

# MINING NEWS

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### THE MACARTHUR-FORREST CYANIDE PROCESS

Will treat the most rebellious gold-bearing ores of Ontario at a nominal cost, as has been proved by experiments. **The Caseel Gold Extracting Co. Ltd., 108a Hope Street, Glasgow, Control the Canadian Patent Rights** issued as recently as 1895, under their amended specifications, and are anxious to correspond with mine-owners for the introduction of the process. Send samples for treatment, and apply for further particulars to the Company or to the **Canadian Agent**

W. PELLEW HARVEY, F.C.S., - - - Vancouver, B. C.

## Mines - - - -

## Mineral Claims

## Mining Stocks

## FOR SALE BY CLARENCE J. McCUAIG.

Having visited British Columbia, and formed important connections there, I am in a position to offer developed or partially developed mineral claims and working mines at reasonable prices. I work on a commission basis, and am prepared to give purchasers full particulars as to cost, etc. As a rule I can furnish expert reports, maps, etc.

Having closed up the War Eagle deal, the largest and most successful mining transaction ever floated in Canada, I can now offer the following:—

## ROSSLAND CAMP.

**Claim** about 30 acres. Crown Grant advertised for Development tunnel about 27 feet, several surface cuts, indications good. Adjoins valuable properties. **\$10,000**

**Claim** about 30 acres. Fine showing low grade ore. Well situated. About \$500 work done. **\$18,000**

**Two Claims** adjoining on Red Mountain. Surrounded by very valuable properties. Valued at \$65,000 and upwards. Price for immediate sale, **\$15,000**

**Claim** Red Mountain. Very little work done. **\$7,000**

**Developed Property**—Red Mountain. Has one of the largest veins in the Camp. Owners will reserve part interest or sell whole property. **\$65,000**

Also shipping properties at **\$200,000 & \$750,000**

## SLOCAN.

**Partially Developed Claim** with considerable work done, and value proved by adjoining claim on same vein. **\$25,000 cash, or \$35,000 on bond, 10% down.**

Developed property of great promise, **\$100,000**

## NEAR UPPER COLUMBIA LAKE.

**Five Adjoining Claims**—Report of reliable Engineer furnished. Owner wants money for development, and will sell an interest at very low figure. Some one has a golden opportunity here to form a Company, as the name of the engineer is a guarantee of the value of the property.

## GOAT RIVER.

Two miles from Kootenay Lake. A Claim of great promise. Assays 34% copper, \$12.00 gold and \$1.60 silver—\$47.60. Also \$40.00 silver and 12% copper. Shaft down 35 feet. Vein 3½ feet wide. Another shaft down about 12 feet same vein. **\$4,500 cash, or \$7,000 in one year, 10% down.**

## BOUNDARY CREEK.

An interest in a very promising claim, situated adjoining and on same vein as very valuable property. Owners wish some one to help them in forming a Company. Price very low.

## NORTH FORK OF SALMON.

**A Claim** with very good showing, recommended by reliable expert. **\$1,000 cash and \$5,500 in 6 months** will secure half interest with reliable people.

## FORT STEELE.

The Crow's Nest Pass Railway will be built this year and will enhance the value of these properties.

**Developed Property.** \$10,000 expended. Carbonate of Copper 27½ per cent. **10 per cent down.**

**\$35,000.**

**Free Milling Gold Property.** Average \$20.00. Tunnel 140 feet. Ledge 4 feet wide. Time given to examine if deposit made.

**\$72,000.**

**Claim.** About \$400.00 expended. Assays \$15.00.

**Cash 10 per cent, balance 6 months \$6,000.**

**Four Claims.** Copper, Silver and Gold. Large amount of work done. Time given to examine if deposit paid.

**\$60,000.**

**One Claim.** Small amount of development. **\$2,500.**

**Six Claims.** Large amount of development. Assays as high as \$144.00. Working bond given if deposit paid.

**\$110,000.**

## AMERICAN SIDE.

**Free Gold.** Near Baker City, Oregon. Most promising property. Have full report. **\$25,000.**

**Free Gold. Six Claims.** Working mine. Net returns, 8 months, exceed \$20,000, with small crude 3 stamp mill. Large amount of development on one claim. Five other claims show good prospects. **Price \$150,000.** A 20 stamp mill can pay \$20,000 a month on this property. It will bear investigation.

## SHARES.

In all the Standard Mines For Sale.

WAR EAGLE  
CONSOLIDATED,  
FOLEY,  
LE ROI,  
COLUMBIA & KOOTENAY,

JUMBO,  
SLOCAN STAR,  
DEER PARK,  
MONITA,  
ETC.

Also Treasury Shares in several promising properties now being developed, such as the Coxy (owned by Montreal Red Mountain Gold Fields Co.), Stenwinder, owned by Rossland Columbia Gold Mining Co., Iron Colt, etc.

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FEBRUARY 10, 1897.

## MINERALS VS. AGRICULTURE.

Dr. Selwyn was hardly encouraging or complimentary to the mining industries of Canada, in his address at the meeting of the Mining Institute. He claims that Canada is essentially a "pastoral and agricultural country; in these regards she shows a constant increase; in her mining she shows a decrease. This is inevitable."

According to the Statistical Year Book prepared by Mr. George Johnston, whose word in this line is acknowledged as most reliable, the "number of mines in the Dominion more than doubled in the ten years"—that is in the census years of 1887 and 1891. And the annual average production of minerals rose from \$12,583,332 in the biennial period of 1883-8 to \$22,500,000 in 1895. The only mineral of moment that shows any decrease in this period is phosphate, and for this the reason lies entirely outside of Canada. Copper has more than doubled; lead has increased from \$12,229 in 1880-8 to \$749,965 in 1895. Silver, (even with the drop in value), from \$317,932 to \$1,158,633; and many others show great increase.

The table of "exports from Canada" also shows a great increase in produce of the mine, as the total value in 1838 was \$1,276,129 while in 1895 it was \$6,981,550; while the total exports of agricultural products in 1838 were \$12,871,655 against only \$15,719,128 in 1895, a very small increase, as compared with that of the mines. Even adding the animal and agricultural products, which have increased from \$28,590,183 to \$41,280,937, the increase is not nearly so large proportionately as that of the mines.

Taking these figures, it seems hard to understand why Dr. Selwyn should take such a pessimistic view of the outlook of the mining industry. If the exports have increased to five times the amount in 27 years, while the pastoral and agricultural exports have not quite increased by one-half in the same time, it looks very much as if mining were gaining ground in Canada. And it is quite safe to say that the returns of 1896 will show a tremendous increase over those of last year.

## SPLENDID EVIDENCE.

Our esteemed contemporary, *La Presse*, has decided that the mines of Rosslard are a fraud, and that all the brokers who are endeavoring to sell such shares to the public are heartless swindlers. And in a recent issue, as if its own statements on the subject might not absolutely convince the public, it prints a letter from a workingman who left Montreal for Rosslard, expecting to find a fortune waiting for him to pick up. This anonymous correspondent, however, has found so many others as equally wise as himself, that he finds not only no fortune, but no work. Consequently, he decries Rosslard, says it is a fraud; and that every mine—save *Le Roi*—is a humbug.

Such evidence to *La Presse*, is conclusive. A disappointed workingman, who presumably is utterly ignorant of mining, is better able to judge of and report on Rosslard than all the mining engineers, Government experts, shrewd investors and able journalists, that have visited it!

