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# British Columbia Mining Critic.

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

Vol. I. No. 11.

VANCOUVER, B. C., THURSDAY, JULY 8, 1897.

PRICE 5 CENTS

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## ROSSLAND AND ITS SHIPMENTS.

The seven shipping lines of Rossland are increasing their output and 1,500 tons per week are now the result representing an approximate value of \$50,000. The Centre Star, of which great things are expected and in the development of which much capital, largely British, is being invested has been added to the list of shippers and promises to become a very extensive one when worked with all modern appliances and with the potent aid of electric power variously applied to motors and lighting. The War Eagle continues to work time and make its modest daily output as limited by the Gooderham directorate, whilst the Le Roi mine is beginning to average an output of over 200 tons a day, which its manager hopes with an increase of workers from 165 to 200, to raise shortly to a daily output of over 300 tons and possibly 400 tons. The Le Roi, therefore, sustains the repute of the Rossland camp and still remains, like the famous racer Eclipse, first, the rest—comparatively speaking—nowhere, though a few others, notably the Centre Star, are "coming in." The last dividend of \$25,000 paid by the Le Roi brings the aggregate of its dividends to the goodly sum of \$450,000, and now that the mine is largely increasing its output, the weekly production of Rossland should soon pass the 2,000 tons average limit.

Hence, with the decline of "wild-catting," the departure of superfluous brokers and boomers, Rossland is again on the up grade with good prospects in the early future when rail transport and treatment become better and cheaper, a change well assured by the Crow's Nest extension project of the C.P.R. and by the determination of that railroad to establish branch connections via the Columbia & Western widened to standard gauge and other linked lines. Rossland, therefore, bids fair to become a solid mine city and camp, and as such the abode of a considerably larger population than now, thought it can never hope to become a second Denver. This natural circumstance and surroundings prevent.

Ex-Mayor Grant, of Victoria, has been appointed manager of the Waverley Mines, Limited, one of the Grant-Govva ventures in the Illecillewett region.

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**WILL COPPER PRICES STAND FIRM.**

This question is of growing importance to British Columbia, with its rapidly enlarging copper-gold output. It is reassuring, therefore, to note the following opinion of the *Western Mining World*, given in what appears to be substantial data, by a representative issue of America's greatest copper centre, Butte, Montana:

"The strength of the copper market is not much to be wondered at when one considers all the factors now effective in relation to the industries of copper mining and manufacturing. Recently we predicted that the statistics of the production and exports of copper from the United States for the month of May would surprise even those who made a business of following the market very closely. The production of the metal in the United States in May amounted to 18,805 tons, of which 12,175 tons, or about two-thirds, were exported, leaving only one-third for home consumption. For five months of the current year up to May 31st, the total production has been 88,998 tons, and the exports 52,193 tons, which is in about the same proportion as the figures for the month of May. Compared with previous years and previous months the May totals show substantial increases, being well above the average, both as to production and exportation. Not the least important factor concerning the large exports of the metal to Europe is the fact that the visible supply of copper in Europe during the first half of this month decreased 1,371 tons. This would make the European consumption of copper fully three times as great as that of this country, for the European production has increased slightly also. It is difficult to see where domestic manufacturers would get their supplies of copper from if business was to assume anything like its normal proportions. The large producers are sending larger quantities of copper to market than ever before, yet while only one-third of it is consumed at home, the price of the metal holds strong and there is no pressure to sell. The statistical position of the metal and the prospects for an increase in the demand are such that the belief is warranted that materially higher prices will be in vogue before another six months has passed, notwithstanding the increased production. There is a small probability of the export trade falling off, and there is every probability of the home consumption increasing.

**GOOD FOR COMOX.**

The smelting work at Trail is beginning to be of very solid advantage to the Dunsmuir coke ovens at Comox, on the

**IN EAST KOOTENAY.**

The working of the Sullivan group is stated to show exceedingly well, the shaft being now in 30 feet of galena. The management of the St. Eugene group is equally sanguine. They declare that they have a rich true fissure vein and are at least as promising as that of the North Star mines, which are worked with profit, notwithstanding that the cost of mining, transporting and treating the ore amounts to \$40 a ton, a cost which should be vastly decreased by the coming of the Crow's Nest railroad and extensions with cheap transport, fuel and assuredly also big local smelter developments in their trail.

It is now stated also on the authority of Mr. Brady, of Victoria, late manager of the Thunder Hill Mining Co., Ltd., that the mines of that undertaking on the scene of the first quartz discovery in East Kootenay, made nearly a decade since, will ere long be at work with good results. For this there should be large inducement in the new era that is about to dawn on East Kootenay, for the Thunder Hill people have sunk much money in their mines in rail tracks, a concentrator and other buildings and appliances. The concentration plant is stated itself to represent an outlay of \$45,000.

