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THE BULLETIN.

A Journal Devoted to the Mineral Industry of British Columbia.

VOL. I.

ROSSLAND, B. C. SATURDAY, NOV. 24, 1900.

No. 1

F. N. LEMLEUR, *Comptroller, Victoria, B.C.*

SALUTATORY.

The publication of this journal is in response to the imperative demand of the investor and capitalist. The marked advance in the progress of lode mining in the southern interior of British Columbia, is worthy of especial mention. The present indications are that the output of ore in the two districts of Kootenay, east and west, and the separate district of Yale will at the close of the present year amount to HALF A MILLION OF TONS of gold-copper and argentiferous lead ores, the value of which will certainly not be less than TEN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, which the province will contribute to the wealth of the world. The volume which this industry will reach within five years is not easily foretold, but it will certainly be something of which the friends of British Columbia's mining interests may justly feel gratified, if the past be a criterion.

OUR MINERAL INDUSTRY.

There were produced in East Kootenay generally for the four years from 1896 to 1899 inclusive, 5202 tons of ore 3004 ounces of placer (valued at \$60,076), 295,376 ounces of silver valued at \$177,357, and 397 pounds of copper, value \$69; 7,740,285 pounds of lead, value \$280,623. The entire total of the 5202 tons as above, including the placer gold amounted to \$507,885.

In 1897 the value reached its highest mark when it was \$163,796. In 1899 it was \$66,294.

In West Kootenay taking the statistics by the various mining division which comprise this district, for the same period we have Ainsworth

with an output of 11,054 tons of ore valued at \$1,234,902; Nelson, with an outturn of 191,137 tons valued at \$2,908,799 inclusive of 275 ounces of placer valued at \$5500.

Slocan had an outturn of 102,325 tons valued at \$9,494,821.

The production in Trail Creek division Rossland mines was 390,826 tons valued at \$8,950,487.

Revelstoke, Trout Lake and Lardeau for the same period had an output of 2754 tons of ore valued at \$263,240 exclusive of placer.

Next comes Yale which is a separate district and adjoins West Kootenay on the west. Osoyoos mining division of Yale district had an output of 33,952 tons valued at \$871,381. Similkameen mining division shows only an output of one ton of ore, but it produced from its placers 2333 ounces of gold valued at \$48,269, and Yale mining division which is another subdivision of Yale district and includes Kamloops and Ashcroft produced only 533 tons of ore, but it yielded 12,067 ounces of placer gold valued at \$29,719.

The entire total of ore produced from East and West Kootenay and the district of Yale for the four years named amounted to 737,885 tons valued at \$24,177,417.

Retrospectively it may be added to this summary, that East Kootenay's ore during the above named period produced 295,376 ounces of silver valued at \$177,358; 7,740,285 pounds of lead valued at \$280,023, and 397 pounds of copper valued at \$69.

Ainsworth subdivision produced from its ore in the same period 1,328,987 ounces of silver valued at \$808,668; 12,296.703 pounds of lead valued at \$433,632 and 203 pounds of copper valued at \$24.

Nelson's ore contributed 2,769,110 ounces of silver valued at \$1,665,141; 7291 pounds of lead valued at \$261, and 9,017,161 pounds of copper valued at \$739,614.

Slocan added to the world's wealth in addition to its return of gold 10,555,218 ounces of silver valued at \$6,255,659; 92,607,284 pounds of lead valued at \$3,230,884.

Trail Creek division (Rossland mines) added to the wealth of the world in addition to the value of its gold 555,975 ounces of silver valued at \$325,363 and 14,326,121 pounds of copper valued at \$1,786,851.

Yale district (Grand Forks and Kettle River division) produced 3893 ounces of silver valued at \$2241, and Yale subdivision, Ashcroft and Kamloops, produced 16 ounces of silver valued at \$9.