What fools must all the men be who have put money into the mines there; men who have erected smelters for ore that will come to them; railway companies that have built tracks to a place with one mine! What unprincipled men all these brokers must be, and how unreliable is every newspaper in Canada—except *La Presse*! Come to think of it, this is the first time that our heavy investors have ever got so badly taken in—some of our biggest men in Montreal and Toronto!

But we can only admire the courage of *La Presse*! Single-handed it defies the whole evidence of miners, engineers, railway men, Government experts, and states, emphatically, that Rosslard is a myth! And, for evidence, offers the letter of a workingman who did not know enough to keep away from a mountain mining camp in the dead of winter.

When shares in *Le Roi*—the only mine—were selling at 15 cents, *La Presse* should have warned its readers against buying such fraudulent stock. That is only two years ago. Perhaps in another two years—or less—*La Presse* will be quoting as big an advance in Rosslard shares that are today selling at the same price as *Le Roi* once did.

## PROTECTING THE COLLIERIES.

The opinion of employees and employed in the coal mines of Nova Scotia appears to be unanimously in favor of continuing the present duties on coal. The statement of the Hon. R. Drummond, puts the position very strongly, and he makes two exceedingly telling points. The first is that coal, which is so difficult and expensive to obtain, ought not to be classed as "raw material." The second is that the oil producers of Ontario are protected to the extent of 150 per cent. As the Nova Scotia collieries employ directly 6,000 men, any change that would affect them, should be most seriously considered.

## THE MINING INSTITUTE.

The annual meetings of the Canadian Mining Institute which took place in Montreal last week, were of more than usual interest. The awakening of a spirit of enterprise in mining that is evident over the whole Dominion, naturally calls more prominent attention to such meetings and mining men themselves are stimulated by the public interest in their specialty. His Excellency Lord Aberdeen gracefully recognized the national importance of the meetings by being present at the sessions, as well as at the banquet. This is but another evidence of his desire to aid everything that will advance the interests of the Dominion over which he presides, even if it be outside his regular routine and state duties.

The list of papers served to show the varied interests which are included in the Institute and covered many phases of the mining industry in Canada. They were freely discussed and valuable information was often added by members who were specially posted on the subject.

Many regrets were expressed at the unavoidable absence of the President of the Quebec Association, Captain R. C. Adams, who is away in England on business. In selecting his successor, Mr. George E. Drummond, the Association has chosen a gentleman who is personally well able to fill the position and who is well qualified for it by his business interests in mining in the Province.

## A WATER MINE.

A report from British Columbia says that a "water" mine is being operated about 20 miles from Ashcroft, the water being impregnated with copper in sufficient quantities to make the precipitation pay. The mine was accidentally discovered by the loss of an axe, which dropped into the stream and was only recovered next year, when it was found to be covered with pure copper. This, following the nearly fatal poisoning of some men who drank from the stream showed what the water contained in solution. Now, the stream will be worked for its copper.

This may seem a remarkable and almost incredible story, but it is not the first mine of this kind. The man who first suggested utilizing the water flowing from the Anaconda and St. Lawrence mines in Butte, Mont., and who obtained the right of recovering the copper held in solution, netted \$60,000 a year from his discovery. Now the Mining Company works the process and estimates the net revenue from this source as \$15,000 per month.

The fact is that the copper in solution is much more easily recovered than the solid ore contained in rock, besides requiring no expense for mining. So great is the difference in cost that 2 per cent. of copper in water pays better than 20 per cent. of copper in rock.

## ROSSLAND NOTES.

The shaft on the Red Eagle is down 35 feet and the tunnel is in about 40 feet. The former is in rich ore.

The Penobscot Mine on Stony Creek has been sold to a Vancouver syndicate for \$5,000.

A sample from the tunnel on the Columbia-Kootenay at a distance of 400 feet shows \$30 in gold, with a large body of ore.

Assays from No. 2 tunnel on the War Eagle run from \$100 and upwards, one running up to \$190.

Samples from the Victory tunnel assay up to \$4 in gold besides 8 oz. silver and 12½ per cent. copper.

Samples from the drifts in the Deer Park give an average of \$30 per ton.

The Iron Colt and the Colonna have both given orders for machinery to the Ingersoll Rock Drill Co.

The Le Roi has engaged eight cars a day for shipping ore to the smelter and the Josie has ordered two cars daily.

A good strike has been made in the shaft on the Iron slope at a depth of 25 feet, the assay showing \$25.20 in gold,

The vein in the Le Roi continues to improve, assays now bearing \$48 in gold, 2 oz. silver and 10 per cent. of copper.

The St. Paul shows a ledge of splendid white quartz which gave \$16 in gold.

## COL. NORTH'S VIEWS.

The Colonies and India, London, Eng., gives the following opinion of Col. F. W. North the renowned mining expert.

"In August of the present year Mr. North was invited to visit British Columbia, and, going by way of Spokane, United States, he made his headquarters at Rossland, West Kootenay, shortly after the railway line had been extended there. After carefully examining Rossland, and its neighborhood, which, he believes, will be a great mining centre in the future he declares the development of the province to be in a specially forward state and ripe for further railway extension. High-grade ore, of course, pays, but additional tramways and smelters will further at an early date provide a profit even on the lower grade ores. Again, the Slovan district, lying between the Slovan and Kootenay lakes, with its centre at Sandon, will before very long yield marvellous returns in silver, a metal which would pay to produce even at the low price of 1s 6d per ounce. Mr. North's advice, in short, is not to see Naples and die but to go to British Columbia and take a fill of perfect scenery, climate and access to the real original Tom Tiddler's ground of the universe, many parts of which have remained, up to the present, absolutely untouched.

## THE PAYNE'S SHIPMENTS.

George W. Hughes was in Kaslo the other day. He is enthusiastic over the outlook in the Slovan country. He says that the improvement everywhere is most marked. It is not shown in any one property, nor in one locality, but everywhere throughout the Slovan district, where values are being developed by leaps and bounds. The Payne group, which is already a heavy shipper, will send out in the early future fully 50 tons per day.—Nelson Tribune.

## SAVING FINE GOLD.

In the very earliest records of metallurgy we find evidence that the problem of saving fine gold, both from placers and ore, has received a good deal of attention. The arguments that we hear to-day for and against concentration versus amalgamation and fine crushing and sizing are far from new. Perhaps the discussion will never cease.

When the Plattner or chlorination process was introduced, it was supposed that the problem of saving the fine gold which is lost by ordinary mill methods was solved. With good reason men said these fine particles can be dissolved very readily, and then it is easy to recover all the gold from the liquid by precipitation and filtration. But, while it saved a much larger percentage of value than the stamp mills, it did not always result in profit. Now the chlorination method has a formidable rival in the cyanide process.

When one appreciates the extreme fineness of gold as it exists in ore, the problem of saving it grows in magnitude. For illustration, take the ordinary stamp mill ore carrying \$5 a ton. Every ounce of gold is hidden in over 110,000 ounces of quartz. When it has been run through stamps and 70 per cent. of its value saved, every part of gold that is lost is hidden in 390,000 parts of quartz. An ounce of gold can be beaten into gold leaf and cut into 4,000,000 particles, each making a visible "color." Still there is far more gold in ore which can be seen only with a microscope than can be seen with the unaided eye.