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The expenditure of \$500 gives a crown grant.	
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**ROUSED TO ACTION.**

The rival effort of the Hogue syndicate would seem to have aroused the earlier projectors of the Rothschild-Evans-Prescott syndicate, also of London, England, on behalf of whom Mr. Symons, Q. C., asserts that there will be begun, hard by Vancouver, in or before September next, the building, at a cost of \$600,000, of a smelter and refinery of 500 tons daily capacity, in respect of which at most but a small bonus will be asked of the City of Vancouver. The site will, he states, be either at Hastings or Seymour creek, North Vancouver, and it is claimed that abundant ores can thither be brought, not only from the coast and island mines but also from the Slocan district by the C P R without breaking bulk. But if the smelter and refinery are to be located at Seymour creek, where the railroad is not, how can breaking bulk be avoided?

**A DOUBTFUL VENTURE.**

The Harris River Gold Recovery Co., Limited, has been registered in London, England, with a capital of £100,000 in £2 shares, with a view to acquire a 20 years' lease of five miles of river gravels on the Fraser, near Harrison, and work the same for gold by dredge. Unfortunately, however, no previous effort of this kind in the rapid, boulder-encumbered Fraser has proved successful, and the venture must, as the English press seem to have declared it already, be regarded as a highly speculative venture, with doubtful prospects of success. There is gold in the river, doubtless, the difficulty is to extract it, either by dredging amongst the sand and gravels or treatment of the sand by pulverization or otherwise.

**A SMELTING CIRCULAR.**

The Hydro Smelting & Refining Company, of Tacoma, has just issued a circular stating that its smelter plant at Lake View, Washington, on the N. P. R. is now completely equipped and prepared to sample and treat all consignments of precious ores at its smelter at a cost of \$4 a ton, the bar bullion being placed in the banks to the credit of the consignor with cost of treatment attached, as may be agreed upon between the consignor and the company.

**OFFERED FOR SALE.**

The end is coming of a once much lauded Similkameen Gold Hydraulic Company, that of the Anglo-American Gold and Platinum Hydraulic Co., Ltd., the four river leases owned by the Company on the South Fork of the Similkameen, being offered for sale by tender by the official liquidator of the Company, Mr. D. C. McGregors, of Vancouver.

# British Columbia Mining Critic.

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## British Columbia Mining Critic.

ISSUED WEEKLY.

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

THURSDAY,..... JULY 8, 1897.

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Managing Editor. 319 Cambie St., Vancouver, B.C., P. O. Box 125.

## THE CASSIAR CENTRAL RAILROAD.

It is understood that the narrow gauge 70-mile line of this company can be built at a cost of less than \$10,000 a mile. Hence, adding the cost of equipment, the capital of the company, which is to be £1,000,000, should leave an ample margin for trading and mine development work in and about the 700,000 acres of mineral land which the Province grants to the undertaking. Although it is deemed unlikely that Cassiar miners in general will very freely avail themselves of the opportunity afforded them by the company's charter of locating at their own cost and risk claims within the company's domain on condition of owning a joint half interest with the company in such claims, that organization with its large reserve of capital should be easily able not only to obtain the services of experienced prospectors on fair terms, but also prove equally able to develop promising claims thus located or otherwise secured. The Hon. Mr. Higgins' statement that the company's charter rights mean practical serfdom for the free miners of Cassiar—who are very few indeed at present—is, of course, "all poppycock," to use a significant Western phrase. The Speaker thinks that his broad assertion

and secure in advance a few stray Kootenay votes for use at the next general election, and being an "old parliamentary hand," is still well aware that nothing better pleases a free and independent Western voter than to assure him that the man who addresses him has an utter detestation of servility of any and every kind. Hence his savage attack on the Cassiar Central Railroad project, which he incidentally admits in his wrath to have large possibilities of profit, and which should certainly, if well and successfully organized, induce the expenditure of a very large amount of British capital in thoroughly testing the precious metal possibilities of a great northern district of the Province which has yet been but roughly surface scratched, as it were, by a small and latterly decreasing company of placer miners. Mr. James Porter, Gold Commissioner for the district, in his official report states that the placer yield of Cassiar in 1896 amounted to the modest sum of \$21,000, but he is distinctly of opinion that, as plenty of quartz is known to exist in the district, something of importance might well be discovered. He also holds that there should be good openings for hydraulic work. Hence there is reason to believe that the company may find good opportunities in Cassiar, aided by ample capital, in the varied directions of railroading, general trading and mining.