The gold production of these two districts—West Kootenay and Yale (East Kootenay being already given) by subdivisions during the four years ending 1899 amounted to. Ainsworth 91 ounces valued at \$1888; Nelson 22,704 valued at \$2,769.110; Slocan 419 ounces valued at \$8378; Trail Creek 342,618 ounces valued at \$6,919,273; Revelstoke Trout Lake and Lardeau 508 ounces valued at \$10,239; Yale district 42.145 ounces \$850,208 being a total of 408,485 ounces valued at \$10,559,087. Yale 2333 ounces valued at \$46,600, and Yale subdivision (Kamloops and Ashcroft 12,067 ounces valued at \$259,348.

The total of placer gold by districts was East Kootenay 3004 ounces valued at \$60,076; West Kootenay 1383 ounces valued at \$27,667; Yale, Grand Forks and Kettle River, 1002 ounces valued at \$20,032; Yale, subdivision of Ashcroft and Kamloops, 12,967 ounces valued at

\$259,348, being an entire total of placer gold of 18,356 ounces valued at \$373,123. The output of the present year 1900 has not been included in this summary. The figures for the first ten months of the present year are available and an estimate quite conservative in character, places the output for ten months ending October 31, at 347,000 valued at seven and one-half million dollars for East and West Kootenay and Yale districts.

When the mineral production of Cassiar, Cariboo, Lillooet and the coast for 1900 is added to that of the southern interior (Kootenay and Yale) for the same period, the increase in the tonnage may be unimportant, but the increase in the total valuation is found to be material. At present we have not the data to present even an approximate for this year but the investing public can be assured that the figures when presented, will be very gratifying. The placer returns from the outlying districts from time to time seem to justify this anticipation.

Cariboo's contribution to the wealth of the world for the four years from 1895 to 1899 amounted to 74,016 ounces valued at \$475,200.

Cassiar produced 49,237 ounces valued at 984,740. The yield in both cases was from placers.

Lillooet contributed 3212 tons of ore which produced 1678 ounces of gold valued at \$34,418. There were also produced from the placers 6139 ounces of gold valued at \$122,794, making a total valuation of \$157,212 for this district.

The coast and other districts, Nanaimo, Alberni, West Coast of Vancouver Island and Victoria,

produced 16,350 tons of ore yielding 6611 ounces of gold valued at \$136,581; 27,929 ounces of silver valued at \$15,827 and 791,303 pounds of copper valued at \$127,000.

These figures may thus be recapitulated as to value, Cariboo \$475,000, Cassiar \$884,740, Lillooet \$157,212. The Coast and other districts \$279,475, being a total of \$2,617,152. If the tonnage 19,562 tons and value \$2,617,152 be added to that of the Kootenays and Yale, already given, the total for the province will be found to be 757,447 tons of ore valued at \$26,794,569, the value being from all mineral products—and the tonnage being exclusive of placer ounces.

We present in this issue all the statistical information with regard to production which we have been able to obtain in time for the present number. We have endeavored to obtain much interesting information bearing on this phase of our mineral industry, but we could not obtain it in time for publication in this first number of the BULLETIN. We hope to be in a position to do this in the next number of this journal.

Chamber of Mines—A notice of this association will appear in the next number of the BULLETIN.

THE BULLETIN.

Devoted to the Mineral Industry of British Columbia.

PUBLISHED BY COLLIS & CO.,
118 Columbia Avenue, Rossland, B. C.

HORACE F. EVANS, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE.

INCLUDING POSTAGE.

For Canada, United States and Mexico:
For one year.....\$2 00
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**EXAMINATION OF ASSAYERS FOR LICENCE TO PRACTICE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.**

Notice is hereby given that, in accordance with section 12 of "Bureau of Mines act," a special examination for efficiency in the practice of assaying will be held in the City of Nelson on December 3rd, and such following days as may be found necessary.

Details of such examination may be found in the B. C. Gazette—on file in each Government Office.

Intending candidates should make application for such examination 10 days in advance to the Provincial Assayer, Secretary of Board of Examiners, Victoria. Such application to be accompanied with the fee of \$10.

RICHARD McBRIDE,
Minister of Mines.

Department of Mines,
Victoria, B. C., 5th November, 1900.

PUBLISHERS' NOTICE.

After January 1 the BULLETIN will be issued regularly every Saturday. In the meantime it will appear as often as the importance of the mining news it has to communicate justifies.

