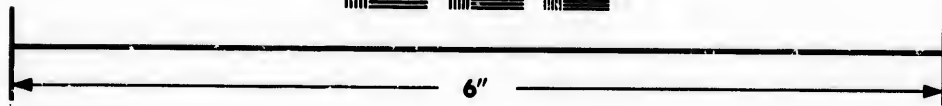
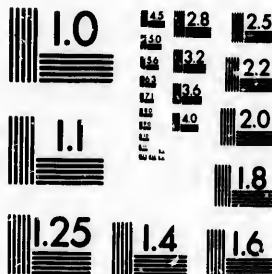


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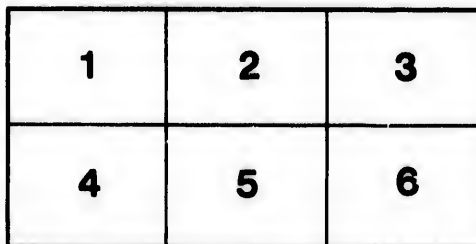
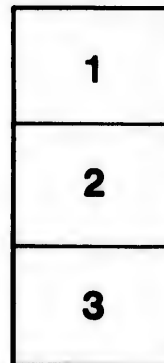
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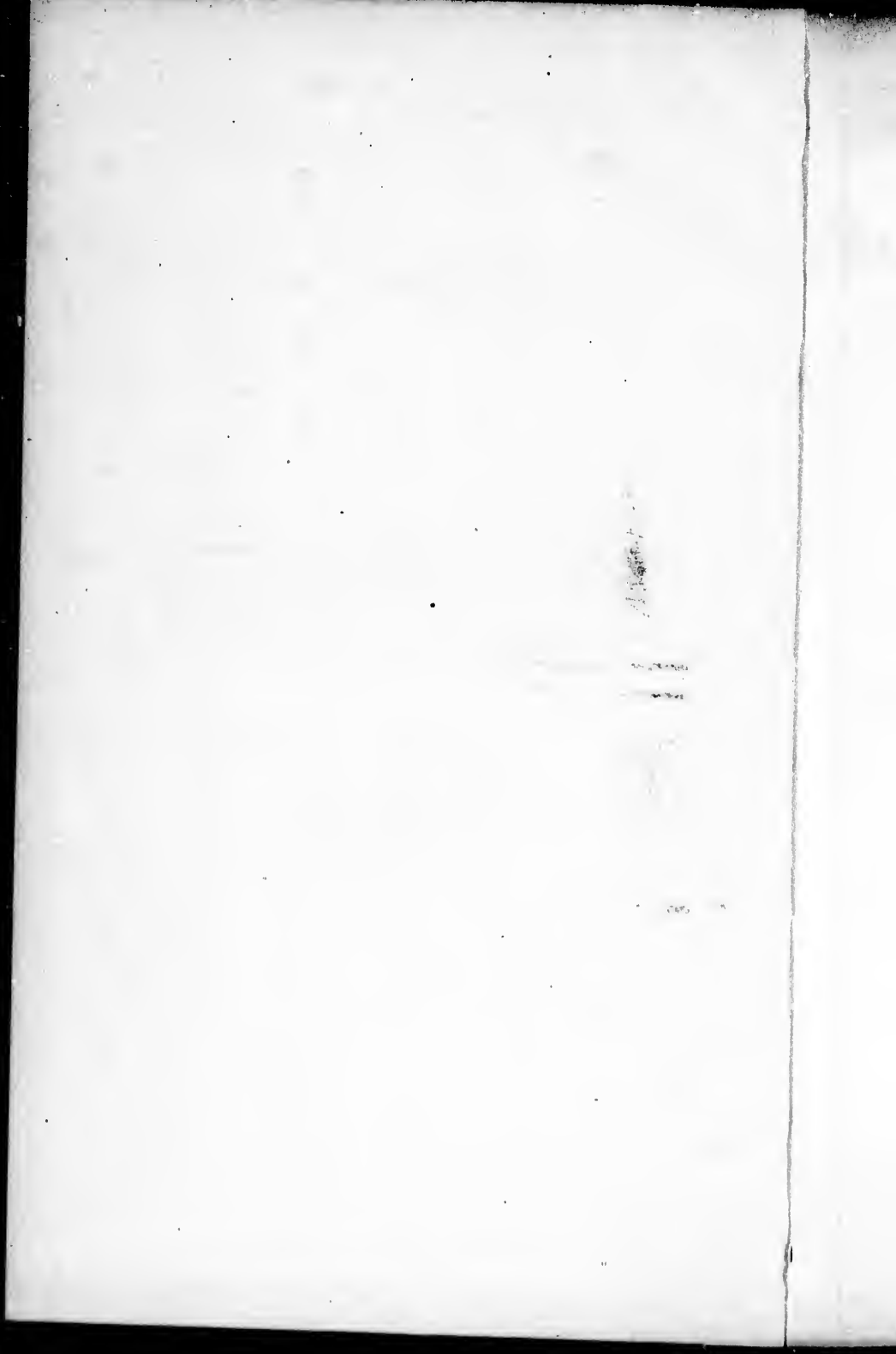
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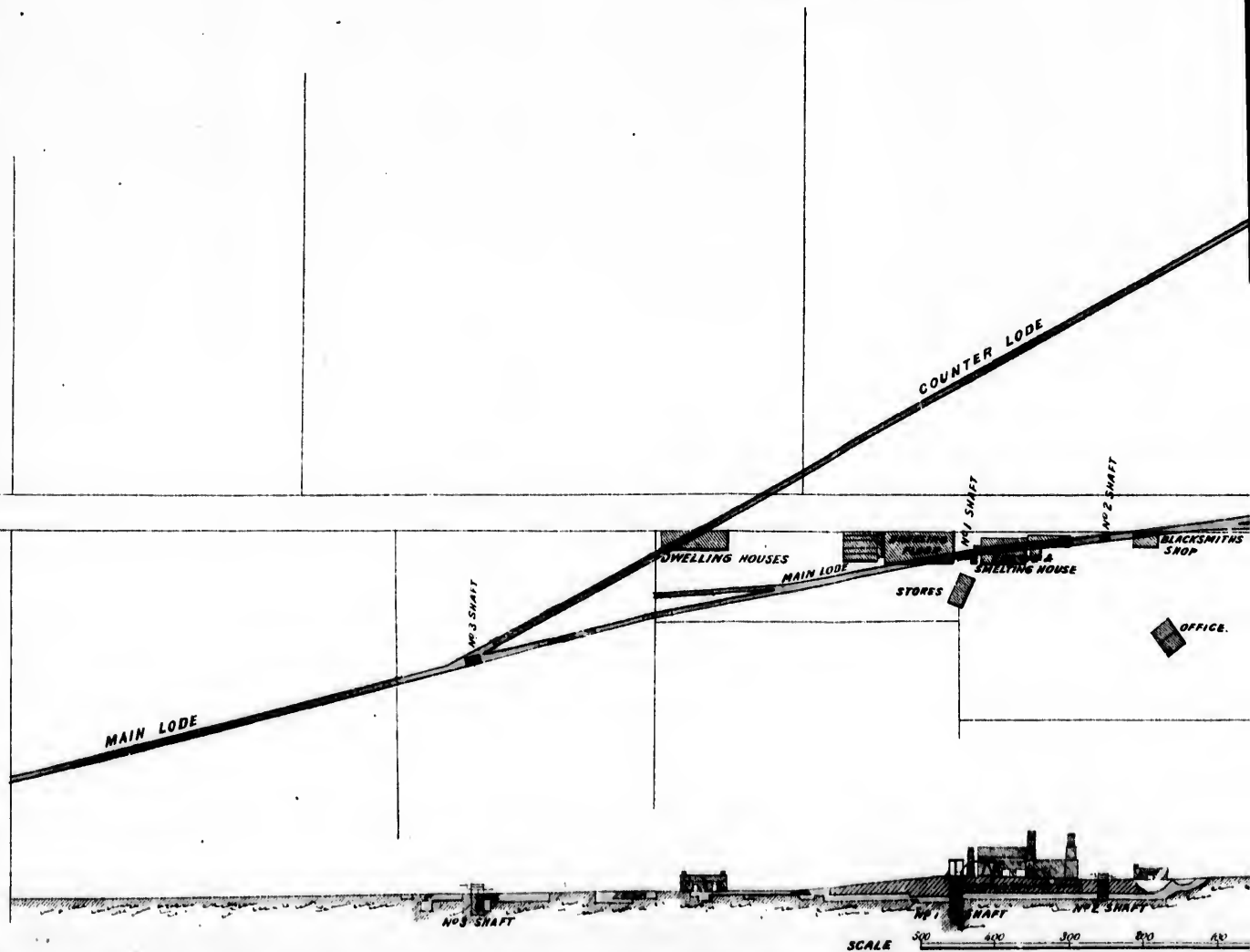
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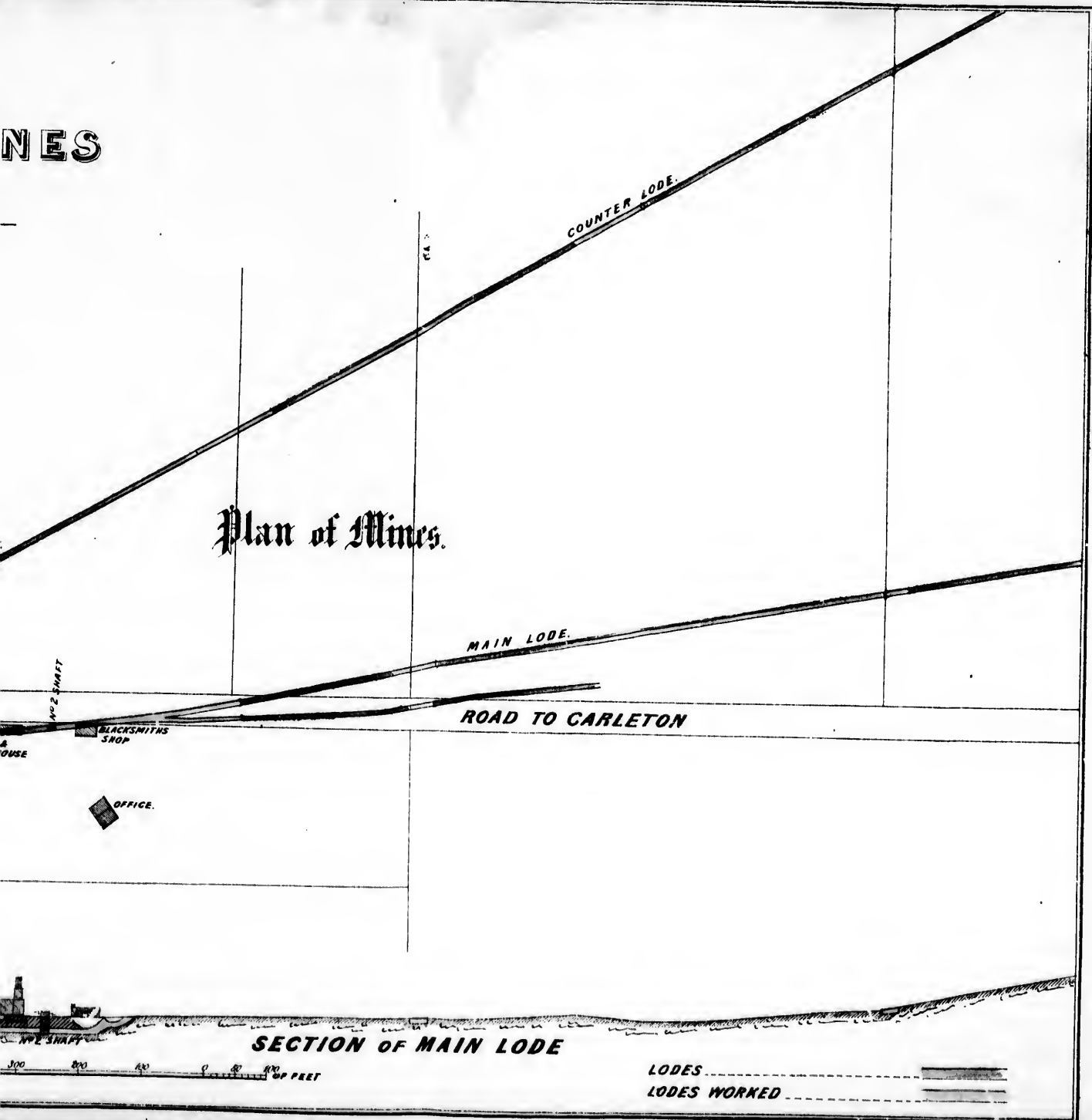


