
\$5 PER ACRE
 And at this rate parties can purchase lots
 from 100 to 1,000 acres. Specimens
 on view, and all information
 given at

F. FOOKS'
Mineral Agency,
 307 and 309 Wellington St
OTTAWA.

ALSO THE
Phosphate Lot No. 30
 In the 8th range of the Township of
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100 ACRES.
 Price \$1,000. (This is the property of
 Mr. Farley of Hull.)
 Apply to
F. FOOKS.
 (Address as above.)

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 to forward name and address, men-
 tioning the class of work they are
 qualified for, etc., to the **CANADIAN**
MINING REVIEW, Union Chambers,
 14 Metcalfe Street, Ottawa.



LACHINE CANAL.
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed tenders, addressed to the un-
 dersigned, and endorsed "Tender for the
 Formation of Basins near St. Gabriel
 Locks," will be received at this office
 until the arrival of the eastern and west-
 ern mails, on Wednesday, the 6th day of
 June next, for the formation of TWO
 SLIPS or BASINS, on the north side of
 the Lachine Canal, at Montreal.

A plan and specification of the work
 to be done can be seen at this office, and
 at the Lachine Canal Office, Montreal, on
 and after Tuesday, the 22nd day of May
 next, at either of which places printed
 forms of tender can be obtained.

Contractors are requested to bear in
 mind that tenders will not be considered
 unless made strictly in accordance with
 the printed forms.

An accepted bank cheque for the sum
 of \$2,000 must accompany each tender,
 which sum shall be forfeited, if the party
 tendering declines entering into con-
 tract for the works at the rates and on
 the terms stated in the offer submitted.
 The cheque thus sent in will be returned
 to the respective parties whose tenders
 are not accepted.

This Department does not, however,
 bind itself to accept the lowest or any
 tender.

By order,
A. P. BRADLEY,
 Secretary
 Dept. of Railways and Canals,
 Ottawa, 21st April, 1883



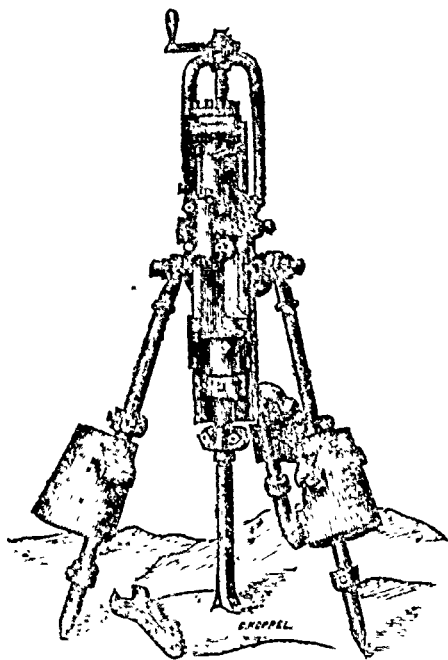
TENDERS FOR TIMBER LIMITS IN THE
N. W. TERRITORIES.

Sealed tenders, addressed to the un-
 dersigned, and marked "Tenders for Tim-
 ber Berths," will be received at this office
 until noon on Monday, the 2nd day of
 July next, for Timber Berths in the
 North-West Territories, situated on the
 Moose Mountain, in the District of
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 with the conditions on which they will
 be leased, may be obtained at this De-
 partment, or at the Crown Timber Office,
 Winnipeg.

LINDSAY RUSSELL,
 Deputy of the Minister of the Interior,
 Department of the Interior,
 Ottawa, 18th April, 1883.

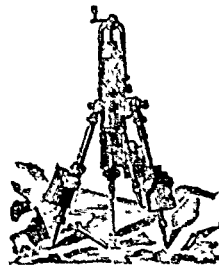
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" " 11, " 8th "			
W $\frac{1}{2}$ of N $\frac{1}{2}$ " 6, " 11th "			
S $\frac{1}{2}$ " 2, " 11th "			
S $\frac{1}{2}$ " 12, " 11th "			
S $\frac{1}{2}$ " 13, " 11th "			
Lot " 1, " 12th "			

For particulars and price apply the office of the MINING REVIEW.