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BRITISH COLUMBIA Mining Prospectors' Exchange

AND INVESTORS' GUIDE.

A Monthly Journal of Finance, Mining, and Joint Stock Enterprise.

Vol. I, No. 1.

VANCOUVER, JANUARY, 1899-1900.

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NOTICE.

All interested in the development of British Columbia, please forward any samples of ore representing B. C. prospects or mines, to Office of this paper, for exhibition at our London Office.

Parcels must be labeled and described, and sent prepaid.

We shall be pleased to receive and acknowledge any correspondence relative to mining matters generally.

THE PROVINCE has made immense strides during the past year, 1898, especially in West Kootenay. The silver-lead mines of the Slocan with an average ore value of \$100 per ton, and between 35 and 40 shipping mines, are to the front.

Rossland's gold-copper camp is now proved beyond a doubt.

The Coast properties also, where development has proceeded, are showing good results.

The acquisition of the Le Roi and other properties by the British America Corporation will give an impetus to matters generally.

The advance of the Crows' Nest Railway, opening up immense possibilities both in metal and coal mining.

Altogether, 1898, has been a record year. The outlook for the future is extremely promising.

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British Columbia Mining Prospectors' Exchange and Investors' Guide.

VOL. I—VANCOUVER, JANUARY, 1899—NO. 1

The British Columbia Mining Prospectors' Exchange and Investors' Guide

is published monthly as a Guide to Investors generally, to whose interests it devotes itself.

CORRESPONDENTS.—All correspondence should be addressed to the Editor, B. C. M. P. Exchange, and any correspondents desiring advice or information in reference to investments, we will reply to, free of charge, provided they are annual subscribers.

REMITTANCES should be made by P. O. Order or certified check, and addressed, British Columbia Mining Prospectors' Exchange and Investors' Guide, 612 Cordova St., Vancouver, B. C.

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NOTES.

A Happy and Prosperous New Year to all. We hope to be a medium for assisting the solid advance of our Province.

Greetings to our confederates of the U. S., Africa, Australia, and the mining and financial world generally.

The penny postage to the British Isles will inaugurate the most important postal reform since the time of Rowland Hill.

Within a decade after the discovery of gold in Australia, in 1851, quantities of no less value than £960,000,000 reached England from New South Wales and Victoria.

Our mining laws, particularly those relative to the recording of claims and assessment work, sadly needs revision. We shall have something to say under this head in another issue.

The question has been asked us repeatedly, especially by our Australian visitors, what are the conditions which militate against your enlisting capital for the development of your immense mineral deposits throughout British Columbia. In Australia, with such prospects, we have no difficulty in financing our properties. We hope to be able to elucidate this satisfactorily further on.

Less locating and more actual prospecting we hope to see in the future.

We ask this very pertinent question: Where will British Columbia be at the coming Earl's Court Exhibition?

1899 promises to be a record year in the development of British Columbia. We are not laboring under the disadvantage of an alien government, as in the Transvaal.

The Transvaal troubles will be a factor in favor of B. C. mining, if advantage be taken of opportunities and certain elements eliminated from methods adopted in the past, which are becoming notorious.

Steps are being taken, we understand, to ensure the establishment of a Government assay in Vancouver. This is a movement in the right direction, and should a capable, disinterested man be appointed, will be an all-round boon.

The B. A. Corporation will undoubtedly be a great factor in the development of the Kootenay. We hope to see similar corporations organized to take hold of our mineral properties. Given conditions should produce results equally as good as are obtained in Africa or Australia.

We are pleased to note the way that enterprising corporation, the Canadian Pacific Railway has assisted the tide of business westward, and that they are still preparing most satisfactorily to cope with the coming expansion. We are proud of the C. P. R., and Vancouver's interests are that of the transcontinental line.