RAMSAY LEAD MINES CANADA WEST.



MINES

Plan of Mines.



COUNTER LODE.

MAIN LODE.

ROAD TO CARLETON

NO. 2 SHAFT

BLACKSMITHS SHOP

OFFICE.

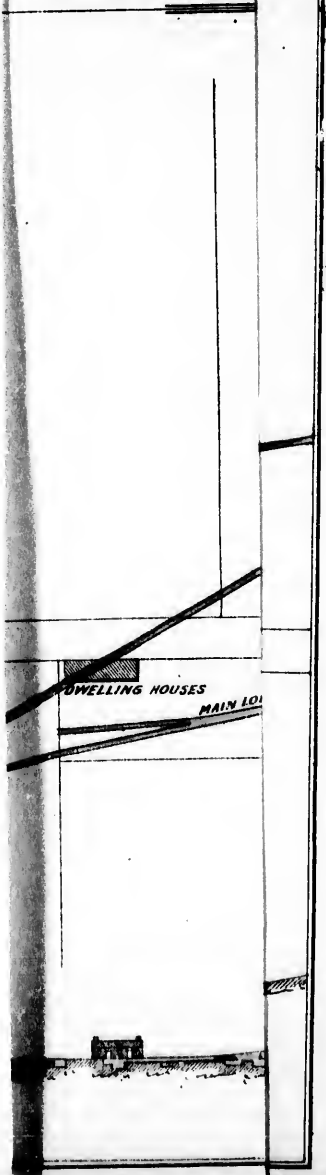
SECTION OF MAIN LODE

LODES WORKED

LODES WORKED

1000 800 600 400 200 0 FEET

SAY LEA
CANADA



REPORTS

UPON THE PROPERTY OF THE

Ramsay Lead Mining and Smelting Co.

BY

JOHN H. BLAKE, ESQ., OF BOSTON,

AND

WILLIAM PLUMMER, ESQ., OF CANADA.

TOGETHER WITH

Extract from the Report of Sir William E. Logan,

CHIEF OF THE GOVERNMENT SURVEY OF THE CANADAS.

ALSO,

The Charter and By-Laws of the Company,

WITH A LIST OF ITS OFFICERS.



BOSTON:

PRESS OF GEC. C. RAND & AVERY, No. 3 CORNHILL.

1863.

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JOSEPH H. CHADWICK,
Of Boston.

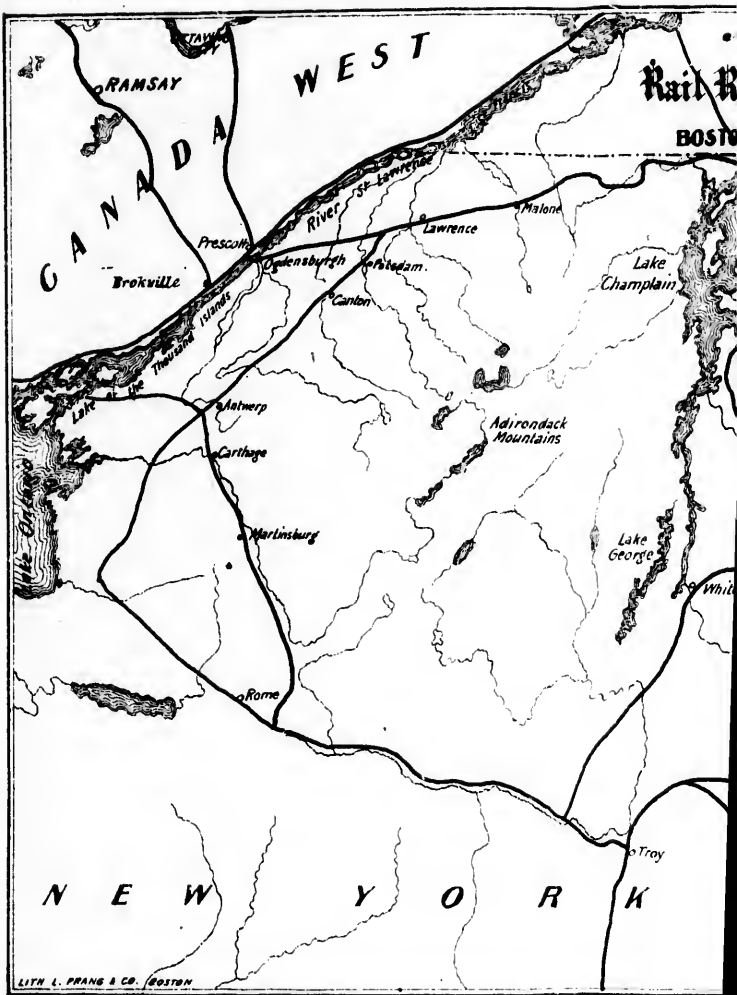
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JAMES FOLEY,
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TREASURER AND SECRETARY,
CARLOS PEIRCE,
Of Boston.