It is noteworthy that East Kootenay, now as promising in regard to precious metal opportunities as any district in the Province, only produce in 1895 a value of \$17,575, or less than Cassiar in the precious metals. This East Kootenay production—chiefly placer produced in 1895—however advanced as a result of general mining, backed by capital, modern appliances and skill, to an output of \$154,427 last year, and is likely enough to equal at least treble that value this year, although even 1897 will be for East Kootenay a year of very preliminary work in most districts and most instances. Hence the present modest placer gold yield of Cassiar, a district no longer available for such rudimentary working, is by no means discouraging and simply suggests that there, as in East

ability be found for well capitalised and well worked quartz and hydraulic gold mining undertakings, such as these contemplated by the Casiar Central Co.

### A GROWL FROM THE OTHER SIDE.

It is said that Americans are beginning to fight a little shy of our B. C. mining camps. Thus the *Spokane Chronicle* says: "A number of prominent mining men of this city were this morning discussing the new laws relating to mining in British Columbia. It was the consensus of opinion of the group that it meant the exclusion of nearly every American corporation and mining man doing business in the Kootenay country from this side of the line. General Warren, who was one of the party, remarked that he had five prospecting parties out in the British Columbia country. Two of these he had already notified to return to Spokane, and as soon as he could locate the other three he would also order them to return. Similar action will in all probability be taken by the other Spokane mining men, who say they will not operate in the Kootenay under the provisions of the new law." There is doubtless a good deal of bluff in these statements, which probably, therefore, imply nothing very serious.

Our American friends are welcome to make good profits by our mines in all legitimate ways, but British Columbians will continue to make their own laws, which, though often not so good as they might be, are usually better and invariably better administered than those of the Western States. American investors will always have justice done them in B. C., and being men of "horse sense," are not likely to abandon good opportunities when here secured or attainable. But even were they to cease operating to so large an extent as now in British Columbia, our Province and our mines and mining would yet survive and develop, for there is ample British, Canadian, French and other capital available and ready to enter British Columbia so soon as its owners—who are somewhat conservative at first—feel fully assured, as they soon will be, as to our many and great opportunities. It is but reasonable that foreign mining companies, operating largely in B. C. and often securing also much of our too limited home capital, should be required to have at least a properly equipped business office in the Province.

suffered to remain annexes of Spokane. They have already several, and will have more large, active and prosperous mine organising and trade distributing centres of their own. It is, moreover, but right that organizations, advantaged by British law and order and operating profitably in British territory, should be made conveniently amenable, in need, to British jurisdiction.

This is a leading motive for one recent change in our mining companies' law, and others also are not unreasonable, more especially those which are notably staying the flood of wildcat ventures. American objections to mining law changes in B. C. must be made, to be sustained, on their intrinsic merits, and not based on a desire to carry every advantage across the line.

### MORE MAIL COMPLAINTS.

The Dominion reaps a goodly return from British Columbia excess payments into the national treasury, yet the requirements of the Province are still less than half met and this with reluctant slowness. Last week the *MINING CRITIC* spoke of the need of better mail facilities for Lillooet. And now we have to note that other mine districts of ours are also most inadequately inconvenienced in this respect. Thus the Big Bend mine country of North Kootenay has enjoyed no mail service since March, the people of the district having, in consequence, to travel a distance of 140 miles, even unto Revelstoke, in order to obtain their letters and other mail matter. Meanwhile, in the busy Lardeau country the mail service is a "truly rural" one of a single delivery per week. Thus are easily avoidable hindrances placed in the way of a Provincial development that contributes to Ottawa ever-increasing revenue returns. As the Revelstoke *Herald* puts it, "the lack of an up-to-date mail service is keeping the whole Kootenay country back today." So, too, Lillooet and other important districts, as our contemporary might well have added, "in the interests of a peddling economy, as short-sighted in policy as it is disastrous in results." As things are, much as we boast of confederation, the advantages of our national unity are for us at present sadly lessened by lack of breadth of departmental views at Ottawa.

**CONCENTRATES.**

The first machinery plant has been put in on the Salmon River in the form of a steam drill in the Dundee claim.

In the Ten-Mile Creek in the Stocan district, a facetious miner has named his claim "Colder'n Hell," the claim lying within the snow line.

The services of Mr. Pellew Harvey are much in request just now. He goes very shortly to distant Nova Scotia to report on certain gold claims in that Province.

The latest smelter returns in respect of the ores of the Athabasca mine, Nelson, are stated to give \$76 a ton in silver and gold, much to the satisfaction of the owning company.

A shipment of ore is about to be made from the Alberni Consolidated, where things are stated to be looking much better, as a result of recent changes of development methods.