The present Government, whether they ultimately prove to be a Semlin or a Turner administration, will have to prove their oneness in defining a policy which shall advance our mineral interests. British Columbia stands or falls on her merits as a huge mineral camp. Roads are requisite and we must have them. Money spent in this direction should be a big asset in favor of B. C.

Mr. P. A. O'Farrel has written a most interesting article on Kootenay prospects and developments, which appeared in the Toronto Globe. The following extract will show that the benefit has up till recently accrued to aliens:

"There is hardly a gulch, a creek, a canyon or glen in the most of these noble mountains where the American prospector and the American miner is not delving away for a living, a competency or a fortune. I know hundreds of elegant villas and noble mansions that have risen on the banks of the Spokane, built by men who found the treasures of the Slo-can.

You will find magnificent homes among the orange groves of California which have been purchased by adventurous prospectors who chanced to hunt for fortune in the Slo-can mountains. I have seen the wealth of this wonderful country making smooth the way to the United States Senate. I have seen it used to purchase grand estates in old Virginia, and yet there are Canadians who doubt it!"

THE RISK OF MINING.

Gold is where you find it. Valuable mining properties have been walked over time and again by practical mining men, which are now paying mines. Experts have also too carefully turned down properties which, on development, have proved their judgment at fault. So much has been said as to the risk of mining, that a few words will not be out of place. When one puts money into a mine now-a-days, he knows there, or thereabouts, what ore there is in sight, and its approximate value per ton. The risk is not nearly so great as that connected with the mercantile business. Merchants ship their goods, on credit, thousands of miles distant. Comparing the returns of a paying mine, the risk is out of all proportions to the returns. It has been very justly stated that: "In any well managed mine, the risk is out of all proportion to the returns, for where it may cost \$20,000 to open and develop a mine, so that it pay expenses and finally dividends, the returns frequently run as high as \$100,000 in a single year. There is no other legitimate business that pays such profits."

From the Mining Camps

BOUNDARY.

We hear the "Big Copper" claim in this camp is sold to G. B. McAuley, of Spokane, one of the original owners of Cariboo Camp McKinney.

CAMP MCKINNEY.

S. H. Hayes, of Camp McKinney, is staying at the Metropole. "Camp McKinney is a busy centre," he said to the Province, "and the mines continue to turn out well. The Cariboo is still paying out dividends monthly, only they are growing larger. While you do not hear much of our camp on the coast, I can assure you that it is a hummer. A new townsite has been plotted and if lumber is plentiful a lot of building will be carried out this year. Work in the mines continues all winter, and the 20stamp mill of the Cariboo is running night and day."

ROSSLAND.

The year has been remarkable for the immense influx of foreign capital which has absorbed some of the better Rossland properties. First in size comes the British America Corporation, with investments of nearly \$5,000,000 in the north belt. Close after it came the purchase by the Gooderham-Blackstock Syndicate of the Centre Star for \$2,000,000 cash. The flotation of the Le Roi in London proved to be the financial triumph of the year. The stock was doubly subscribed, against 3,536,928 pounds in 1896. So, and since then it has risen steadily in value until according to the latest reports the shares were quoted at £8 17s. 6d., or an advance of 75 per cent.

A hundred thousand shares of War Eagle (at Rossland, B. C.) stock were recently sold in Toronto for \$2.70 per share net. The deal involved \$270,000. The stock was a part of the unused capital of the War Eagle Company, and the sale was made direct by the corporation. The total issued stock of the War Eagle now amounts to 1,750,000 shares, and there is still 250,000 shares remaining in the treasury.

SLOCAN.

P. O'Farrell writes: 'I have referred so often to the wealth of the Slocan that I must seem tiresome to go on repeating it, and yet I have never yet been able to convey even an idea of the boundless wealth stored in these mountains between Kootenay and Slocan lakes. It surpasses the wildest imaginings of the dreamer. It is true that that wealth is only in lead and silver. It has not the glitter and glamor of gold, but it is just as substantial and just as abiding, and I should like to have a kind of sledge-hammer literary force to drive home the knowledge of it to the minds of the people and statesmen of Canada.