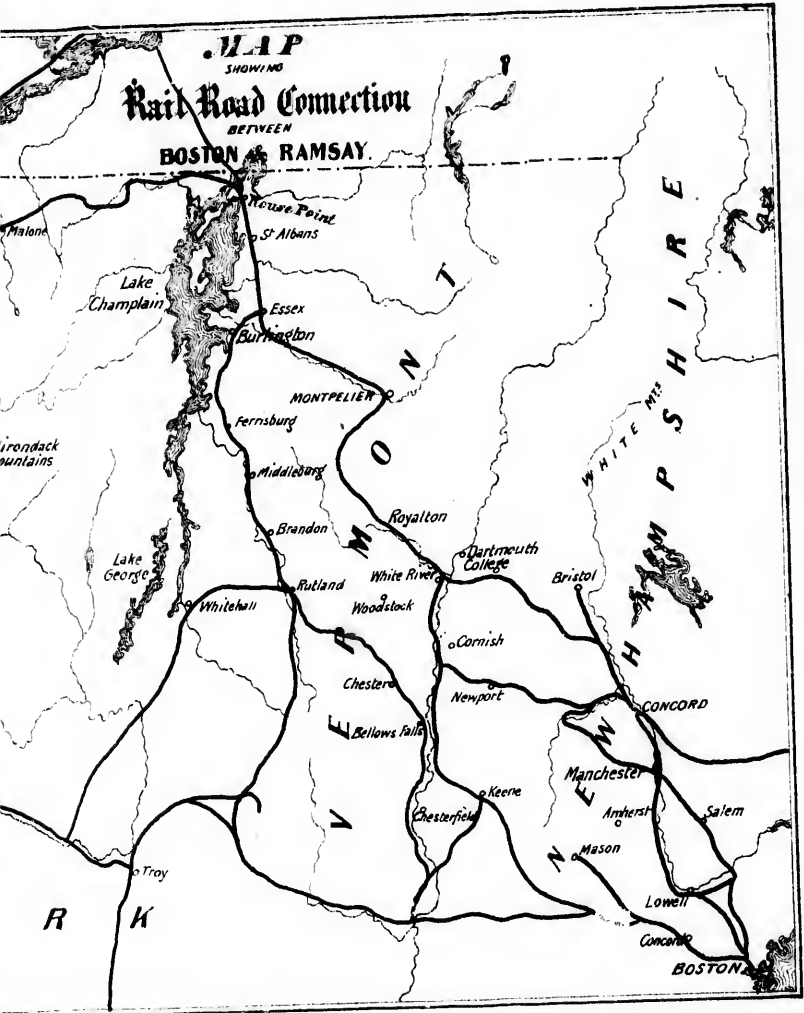
ASSISTANT SECRETARY,
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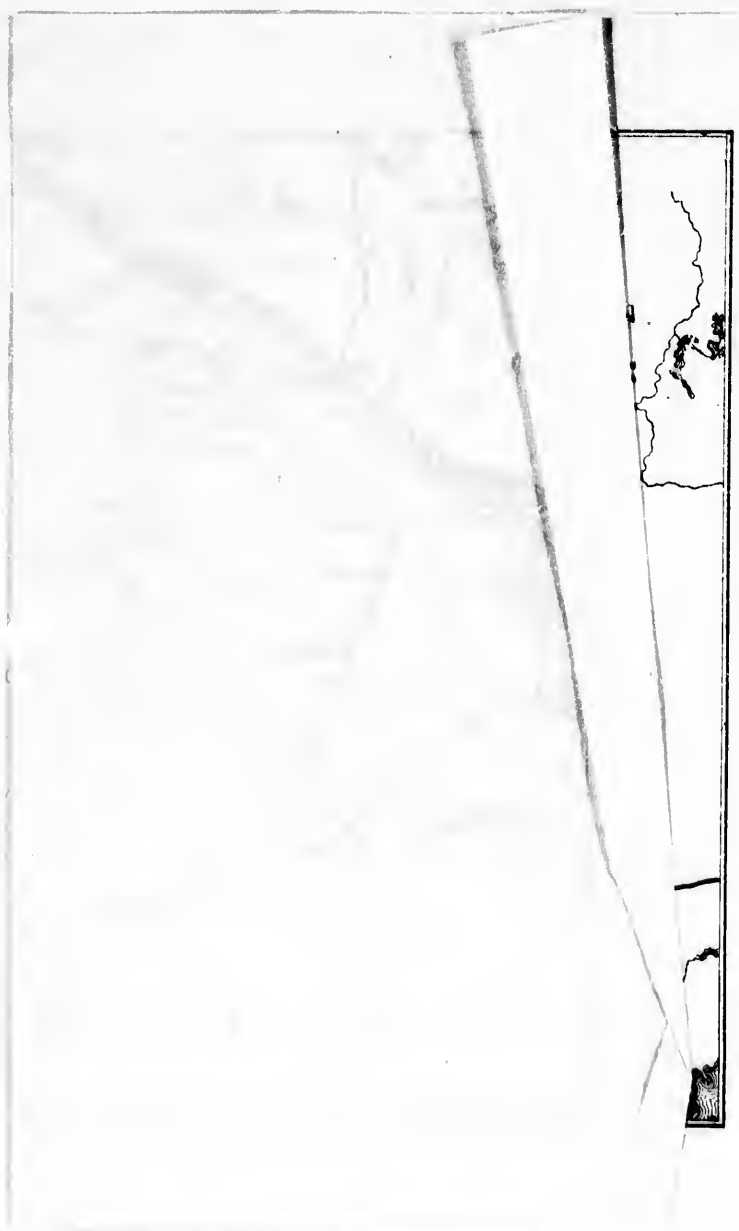
DIRECTORS,
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JAMES FOLEY, OF MONTREAL.
JAMES M. KEITH, OF BOSTON.
THOMAS CROSS, OF MONTREAL.
BENJAMIN S. ROTCH, OF BOSTON.

RY,
OON,



MAP
SHOWING
Rail Road Connection
BETWEEN
BOSTON & RAMSAY.





THE RAMSAY LEAD MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY.

THE Ramsay Lead Mining and Smelting Company is a corporation organized under a special charter of a most liberal character, granted by the Provincial Legislature of Canada, having a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, divided into twenty thousand shares of twenty-five dollars each.

The mine is located in the township of Ramsay, Canada West, within three-fourths of a mile of the Carlton Place Station, on the Brockville and Ottawa Railroad, and is connected by continuous lines of railway with Montreal, and also with New York and Boston. The neighborhood is thickly populated, labor, provisions and fuel very cheap, and all facilities for mining operations favorable. The property consists of one hundred acres of land, a smelting-house, with furnaces, stacks, flues, etc., dwelling-houses for miners, blacksmith shop, store-house, offices and other buildings, together with two steam engines, — one fifty and one twelve horse-power, — crushers, pumps, and other necessary articles of equipment. A first-class prize medal has been awarded by the commissioners of the London International Exhibition, for specimens of ore and lead sent from this mine. The main lode, which is pronounced by competent geologists to be a *true lode*, has been proved for more than a thousand feet in length, with a breadth of two and a half to five feet or more. The matrix of the ore is soft, yielding readily to the pick, and seldom requiring the aid of powder.

The Ramsay Lead Mine, as an investment, offers great advantages. It is a property already tested and made productive, and therefore free from the risks and expenses which attend the opening and equipment of an untried property.

GENTLEMEN :

In accordance with your request I have made such an examination of and investigation concerning the Ramsay Lead Mine, situated about one mile from Carleton Place, County of Lanark, Canada West, as the season and the state of the mine admitted.