The loss in the stamp mill, even though in most cases it is the only profitable method of treating low grade gold-bearing ore, is simply enormous. If each stamp crushes ore worth \$5 per day, and saves 70 per cent., it wastes \$1.50 per day, or in 300 working days \$450. For every hundred stamps there is run into the tailings \$45,000 each 300 working days, which is about the average working year. This has been going on in the United States for forty years, and in the aggregate it reaches a sum which cannot be comprehended. The loss does not all go into the tailings, which can be impounded and saved. Much of it is in such infinitely fine particles that it floats away in the water from which it can be settled only after standing at rest for hours. How to save this fine gold at a profit is the problem over which the metallurgists and mill men are working by day and dreaming by night.—Denver Mining Industry.

## RAILWAY EXTENSION IN B. C.

The Trail Creek and Columbia Railway Company is giving notice of their intention to apply for an act to incorporate the company and to build from its terminus near Trail Creek mines as described in Act 53 59, Victoria, chapter 67, or any point on the Columbia river between the international boundary and the Kootenay river westerly to a point on Kettle river north of the boundary line with power to bond the road to the extent of \$32,000 per mile and to extend the period in which the railway may be commenced and finished.

Other railway legislation sought is by the Columbia & Kootenay Railway Company, which will apply for an act empowering it to extend its railway to Queen's Bay, thence westerly from Robson to a point on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway near Hope.—Rosslander.

## A MUCH-WANTED REGULATION.

Mining men will be glad to know that the following order-in-council is now in effect:

Any person or joint stock company, being the holder of any mining property, who may apply for relief against the forfeiture of his or its interests in such property by reason of his or its omission to obtain a new free miner's certificate on or before the day following the expiration of the lapsed certificate shall upon the production of an affidavit setting forth the circumstances of such omission, and full particulars of the property affected, together with the declaration of the gold commissioner or mining recorder for the division or divisions in which such property is situated to the effect that no records adverse to the applicant's interests therein have been made by him during the time in which the said applicant was not in possession of a free miner's certificate in good standing; and, further, upon the payment to the minister of mines of a fee of five dollars, be entitled to receive the relief sought for; and the minister of mines may thereupon give instructions for the alteration of the date of the expiration of the lapsed certificate, and may also give instructions for such amendment to be made to the records affected as may be considered requisite.

## AT SANDON, B. C.

The Last Chance Mining Company has been organized with a capital of \$500,000. The Company owns seven claims making 175 acres, of which work has been done on the Last Chance to the extent of 600 feet of tunnels. About three cars weekly are being shipped.

The Cinderella has a bond of \$7,000 for a controlling interest.

A Victoria syndicate has bonded the Tiptop, Maggie, Nellie D, and Cody Star for \$7,000.

The tunnel on the Rabbit Paw will be continued to 200 feet.

## AT RAT PORTAGE, ONT.

Leechman of the Regina mine has left for New York. Before leaving he shipped two gold bricks east.

Another location in the Shoal Lake group has been sold to an English Company, the same which owns the Mikado.

A rich strike is reported as having occurred on the third level of the Foley mine.—Port Arthur Journal.

## INCREASED PRODUCTION.

The returns of the Government show a very healthful state of business in mining during the last six months of 1896 as compared with the same period in 1895. The exported production of the mines for the last half year of 1896 was \$5,146,000, as against \$3,763,930 for the same period in 1895, an increase of \$1,382,136, or nearly 37 per cent.

## FREE INFORMATION.

The Anaconda Commercial Club, in order to prevent the issue of fraudulent prospectuses or the sale of bogus mines, has offered to give information gratis to any intending purchasers and investors. This is a move in the right direction.

Assays from the Young Australia on Philip's Arm, Vancouver, ran \$60 in gold, besides 13 oz. silver.

### THE PRESIDENT OF THE MINING ASSOCIATION.

In choosing Mr. G. E. Drummond as president of the General Mining Association of the Province of Quebec and chairman of the Canadian Mining Institute, the members have selected a gentleman well qualified to advance their interests. Mr. Drummond is not only interested largely in mining in this Province, but is recognized as an authority upon the industry in its relation to the political and social economy of the country. The iron

entered business at an early age. When only twenty-one years of age, he established, in conjunction with his present partners, Messrs. Jas. T. McCall and Thomas F. Drummond, the iron and steel importing house of Drummond, McCall and Co. Recognizing the necessity of developing the iron resources and industries of Canada, and having faith in their future success, Mr. Drummond, together with his partners, decided to enter the field of manufacturing. Their first step was to undertake the manufacture of chilled railway car wheels, connecting themselves with Mr. P. H. Griffen, president of the New York

charcoal iron a day, the Canada Iron Furnace Company, Ltd., was formed, and Mr. Drummond elected managing director and treasurer. A new furnace, with all modern accessories, was erected, its capacity being about fifty tons of high-class charcoal iron per day. The product of this furnace, known as Special "C.I.F." Radnor, is now known all over the world, for not only does Mr. Drummond's company obtain a large home trade, but for special purposes they have already been able to introduce their metal in the markets of the United States, Great Britain, and on the Continent of Europe. The establishment of



MR. G. E. DRUMMOND.

industry at Three Rivers—which has incidentally introduced the mineral water business—is sufficient evidence of Mr. Drummond's business ability, and we predict for the association and the institute a most successful year under the newly-elected president. With the cut, taken from a recent photograph, we give a short sketch of Mr. Drummond's career.

George Edward Drummond was born in Ireland thirty-eight years ago, but his family removing to Canada when he was quite young, he was educated in Montreal, and

Car Wheel Works, Buffalo, the recognized leader in that great American industry. At first, the charcoal iron for this work was wholly imported from the States, but following the idea that Canada could supply this raw material as successfully as any country in the world, Mr. Drummond and his partners purchased the historic Radnor Forges property in Champlain County, Que., and resuscitated an industry which had been carried on in this district in a small and intermittent way since the days of Louis Quinze. After experimental work in the old stone furnace (standing at the time the property was secured), which had a capacity of three or four tons of

fore-going industries led, later on, to the founding of the Drummond, McCall Pipe Foundry Co., Ltd., and to-day, the various industries with which Mr. Drummond is connected give employment to from 800 to 1,000 men.

Naturally, although by instinct a Liberal, Mr. Drummond's whole stand is for a fiscal policy in Canada that shall give encouragement to existing industries and tend to build up new ones.

In addition to his positions in the Association and Institute, Mr. G. E. Drummond is president of the Montreal Metal and Hardware Association, which is a branch of the Montreal Board of Trade.

## THIS WEEK'S QUOTATIONS.

FURNISHED BY

CLARENCE J. McCUAIG.