The BULLETIN is published in response to a demand made by the investor and capitalist and it recognizes the great necessity of giving

full and accurate information respecting the phenomenal growth of the mineral industry of this resourceful province.

The relation of contract to personal freedom is an important economic question which has its advocates and opponents.

Contracts are agreements of economic significance which are enforceable by public authority, and a man cannot make a contract with himself.

In recent years there has been a strong effort on the part of organized labor to pass from individual contract to group control, otherwise known as collective bargaining.

Vested interests are defined by Richard T. Ely as pecuniary interests which are legally required to be such that they cannot be enforced by public action without indemnification. Vested interests generally arise through property and contract. In addition to these there are others which will hereafter be defined.

Workingmen, have often claimed that they have a vested interest in advantages which their acquired skill gives them, and if through industrial changes their skill ceases to be of value they ought to be indemnified. This claim so far has not been allowed.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

B. C. Mining Laws.

(Notice to Correspondents.)

Beginning with the first issue of the BULLETIN will be found extracts from the mining laws of the province. In future numbers of the BULLETIN other extracts will be given and amendments that may be desirable to make will be suggested. A digest of the mining laws of the other provinces will also be given from time to time. Amendments, however, will not be advocated unless they have been sanctioned by matured public opinion. Every change that may be advocated in our mining laws is not necessarily an improvement. Some allowance must be made for the equities of any new provision which may be advocated. It is only by a public discussion of proposed amendments that a satisfactory decision can be arrived at. The columns of this journal are thrown open for discussions of this kind, but our correspondents must be brief, because our space is very limited.

"A free miner may locate a mineral claim measuring 1500 feet square as nearly rectangular as possible marking it by two posts 1 and 2, on the line of the vein not more than 1500 feet apart, or a fractional mineral claim can also be marked out. On No. 1 post of a mineral claim shall be written the names of the locator and the claim, the date, the compass bearing of No. 2 post, and the number of feet (of

the 1500) lying to the right and left respectively of this line; these particulars are to be furnished also to the Mining Recorder. He (the locator) must mark the line by blazing trees or post planting and place a post where he found rock 'in place' and as near as possible to the four corners of the claim. He is entitled to all minerals within the claim. The claim is not to be recorded without an affidavit that mineral has been found in place on the claim, that the legal notes and posts have been put up, that ground is occupied &c. A location made on Sunday or a holiday is not invalid. Where from the nature of the ground the location cannot thus be marked, posts may be set as near as possible and the direction and distance recorded. The free miner shall record his claim with the Mining Recorder within 15 days if his office is within 10 miles with an additional day for every additional 10 miles. A claim recorded by error in the wrong district may be recorded anew in the right district with the original date. If left in the Recorder's absence the applicant is entitled to a record of that date.

"The claim may be held from year to year on a certificate by the gold commissioner or mining recorder that work has been done on it to the value of \$100. Assessment work to be counted in certificates. A free miner or partners having adjoining claims may work them together and may obtain cer-

tificates for all the claims for sufficient work done on one.

"A free miner may, in lieu of work pay \$100 to the mining recorder. Disputes as to title are determined by priority."

Any miner, prospector or other person having any suggestions to make with regard to the above provisions will please state his objections or suggestions to the BULLETIN, but be kind enough to be brief and come to the point at once.

PRODUCTION IN 1900.

Ore 347,000 Tons Valued at \$7,500,000.

The above figures represent the production of gold-copper and argentiferous lead ores for the first ten months of the present year in the districts of East and West Kootenay and Yale. This is a very conservative estimate, and there are good reasons for now believing that the output for the whole of the present year in the same districts will amount to one half a million tons, valued at ten million of dollars. This too is a conservative estimate, and it shows that while our gold-copper ores have declined production has increased very much. That for the year 1900 will amount to 40 per cent of what it was during the four years from 1896 to 1899, while the total valuation for 1900 is about 5-12 of what the total valuation amounted to in the four years already named.

Personal.

Sir Charles Tupper arrived here last night. He will, we are credibly informed, make a personal visit to the Velvet mines on Sophie Mountain where he is largely interested.