Mr. D. B. Bogle is reputed to have sold for a sum in the neighborhood of \$150,000 his interest in the Victory-Triumph claim in the Rossland district, English capital is involved.

The present activity on Texada Island recalls the fact that for nearly two decades, that island's mining remained in a state of arrested development. The first claim in Texada was located 18 years ago by Mr. Ezra Cook and called the Silver Plume. That gentleman's son is now interested in several other claims on the Island.

It is stated that a good vein carrying 6 per cent. in copper has been discovered in the Ainsworth camp, which has until recently been regarded chiefly as a low-grade silver-lead region and undergone many vicissitudes of active output and interrupted effort. It is now thought that the fortunes of the camp are likely to be firmly re-established.

It is stated that Patsy Clark, of War Eagle fame, has thrown up the bond on the Iron Cap claim, Kamloops, making a bluff that he intends, in view of the passage of an Allen Bill, to dispose of his B.C. interests. Meanwhile, Mr. Hobbledick, the well-known capitalist, negotiating for the purchase of the Lucky Strike, Kamloops,

Shipments of 29 tons of ore from the Providence mine, Harrison Lake, to Everett, are stated to average \$27.78 a ton, from which freight and smelter charges together make \$13 a ton deduction. Allowing in addition for the cost of working, there would seem to be a satisfactory profit margin on the returns thereon.

The directors state that work in the Ten Mile mines, Yale, is progressing well. A tunnel is now in 310 feet and expected to enter the main lode shortly and

running, is stated to assay \$19.50 a ton and Mr. Pellew Harvey, of Vancouver, who is now making a test for the Company, pronounces the ore a good concentrating one.

It is stated that a Mr. Abraham Kingdon, an Englishman well known in Madagascar gold mining which has largely collapsed as a result of French maladministration and other difficulties, is now en route for B.C., where French bureaucrats, tropical trade fevers and pests and negro inertia will place no obstacles in his way. Mr. Kingdon should easily find B.C. a better field for legitimate work than Madagascar, where the French rulers of the Island place all possible impediments in the way of the working of British owned mines.

**NEW SMELTER OFFER FOR VANCOUVER.**

Mr. A. E. Hogue, who represents the Universal Corporation, Limited, and the Discoverers' Finance Co., Ltd., of London, England, has made the City Council of Vancouver an offer to establish in or immediately adjoining the City, a smelter and refinery with a capacity of 160 tons a day. He asks on behalf of his principals a bonus \$100,000, payable by the City on output at the rate of \$3 a ton and due in instalments of \$7,500 on each bulk of 2,500 tons of ore treated. The general public opinion of the City will certainly endorse the proposal on which the payment is proposed to be adjusted, viz., on actual output, thus securing working and preventing the exploitation of a mere bonus-grabbing project, not intended to result in the establishment of a new metal industry of permanent value to the city and district. But it is certain that the money by-law voters of the City will only— even on the correct principle on which the bonus is asked— support a large cash grant, if and when assured that by the new trade, employment and population, which the industry will bring, a new impetus will be given to Vancouver as a progressive city. The projectors of the smelter should also carefully consider the question of possible damage to property rights and amenity of residence by fumes and gases from the smelter— as even an unfounded scare in respect of these may easily wreck their project, by depriving it of the needed popular support and vote.

Sites available at reasonable cost are not to numerous within the City, where too in some cases, risk of damage by noxious fumes would be greater than elsewhere. The City has, however, power to bonus an industry, although not located within its limits, provided it be situated within a radius of five miles thereof.

[Since the foregoing was written, the City Council has referred back Mr. Hogue's proposal, deeming the bonus

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**CARIBOO'S PROSPECTS.**

Old Cariboo's gold vein rose, as official returns show, from a value of \$282,400 in 1895 to a worth of \$384,050 last year, a fairly satisfactory advance when it is considered that the district's development now depends largely upon hydraulicing, which not only needs the employment of large capital and experience, but also calls for much expenditure of time; toil and patience, not being work that can be rushed. The working season of Cariboo is also of about six months only in the case of the hydraulic mines. Making allowance for these things and noting results already obtained, it would, however, seem that Cariboo should this year easily pass the \$500,000 mark as regards its gold production, although 1897 will still be in the main a year of preliminary development only. The Cariboo Hydraulic's early season clean-up of \$71,400 in gold is very encouraging as regards that venture and should the water supply hold out well, despite the small snow-fall of last winter, it would appear that the yield of that mine's gravels, which was last year \$127,000, should this season reach nearly \$200,000, the first results being so favorable.