There are two distinct lead bearing veins (sulphuret of lead or galena) extending in a direction northwesterly and southeasterly, from two to five feet or more in thickness, with well defined walls. The vein stone is calcareous spar. It is rich in ore, and easily mined and crushed. These veins occur in magnesian limestone which overlies the Potsdam sandstone, the thickness of which will not probably here exceed one hundred feet, and beneath will be found either limestone or gneiss. These are true mineral veins; no limit can be fixed to their depth, and they will probably be found to grow richer in ore as they descend. They are of the same character, and belong to the same age as the Rossie veins—are favorably situated for working, for smelting the ore, and for transportation of the products to any part of Canada or the United States.

My report will be drawn upon my return to Boston, and will contain all the information concerning the mine I have been able to obtain. In the mean time I trust that a brief expression of my opinion concerning it will be sufficient for your purpose. It is, that the lodes which have been prospected upon, and in some measure laid open, are true *mineral lodes*, well defined, and inexhaustible. That they can be worked, and the ore dressed and smelted at moderate cost, and will afford an ample return, fully warranting the necessary expenditure for opening the mine to a great depth.

Every indication warrants the opinion that the yield of ore will be abundant, and that the Ramsay Lead Mine will prove to be one of the most valuable in the country.

Respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN H. BLAKE.

APRIL 2. 1863.

GENTLEMEN :

In accordance with your request I made an examination of the Ramsay Lead Mines on the 30th ultimo, and, though unable to make such surface exploration as was desirable, the ground being covered with snow, aided by the valuable Reports of the Geological Survey of Canada, by Sir William E. Logan, and information derived from my interview with him, the result of my examination has been more satisfactory to me than I had reason to suppose it would be when I left Boston ; and it is with confidence in the judgment I was able to form that I present to you the following brief Report :—

The existence of a vein of *galena*, sulphuret of lead, on the third lot of the sixth range of Ramsay, in Canada West, was ascertained by Mr. Richardson in 1853. In 1859 an Act of Incorporation was granted to David Torrance, Esq., and others, his associates, in the name of "The Ramsay Lead Mining and Smelting Company," since which time the place has been known as the Ramsay Lead Mines. It is situated a little less than a mile from Carleton Place, in the county of Lanark, Canada West, and is reached from Montreal by the Grand Trunk Railway to Brockville, thence by the Brockville and Ottawa Railway to Carleton Place.

At the Ramsay Lead Mines there are two distinct veins of calc-spar in which galena is disseminated, the one termed the lode, having a course northwest and southeast (N. 45° to 50° W.) ; the other known as the counterlode, having a course nearly east and west. The latter joins the former at an angle of about 20°, at a distance of a little more than six hundred feet from the main shaft, in a northwesterly direction. These veins vary in thickness from two to five feet or more, and the ore is disseminated in them in a width of from one inch to two feet. The underlie of the veins is to the northeastward, about one foot in a fathom. They cut nearly horizontal beds of dolomite belonging to the lower Silurian series. The base of this formation crops out about a mile from the shaft on the bearing of the main lode, and is succeeded by Potsdam sandstone, beyond which the gneiss and crystalline limestone of the Laurentian age is presented.

The main shaft, which has been sunk upon the vein between six and seven fathoms, has reached the Potsdam sandstone, and in my interview with Sir William E. Logan, he expressed the opinion that if extended not exceeding seventy-five or a hundred feet lower, it will have passed through it and entered the gneiss or limerock beneath. According to Mr. Banfield, who for a time had charge of the mine, the sandstone is not over fifty or sixty feet thick. His judgment has weight, having been formed from borings made for an artesian well, about a mile distant, and, as the strata lie nearly horizontal, it is not improbable that his judgment is correct.

The Ramsay veins are of the same character, and belong to the same age, as the Rossie lodes which are parallel with them, the courses of the lodes of Ramsay and Rossie being about forty miles apart. In the latter the richest yield of ore was from below the sandstone, and there is good reason for supposing that such will be found to be the case in the Ramsay veins. These veins have been traced on the surface about eighteen hundred feet, and the walls exposed, by three principal shafts which have been commenced; by shallow costeaning pits, and a level driven upon the vein, at a depth of sixteen feet from the surface, about one hundred and twenty feet northwesterly and two hundred and seventy feet southeasterly from the main shaft.

The counterlode bids fair to prove to be a "strong lode," and it is not improbable that it will be found, after following the course of the main lode, to resume its course and distinctive character. The thickness where the two lodes come together has not been determined, the hanging wall only having been laid bare.

In June, 1858, Mr. Richard Oatey, an experienced Cornwall miner, commenced work on the main lode for Mr. Torrance and his associates, which was continued till the month of October, the work progressing slowly, owing to limited means and many obstacles to be overcome. During this time his force consisted of three men and four boys and girls; and the result of his labor, besides commencing the opening of the mine and improvements made upon the surface, was a yield of twenty-six

tons of dressed ore, containing eighty per cent. of lead. In the month of May of the following year, Mr. Oatey renewed work at the mine, and set up a small steam engine and pump, which had been condemned at the Rossie mines, and which was purchased for a trifling sum; also apparatus for dressing and reducing the ore, on a small scale. Work was also carried on during this summer in sinking the main shaft, in prospecting and in taking out ore from near the surface, not by stoping, but *underfoot* work, regard being had to get at ore in sight in order to help pay the expenses, without waiting for the mine to be properly opened and worked systematically, in view of greater results with greater economy. The work of this season (1859) was concluded in September, and the result, in addition to labor expended upon buildings, machinery, and sinking the shaft, was one thousand pigs of lead, averaging seventy-eight pounds each. The labor employed during this time consisted of from six to seven men and four to five boys and girls. Part of this labor was expended in drawing wood, and in drawing water from a considerable distance for dressing the ore, the shaft not having been sunk deep enough, at that time, to furnish water on the spot.

Nothing further was done till the month of June, of the following year, when work was resumed for Messrs. Foley & Co., of Montreal, under the supervision of Mr. Banfield, who, in a letter dated on the fifteenth of August, addressed to Messrs. Foley & Co., speaks of having just commenced to use the engine and crusher. Previous to this, the most of his time, and the force employed by him, had been expended in putting up a new steam engine, smoke stack, roasting oven, and crusher. The shaft was sunk by him only about four feet. His entire force consisted of six men, and the work was continued till September, at which time he had taken out something over thirty tons of dressed ore. This was smelted in October, and yielded twenty-four tons of lead, of very pure quality, and brought in the market four dollars per ton more than English pig lead, owing to its greater softness.

It appears that up to this time the product of the lode, in pig lead, was about 118,000 pounds, all of which came from

ore obtained from an open cut on the surface, and a drift about sixteen feet from the surface, excepting what may have been obtained in sinking the shafts; but none of it from any great depth.

The ore is found in thin veins and bunches or pockets, the ore-bearing part of the main vein, so far as it has been proved, varying from eight to twenty-four inches in thickness. Parts of the lode have yielded five tons of ore in a fathom, the cost of stoping it probably not exceeding ten dollars. I am informed by Mr. Oatey, in whose statements I have the fullest confidence, that during the last season when the mine was worked, three men, whose wages amounted to £5 4s. 0d. (\$20.-80), raised one ton and a half of 80 per cent. ore; and that four men, at a cost of £9 10s. 0d. (\$38.00), took out of the mine five tons of 80 per cent. ore. My examination not only leads to a confirmation of these statements, but leads me to believe that much better results will be obtained when the lode is worked below the Potsdam sandstone.

The bottom of the main shaft I was unable to see, the shaft being partially filled with water; but judging from what had been thrown out from the bottom, during the last workings, there is little doubt but that it is through the dolomite.

Future operations should be mainly directed to sinking this shaft through the sandstone, and into the rock of the Laurentian series beneath, when a rich return for the requisite expenditure may be anticipated. In the meantime, the work of driving and stoping in the present level may be carried on, and a new level driven near the present bottom of the shaft; but until the mine has been fairly opened, to a depth of forty or fifty fathoms, no additional expense need be incurred, excepting for raising water, and for this a lifting pump, with a cylinder of nine or ten inches in diameter, will be required, the pumps at present in use being inadequate for the purpose.

The position of the mine is favorable, it being near a good road, and less than a mile from a railway station. It also affords facilities for surface-draining, and for readily disposing of the waste from dressing the ore. Charcoal for smelting can be procured for five cents per bushel. Wood for from one

dollar to one dollar and a quarter per cord, and labor for eighty cents per diem for men, and about twenty cents per diem for children.