LARDO.

We hear that the I. X. L. Group on the Lardo river has been acquired by the Associated Gold Mines of B. C., of London, and work will be resumed at once. An open cut of some 30 feet has exposed the vein. This has been cross cut and the result a fairly good ore chute, which will be followed up through the winter. They are driving some 100 to 150 and expect to have 200 to 300 tons of shipping ore by the spring.

In the same camp the Nettie L, one claim from I. X. L., is developing most satisfactorily. The Silver Cup is working also, and into better ore than ever. The Towser is also looking well and proving a good asset.

KAMLOOPS.

The mining receipts in Kamloops from January 1st to December 15th, 1898, were: Free miner's certificates, \$1,927, mining receipts, general, \$2,726.65; total, \$4,653.65.

Some activity is being displayed in developing the prospects on Coal Hill.

LYTTON.

Some good prospects have been located a few miles north of Lytton. Development is needed.

It is situated on McGillivray Mountain, and appears to cover extensions of the same veins as are on the first group. In this group four ledges have been discovered and prospected to some extent. The ledge of copper sulphides is some ten feet wide, and shows good values in gold and copper. The third group is Watkinson's, on which he has discovered three ledges, one particularly fine one of grey copper assaying over \$100 in gold, silver and copper values. There are short tunnels on all these ledges, but none are deep enough to give an exact idea of the size of the ledges.

COAST.

The Howe Sound district, on the mainland of British Columbia, is the scene of active development by the British Columbia Gold Mining Investors' Syndicate, of Glasgow, which is represented by G. S. Logan. The principal work is being done on the Iron Duke group of recently returned. A crosscut tunnel has been driven over sixty feet, and has run for 47 feet through iron and copper sulphide ore. When first struck, this ore assayed only \$2.47 gold and silver, but now shows \$17.49. The tunnel is within a quarter of a mile of the beach, and a waterfall 90 feet high will furnish power.

In the spring of 1897 a small syndicate of Vancouver business men outfitted a party to go north to the head waters of the Unuk river, where it was reported there was some good hydraulic ground. Upon their return in the autumn they not only reported having located three

hydraulic leases on Sulphate creek, a branch of the Unuk river, but had located a quartz claim carrying a peculiar character of rock, of which they could form no idea of its value, but which, upon being assayed, was found to carry over 450 ounces of silver per ton. Nothing was said of this, but as soon as possible last spring they returned to the north, and within a few days after beginning work on the claim, opened a 12-inch pay streak of high grade silver ore, assaying from 750 to 2,000 ounces silver per ton, and also found on the same claim some 300 feet distant another ledge averaging 4 feet 8 inches in width and carrying \$42 in gold, silver and copper, there being 1 oz. 11 dwts. gold. They have also thoroughly prospected the hydraulic ground and found good pay, the gold being coarse and easily saved. There is an abundance of water, and they appear to be satisfied that they have an exceedingly promising property in the gravel as well as the quartz.

A company is being organized to develop the Gold Standard, on Gambier Island, in Howe Sound. This property has a ledge six or seven feet wide, with ten inches of high grade galena and copper sulphide ore assaying as high as \$138, principally in gold. Mr. Logan is working on the Nulli Secundus, an extension of this ledge.

TEXADA ISLAND.

The prospects here should be excellent. Some little money has been spent in developments, and for a given area we don't know throughout B. C. where a similar condition could be found. Shafts are sunk to 360 feet, and seven steam plants are now in operation.

SHOAL BAY.

Shoal Bay, up till now, may be reckoned as the unknown quantity. We shall, however, hear from the Dorothy Morton this month.

A VALUABLE MINERAL.