NAMES OF COMPANY.	No. of Shares.	Par Value.	Treasury Shares.	Market Price.	REMARKS.
Trail Creek District.					
Alberta Gold M. Co. ....	1,000,000	1.00	200,000	.15	
Alf. ....	1,000,000	1.00	250,000	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Big Three. ....	3,500,000	1.00	.....	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Bluebird. ....	600,000	1.00	.....	.10	
Butte Gold Copper M. Co.	1,000,000	1.00	250,000	.06	
Caledonia Consolidated ...	500,000	1.00	100,000	.11	
Center Star. ....	500,000	1.00	None	..	
Colonna. ....	500,000	1.00	200,000	.25	
Commander. ....	500,000	1.00	100,000	.21	
Deer Park. ....	1,000,000	1.00	400,000	.23	
Enterprise. ....	1,000,000	1.00	200,000	.20	
Evening Star. ....	1,000,000	1.00	100,000	.16	
Gertrude. ....	500,000	1.00	82,000	.15	
Georgia. ....	1,000,000	1.00	200,000	..	
Great Western. ....	1,000,000	1.00	200,000	.18	
Homestake. ....	1,000,000	1.00	200,000	.17	
Imperial. ....	1,000,000	1.00	250,000	.10	
Iron Horse. ....	1,000,000	1.00	.....	.20	
Iron Colt. ....	1,000,000	1.00	390,000	.20	
Iron Mask. ....	500,000	1.00	None	..	
Josie. ....	700,000	1.00	200,000	.55	
Jumbo. ....	500,000	1.00	None	.65	
Le Roi. ....	500,000	5.00	None	7.50	
Lilly May. ....	1,000,000	1.00	250,000	.15	
Mabel. ....	1,000,000	1.00	200,000	.15	
Monita. ....	750,000	1.00	172,500	.25	
May Flower. ....	1,000,000	1.00	300,000	.17 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Monte Cristo. ....	1,000,000	1.00	300,000	.18	
Montreal Red Mountain. ....	1,000,000	1.00	340,000	.12	
Mugwump. ....	1,000,000	1.00	250,000	.15	
Northern Belle. ....	1,000,000	1.00	.....	.15	
Novelty. ....	1,000,000	1.00	300,000	.12	
O.K. ....	1,000,000	1.00	200,000	.20	
Palo Alto. ....	1,000,000	1.00	.....	.10	
Poolman. ....	500,000	1.00	None	.10	
R. E. Lee. ....	2,000,000	1.00	500,000	.15.	
Red Eagle. ....	1,200,000	1.00	500,000	.10	
Red Mountain View. ....	1,000,000	1.00	.....	.20	
Rossland Columbia. ....	1,000,000	1.00	400,000	.10	
Rossland Red Mountain. ....	1,000,000	1.00	250,000	.26	
Silverine. ....	500,000	1.00	100,000	.12	
St. Elmo. ....	1,000,000	1.00	525,000	.13	
St. Paul. ....	1,000,000	1.00	.....	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Victory—Triumph. ....	1,000,000	1.00	250,000	.15	
Virginia. ....	500,000	1.00	None	.20	
War Eagle Consolidated. ....	2,000,000	1.00	350,000	1.25	
West Le Roi and Josie. ....	500,000	1.00	.....	..	
White Bear. ....	2,000,000	1.00	500,000	.10	
Slocan District.					
Reco. ....	.....	1.00	.....	1.00	
Idler. ....	1,000,000	1.00	300,000	.07 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Noble Five Con. ....	1,200,000	1.00	300,000	.65	
Rambler-Caribou Con. ....	1,000,000	1.00	None	.35	
Santa Marie Silver M. Co.	1,000,000	1.00	300,000	.03 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Slocan Star. ....	500,000	.50	.....	3.00	
St. Keverne. ....	1,000,000	1.00	200,000	.04	
Wonderful Group. ....	1,000,000	1.00	400,000	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Boundary District.					
Old Ironsides. ....	1,000,000	1.00	300,000	.15	
Knob Hill. ....	1,500,000	1.00	400,000	.15	
Camp McKinney.					
Cariboo M. & S. Co. ....	800,000	1.00	.....	.50	
Ainsworth and Nelson Districts.					
Dellie M. and M. Co. ....	750,000	1.00	250,000	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Hall's Mines. ....	300,000	.31	.....	7.50	
Colville Reservation.					
Birton G. M. Co. ....	3,000,000	1.00	800,000	.05	
Fidelity G. and C. Co. ....	1,000,000	1.00	300,000	.10	
Joe Y. Gold M. Co. ....	700,000	1.00	300,000	.03	
Mountain View. ....	1,500,000	1.00	500,000	.06	
Reservation Min. & Mill Co.	1,500,000	1.00	500,000	.10	
Idaho District.					
Oro Fino Placer. ....	500,000	1.00	None	.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Daisy Group. ....	500,000	1.00	None	.10	

## MONITA LOCKS WELL.

It has been known for several days that a rich body had been found in Monita shaft, but those in charge of the mine did not desire to have mention made of the matter until the most thorough tests had been made and the value of the strike determined. They have now authorized the statement that the ore is from three and one-half to four feet wide and that the assays run over \$40 a ton in gold.

One assay made from ore taken from across the full width of the ore chute showed \$41.44. Another made from ore taken in the same way and at a later date showed \$49.51. The entire ledge is six feet wide and all the ledge matter is strongly mineralized, but the claim ore is of the width above mentioned. The shaft is now down 84 feet and the ore found has every appearance of permanency. Every pound now taken out is of shipping quality.

The fact that the Monita is the direct west extension of the War Eagle vein has always been regarded as establishing the value of the property. The surface of the claim is somewhat broken, but it has always been the opinion of mining men that as soon as a respectable depth could be secured the great War Eagle vein would be found. It looks as though this had been done even sooner than expected.

Much interest is being aroused among mining men in the camp by the high assays from the Monita shaft. An assay made by the chemist of the City of Spokane last Monday showed five and one-half ounces of gold and 24 ounces of silver, a total value of \$125 per ton. An assay made yesterday for John R. Cook showed \$85 in gold and silver. Others made previously were \$41 and \$49 in gold. These tests leave no doubt whatever as to the high grade of the Monita ore; indeed, it seems to take rank with the highest grade ore ever found in the camp.—Rossland Miner.

## ROSSLAND ITEMS.

Contracts have been let for a hoist and drill plant for the Iron Colt, and a drill plant for the Colonna.

The Columbia and Kootenay mine is sending ten tons of ore to the Trail smelter each day, by horse power.

In the Monita shaft there is now a fine body of ore at least three and a half feet wide and assaying over \$40 clear across the face. This seems to show that the Monita has the War Eagle vein.

The last assay from the breast of the Victory tunnel returned 44 ounces in silver, 7.4 per cent. copper and \$2 in gold. Several hundred pounds of fine ore was brought in last night and is now being assayed.

The machinery for the Deer Park is expected daily and everything is in readiness for its installation. Average values in the drifts and crosscuts at the 100-foot level are said to run \$30.

The directors of the Elise Company have elected George A. Fraser, president, in succession to Dr. Kibourne, and Edward Baillie, secretary, to succeed James B. Owens.—Mining Review.

A mining property in the Lake of the Woods, K 15, near the Sultan, has just been sold for \$48,000, to a syndicate who will work it as the Ambrose Gold Mining Co.

**ELECTRIC SMELTING.**

When Thomas Edison began experimenting with electricity as a means of extracting iron oxide from rock a shiver ran through the spinal columns of iron mine owners. Then the matter was forgotten and the public heard nothing more about magnetic separators until a few days ago when the news came out that the method was not only perfected, but that by it 5,000 tons of Bessemer steel were being turned out every day at Edison, N. J. Mr. Edison has been developing his new discovery quietly, and now his smelting works and their appurtenant buildings cover many acres among the Jersey mountains. The rock is blasted out of open quarries, 5,000 tons at a time, and carried by enormous electric cranes to rollers which crush the largest boulders as if they were lump sugar. After passing through a series of these rollers the fine rock falls past 700 magnets, which extracts the ore, sending it along to the furnaces almost free from extraneous matter. From the furnace the ore issues in nuggets of Bessemer steel ready for the mills. Western Mining World.

**BIG JUMP IN NICKEL STOCK.**

An extraordinary advance has taken place in the stock of the French Nickel Company within the past few weeks. In December last the stock was quoted at 125 francs a share, and in the first week in January at 165, and the second week at 310. The reason given for this sudden and great advance in the price of the stock is that large contracts for guns are to be given out soon by both France and Germany, and that enormous quantities of nickel-steel will be required for this purpose for several years to come.—Sudbury News.