Concerning the character of these veins there can be no doubt. They are true veins, filling cracks in the formation; unconformable with the strata; of undetermined extent and incalculable depth. The regularity of the courses, the well-defined walls, the great thickness, their richness in ore near the surface, the associate minerals, oxide and sulphuret of iron and sulphuret of zinc, the *Gossan*, *Mundic* and *Black Jack*, in miners' phrase, all indicate strong and productive lodes, well worthy the expenditure necessary for their further development.

JOHN H. BLAKE.

BOSTON, April 10th, 1863.

REPORT OF WILLIAM PLUMMER, ESQ., THE SURVEYOR TO THE
RAMSAY LEAD MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY.

MONTREAL, September 10th, 1861.

GENTLEMEN: I have surveyed your Ramsay Lead Mines, near Carlton Place, county of Lanark, Canada West, and beg to hand you the following Report :

On your property there are two discovered lead veins. The main one, or that on which operations have been mostly carried on, has been opened for a length of from twelve to fourteen hundred feet ; and throughout this length the lode has maintained its course with the utmost regularity, and contains in many places specimens of rich galena. The bearing of *this lode* is from 43 to 45 deg. west, and its dip or underlie is north-east.

To facilitate operations an engine shaft has been sunk to a depth (on the course of the lode) of 40 feet, from which excavations have been made southeast some 45 fathoms, and northwest for twenty fathoms, averaging in depth from 20 feet at the engine-shaft to 6 or 8 at the points specified to the north and south of it. Between these two points several branches or pockets of rich ore have been found in stoping away the lode, which afforded remuneration to the former proprietors for the expenses of opening and carrying on the works. When the shaft had been sunk to the depth before named, the influx of water became so great that it quite overpowered their limited means of pumping. Since then a more powerful steam engine has been erected, capable of drawing the mine to a considerable depth, as well as drawing the stuff to the surface. The strata which the lode intersects is limestone and sandstone. The former appears to be most favorable to the existence of lead ore in remunerative quantities. At the bottom of the engine shaft the rock is quite changed in its character, as are also the nature and properties of the lode. It has to all appearance entered into the sandstone formation, and become less productive of ore. The lode at the bottom of the mine is now composed of quartz, carbonate of lime, and iron pyrites, with

occasional spots of lead ore, and through which masses of sandstone obtrude. It appears pretty evident that the lode is influenced by the same cause along the bottom of the excavation for a distance of 30 fathoms to the northwest of the engine shaft, where the limestone crops out and is succeeded by the sandstone. At this point the lode takes a considerable bend to the westward, and from thence maintains a bearing W. 35 deg. W. The lode does not appear to be influenced by its turning to the west, but maintains its usual size, which is a striking evidence of its strength and vitality.

At a point 750 feet W. W. of the engine shaft another shaft has been sunk in the course of the lode; and here the lode is large and promising in its appearance. It is now sunk some 20 feet deep, and has yielded a quantity of good ore. This shaft, I should remark, is altogether in sandstone, and the lode in it from 6 to 8 feet wide, composed altogether of quartz, carbonate of lime, and lead ore. Perpendicularly through the lode there are wedge-shaped "*horses*" of sandstone.

Having traced along the entire length opened of the main lode, I have to add that, in general, where it passes through the limestone, it averages from two to five feet wide, but the productive part of it is from a few inches to 2½ feet wide.

In addition to the lode just described, another has recently been found. The bearing of it is nearly east and west, and it falls into the main lode at or about the new shaft. The lode has been opened by costeaning at several points, and shows itself favorable to the production of lead ore. At one place, I am informed, 3 tons of galena were raised, averaging from 75 per cent. to 80 per cent. of pure lead. The matrix of the lode is calc-spar, and everywhere, where openings have been made, shows to be productive ore and well defined.

In your future operations, I beg to remark that your whole energies should be devoted to the deepening of the mines. Everything else must give place to this most vital point. You have sufficiently proved the existence and strength of the lode longitudinally, and must now push down your shafts, so as to discover their value in depth. In my opinion, you will not be rewarded with many valuable discoveries whilst sinking through

the sandstone, although you may meet with occasional branches of ore. But you must look to the lower stratum of limestone for the better development of the vein, and for richer branches of ore, as I am informed that it was in this formation that the Rossie mines yielded their richest ores.

I may close my report in the language used by Sir William E. Logan : — “ Whatever quantity of ore the lode may carry with it, there is little doubt of its great depth — *a depth to which indeed no certain limits can be placed;*” that is, I do not believe it to be a mere surface deposit, but a regular and true vein, and one that ought, from every appearance, to be ore-bearing as you descend, and ultimately valuable to its owners.

I am, Gentlemen, yours obediently,

(Signed) Wm. PLUMMER.

P. S. — In reading over my report I find I have omitted one or two important points in relation to your mine. One is the soft and friable nature of the veins. In most places that I have examined, stopings can be carried on at the low rate of £2 10s. (\$10.00) per fathom, and shafts sunk and levels driven at corresponding prices. But little blasting powder will be required, and consequently not much steel for “drills.” These are two heavy items of expenditure in most mines, from which you will be nearly exempt.

The position of the mine is most admirable in every respect, especially for dressing the ores, which, from the gentle sloping of the surface will afford you every advantage for discharging the waste, as well as for operating on the ores; and its close proximity to an excellent road, leading direct to the railway station, only about three-quarters of a mile distant. These are valuable considerations, and ought not to be overlooked.

(Signed) Wm. PLUMMER.

EXTRACT FROM SIR WILLIAM E. LOGAN'S GEOLOGICAL REPORT
FOR 1859.

In 1853, Mr. Richardson ascertained the existence of a vein of galena on the third lot of the sixth range of Ramsay, belonging to Mr. J. McLean. An analysis of the ore was reported by the chemist of the survey, and specimens of it were shown in Montreal as part of the contribution intended for the Paris Exhibition in 1855. The subsequent exhibition of specimens from the same locality in the Museum of the Survey has led to a practical trial of the vein during the last summer. A shaft of five fathoms in depth has been sunk on the lode, and about 75 fathoms in the plane of it having been excavated, they have yielded about 26 tons of galena, containing 80 per cent. of pure lead. The bearing of the lode is from N. 45 W. to N. 50 W., its underlie being to the northeast. The breadth varies from 2½ to 5 feet, and the ore-bearing part from eight inches to occasionally two feet. Judging by the eye, the produce of the lode in galena of 80 per cent. may vary from nearly dead ground in some places to as much as nearly two tons to the fathom in others. The rock which the vein intersects is an arenaceous limestone, the fossils of which prove it to belong to that division of the lower silurian series, which is known as the calciferous sandrock. In the bearing of the lode the base of this formation crops out about a mile from the shaft, and it is succeeded by the Potsdam sandstone, which prevails for three-quarters of a mile further, beyond which the gneiss and limestone of the Laurentian series present themselves. Founding his opinion on lithological characters and stratigraphical sequence, Professor Hall is, I believe, disposed to regard the lead-bearing rock of Missouri as of the age of the calciferous formation, but the want of fossils in the Missouri rock must of course render the identification somewhat uncertain. The Ramsay rock is undoubtedly the calciferous, but whether the Missouri be so or not, the masses of galena which occur in it as well as those of Wisconsin, the rock of which, from fossil evidence, is considered to be of the Hudson River formation, are not the same in their mode of occurrence as those of Ramsay. The Wisconsin and Missouri masses, though considerable,

never run deep. As described by Mr. Witney, they do not occur in true veins, but fill up fissures, druses or vertical and horizontal caverns, which do not owe their existence to dislocations, and are confined in vertical range to a certain set of strata of no very great thickness. The Ramsay ore, on the contrary, occurs in a true vein, filling a track with a connected dislocation; and, on a late visit to the mine, I had an opportunity of observing a clear evidence of this in one of the walls of the lode (both of which are well defined), in the parallel grooves occasioned by the grinding of the terminal edges of the strata on the opposite sides of the crack when the displacement happened. Whatever quantity of ore the lode may carry with it, *there is little doubt of its great depth, a depth to which, indeed, no certain limit can be placed.* In addition to the calciferous sandrock, the lode will intersect the Potsdam sandstone and the Laurentian series beneath, and in this respect resemble the Rossie lodes. Little hesitation can be felt in pronouncing it to be a lode of the same age as these, and the interesting fact is now for the first time shown, that not only these lodes, but probably all the yet known lead veins of the Laurentian rocks, are newer than at least the calciferous formation, and possibly than some of the formations above it, thus extending considerably the area in which such veins may be looked for.