The managers of the sister mine, the Horseshoe, which, however, has much gravel that is cemented and more difficult to work, also expect a fair season's yield, the sluices looking well. Their advance calculation is a gross return of \$75,000.

Meanwhile the Miocene Company is drifting into the bed-rock in order to open up old channels, that show promising gold indications. If these are borne out by later results and the method of working proves successful in the case of the Miocene, other like enterprises will follow and the Horseshoe country become the productive centre of work of a very large number of miners.

The Cottonwood Company is also busy at work in Cariboo, employing a large force of men and ample capital in constructing lengthy flumes and other hydraulic appliances, and various other companies are steadily employed in the district, in addition to Chinese and other placer miners, whilst in the neighborhood of Barkerville and elsewhere, work is progressing amongst the gold bearing quartz formations.

Hence Old Cariboo is still very much alive in 1897, and may ere long, as so many of its old timers and new prospectors believe and begin to assert a claim to rivalry in at least gold production with even Western Kootenay. Its present yield is still well ahead of those of Yale and East Kootenay respectively

The BRITISH COLUMBIA MINING CRITIC should be in the hands of all who desire to keep posted on mining matters.

**STOCK QUOTATIONS**

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

COMPANIES	No. OF SHARES	PAR VALUE	PRICE
<b>TRAIL CREEK.</b>			
Alberta.....	1,000,000	\$ 1.00	\$ 0 10
B. C. Good King.....	1,000,000	1 00	10
B. C. Good Fields.....	2,500,000	2 00	11
Beaver.....	750,000	1 00	10
Big Chief.....	1,500,000	1 00	10
Big Three.....	3,500,000	1 00	10
Bluebird.....	500,000	1 00	10
Bruce.....	1,000,000	1 00	10
Butte.....	1,000,000	1 00	02
Caledonian Con.....	500,000	1 00	05 1/2
California.....	2,500,000	1 00	8
C. & C.....	500,000	1 00	7 1/2
Celtic Queen.....	500,000	1 00	7 1/2
Centr. Star.....	500,000	1 00	23
Colonia.....	1,000,000	2 00	23
Commander.....	500,000	1 00	20
Crown Point.....	1,000,000	1 00	50
Deer Park.....	1,000,000	1 00	45
Della Colla.....	1,000,000	1 00	2 1/2
Delaware.....	1,500,000	1 00	12
Eastern Star.....	500,000	1 00	20
Enterprise.....	1,000,000	1 00	20
Eric.....	1,000,000	1 00	04
Evening Star.....	1,000,000	1 00	12
Georgia.....	1,000,000	1 00	10
Gertrude.....	500,000	1 00	10
Golden Drip.....	500,000	1 00	11
Golden Queen.....	1,000,000	1 00	10
Great Western.....	1,000,000	1 00	20
Hattie Brown.....	1,000,000	1 00	10
Helen.....	500,000	1 00	04
High Ore.....	500,000	1 00	01 1/2
Homeslake.....	1,000,000	1 00	7
Idaho.....	500,000	1 00	10
Imperial.....	1,000,000	1 00	05
Independent.....	1,000,000	1 00	06
Iron Horse.....	1,000,000	1 00	15
Iron Mask.....	500,000	1 00	41
L. X. L.....	1,000,000	1 00	10
Josie.....	500,000	1 00	50
Jumbo.....	500,000	1 00	53
Knight-Templar.....	500,000	1 00	04
Kismet-London.....	1,000,000	1 00	10
Le Roi.....	500,000	5 00	7 50
Lily May.....	1,000,000	1 00	14
Mayhew.....	1,000,000	1 00	14
Monarch.....	700,000	1 00	19
Monita.....	750,000	1 00	19
Monte Cristo.....	1,000,000	1 00	12 1/2
Morning Star.....	1,000,000	1 00	07 1/2
Nest Egg.....	500,000	1 00	08
Northern Belle.....	1,000,000	1 00	10
Northern.....	1,000,000	1 00	06 1/2
O. K.....	1,000,000	1 00	20
Palo Alto.....	1,000,000	1 00	05
Phoenix.....	500,000	1 00	12
Poorman.....	500,000	1 00	07 1/2
R. F. Lee.....	2,000,000	1 00	12 1/2
Red Mountain View.....	1,000,000	1 00	10
Red Point.....	1,000,000	1 00	10
Rochester.....	500,000	1 00	10
Rossland Star.....	1,000,000	1 00	15
Rossland, Red Mtn.....	1,000,000	1 00	25
St. Elmo.....	1,000,000	1 00	06 1/2
St. Paul.....	1,000,000	1 00	10
Stirling.....	1,000,000	1 00	05
Silverline.....	500,000	1 00	20
Southern C. & W. C.....	1,000,000	1 00	10
Sultana.....	1,000,000	1 00	10
Trial Mining Co.....	2,000,000	100 00	10
Union.....	1,000,000	1 00	10
Virginia.....	500,000	1 00	11
War Eagle Con.....	2,000,000	1 00	05
West Le Roi.....	500,000	1 00	15
White Bear.....	2,000,000	1 00	10
Young British Am.....	1,000,000	1 00	06