**BIG STRIKE ON THE FOLEY.**

Crosscut tunnel has reached the Jumbo vein of the Foley at a distance of 104 feet from the shaft, and at a vertical depth of over 150 feet from the surface.

The vein is fully 5 feet wide, and as it has been opened up on the surface for 1,000 feet, it means that every 100 feet in depth will give 30,000 tons or at the net value as determined by surface assays at least \$270,000.

The importance of this cannot be underestimated, and it is expected that an immediate advance in the shares will occur.

**IMPERIAL DEVELOPEMENT CO'Y.—5c.**

This price is good until Feb. 15th, inst. at noon, when stock books will close and when re-opened one week later, price will advance to 10c. per share. Wire order now and remit, you will not have the opportunity again.

**INTERNATIONAL—4c.**

A good low-priced stock. Will advance to 5c. within a very short time.

**IBEX—6c.**

Adjoining Silver Bell and under the same management.

**RED EAGLE—10c.**

Management not anxious to push the sale of stock at this price, as they anticipate a big strike in a few days.

**SILVER BELL—15c.**

A few blocks of 500 shares each, have been bought off the market this week, which we are offering for a short time at 10c. This is a snap.

**WINNIPEG-EUREKA—10c.**

A gilt-edge property. Present price is far below the real value of the property. Will shortly advance. High assays, good management.

Address for any information desired:

**THE SAWYER COMPANY,**  
110 St. Francois Xavier St., Montreal, Can  
Wire orders at our expense and we will hold stock until your remittance arrives.

**A RAILWAY BOOM.**

No fewer than twelve railway charters are being applied for at this winter's session of the British Columbia Legislature. The proposed railways are destined chiefly for the opening up of gold and other mineral regions, and are projected over the northern part of the Province, as well as the southern, and one of them is intended to tap the Upper Yukon valley, where placer mining has been conducted on a considerable scale for several years.—Revelstoke Herald.

**A BIG SLOCAN TRANSACTION.**

It was learned upon good authority that negotiations are now pending for the sale of the Alamo, Cumberland, Slocan mill and tramway and the famous Idaho mine, all in the Slocan district, to an English syndicate at a price approximating \$750,000. The manager of the company, J. D. Farrell, declined to discuss the matter, although not denying the statement. The presence of A. E. Humphreys, W. H. Yawkey, N. D. Moore and his associates in the city at this time gives color to the rumor.

These properties are well known. Since they came into the hands of the present owners the Alamo and Cumberland have earned over \$300,000. The Idaho has already paid in dividends to its owners the sum of \$125,000 and is paying a dividend of \$20,000 monthly, and the fourth dividend of the same amount in four months was declared and paid on the 15th instant.

The recent development in the lower levels has exposed immense bodies of ore assaying between 220 and 300 ounces of silver and 60 per cent. lead. The concentrates will run 200 ounces in silver and 40 per cent. lead. There has been a large amount of development done on the property, and this development is kept in advance of the stopping.

It will be remembered that several phenomenal assays were made from the crude ore a short time ago, one of them running 7,026 ounces of silver per ton.—Spokane Spokesman-Review.

**BAD IN CORNWALL.**

The coming winter in Cornwall, will, it is feared, be a time of severe trial. The depression in the mining districts has reached an acute stage. The price of tin has been gradually dropping for many months past, and it is now lower than it has been for nearly twenty years. Consequently miners are leaving the country in thousands. Since January 1, over 1,000 miners from the districts of Camborne and Redruth alone have emigrated to South Africa and other colonies. In fact, Cornwall is fast losing the best of its brains and muscle. Last year no less than 2,086 Cornishmen left the country for South Africa alone.—Westminster Gazette.

**FREE GOLD AT TRAIL.**

The Rosslander gives an account of the finding of free gold bearing quartz on the Norway claim at Trail, which is owned by the Bruce Gold Mining Co. The vein is from 8 to 30 inches wide, and assays have run from \$62.50 to \$180. This is the first time that free smelting gold has been found in that section of the country.

**AGREE ON PROTECTION.**

It is a very significant fact that Liberals and Conservatives alike before the Tariff Enquiry Commission strongly favored the retention of the duty on coal. All are of the opinion that to do away with this protection would disastrously affect the coal industry.—Colliery News, C.B.

**R. H. AHN**

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4 FULL CLAIMS.

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**J. TOWNSEND.**

For any information in regard  
to these companies, address,

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**SPOKANE, Wash.**

**OUR CIRCULATION**

10th February, 1897.

We certify that we have printed  
**TWO THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED COPIES**  
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THE MINING MEETINGS.

Annual sessions of the Canadian Mining Institute and the Quebec Mining Association.

The meetings of the Canadian Mining Institute and the General Mining Association of the Province of Quebec were held at the Windsor Hotel last week and were largely attended, additional interest being added by the presence of His Excellency, the Governor-General.

Owing to the absence in England of the president of the Quebec Association, Capt. R. C. Adams, the vice-president, Mr. George E. Drummond, presided at the meeting.

The following were elected members:— Prof. John E. Hardman, Montreal; H. E. C. Corry, Toronto; Hon. C. C. Colby,

Stanstead; Lionel H. Shirley, Montreal; W. Barclay Stephens, Montreal; S. J. Simpson, Montreal; J. W. Pyke, Montreal; J. D. Sword, Rossland and Harry Bragg, Montreal.

The membership was reported to be honorary, 20; active, 84; students, 17, total, 121.

The secretary, Mr. B. T. A. Bell, reported that the students' prizes had been won by Messrs. Raoul Green and W. M. Webb.

The report of the treasurer, Mr. A. W. Stevenson, showed a favorable balance and was adopted.

The election of officers resulted as follows:—

President—Mr. George E. Drummond, Montreal.

Vice-President—Messrs. H. A. B. d-

den, Montreal; James King, M. L. A., Quebec; W. A. Allan, Ottawa, and Prof. John E. Hardman, Montreal.

Council—Messrs. John J. Penhale, Milton S. Hersey, S. P. Franchot, George R. Smith, C. H. Carrier, R. T. Hopper, Feodor Boas, H. W. de Courtenay and Dwight Brainerd.

Treasurer—Mr. A. W. Stevenson, re-elected.

Secretary—Mr. B. T. A. Bell, re-elected.

Delegates to the Federated Board—Messrs. John Blue, R. T. Hopper, and John J. Penhale, re-elected.

The newly elected president, in thanking the members for the honor conferred upon him, promised to do his best to make the year a successful one. The present time appeared to be of exceptional interest to the mining industry, and the association had a good opportunity to aid the interests of the industry in the opinion of the public.

It was decided to accept the invitation of Mr. George R. Smith, and hold the summer meeting at Thetford Mines.

Mr. G. E. Drummond, the newly elected president, occupied the chair at the evening session, and expressed pleasure at seeing so many mining students present. He hoped that a mining bureau would soon be established in Montreal where it would be of great use.

Mr. H. Wells, read a paper on Gold District of Hastings County, Ont., Mr. H. N. Thomson, one on "Notes in Asbestos Mining at Shetford," and Mr. W. M. Ogilvie one on "Gold Mining in the Yukon District."

A presentation of an oak cabinet containing silver and china was then made to Mr. A. W. Stevenson, the treasurer.