There appear to be indications of other lodes with nearly the same bearing as the one opened at Ramsay, not far removed from it, and it may belong to a group, which, running parallel with Bedford and Rossie group, would be about forty miles distant from it to the northeast. Additional excavations have been made on the Ramsay lode during the last summer (1859), and the company who have mined it have erected a smelting furnace and reduced a large portion of the ore obtained. A ten horse-power engine is used to give blast to the furnace and pump the water from the mine. The shaft has been sunk to the depth of $7\frac{1}{2}$ fathoms, but a considerable spring of water having been struck, it will require a much more powerful engine to make an effectual trial on the lode, of which it appears to me well worthy.

CHARTER.



ANNO VICESIMO-SECUNDO

VICTORIÆ REGINÆ.

CAP. CXII.

An Act to incorporate the *Ramsay Lead Mining and Smelting Company*.

[Assented to 4th May, 1859.]

Whereas the several persons hereinafter named, ^{Preamble,} have by their petition represented that they have associated themselves together with divers others for the purpose of exploring for and working mines of lead and other ores, at Ramsay, in the county of Lanark, Canada West, and elsewhere, by articles of agreement entered into at the city of Montreal, and have raised by subscription the capital necessary effectually to begin their operations, but that they experience great difficulties in carrying out the objects for which they are associated without an act incorporating them, with the powers hereinafter mentioned, and have prayed that such act may be passed; therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Canada, enacts as follows:

Certain persons
incorporate

1. David Torrance, Theodore Hart, Henry Chapman, Thomas Kay and Edmund H. Parsons, the present trustees of the association mentioned in the preamble to this act, and their successors, and such and so many other persons or parties as have become or shall become shareholders in the capital stock hereinafter mentioned, shall be and they are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate, in fact and in name, by the name of the "Ramsay Lead Mining and Smelting Company," and by that name shall and may sue and be sued, implead and be impleaded, answer and be answered unto, in all courts of law or equity whatsoever, and shall have uninterrupted succession with a common seal, which may by them be changed or varied at their pleasure.

Corporate name
and powers.

Capital stock
and shares.

2. The capital stock of the said Corporation shall be fifty thousand pounds, and the same hereby is divided into fifty thousand shares of the value of one pound each.

Liability of
Shareholders
limited.

3. No shareholder in the said Corporation shall be in any manner whatsoever liable for or charged with the payment of any debt or demand due by the said Corporation, beyond the amount of his, her or their subscribed share or shares in the capital stock of the said Corporation.

Calls on hold-
ers of stock not
to exceed 15s.
per share.

4. And whereas the instalments already paid or called in upon the stock already issued are equal to five shillings currency per share: therefore, the calls to be hereafter made on the holders of the said stock shall not exceed in the whole sum fifteen shillings per share, and the same shall be paid by instalments when and in such manner as shall be prescribed by the Directors hereinafter mentioned; provided, also, that nothing herein contained shall exonerate, diminish, or relieve any party from existing liability to the said

Company, whether the said liability relates to contributions due or to fall due upon stock already issued, or otherwise, but on the contrary all such liability and contributions shall and may be enforced in the same way, and the said Corporation shall have the same remedy to enforce the payment of calls already made, and all other debts and sums now due and called for, as is hereinafter prescribed with respect to future calls and liabilities.

Prov. so: Former liabilities not to be affected.

5. All and every, the estate and property, real or personal, belonging to the said Association formed under the Articles of Association aforesaid, at the time of the passing of this Act, and all debts or claims due to or possessed by the said Association shall be and hereby are transferred to and vested in the Corporation hereby established, which shall in like manner be liable to and for all debts due by or claims upon the said Association; and the trustees of the said Association, at the time of the passing of this Act, shall be Directors of the said Corporation, as if elected under this Act, until their successors shall be elected as hereinafter provided.

Certain property vested in the Corporation.

6. It shall be lawful for the said Corporation to have and hold such lands and immovable or real property as may be necessary for carrying on the business of the said Corporation, provided the sum invested in real property purchased from private individuals or from the Crown do not at any one time exceed twenty thousand pounds; and it shall be lawful for the said Corporation to sell, lease, or otherwise dispose of the said property and estate as they may see fit.

Corporation may hold real property to extent of £20,000.

7. It shall be lawful for the said Corporation to engage in and follow the occupation and business of carrying on exploration for and of finding and getting lead and other ores, metals, and minerals, and of man-

Business of the Corporation defined.

manufacturing and disposing of the same for the benefit of the said Corporation, and to do all things necessary for the purposes aforesaid, not inconsistent with the rights of any other parties or with the conditions of any grant or other title under which the said Corporation may hold the lands in which such things are to be done.

Corporation
may increase
capital stock to
£300,000 cur-
rency.

Rights and li-
abilities of hold-
ers of new
stock.

8. If the sum of fifty thousand pounds be found insufficient for the purposes of this Act, then and in such case it shall be lawful for the members of the said Corporation, by a vote of not less than two thirds in number of the shareholders, representing not less than twenty thousand shares, at any general meeting to be expressly called for that purpose, to increase the capital stock of the said Corporation, either by the admission of new members as subscribers to the said undertaking or otherwise to a sum not exceeding in all the sum of two hundred thousand pounds currency, including the said sum of fifty thousand pounds currency hereinbefore authorized to be raised, in such manner and upon such terms and conditions and under such regulations as shall be approved and agreed upon; and the capital so to be raised by the creation of new shares shall be in all respects part of the capital stock of the said Corporation; and every shareholder of such new stock shall be a member of the said Corporation, and be entitled to all and every, the same powers, privileges and rights as the persons who are now shareholders, in proportion to the interest or number of shares which he may acquire, and to the amount of calls paid thereon; and shall also be liable and subject to the same obligations and stand interested in all the profits and losses of the said undertaking in proportion to the sum that he shall subscribe and pay thereto, as fully and effectually to all intents and purposes whatsoever as if such other or further sum had been originally raised as a part of the

said first sum of fifty thousand pounds; anything herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

9. It shall be lawful for the said Corporation from time to time to borrow, either in this Province or elsewhere, all such sum or sums of money not exceeding in all, at any one time, fifty thousand pounds currency, as they may find expedient; and to make the bonds, debentures, or other securities they shall grant for the sum so borrowed, payable either in currency or in sterling with interest, and at such place or places within or without this Province as they may deem advisable, and such bonds, debentures or other securities may be made payable to bearer, or transferable by simple endorsement or otherwise, and may be in such form as the Directors for the time being may see fit; and the said Directors may hypothecate, mortgage or pledge the land, revenues and other property of the said corporation for the due payment of the said sums and the interest thereon; provided always, that such Corporation shall not be allowed to borrow any part of such sum of fifty thousand pounds aforesaid until at least one half of the said capital stock of the said Corporation hereinbefore authorized shall be paid up and available for the use of the Corporation.

Corporation may borrow money from time to time.

The same not to be borrowed until half the capital be paid up.

10. The stock of the said Corporation shall be deemed personal or moveable estate, notwithstanding the conversion of any portion of the funds constituting the same into lands; and at all meetings of the shareholders held in pursuance of this Act, whether the same be general or special, every shareholder shall be entitled to as many votes as he shall have shares in the said stock; and such vote or votes may be given in person or by proxy; and all questions proposed or submitted for the consideration of the said meetings shall be finally determined by the majority of the votes, except in the case or cases otherwise provided for;

Stock to be personal property.

Number of votes of Shareholders, &c.

Proxies. and provided also, that no person shall be entitled to vote as proxy at any meeting unless he shall be a shareholder in the said Corporation, and produce written authority as such proxy in the form prescribed by the schedule A.

Proviso: shares of stock to be assignable by delivery of certificates in form of Schedule B, &c. 11. The shares in the stock in the said Corporation shall be assignable by delivery of the certificates, to be issued to the holders of such shares respectively, and by assignment in the form of the Schedule B, or in any other convenient form to be prescribed by any by-law of the said Corporation; and by such assignment the party accepting such transfer shall thenceforth become in all respects a member of the said Corporation in respect of such share or shares in the place of the party so transferring the same; but no such transfer shall be valid or effectual until all calls or instalments due on the shares purporting to be transferred, and all debts or moneys due to the said Corporation thereon, shall have been fully paid up and discharged; and a certified copy of such transfer extracted from the proper book of entry, and purporting to be signed by the clerk, or other officer of the said Company duly authorized thereto, shall be sufficient *prima facie* evidence of every such transfer in all courts in this Province.