The prospect of profit from the mica deposits of the Yellow Head Pass and other points in the Rockies are very bright. Some 300,000 pounds of this mineral are used annually in the United States, and the supply is so much less than the demand that 55 per cent. of the mica used is imported from Scandinavia and Russia. The substance is worth from \$1.20 to \$25 a pound, according to size and color, the larger and more transparent plates bringing the higher prices. Its uses are numerous. In microscopy and optics; for making bronze powder; instead of glass; and as lubricant mica is in demand. Even scrap mica, the debris of the mine, is worth from \$5 to \$25 a ton, being an ingredient in some varnishes and paints, and in the size for coating wall paper. As it is generally quarried by open face workings, its getting is inexpensive.

VANCOUVER.

Mr. W. A. Dawson arrived in Vancouver to-day (6th January). He informs us that he left Dawson City, N. W. T., on 1st December last. Mr. Dawson is well satisfied with his prospects there, he having located four claims on El Dorado and Bonanza creeks, panning from 25 cents to 75 cents. He is on his way to England, where his stay will be short, as he intends returning to the Yukon over the ice.

Mr. Dawson estimates the number at Dawson, and on the creeks at about 20,000.

Mr. Ogilvie, he says, is doing his best to correct the irregularities of the Mounted Police, which are, he says undeniable.

The Dawsonites are also petitioning Ottawa for incorporation.

"Yes," said Mr. Dawson, "I have a few parcels of Klondike dirt with me, which I am having tested for fineness." It will carry me home and back, besides leaving a nice little asset. He was glad to return again to civilization.

* * *
The premier banks of the Province are Bank of British North America and Bank of British Columbia. Bank of B. N. A. was also the first to open in Dawson City, N. W. T.

* * *
Vancouver has now seven chartered banks, and the Bank of Hamilton has secured premises and will shortly open a branch.

* * *
It is proposed to construct a railway from Vancouver to Hazelton, by way of Lillooet, Quesnelle and the Omineca country; thence to the Atlin and Yukon. At least \$15,000,000 will be required to carry the project through.

* * *
The confidence which moneyed men have in Vancouver and her future prosperity is eloquently spoken in the recent bids for city debentures. The price realised for \$10,000 of 4 per cent., 40 year debentures for the construction of west end sewers under the local improvement system was 102.56. Stimson & Co., of Toronto, were the purchasers. The highest price hitherto obtained was 102, which was paid back by the Bank of British North America for \$10,000 of paving debentures this summer.—"Province."

A BIG DOMINION.

Canada lacks only 237,000 square miles of being as large as the whole continent of Europe. It is nearly thirty times as large as Great Britain and Ireland, and 500,000 square miles larger than the U. S.

The following was reported to have been found on the wall of a deserted shack in the heart of Nebraska: "Fore miles from a naber, sixteen miles from a post office, twenty-five miles from a railroad, foreteen miles from a school house, forty-one miles from a church, a hundred and fifty miles from timber, half a mile from water. God bless our home, we're gone to British Columbia to get a fresh start."

BRITISH MINERAL PRODUCTION.