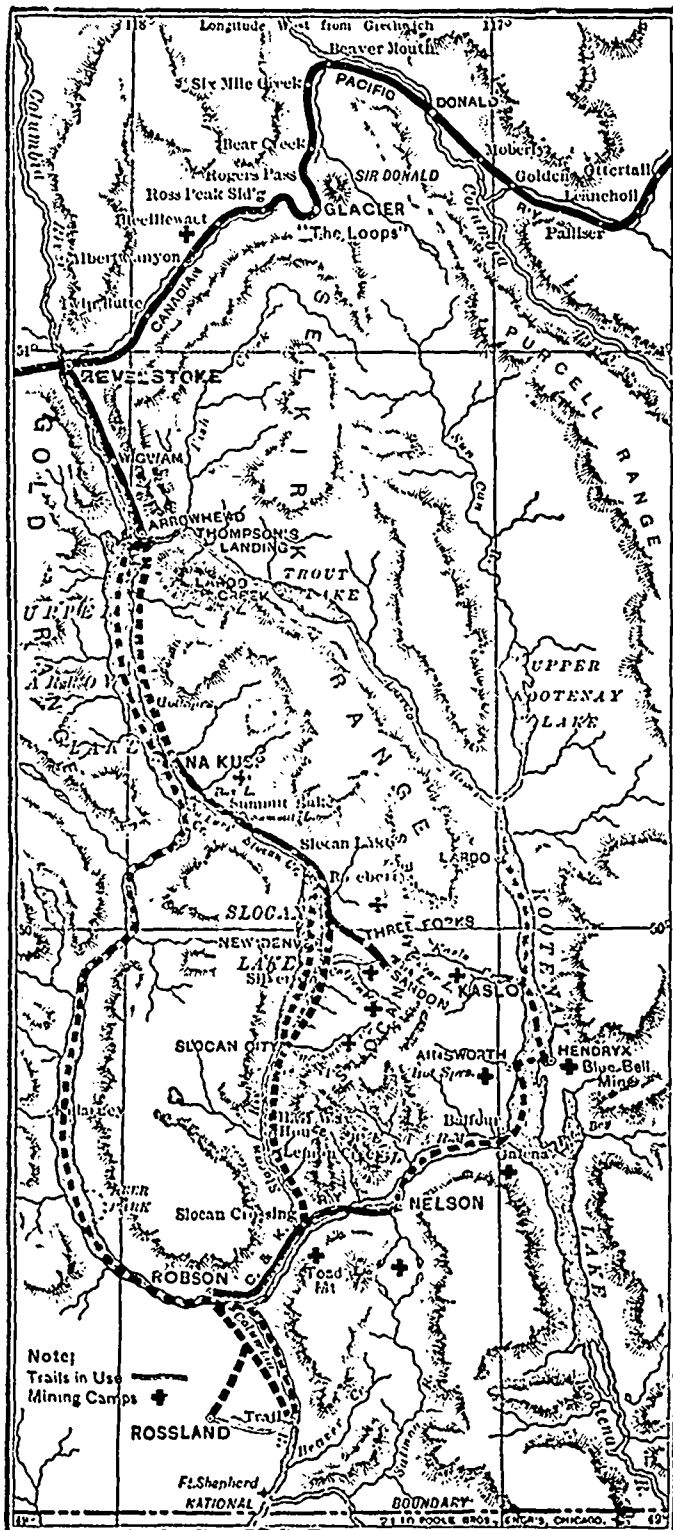
The secretary, Mr. Bell, read the report of the mineral production of Quebec as follows:

- Asbestos, 11,000 tons.
- Gold, \$6,000.
- Chromic Iron, 2,018 tons.
- Copper 30,200 tons.
- Mica, 378,958 tons.
- Feldspar, 560 tons.

After which the President, Mr. G. E. Drummond, read a paper on "The Iron Industries of Canada," which had shown a great improvement over last year. The necessity of a continuance of the policy of protection is shown by the continued increase in the exports of iron and steel from the United States to Great Britain. That Canada could produce iron was proved by the Geological Department, which stated that this metal existed in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Capo Breton, Quebec, Ontario, Manitoba, British Columbia, there being every variety of the metal. Taking up the political position of the iron industry, the speaker showed that while Great Britain built up her enormous iron trade, under protection, she was now, under free trade, importing iron from the States and Germany. Canada was already a large consumer of iron, and could supply her own rapidly increasing demand if iron industries in various provinces were only encouraged by the Government.

On Wednesday, Major Leckie, the retiring president, gave his address, in which he spoke of the great impetus that the mining industry was receiving at the present time, and of the comprehensive character of mining, which really includes

We are indebted to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company for the use of the accompanying map, which gives a general idea of the situation of Rossland and also of the Kootenay district. It must be remembered that there are now two railways running into Rossland, and it will be seen that the C. P. Ry. have a line partially completed which will run from the main line at Revelstoke. The whole Kootenay district is being cut up by railway lines, all bent on securing the traffic from these mining districts.





geology, mineralogy, engineering, chemistry, physics and mechanics. As for gold and silver, the Eastern Provinces will increase their supply and Western Ontario will make a brilliant record, but the Province of British Columbia will show the quickest and most substantial addition to the yield. The University of McGill, thanks to Mr. W. C. McDonald, has an equipment for mining engineering unsurpassed in the world. Montreal was lucky in having such a great advantage.

Mr. J. Bowden, Kingston, Ont., read a paper on "The economics of joint stock mining companies and the laws relating to their incorporation" in which he deprecated the issue of low priced shares and the selling of stock below par. He advocated a uniform law on the subject and the prevention of issuing stocks below par.

In discussing the paper, Mr. W. R. White, Pembroke, Ont., pointed out that many ideas of the writer were unworkable. He believed that dishonesty could, and should be punished in any and every business.

Mr. A. R. Dick, Rossland, B.C., urged the desirability of not making general statements about "wild-cats and fakes," as if every company were a fraud. Such a course would do universal harm to reliable companies, and the mining business generally.

A paper on "The Initial Payments of Bonds and Options" by Mr. H. West, New Denver, B.C., was read by the secretary.

In the evening a paper on "The Responsibilities of the Mining Engineer" was read by Dr. J. B. Porter, McGill University, in which the temptations of the profession were strongly pointed out, as such heavy financial responsibilities rested on them. He spoke decidedly against false statements in prospectuses.

Dr. Goodwin, Kingston, in speaking to the paper moved that a committee be appointed to confer with the Minister of Justice as to the practises in connection with mines and mining companies.

Mr. James F. Lewis, President of the Canadian Rand Drill Company, read a paper on "The Advantages of Compressed Air," and Mr. C. H. Taylor, gave a description of the working of the Hydraulic system of air compression, of which he is the inventor.

His Excellency the Governor-General then paid a brief visit to the meeting, promising to attend the session on the following day and also to be present at the banquet.

Mr. G. R. Nickle, M.E., Sudbury, Ont., gave a paper on "Underground Photography," illustrated by photographs taken by flash light in mines in various localities. At the Thursday afternoon session the meeting was honored with the presence of Lord Aberdeen, who listened to the papers and discussion, taking part occasionally in the conversation.

Mr. John Hardman, read a paper on "Gold Mining in British Columbia." Speaking of the North Star, in East Kootenay, he said that he had never seen better deposits in Colorado. He believed Fort Steele district would prove very remunerative.

Mr. Sword, Rossland, B.C., pointed out that Mr. Hardman had omitted several important districts in British Columbia entirely, and had hardly given sufficient credit to the hard nature of the rock in Rossland as retarding the progress of that camp. The writer's assertion that there would likely be only six paying mines

in Rossland was doubtful, as there was already four, with two that would soon follow.

Mr. Dawson said that the whole province would prove immensely valuable and would prove immensely valuable as developments went on.