Directors may establish offices in England and the United States for certain purposes. 12. The Directors of the said Company shall have power and authority to establish and have a place of business or office in the cities of London and Liverpool in England, and New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Detroit in the United States of America, and to open books of subscription in all or any of the said cities for the stock of the said Corporation, and receive there subscriptions for the said stock, transferable there, respectively, and to make all such instalments called thereon, and dividends declared thereby, payable there, respectively. And the said Directors

shall also have power to name one or more Agent or ^{Agents, and powers of agents.} Agents or Commissioners in all or any of the aforesaid cities, for all or any of the purposes aforesaid, and to allow to such Agent or Agents or Commissioners a reasonable remuneration for his or their services, and all other necessary expenses of the said office or offices; and it shall also be competent for the said Directors to make all such rules and regulations, and to prescribe all such forms as to them may seem meet for the better and more satisfactorily managing and conducting the affairs and business of the said Corporation in all or any of the cities aforesaid, and for facilitating and rendering effectual the subscription for and transfer of and payments upon the said stock respectively, and for all other purposes connected therewith and incidental thereto; provided always, ^{Proviso.} that the said Directors may make by-laws prescribing the mode in which any shares of the stock in all or any or either of the said cities may be made shares in Canada, or whereby any shares of the stock in Canada may be made shares in England or in the United States aforesaid.

13. For managing the affairs of the said Corpora- ^{Five Directors of Corporation to be elected to manage its affairs.} tion, there shall be from time to time elected out of the members of the said Corporation five persons, being each a proprietor of not less than fifty shares of the said capital stock, to be Directors of the said Corporation, for ordering, managing and directing the affairs of the said Corporation; and any three Direc- ^{Three to form a quorum.} tors shall form a quorum of the Board, and any majority of such quorum may exercise all the powers of the Directors; provided always, that unless at a meet- ^{Proviso.} ing of a majority of the Directors, no by-law, rule, resolution or regulation for raising money or disposing of the real estate of the Corporation, shall be finally passed, unless confirmed at the next meeting of the Directors, to take place upon due notice given; pro-

Proviso. vided also, that no Director shall have more than one vote at any meeting of Directors, except the President or Chairman for the time being, who shall, in case of an equal division, have the casting vote, although he may have given one vote before; and whenever any vacancy shall happen among the Directors by death, resignation, or removal out of the Province, such vacancy shall be filled up until the next general meeting of the shareholders, in such manner as may be prescribed by any by-law of the Corporation; and the Directors shall have full power to dispose of such part of the stock of the said Corporation as may remain to be disposed of, or as may from time to time be added to, or fall into the general mass either by forfeiture or otherwise, on such terms and conditions and to such parties as they think most likely to promote the interest of the said Corporation; and they shall also have full power to make such calls for money from the several shareholders for the time being, as is hereinbefore provided for, and to sue for, recover and get in all such calls, whether already made or hereafter to be made, and to cause and declare the said shares to be forfeited to the said Corporation in case of non-payment, on such terms and in such way as they shall see fit to prescribe by any by-law; and in any action to be brought to recover any money due on any call, it shall not be necessary to set forth the special matter in the declaration, but it shall be sufficient to allege that the defendant is a holder of one share or more in the said stock (stating the number of shares) and is indebted to the Corporation in the sum to which the calls in arrear shall amount (stating the number and amount of such calls), whereby an action hath accrued to the Corporation by virtue of this Act; and it shall be sufficient to maintain such action, to prove by any one witness, that the defendant at the time of making such call was a shareholder in the number of shares alleged, and that the calls sued for were made and

Directors may dispose of remaining stock of Corporation.

Calls

Proceedings in actions or calls.

notice thereof given, in conformity with the by-laws of the said Corporation, and it shall not be necessary to prove the appointment of the Directors, nor any other matter whatsoever ; — the said Directors shall and may use and affix or caused to be used and affixed the common seal of the said Corporation to any documents which in their judgment may require the same, and any act or deed bearing such seal and signed by the President (or by any two Directors) and countersigned by the Secretary, shall be held to be the act or deed of the Corporation, — they may appoint such and so many agents, officers and servants of the said Corporation under them as to the said Directors may seem meet, and may fix the salaries and remuneration of such officers, agents and servants ; — may make any payments and enter into any contracts for the execution of the purposes of the said Corporation, and for all other matters necessary for the transaction of its affairs ; — may generally deal with, treat, purchase, lease, sell, mortgage, let, release, and dispose of and exercise all acts of ownership over the lands, tenements, property and effects of the said Corporation ; — may institute and defend in the name of the said Corporation all suits at law ; — may from time to time displace the officers, agents and servants of the said Corporation, except as hereafter provided ; and they shall and may have power to do all things whatsoever which may be necessary or requisite to carry out the objects of the Corporation, and to vest the present property and funds of the said Association in the Corporation hereby erected ; — they shall declare dividends of the profits of the said Corporation, when and as often as the state of the funds thereof may permit ; — may appoint when special meetings of the shareholders shall be held, and determine on the mode of giving notice thereof, and of the manner in which the shareholders may call or require such special meetings to be called ; — they shall have power to

Deeds of the Corporation.

May appoint agents and officers, &c.

Management of property.

General powers

Shall declare dividends.

And appoint meetings of Corporation.

carry into force and effect all and every the provisions and stipulations contained in the articles of agreement in the first section of this Act referred to, with respect to the appropriation and allotment, whether conditional or otherwise, of the stock of the said Company, and also with respect to all other matters and things in the said articles of agreement provided for, not inconsistent with this Act; and they shall have power to make by-laws for the government and control of the officers and servants of the said Corporation;— they shall also have power to make and frame all other by-laws, rules and regulations for the management of the business of the said Corporation in all its particulars and details, whether hereinbefore specially enumerated or not, and the same also at any time to alter, change, modify and repeal; which said by-laws, rules and regulations shall be submitted for approval, rejection, or alteration by the stockholders at the next general meeting, or at a special meeting to be called by the said Directors; and when and as so ratified and confirmed, shall be put into writing, and duly recorded in the minutes of the said Corporation, and be binding upon, and observed and taken notice of by all members of the said Corporation; and any copy of the said by-laws, or any of them purporting to be under the hand of the clerk, secretary, or other officer of the said Company, and having the seal of the Corporation affixed to it, shall be received as *prima facie* evidence of such by-law in all courts in this Province; provided always, that the stockholders may, at any general or special meeting, appoint such salary or compensation to the President and Directors respectively as to them shall seem reasonable and proper.

May make By-laws.

Proof of By-laws.

Proviso: as to remuneration of Directors.

When and where the first meeting shall be held.

14. The first general meeting of the shareholders of the said Corporation shall be held at the office of the said Corporation in the city of Montreal (at which

place the said Corporation shall have its principal place of business), on the second Tuesday in May, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine; and at such time and place, and on the like day in every year thereafter, the said shareholders shall elect five fit and qualified persons to be Directors of the said Company in the place and stead of the five who shall retire; and until such first election, and until they shall respectively retire as aforesaid, the Trustees of the Association aforesaid, to wit: The said David Torrance, Theodore Hart, Thomas Kay, Henry Chapman and E. H. Parsons, and the survivors or survivor of them, shall be, and are hereby declared to be, and constituted Directors of the said Corporation; and the said David Torrance shall, until such day, be the President of the said Corporation; and they shall have and exercise all and every the powers, and shall be subject to all and every the clauses, conditions, liability, and restrictions imposed on the Directors to be chosen under this Act; provided always, that in all actions or suits, or other legal proceedings to be brought against the said Corporation, it shall be lawful and sufficient for the plaintiff or complainant, or any other party, to cause process to be served at the office of the said Corporation in the city of Montreal, or personally upon the President, or on any one of the Directors, or on the Secretary of said Corporation, at any other place. And provided that at the first meeting of the Directors to be elected as aforesaid, to be holden after the passing of this Act, the said Directors shall choose and elect from among themselves some one to be President, and also some one to be Vice-President of the said Corporation.

Certain persons appointed first Directors.

David Torrance appointed first President.

Provided: as to service of process.

Election of President and Vice-President.