<b>AINSWORTH.</b>			
Delia.....	700,000	1 00	13
Ellen.....	1,000,000	1 00	07 1/2
<b>BOUNDARY</b>			
Old Ironsides.....	1,000,000	1 00	05
<b>CAMP MCKINNEY</b>			
Cariboo.....	800,000	1 00	50
<b>CAMP FAIR VIEW</b>			
Occidental.....	600,000	1 00	5
<b>NELSON.</b>			
Eschequer.....	1,000,000	1 00	10
Hall Mines.....	2,000,000	21 00	6 35
<b>NORTHPORT.</b>			
Red Top.....	1,000,000	\$1 00	10
<b>SLOCAN.</b>			
Athabasca.....	1,000,000	1 00	25
Alamo.....	500,000	1 00	1 00
Bon Diable.....	75,000	1 00	1 00
Bondholder.....	1,000,000	1 00	00
Buffalo.....	150,000	1 00	25
Cumberland.....	500,000	10 00	18
Dardanelles.....	1,000,000	1 00	18
Grey Eagle.....	750,000	1 00	10

COMPANIES.	No. OF SHARES	PAR VALUE	PRICE
Reco.....	1,000,000	1 00	1 50
Slocan Star.....	1,000,000	50	2 35
Sunshine.....	500,000	10 00	08
Washington.....	1,000,000	1 00	27
Wonderful.....	1,000,000	1 00	08
<b>TEXADA ISLAND</b>			
Texada Proprietary.....	1,000,000	\$ 25	\$ 0 25
Van Anda.....	5,000,000	1 00	00
Victoria-Texada.....	500,000	25	00
<b>ALBERNI DIST.</b>			
Alberni Mtn Rose.....	250,000	1 00	00
Alberni Con.....	1,000,000	1 00	20
Mineral Creek.....	500,000	1 00	00
Mineral Hill.....	750,000	1 00	00
Quadra.....	500,000	1 00	00
<b>CARIBOO</b>			
Cariboo Gold Fields.....	2,000,000		
Cariboo Hydraulic.....	300,000		
Columbia & Cariboo.....	1,000,000	1 00	10
Horseshoe Hydraulic.....	200,000		
Horseshoe Gold M. Co.....	1,000,000	10 00	13
Slough Creek.....	500,000	1 00	30
<b>LILLOOET DIST.</b>			
Golden Cache.....	500,000	1 00	15
Lillooet Gold Reef.....	200,000	25	27
Domain Development.....	22,500	1 00	11
Alpha Bell.....	500,000	1 00	30
Cayosh Creek Mines.....	500,000	1 00	30
B. C. Mining Prospectors' Exchange.....	1,000,000		25

Dividends paid to date are as follows:  
Reo, \$40,000; War Eagle, \$187,000; Rambler, \$40,000; Reco, \$150,000; Slocan Star, \$350,000; Cariboo, \$100,000.

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

Payne.....	\$50,000	Goodenough.....	\$50,000
Idaho.....	132,000	Noble Five.....	50,000
Poorman.....	50,000	Northern Belle.....	50,000
Ruth.....	50,000	Antoine.....	50,000
Whitewater.....	40,000	Surprise.....	50,000
Washington.....	20,000	Monitor.....	50,000
Slocan Boy.....	25,000	Last Chance.....	50,000

Telegraphic Address: Code: Red-rock. Moring & Neale

**DAVEY & BOSOMWORTH,**  
Mining Brokers  
GOLD, SILVER AND COPPER CLAIMS BOUGHT AND SOLD.  
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**DOUGALL HOUSE**  
Located in the Centre of the City  
Headquarters for Miners and Loggers  
**BURTON & BLACKSTONE, Proprietors**  
Abbott Street - - Vancouver.

**WORTH NOTING.**  
The New Denver Ledge, speaking of Government road construction in the Cariboo Creek district, has the following to say, which is apt enough:  
"The contracts for the wagon road from Burton City to a point near Mission City, has been let to various contractors. Work will commence this week. A government grant is \$4,000, and claim owners should be well pleased. It is seldom that the government pays money for a road along a creek that is not shipped a carload of ore."