Mr. F. S. Andrews read an interesting paper on "The Mining of Low Grade Ores in Nova Scotia," in which he stated that he had worked ore at a cost of only \$1.05 per ton.

Dr. Gilpin, of Halifax, N.S., spoke of the large bodies of low grade ores in the Province, and Mr. Haywood gave some interesting information as to deep mining there.

Mr. E. A. Sjøstedt, Bridgeville, N.S., read a paper on "The Utilization of Mill Refuse and Peat Mosses of the Ottawa," relating the way in which peat and turf are being compressed and used as fuel.

Lord Aberdeen asked for some further information as to cost, etc., remarking that such a manufacture would be of great value in both Scotland and Ireland.

The banquet, held at the Windsor Hotel, was a great success. His Excellency Lord Aberdeen, Hon. W. S. Fielding, Hon. S. Fisher, Hon. P. White, Hon. P. Chapais, were among the invited guests; Major Leckie, President of the Institute, occupying the chair.

The most important statement so far as mining interest are concerned, in the after-dinner speaking, was that of the Hon. T. Chapais, Commissioner of Mining in the Province of Quebec, who said that the Provincial Government had decided to appropriate \$2,500 this year and \$1,400 yearly afterwards for a mining bureau in Montreal.

The last session was held on Friday afternoon, the first business being a request for the earlier distribution of the pamphlets of the Geological Survey, which Dr. George Dawson explained.

A paper on "The Gold Bearing Deposits of the Eastern Townships," by Mr. R. Chalmers, was read by the secretary and discussed at length by Mr. Lockwood.

The unread papers were then taken as read, to be published in the Journal.

Mr. G. E. Drummond was unanimously elected Chairman of the Canadian Mining Institute, and in response promised to do all that was possible to make the year successful and particularly to secure a museum for Montreal. In this connection Mr. Shirley generously offered to hand his collection of minerals over to the museum.

The meeting then adjourned.

#### CANADA OFFICIAL GAZETTE.

The current issue of the Canada Official Gazette contains the following notices of application:

For the renewal of the charter of the Saskatchewan Railway and Mining Co., with the right to build a branch line from Saskatoon via Humboldt, and Shellmouth, Man., to Brandon; and another line from Saskatoon, via Battelord and the Yellowstone Pass, to Burrard Inlet, and a third branch from Saskatoon to Green Lake and via Beaver River Valley to the oil fields of Athabasca.

For the incorporation of a railway to run from Galena to the Forks of the Lardau Creek, with branches to Trout Lake and up the Fish River.

#### INCREASED PRICES.

The attention of our readers is directed to the advertisement of the Sawyer Co., who are handling a variety of mining stocks, many of which have already increased in price. The Winnipeg-Eureka is one of the newest applicants for public support and is organized to develop three claims in the Slovan district. By comparing the advertisement in this issue with what appeared some weeks ago, it will be seen that Mr. Benull Sawyer has been lucky in the stocks for which he acts as agent.

#### OUR EXCHANGES

This week we welcome a new exchange The Mining World, published in Denver, Colorado. It starts out with eight pages of news, reading matter, and should find a place when the need of mining news is so great. We wish it every success.

#### LUCKY LE ROI.

The newly-elected officers of the Le Roi mine are: President, Col. W. W. D. Turner; Vice-President, D. W. Henley; Treasurer, William Ridpath; Secretary, J. M. Armstrong; Board of Managers, George Turner, J. H. Peyton, and L. F. Williams. The two dividends declared last month, makes a total of \$300,000 in dividends paid in 18 months, and it is expected that this month two more dividends will be declared, which will bring the total to \$350,000 in 19 months on a nominal capital of \$500,000. The shareholders who were lucky enough to purchase when the stock was selling for 15 cents must feel pretty well satisfied with their investment.

#### THE PUG MINE.

We are informed that Mr. R. R. Gamew, secretary of the Columbia & Ontario Gold Mining Co., has disposed of over seventy-five thousand shares of the stock of that company, on the Toronto market, and has purchased machinery for the mine.—Mautoulen Guide.

#### BONANZA IN RAINY RIVER DISTRICT.

Since the discovery of gold in splendid paying quantities in the Rainy River district, Western Ontario, particularly the find of Harry Folger and James Hammond, through the aid of an Indian chief, that section is receiving much attention from capitalists. There is an interesting story connected with the Folger-Hammond find, and Henry Folger, of Kingston, Ont., and ex-Governor Flower of New York, are now on their way out there.

Harry Folger is the private secretary of Roswell P. Flower, of Flower and Co., bankers, formerly Governor of the State of New York, and many times millionaire.

Mr. Folger is himself a young man of many prospects financially. He is the son of Henry Folger, of Folger Bros., bankers, Kingston, Ont., who control the big steamship lines of Lake Ontario and the St. Lawrence, and who are interested likewise in railroads and some of the biggest mining enterprises in Canada and the British North-West. Young Mr. Folger is a graduate of the Queen's University of Kingston and of the Columbia College Law School, and a member of the New York Bar.

Mr. Folger was a delegate to the Mone-

garded in Wall Street as a promising young financier. He is also a young man of bone and sinew, and he has had much experience in wood craft, earned by many a long incursion into the wilds of Upper Ontario, where his father's important iron and copper mines are located.

The companion of young Mr. Folger's voyages has invariably been James Hammond, who is known throughout Canada, and particularly in the Great North-west as an intrepid explorer and one of the most skilful and experienced mining prospectors of that region.

Hearing about the great mineral wealth of the district Folger Bros. decided to send Hammond on a prospecting tour, and he was accompanied by Harry Folger, whose object was sport.

The two men, accompanied by a trusted Indian guide, and two half-breeds, left Savanne, a small station on the Canadian Pacific Railroad, about 150 miles west of Fort William, Lake Superior, on the morning of September 1, 1895. There they launched their two canoes, which were provisioned for an eight weeks' trip on the inland lakes and rivers.

While retracing their steps they fell in with an Indian who told Hammond of a great find of gold which had been made by Kabaskong, an old Indian chief, who lived with a remnant of the Ojibwa tribe in the Sawhill Lake region. The Indian offered to guide Hammond to the wigwam of Kabaskong, and thither the party made its way.

Luckily, they found the old Indian in camp, and ready to sell his information for a small sum of money and a canoe-load of provisions and ammunition. He showed them specimens of the ore, which Hammond recognized as of a high grade.

Kabaskong then took Hammond to the south side of Sawhill Lake, where he discovered to him the most promising veins of gold that the prospector in all his experience had seen. A bargain was struck at once, the old Indian released his claims to Mr. Folger and Mr. Hammond and the two men hurried back to Fort William, which they reached about October 6th.

#### WILL NOT SELL.

The Granite Creek Mining Company held a meeting of shareholders yesterday afternoon at the St. Lawrence Hall which was largely attended by interested parties from Ottawa, as well as Montreal. The object of the meeting was to secure the opinion of the shareholders as to the advisability of the company putting a price of \$250,000 on the claims of the Granite Creek Company in British Columbia, at which figure, it is understood there was an offer of purchase. The shareholders however, after a short discussion, decided by a unanimous vote not to consider any offer. The amount of the capitalization of the company is \$150,000, which represents the total investment of the shareholders up to date so that the offer, had it been accepted, would have netted a profit of over 65 per cent to each shareholder on his investment. The fact that the offer was refused says a great deal for the faith the members of the company possess in the future prospects of their property. The Granite Creek is an luvant property worked by the hydraulic process, and not a quartz mine like most of the well-known British Columbia claims.