15. At the first general meeting of the shareholders, and at the annual general meeting in each year thereafter, the Directors thereof shall retire from office, but shall be eligible for re-election; and the Directors, immediately after the election at each annual meeting,

Retirement of Directors.

shall choose one of their own number to be President.

Failure to hold meeting not to operate dissolution of Corporation.

16. The failure to hold the said first general meeting, or any other meeting, or to elect such Directors or President, shall not dissolve the said Corporation ; but such failure or omission shall and may be supplied by and at any special meeting to be called as the Directors, in conformity with the by-laws of the said Corporation, may see fit to appoint ; and, until such election of new Directors, those who may be in office for the time being shall be and continue in office, and exercise all the rights and powers thereof until such new election be made, as hereinbefore provided.

Interpretation clause.

17. The word "Lands" in this Act shall include all lands, tenements and hereditaments, and real or immovable property whatsoever ; and all words importing the singular number or the masculine gender only shall extend to more than one person, party or thing, and to females as well as males, and the word "Shareholder" shall include the heirs, executors, administrators, curators, legatees or assigns of such shareholder, or any other party having the legal possession of any share whether in his own name or that of any other, unless the context shall be inconsistent with such construction ; and whenever power is by this Act given to do any thing, power shall be intended also to do all things, which may be necessary to the doing of such thing ; and generally all words and clauses herein shall receive such liberal and fair construction as will best ensure the carrying into effect of this Act according to its true intent and spirit.

When the Company may commence business.

18. It shall not be lawful for the said Corporation to commence or proceed with their operations under this Act, unless they shall have first paid up

the sum of ten per cent. on the amount of their capital stock.

19. Nothing in this Act contained shall in any manner derogate from or affect the rights of Her Majesty, Her Heirs or Successors, or of any person or persons, body politic or corporate, excepting so far as the same may be specially derogated from or affected by the provisions of this Act. Rights of Her Majesty saved.

20. This Act shall be deemed a public Act. Public Act.

SCHEDULE A.

FORM OF PROXY.

I, A. B., of _____, hereby appoint C. D., of _____, Form of proxy.
to be my proxy, and to vote and act for me as such to be my proxy, and to vote and act for me as such at all meetings of the shareholders of the *Ramsay Lead Mining and Smelting Company*, and in my name to do all things with regard to the business of the said Company, which I may by law do by proxy.

Witness, my hand, this _____ day of _____, eighteen hundred and _____

A. B.

SCHEDULE B.

FORM OF TRANSFER.

I, A. B., for value received, do hereby bargain, sell and transfer to C. D., _____ share [or shares] of the stock of the *Ramsay Lead Mining and Smelting Company*, to hold to him the said C. D., his heirs, executors, curators, administrators and assigns, subject to Form of transfer.

the same rules and orders, and on the same conditions that I held the same immediately before the execution hereof. And I, the said C. D., do hereby agree and accept of the said share [or shares], subject to the same rules, orders and conditions.

Witness, our hands and seals, this day of ,
in the year

A. B.

C. D.

*An Act to Amend an Act to incorporate the Ramsay
Lead Mining and Smelting Company.*

[Assented to 9th June, 1862.]

Preamble.

Whereas the Ramsay Lead Mining and Smelting Company are desirous of being empowered to increase the capital of the said Company and to effect changes in its Act of Incorporation, and have prayed therefor, and it is expedient to grant their prayer: Therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Canada, enacts as follows:

Sec. 2 of 22 V.
c. 112, repealed.

1. The second Section of the said Company's Act of Incorporation shall be and is hereby repealed, and in lieu thereof the following shall be considered, taken and read as the second section of the said Act, that is to say:

Capital of the
Company.

"2. The capital stock of the said Corporation shall be one hundred thousand pounds sterling, divided into twenty thousand shares of five pounds sterling each (such as shall be issued in England) or of six pounds five shillings currency each (such as shall be issued in Canada or the United States)."

2. The fourth section of the said Act of Incorporation shall be and is hereby repealed, in lieu thereof the following shall be considered, taken and read as the said fourth section, that is to say: Sec. 4, repealed.

"4. The calls to be hereafter made on the holders of the said stock shall be paid in instalments when and in such manner as shall be prescribed by the Directors hereinafter mentioned; provided, also, that nothing herein contained shall exonerate, diminish or relieve any party from existing liability to the said Company, whether the said liability relates to contributions due or to fall due upon stock already issued, or otherwise, but on the contrary all such liability and contributions shall and may be enforced in the same way, and the said Corporation shall have the same remedy to enforce the payment of calls already made, and all other debts and sums now due and called for, as is hereinafter prescribed with respect to future calls and liabilities." Calls and instalments on them. Proviso.

3. The sixth section of the said Act of Incorporation shall be and is hereby extended so as to enable the said Company to purchase real property as therein mentioned to the amount of fifty thousand pounds currency, instead of the lesser amount therein mentioned; and the remainder of the said section shall remain applicable to such larger amount. Sec. 6 amended. Real property.

4. In lieu of the words "fifty thousand pounds" in the first and twenty-sixth lines, and of the words "fifty thousand pounds currency," in the tenth and eleventh lines of the eighth section of the said Act of Incorporation, the words "one hundred thousand pounds sterling," and in lieu of the word "twenty," in the fifth line of the said section of the said Act, the word "twelve," shall be and are hereby substituted so as to make such section read consistently with the second section. Sec. 8 corrected.

Company may have its head management in England.

Certain sections to apply in such case.

5. The said Company may hereafter, if deemed expedient, transfer its head management to a Board of Directors in England, with or without a local Board in Montreal, with full or partial powers of management to the former, or with concurrent or limited powers to the latter, in all which cases the thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, or any other section of the said Act of Incorporation, or of this Act of amendment thereto, applicable to the appointment, government, direction and duties of the Directors and Secretary of the said Company, shall be and are hereby declared to be binding and obligatory, and the same in all things as though the appointment of such Directors in England, or local Board of Directors in Montreal, with concurrent or limited powers, had been originally provided for in the said Act of Incorporation; and upon such transfer of the head management, the Board of Directors in England shall be chosen pursuant to the forms and provisions of the said Act of Incorporation, by the shareholders in England, and the Board of Directors in Montreal, by the shareholders in Canada.

Public Act.

6. This Act shall be deemed a public Act.

BY-LAWS.

MEETINGS OF THE SHAREHOLDERS.

A meeting of the shareholders shall be held annually, for the choice of Directors, on the second Tuesday in May of each year, notice of which, in writing, stating the time and place of meeting, shall be given by the Secretary personally, or sent by mail, post paid, to each shareholder, ten days at least before such meeting. Special meetings of the shareholders may be called by vote of the Directors on a like notice required for a general meeting.

VACANCIES IN BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Directors may fill any vacancies in their Board, the persons chosen by them to fill such vacancies holding office for the unexpired term of the respective parties whose places they shall be elected to fill.

BOARD MEETINGS.

The Directors may hold meetings of the Board either in Montreal or Boston, as they may deem best for the interests of the Company. Such meetings to be called at the discretion and under the direction of the acting President for the time being.

DUTIES OF PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT.

It shall be the duty of the President, or in his absence of the Vice-President, to preside at all meetings of the Board, to execute all contracts entered into in behalf of the Company, to sign certificates of shares, and generally to superintend the affairs of the Company.

DUTIES OF SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

One person shall be chosen by the Directors to fill the office of Treasurer and Secretary, whose duty it shall be to keep all books necessary for the use of the Company and make a correct record of all of its acts (which books shall at all times be open to the inspection of the Directors), to sign receipts of all payments of money to the Company, and countersign all certificates of stock; to affix the seal of the Corporation, under the authority of the President or Vice-President, to all documents requiring the same; to conduct the correspondence, and furnish full statements of the affairs of the Company to the Directors when required.

TRANSFERS.

The shares of the stock of the Corporation shall be transferable only on the books of the Company, and transfer-books shall be kept at the office of the Company in Boston, wherein transfers may be made pursuant to the Act of Incorporation and By-Laws.

The transfer-books shall be closed during the whole of the day appointed for a meeting of shareholders, and the day preceding such meeting.

The form of transfer shall be substantially the following:

For value received _____ hereby transfer
and assign to _____ of
Shares of the Capital Stock of the Ramsay
Lead Mining and Smelting Company.

Dated the _____ day of _____ A. D. 186

DIVIDENDS.

When any dividend shall be declared by the Directors, notice thereof, stating the time and place of payment, shall be given to the stockholders, in like manner as required for a general meeting of the stockholders.

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