Official British statistics for 1897 just published show that the total value at the mines and works of the forty-three different minerals which the country has produced, was £72,043,801, as against £69,088,366 in 1896. The output of coal was 202,129,931 tons, the highest hitherto recorded. The "American Manufacturer" points out that the year 1897 is memorable from the fact that for the first time the output of coal in the Kingdom has gone beyond 200,000,000 tons; it exceeded that of the previous year by 6,769,671 tons. The quantity exported was no less than 37,000,000 tons, and is likewise the highest amount on record; the exports approach our entire output fifty years ago, and considerably exceed the output of any other country in the world except Germany and the United States. Bauxite shows a marked increase, while alum clay has dwindled to very insignificant proportions. Gold ore has increased in 1897, but shows a great falling off compared with 1894 and 1895. Lead ore and iron pyrites, after a heavy drop in the years just mentioned, seemed to have reached a settled production for the time being. Mica appears as a new comer with a total of 4,983 tons in 1897. Manganese ore continues on the downward grade, the decrease in 1897 being nearly 50 per cent compared with 1896. Soapstone, after a blank for two years, was responsible for twenty-eight tons in 1897. Oil shale is lower. Petroleum stands unchanged. Phosphate of lime shows up a little better than in 1894 and 1895, but the total is only estimated, and even then pales before the figures in the special table of imports. The Falls of Foyers is still the only place where aluminium is produced. No plumbago, antimony ore, potassium, or quicksilver was produced last year. The imports of the latter article were 4,105,053 pounds, dium is now only produced at Oldbury, the amount for 1897 being about eighty-five tons, valued at £12,750. Strontium sulphate has declined somewhat, but still the total far exceeds that of the six preceding years. The output of iron ore increased from 13,700,764 tons in 1896 to 13,787,878 tons in 1897, the product of the latter year eing valued at £3,217,795. The value of the coal output was £59,740,009, or about 80 per cent. of the total mineral production. Bauxite was produced in Ireland to the amount of 7,249 tons, valued at the pits at £1,918, and yielding a total of 310 tons of aluminium metal. As the home production of manganese ore was small in 1898, only 559 tons, nearly all the ore used in Great Britain has to be imported. The imports last year amounted to 159,982 tons, or about 3,000 tons more than in 1896. Fully one-third was imported from Russia, the other third from Turkey and Chili, and the balance from other countries, leading among which were British India, Brazil, Spain and Greece.

* * *
The richest mine in the world produces neither gold nor silver. It is the Calumet and Hecla copper mine, which the other day declared its 108th dividend, making an aggregate distribution of profits to the amount of \$54,850,000. The great Comstock lode and the equally famous gold mines could not compare with that.—Ex.

PRECIOUS METALS.

On account of their scarcity, some metals are much more precious than is gold. The following table shows their value in gold by the pound, avoirdupois weight, of nearly all the metals used in arts and manufactures:

Vanadium, crys. fused.....	\$4,792.40
Rubidium, wire.....	3,261.60
Calcium, electrolytic.....	2,446.20
Tantalum, pure.....	2,446.20
Cerium, fused, globules.....	2,228.79
Ethium, globules.....	2,935.44
Sinthium, wire.....	1,671.57
Subium, fused.....	1,620.08
Dilymium, fused.....	1,590.57
Strontium, electrolytic.....	1,576.44
Indium, pure.....	1,522.08
Ruthium.....	1,304.64
Columbium, fused.....	1,250.28
Rhodium.....	1,032.84
Barrium, electrolytic.....	924.12
Tallium.....	738.39
Osmium.....	652.32
Palladium.....	498.30
Iridium.....	466.59
Uranium.....	434.88
Iron.....	01
Gold.....	299.72
Titanium, fused.....	239.80
Tellurium, fused.....	196.20
Chromium, fused.....	196.10
Platinum, fused.....	122.31
Manganese, fused.....	108.72
Molydenum.....	54.34
Magnesium, wire.....	45.30
Potassium, globules.....	22.65
Silver, bar.....	8.60
Aluminium, bar.....	16.30
Cobalt, cubes.....	12.68
Nickel, bar.....	5.26
Cadmium.....	3.80
Sodium.....	3.26
Bismuth.....	1.95
Mercury.....	1.00
Antimony.....	.86
Tin.....	.25
Copper.....	.22

"Drift mining" has long been duplicated in the Australian provinces of Victoria, where "dead rivers" have been discovered, and gold-bearing "cement" and gravel profitably followed under the volcanic cap.

* * *
The electrical building of the Paris Exposition of 1900 will contain machinery for lighting the entire grounds of over 12,000 H. P. This will require an immense amount of water for the generation of steam, and it has been decided to utilize this water in a great electrical fountain 100 feet high before delivering it to the boilers.