#### CURBSTONE BROERAGE.

"Well, I am glad there are none of them in Montreal," remarked one of the leading mining brokers of this city when he was asked who were meant by the curbstone brokers and wild-cat schemes, about whom so many caustic things were said a few days ago when the Canadian Mining Institute was in session here. The gentleman in question consented to tell the reporter something about this much discussed class.

In order to introduce the subject, he referred back to the time when there was what is popularly known as a real estate boom on in the city of Toronto. A lot of men went into the real estate business at that time, and went up when the boom went down. Now that boom is once more in the atmosphere, he said, these gentlemen have reappeared in the busy throng. Their real estate experience now comes to their assistance and they suddenly become the owners of land, or rocks, or something of that sort, in the western mining regions. In order to develop this property and see what is in it, it is necessary to procure capital.

What could be more natural than that the public should wish to have a chance to subscribe to a few shares, or in other words to put a little capital into this property, which it is needless to say according to the general promoter is likely to yield almost anything known in the mining kingdom. The next natural step is to give an opportunity to the public to subscribe, and for that purpose the broker waits on the prospective investor at his or her residence, and makes the whole thing so very clear that all doubts must be removed. The consequence is that by going from door to door selling stock in mines that they know not of, these brokers have obtained for themselves the sobriquet of "curbstone brokers." The genuine Montreal broker was very severe in his remarks on the injury such people were doing to the legitimate business. The gentlemen who are at present doing business in Montreal are here in the interests of well-known properties

#### DIVIDEND PAYERS.

A good deal has been said recently about the small number of mines, out of the many which are being exploited, that have paid dividends. In discussing the matter with another broker The Herald reporter was informed that during the past year fifteen mines in British Columbia have paid dividends and the gentlemen giving the information was prepared to back up the assertion that during the present year at least thirty British Columbia mines would be dividend paying.

#### BIG THREE IN LUCK.

Under the heading "Big Three in Luck," the Rosslund Miner of a recent date says: "It would be hard to find a more interesting situation than that now presented in the drift being run from the Southern Belle Snowshoe tunnel. An assay of \$818 was obtained yesterday from the ore now found on the face of the drift. This is the highest assay yet had from the Southern Belle or Snowshoe, or indeed, from any claim on that part of Red Mountain. A pleasing feature is that this assay showed 20 per cent copper. The original tunnel was started very near the line between the Southern Belle and Snowshoe, both claims belonging to

the Big Three company, and was run in a south-westerly direction for 70 or 80 feet. A tunnel was then driven off more to the north-west on a seam found in the rock.

When in about 40 feet from the main tunnel what appeared to be the footwall of a ledge came in and then a series of ore seams, some of them carrying black oxide of copper, were cut for a distance of 25 feet. This seems to be the width of the ledge. A drift was then started on one of the best looking seams, which came in from the south-west, and has now been run 25 feet. It was in the face of this drift where the ore was found which gave the assay above referred to.

The face of the drift is full of streaks of solid and decomposed ore of high copper percentage. It is a very rich showing and shipping ore is now being piled on the dump in considerable quantities.

#### NEW COMPANIES INCORPORATED.

Five mining companies are incorporated by the last issue of the Ontario Gazette. The largest capitalization of these is that of the Gold Hills Exploration and Development Company of Toronto (Ltd.), which has a total capital stock of \$2,000,000 in \$1 shares. The company is composed of Hon. J. D. Edgar, Dr. Oronhyatekha, Dr. F. W. Strange, Mr. John Foy, Mr. W. J. Douglas and Mr. George McMurrich, of Toronto; Mr. J. G. Bowes, of Hamilton, and Mr. J. B. McArthur, Q.C., of Rosslund, and it is authorized to carry on a mining, milling reduction and development business.

Another company is the Leap Year Consolidated Gold Mining Company of London (Ltd.). It has a capital stock of \$1,000,000 in \$1 shares and is composed of Dr. James D. Balfour, Superintendent of the General Hospital, and Messrs. F. J. Hammond, Alexander Gillean, A. Croden, G. H. Belton, A. W. Mayell, A. T. McMahon, Thomas Beattie, E. D. Croden, H. C. Sereaton, Archibald Sereaton, D. C. Ross, J. C. Belton, H. C. McBrude, and C. A. Barnes, all of London; J. D. Meekison, W. M. Dawson, and W. H. Stepler of Strathroy; Charles McGregor of Byron; A. R. McFarlane, of Hamilton, and G. J. Schlief and J. Y. Brown.

Messrs. A. C. Thompson, F. R. James, R. A. Dickson, G. L. Lennox, and J. F. Mitchell of Toronto have been incorporated as the Golden Goblin Mining Company of Ontario (Ltd.). The capital stock is \$500,000 in \$1 shares.

The Hawk Bay Gold Mining Company (Ltd.), has been incorporated with a total capital stock of \$150,000 in \$1 shares. The company is composed of Messrs. J. H. Tilden, H. N. Kittson, H. C. Beckett, F. C. Bruce, and S. C. Newburn, of Hamilton; H. W. Wiley, G. T. Marks and F. S. Wiley, of Port Arthur, and Hugh C. Maclean, of Toronto.

The Toronto & Western Mines Development Company (Ltd.), has a total capital stock of \$20,000 in \$1 shares and is composed of Messrs. Frederick Wyld, John Flett, A. A. Allan, James Carruthers, and J. H. Kerr, of Toronto.

The ore taken from the bottom of the winze being sunk from the level of the No. 2 tunnel of the War Eagle is running very high in gold. An assay made last Friday showed \$100, and it is no uncommon thing for an assay to run over \$100. The average of the ore is the highest ever known in the War Eagle.



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# MONTREAL RED MOUNTAIN GOLD FIELDS COMPANY, LIMITED LIABILITY.

Incorporated in British Columbia, Imperial Act 1862.

Capital Stock \$1,000,000.00. Par Value of shares \$1.00, which are fully paid and non-assessable. Shares set aside for development purposes, 340,000.

The Company owns and is developing the famous "COXEY" mine on the rich Red Mountain at Rossland, B. C.

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## COXEY IN LUCK TOO.

The CoxeY mine, on the west side of Red Mountain, seems to be joining in the general run of good luck prevailing in the camp just at this time. The tunnel started some time ago is now in 135 feet altogether. It was started as a crosscut tunnel, but the ground is so situated that no great depth could be secured in that distance. When the tunnel had been run in 100 feet, a ledge was found and a drift started on it to the northwest. Some good looking quartz and mixed iron ore was found in this drift. A picked sample of the ore ran \$43 in gold, silver and copper, the copper percentage being over 20 per cent.

It was then determined to do more prospecting

with a view of running a tunnel which would have a greater depth. A shaft was started 125 feet north of the face of the drift, and when it had been put down eight feet some very good looking ore running about \$23 was found.

A meeting of the company has been called to determine on future operations. It is probable a new tunnel will be started further down the hill, so that a greater depth on the vein can be secured with the expectation of finding the ore cleaner and in more compact form. This tunnel will be about 450 feet long. The condition of the mine is very promising.—

*Rossland Miner.*

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The first block of 50,000 Treasury shares is being rapidly sold for 12c. per share. Only a limited number is left.

The second 50,000 shares will be sold for not less than 15c. after which no more Treasury shares will be sold until the mine is on a paying basis, unless the company's interests should necessitate it.

Early application should be made.

## CLARENCE J. McCUAIG,

Agents Wanted in every City and Town.

1759 Notre Dame St., MONTREAL.