Mr. J. B. Hastings has resigned his position as consulting mining engineer of the War Eagle Gold Mining Company. Mr. Ferrier, who has been a member of the War Eagle staff for some time, takes the vacated position. It has not yet been announced what new engagements will be entered into by Mr. Hastings. Mr. Ferrier is a gentleman of the new school of economic mining and a geologist of some experience in this and other portions of the continent.

Royal Canadian Mint.

We have not yet received a copy of Hon. W. S. Fielding's bill which provides for the establishment of a branch of the Royal Mint in the Dominion.

This step accentuates the progress made by the mineral industry of Canada—an industry which already ranks fifth in the list of the world's producers.

Rossland Mines.

Ore shipments—The output of ore from Rossland mines for the 10 months and 24 days ending November 24, amounted to 195,425 tons valued at \$3,126,800 gross. The shipments of ore from Rossland for the whole of 1899 amounted to 172,665 tons valued at \$3,229,086.

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"Five Years in Rossland,"

Being an account of the rise and progress of Trail Creek mines with sketches of life and character in the fastnesses of the Selkirk range of the Sky-dividing Cordilleras. By Alma Wadsworth, edited by Horace F. Evans.

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Rossland, B. C.

1895	1900
\$229,231	\$1,400,000
per month	per month

By way of comparison we give the mineral exports of the province for the six months ending December 31, 1895.

Gold \$603,901, silver \$535,905, lead \$181,922, copper \$53,662, Total \$1,375,390. What then took six months to produce is now accomplished in one-sixth of the time, and the pace is an accelerating one.

According to Professor Sidgwick individualism has a negative and positive pole. The negative consists in the protection of life and property, the positive in the enforcement of contract.

Trail Creek Geology.

It is now generally conceded by competent geologists and mining men who have examined portions of this district that the descriptions given by Mr. Clarence King, Dr. Rossiter W. Raymond and Professor Waldemar Lingren at the trial in the case between the Iron Mask and the Centre Star mining companies before Judge Walkem of the supreme court of British Columbia in May, 1899, are the best that have yet been given of the mineral veins which traverse Red Mountain and the adjoining territory. Too little importance has so far been given to the elucidation of so important a subject.

In presenting extracts of their opinions of the geology of this district no excuse to our readers is necessary as we have always maintained that the economic geologist should precede the advance of the investor and thus safeguard his interests. In this district much has been done in advance of the geologist and expert with results that might have been avoided by the exercise of precaution which after all is necessary to the success of all business enterprises.

Mr. King in his introductory at the special request of the court entered very fully into the whole subject. His large experience, practical as well as theoretical, enabled him to launch into the subject with ease and probably had it not been for the thoughtfulness of the court the public would not have been as well instructed on this subject on that occasion, at least, as it was by Mr. King's ability to make statements of the utmost importance to the investing public.

Referring to the immediate district surrounding Rossland, Mr. King said:

"The district immediately about

Rosslund is as is commonly known a part of a great whole, which whole is the mountain system that borders the Pacific from Cape Horn to the Arctic Sea. It is a system thus covering half the great circle of the globe and has its widest expansion about the latitude of San Francisco where it is 1200 or 1400 miles wide. That mountain system ranks next in physical importance to that of the east and west system which traverses Asia and Europe, but unlike that system it is an empire of mines; and its geology besides having a high abstract interest lies at the basis of the knowledge of mining for this immense area. The quantities comprised in this system of the Cordilleras are great almost beyond belief. They make the superposition of strata amounting to over 120,000 feet in actual measured thickness; they make a history from very near the dawn of geological history—absolutely till today of dynamic action and effect. And this dynamic action has consisted in the upheaval, in the depression, in the crushing and folding together, and in the dislocation of enormous blocks of this great territory. The sedimentary series which I have said amount to over 100,000 feet are derived from the older rocks in their immediate neighborhood.

"So far as we have been able to see, these sediments have never traveled to very great distances.

"Sometimes a series of strata amounting in all to 40,000 feet have been piled up consecutively and continuously and without break but all those series of various episodes of sedimentation were ended in a destructive dynamic period, and they have been uplifted crushed or depressed and then the process of sedimentation has begun under these terms."