**CLAIM JUMPING CHICANERY.**

Reports come from the Grand Forks district of attempted claim jumping on a large scale, including, it is said, efforts made by a prominent public man, amongst others, as a result of a deliberate conspiracy to get the title of a valuable local mine expire—in which some of the conspirators are interested as members of a well-known company. The idea has been, so it is said, to allow the time for the company's taking out of its \$100 miner's license to lapse and then jump its claims. Like manoeuvres are said to have been planned in the cases of other companies. The statute law on the subject appears to be somewhat vague, but if the legislation allows a company's claim to be "jumped" at short notice by reason of brief delay in taking out the new \$100 license, the MINING CRITIC is bound to say that the circumstance amounts to a disgraceful scandal, which the Provincial Government should, at any and all costs, end by the promptest preventive action.

It would be quite right to secure payment of the \$100 license fee by making it, in the case of delay, a first charge on the company's property with high interest, and to suffer non-payment after due official notice and a fair time of redemption given, to entail forfeiture of mine property rights, but, beyond this, no such legislation should go. Indeed, the MINING CRITIC hesitates to believe that the alleged Grand Forks claim jumping manoeuvres can find shelter under the Province's mine company code. Nor can the MINING CRITIC believe, in the absence of more than a brief sensational despatch, that any prominent local man in office can, as alleged, have become a claim jumper, conspirator. Such action would in Eastern Canada and the "Old Country" ensure a prompt exclusion of the disgraced offender from public life and this rightly. But as already said, the MINING CRITIC will not believe, until absolute proof is to hand, that what is alleged has happened and this under the shelter of the law.

**A BIG UNDERTAKING.**

The works of the West Kootenay Power & Light Co., Ltd., at Middle Falls, beyond Robson, are in active progress towards completion as a result of a large outlay of British capital that will ultimately run into several hundred thousand dollars. The primary object of the undertaking is to supply the Centre Star mine at Rossland with electric power and light and thus aid the hoped for conversion of that mine into a second Le Roi. But the Power & Light Co., expects also to supply many other mines about Trail Creek with light and power, so, too, certain districts with public electric lighting, as the directorate of the Company expects ultimately

**A GOODLY YIELD.**

It is stated that 170 companies' operating in the Trail Creek district have taken out the requisite miners' licenses at \$100 each and five others being capitalised low at the reduced rate of \$50. Thus the Trail Creek district has under this levy contributed no less than \$17,250 towards the Provincial Treasury. There should be some good return for this in road and other improvement work in the extra-municipal area of the Trail Creek district.

**A GOOD RESULT OF LEGISLATION**

Whilst some Americans interested in B.C. mines are indulging, as noted in our editorial columns in "blue ruin" talk, as to the results on their investments of the recent changes in the Province's mine company laws, Mr. Harry White, of Rossland, once the well-known Mayor of Seattle, and now manager of the Fourteen Gold Mining Consolidated Company, operating in the Trail Creek district, practically admits that the change, which he, nevertheless, slightly deprecates, will do good. He states that the change of law will result in a consolidation of small companies and company interests, similar to that effected by his own company, when there will be not only economy of office management, but in road building, survey and development work, which can be done on the best showings found within an enlarged area.

**GOOD NEWS FOR NELSON.**

The best of news has within the last few days reached Nelson, now certain, without booming, to become a very solid mine town and centre of West Kootenay, and in all probability the chief distributing centre of a wide adjoining region. The C.P.R. will make the City in connection with the Crow's Nest extension—for long and more easterly sections of which construction tenders are now being called—its divisional point for West Kootenay. This means the conversion of Nelson into a very important railroad centre and implies also the local employment of large numbers of skilled engineering industrialists. Then the Hall Mines are now making a steady output of 200 tons of ore per diem, whilst the attached smelter and refinery are doing excellent work and in particular producing high grade blister copper, which is sent for final treatment to Swansea. Naturally, under these circumstances, there was great enthusiasm displayed the other day over the first trainload of six cars containing 150 tons of copper, which went off by the C.P.R. in cars, labelled large, that all the world might see the record, "The first copper shipped from British Columbia."

If you wish to secure the most reliable.

**IN THE FAR NORTH-EAST.**

A big party of mine workers, who recently took out 55 free-miners' certificates at Barkersville, is now busy at work along the banks of the Fludlay River near its junction with the Peace River, where in the early sixties there were good placer workings. The party means business on a large scale in this region, more than 600 miles north of Ashcroft, having, it is stated, staked out 80 miles of river front. The area of British Columbia's precious metal fields continues to extend northwards.