* * *
The electrolytic copper refining industry owes its success very largely to the value of the so called impurities of the raw copper. Nearly all pyritic copper ores contain silver and gold, and when raw copper from these ores is electrolytically refined, the silver and gold are found as insoluble "anode sludge" on the bottom of the vats. From this sludge these metals can be obtained as bullion by a comparatively simple and inexpensive chemical treatment. The value of the bullion recovered in one year by the Anaconda Co., at their electrolytic refinery in Montana, was \$3,650,000.

Stock Market

The Rossland stock market has been rather more quiet this week. There has been considerable demand during the week for White Bear at 7 cents, Iron Colt at 10 1-2 cents, and Iron Mask at 85 cents. It is reported that work will be resumed on the Giant next week, and we regard this stock as a very good purchase at present price. The Iron Mask Company has ordered a new electrical compressor plant which will be of the 10-drill type. Insiders are buying Iron Colt and indications point to work being resumed at an early date. Novelty is quieter, on the denial of the British America Corporation that they intend to acquire the controlling interest in that Company at 6 cents per share. Deer Park has been firm during the week. The new buildings on the Victory-Triumph are completed. They include a shaft-house, a blacksmith shop, and an addition to the bunk-house. A new horse whin has been forwarded to the property to be used in continuing work there, and extensive development will be carried on at the 100-foot level.

In the Republic Camp Lone Pine and Tom Thumb have again been the feature of the week.

Locally the share market is flat, attributable in a great measure to the holidays.

Athabasca	44
Big Three	17
Brandon Golden Crown	30
Canadian-American	25
Cariboo (Camp McKinney)	\$1.20
Commander	11 1/2
Dardanelles	10 1/2
Deer Park	20
Evening Star	8 1/2
Giant	3 1/2
Golden Gate	5
Grand Prize	3
Gopher	3 1/2
Gertrude	11
Homestake	5
Iron Colt	10 1/2
Iron Mask	87
Jumbo	48
Lardeau-Goldsmith, pld.	2 1/2
Monte Cristo	10 1/2
Novelty	4
Salmo Con.	19
Victory-Triumph	7
Virginia	45
War Eagle	\$3.05
White Bear	7 1/2

YMIR CAMP.

Alf.	10
Dundee	27
Fern	58
Jubilee	10
M. and E. Star (Fairmont)	10
Monarch	7
Tamarac	25

SLOCAN AND AINSWORTH

American Boy	6
Arlington Con.	8
Dundee	35
Dellie	10
Idler	10
London Hill	10
Kaslo Montezuma	25
Rambler Con.	22
Reco.	\$1.20
Slocan Star	\$1.25

REPUBLIC CAMP.

Republic	\$3.50
Jim Blaine	49
San Poll	74
Butte and Boston	9
Golden Harvest	8
Liberty	5
Princess Maude	15
Republic No. 2	7
Eureka Queen	7 1/2
Waterloo (C. McK.)	9
Pocahontas	3 1/2
Big Six	4
Monroe	3
Gold Leaf	4 1/2
Lone Pine	30
Surprise	12 1/2
Tom Thumb	30
Reservation M. & M. Co.	9

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alpha Belt	5
B. C. Mining Prospectors' Exchange, Ltd.	25
Cariboo (Camp McK.)	\$1.40
Waterloo do.	9
Cariboo Hydraulic Con.	\$1.95
Channe	8
Fern G. M. Co.	55
Golden Cache	3 1/2
Smuggler	14
Van Ande	12
Van Ande	4
Winchester	12
Nelson Footman	27

B. C. STOCKS, LONDON.

Dec. 18.—B. A. C.'s closing prices, 15s. 9d. 16s. 3d.; Cariboo G. F. pref., 3s. 4d., 1s.; Hall Mines 3s. 8d., 1s. 2d.; Lillooet Fraser, 1s. 4d., 1s. 2d.; London and B. C. G. F. 1 12-16, 1 15-16.

The flotation of the Le Roi in London has proved one of the successes of the year and certainly a record in B. C. flotation, the capital being more than twice subscribed.

This will counteract to a great extent the wet blanket effects in another direction.

METAL MARKET.

Blende of 50 per cent is worth £7; Calamine £7 2s. 6d. per ton; Antimony about £37; Ore, £11 for 50 per cent. ore; Quicksilver £7 15s.; Copper about £55.

WELCOME PASS, COAST.

Secret Range Mining Syndicate, are working eight claims here. Two drifts have been driven and one of the ledges crosscut, showing well defined walls with about 4 ft. of quartz. We are informed that a shipment of ore is being made.

Experts state that in a few years British Columbia will become one of the greatest copper exporting countries.

Memorable in mining annals is the recent rise in the value of shares of stock in leading copper companies, the evidently profitable character of the business occasioning unusual demand, more especially in Boston and other eastern cities, for the stock at a price far in advance of former figures. Investors figure about as follows:

	Actual production (approximate), pounds.	Cost N.Y. per lb. last down	Present Mkt price, per lb.	Profits per annum based on present value
Calumet	100,000,000	6 1/2	13	\$6,500,000
Montana	60,000,000	8 1/2	13	3,900,000
Tamarack	20,000,000	9	13	800,000
Quincy	17,000,000	8 1/2	13	1,105,000
Old Dominion	10,000,000	7	12	600,000
Osceola	12,000,000	8	13	480,000
Atlantic	5,200,000	8 1/2	13	195,000
Wolverine	4,500,000	7 1/2	13	235,250

The Boston Financial News points out that the above profits would be equivalent to a profit per share per annum of \$65 on each share of Calumet; \$26 on each share of Montana; \$13 on Tamarack; \$11 on Quincy; \$4 on Old Dominion; \$5.25 on Osceola; \$4.88 on Atlantic; and \$3.93 on Wolverine. On the assumption that the price does not go below 13 cents, and that the cost of production will not be exceeded the Boston estimate, it will readily be seen how the possession of such stock appeals to those who have money which they want to earn interest for them, and who view with indifference the state of municipal security that offers but 3 per cent. per annum.

To assay a quicksilver ore containing arsenic the ore may be mixed with four and one-half times its weight of litharge; heating this in a retort produces a flowing, slag-like mass, formed by the litharge, sulphuret of arsenic, etc., the cinabar being decomposed into sulphuric acid and metallic mercury. The quicksilver is completely volatilized by a moderate heat, and collects in the condensing apparatus, and the farther portion of the neck of the retort. The one precaution necessary during the operation is to gradually and moderately heat the clay or glass retort, to prevent its being perforated by the effects of the litharge before the process is finished.

"DOROTHY MORTON."

PHILLIPS ARM.

On going to press, we hear that a silver gold brick has just been brought down from the above Coast mine. It has been on exhibition at the Bank of British North America, and will be assayed for fineness, when its value will be ascertained. This is more like business.

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COAST SETTLEMENTS—**SS. COMOX** sails every Tuesday at 9 a.m., and every Thursday and Saturday at 11 a.m., for Texada Island, Lund, Shoal Bay and way ports.

SS. COQUITLAM sails every Tuesday at 9.30 a.m. for Port Neville, and every Friday at 2 p.m. for Texada Island, Lasqueti Island, calling at all intermediate ports each trip.

MOODYVILLE AND NORTH VANCOUVER FERRY—Leaves Vancouver, 8.35, 10, 11.20 a.m., 1.15, 3.15, 5.15, 6.20 p.m. Leaves Moodyville 8, 9.15, 10.45, a.m., 12 noon, 2, 4 and 5.45 p.m. Calling at North Vancouver each way excepting noon trip. On SUNDAY the steamer will leave Moodyville at 8, 10 and 11.15, and Vancouver at 8.35 and 10.35, balance of service same as on week days.

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