**IN THE SLOCAN.**

This country continues to make a big and increasing record of output of high grade galena and other ores. Amongst the larger producers the Ruth and Payne mines keep well in the front rank, the Ruth making an output of 35 tons a day of high grade galena and the Payne one of 40 tons.

**STEADILY GROWING.**

The year's shipments of West Kootenay ores and matte now amount to well over \$3,800,000, and are now certain within the next two months to show big further advances.

**PROSPECTOR'S OUTFIT.**

- |                    |                                |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| Compass            | Horn for panning               |
| Magnifying glass   | 22 calibre rifle               |
| Map of country     | 25 pound flour                 |
| Note book & pencil | 1 pound tea                    |
| Pair of blankets   | 5 pounds bacon                 |
| Small tent         | Frying pan                     |
| Small axe          | Cup, small tin pail            |
| Poll pick          | Hunting knife                  |
|                    | Matches, salt, soap and towel. |

**MINING TERMS.**

- Adit—A tunnel from daylight along a vein.
- Apex—The edge of a vein nearest the surface.
- Argentiferous—Containing silver.
- Assay—To test ores by chemical or blow pipe examination.
- Auriferous—Containing gold.
- Bed rock—Solid rock underlying surface formation.
- Bullion—Uncoined gold and silver.
- Capping—The country rock by which a vein is pinched at the surface.
- Carbonates—Decomposed ore or ore containing large proportions of carbonate of lead or silver.
- Chlorides—Ores containing chlorides of silver.
- Chute—A shaft or an inclined trough, used for "shooting" ore down by gravity.
- Contact vein—A vein lying between two dissimilar rock masses or strata.
- Country rock—General rock masses in which veins are found.



# Kekionga Mining & Development Co.

(LIMITED.)

Incorporated Under the Laws of British Columbia.

**CAPITAL, \$1,000,000.00**

Divided into One Million Non-Assessable Shares of a Par Value of \$1.00.

## TREASURY:

Four Hundred Thousand Shares have been placed in the Treasury to be used in the Development of the Properties.

### OFFICERS AND TRUSTEES.

F. W. COWAN,	President and General Manager,	Trail, B.C.
E. A. K. HACKETT,	Vice-President,	Fort Wayne, Ind.
C. D. WILT,	Secretary-Treasurer,	Trail, B. C.
F. M. McLEOD,	Solicitor,	Rossland, B. C.
GEO. W. RICHARDSON,		Rossland, B. C.
GEO. TIGHE,		Trail, B. C.
H. W. TREAT,		Chicago, Ill.

### AUDITOR:

FRANK HUNT,	Rossland, B. C.
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### BANKERS:

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,	Trail, B. C.
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### CONSULTING ENGINEER.

J. W. HAMILTON, M. E., of	Butte, Montana
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### OFFICES:

COWAN, TIGHE & WILT,	Trail, B. B.
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## EVERGREEN MINE.

### SALMON RIVER DISTRICT.

In accordance with your request I have inspected the Evergreen Mineral Claim, and herewith I hand my report:

"The country rock is chiefly diorite and granite at different places on the surface. Prospecting holes have been sunk showing a remarkably strong body of mineral bearing quartz within two permanent walls, the quartz body being 20 feet in width where it is cut by four feet of intrusive porphyry, then occurs another 15 feet of mineralized quartz. The vein is plainly traceable the full length of the claim a distance of 1500 feet. The quartz on the surface is a decomposed rose color. In some places native gold is plainly seen. On trying it with a pan I found considerable free gold, it also showed quite rich in sulphurets but as depth is attained the gold is found in a pyritic form, increasing in value very rapidly, assaying from \$17.00 to \$220. One assay running as high as \$380.00, but this was taken from a place showing a thoroughly decomposed mass and was more or less concentrated. The course of the vein is northeast by southwest and from the work at present done appears nearly vertical. I believe this to be a true fissure vein, cutting as it does, the formation at an angle of 15 degrees and would recommend that a shaft be sunk on the foot wall for a distance of 300 feet and the ledge cross-cut at each 100 feet in depth when enormous quantities of good paying ore will be opened up which, with the facilities for shipping, will make this property a good dividend-payer. I find plenty of good timber and water in abundance for mining purposes, with the close proximity of the great water power of the Kootenay falls, making this a desirable place for the erection of large smelting works. In conclusion, I am glad to state that during my experience in mining, I have met with few properties that show such strong indications of a brilliant future."

J. W. HAMILTON, M. E.

FRANK S. TAGGART,

OFFICIAL BROKER,

H. C. Ludorf. . . . .

M. De Keyser Verblest. . . . .

# De Keyser's Placer Amalgamator Manufacturing Company

OFFICE: 2417 Cordova Street,

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Full Particulars sent on