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THE MINING REVIEW.

Vol. I.

ROSSLAND, B. C., NOVEMBER 18, 1896.

No. 10.

Cable address, "Mugwump," Rossland. Use "Lieber's," "Moreing and Neal's," and Bedford-McNeil's Codes.

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TRAIL, B. C.

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Mining Claims for sale near Rossland, Trail and in the whole
Columbia basin.

WILL EXAMINE AND REPORT ON MINES.

MINING NOTES.

Some high prices are being given by conservative mining men for properties both on the North Fork of Salmon River and on Wild Horse Creek. That country will bear watching. Next summer is likely to see some remarkable developments there.

A meeting of the Novelty Gold Mining company was held in Spokane on Tuesday for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. The following were the officers elected: John A. Finch, president; Clarence J. McCuaig, vice-president; M. R. Galusha, treasurer; E. C. Gove, secretary. The following gentlemen comprise the board of trustees: John A. Finch, Charles S. Warren, M. R. Galusha, E. C. Gove, J. B. Jones, of Spokane; Clarence J. McCuaig, Montreal and Phillip Aspinwall of Rossland. J. J. Moynahan is in charge of the work.

Work has been again begun on the Deadwood which is under the control of C. W. ...

The new R. E. Lee company has ordered a complete equipment of machinery for the mine.

Some very fine looking ore is now being taken out of the shaft on the Iron Colt. J. J. Moynahan says he is going to put a saddle on it pretty soon.

The Palo Alto shaft is now down over 70 feet. It shows a strong body of mixed and about eight inches of solid clean ore. Two samples taken last week ran \$24.80 and \$35.20 in gold respectively.

Work is being actively pushed on the Trilby, bought some time ago by J. McMartin. Buildings have been erected and the shaft has been sunk 50 feet. A crosscut is now being run to explore the vein. The showing so far is very favorable.

The Ida Queen Gold Mining company is working eight men on the Ida on Lookout mountain.

The Kolinor company has started work on its prodigious holding on Lookout mountain. Ore has been found on the surface of one of the claims which assays \$17 to the ton in gold and silver.

During the last seven days the Mayflower has shipped three carloads of ore to the smelter.

A company has been formed in Spokane of which John A. Finch is president for the purpose of working the Big Iron and surrounding claims on the reservation about 12 miles from Rossland. This property shows an immense outcrop of iron ore carrying a high percentage of that metal and where capping has been pierced carries gold, silver and copper as well.

The Crown Point group is being worked for all it is worth. A new shaft is being sunk some 200 feet west of the old one and the crosscut tunnel on the Crown Point ground and the tunnel on the Tiger ground are both being driven ahead with the aid of power drills.

E. J. Kelly, superintendent of the Deer Park has returned to Rossland after a somewhat protracted holiday.

The Harrisburg, a promising prospect on Deer Park mountain, has been purchased by J. F. Reddy, of Spokane. F. A. Heinze and P. A. O'Farrell are interested along with him.

The agent of the Kansas City Smelting company of Argentine Kansas has bought a claim on the North Fork of Salmon river on which 12 men have been put to work and will be kept at work all winter.

The rush of surface water consequent on the recent thaw has caused the temporary abandonment of work on a number of claims unprovided with adequate pumping apparatus.

Hon. J. Israel Tarte, who is now in the province, will probably be a visitor to Rossland very shortly.

The Electa and Chief Seattle, two Green Mountain claims owned by Ex-mayor Scott and Dr. Smith of Galt have been sold, through the Smith Hewitt Co. to the Germania Gold Mining company. Development work on the claims increased their value considerably.

M. O. Tibbits, of the Silver Bell company has returned from the Sound cities. He reported that interest in the Trail Creek mines is at its height on the coast.

M. P. Hatch left Rossland for Buffalo the end of last week, taking with him a big block of Red Eagle stock.

Sawyer, Murphey & Co. have opened an office in Montreal in addition to their present branches. F. A. Fenton will run the office.

S. Thornton Langley and J. McTeer Repass have entered into partnership and will open an office for the transaction of their mining business in the Record block. Both gentlemen have been some time in Trail Creek district and have considerable mining experience.

C. J. McCuaig of Montreal purchased the Big Trout, a claim lying at the base of Red Mountain, and also secured control of the Coxe.

J. F. McLaughlin is one of the moving spirits in the endeavor to form a mining stock exchange in Rossland.

A nice body of ore, showing an increased percentage of copper, has just been opened out in the Monte Cristo.

Col. S. W. Ray, the Port Arthur banker, who is gaining prominence as a mining operator, has just purchased the Mayflower No. 2, which adjoins the St. Paul.

The Tacoma board of trade has declared against the proposed government sampling works at Northport.

The Orphan Boy in the Big Bend district, has now a full face of ore in the tunnel, which is in 30 feet. The 20-foot shaft is also in ore. In consequence of the greatly improved showing the stock has gone to 15 cents.

J. K. Clark has let a contract for a 200-foot tunnel on the Red Point.

A 10-drill compressor will be installed on the R. E. Lee.

Eight men are working on the Giant. A tunnel will be driven this winter.

A rumor has been in circulation that Mr. Hirschel Cohen is the agent of Barney Barnato. He is not.

Mr. John Morty of Sun Court, London, Johannesburg and Coolgardie is in Rossland having a look around.

A meeting of the Trustees of the C. & C. company was held in Rossland today. Some hitch has occurred in the negotiations for a sale which have been in progress for some time.

Considerable interest has been manifested in Rossland over the discoveries of copper gold ore reported from Coal Hill near Kamloops. The ore looks all right and if there is lots of it should make a camp.

The Hon. T. M. Daly is visiting Rossland and may identify himself closely with the mining interests of British Columbia.

Robert Dixon has sold out his business in Rossland and returns to Toronto today. He has invested largely in mining stock and is a shareholder in the Iron Colt, Northern Belle, Old Flag, Mascot, Hattie, Silver Bell and Royal Gold. He is also a director in the Waneta-Trail company and one of the chief promoters in the companies being formed to work the Queen Victoria and Norway claims. He is also an original stockholder in the Victory-Triumph.

Work is being steadily pushed forward on the Jeff Davis on Champion creek. The Black Hawk in the same district is likely to be worked all winter.

The Silver Bell company is sacking ore and will probably be the first mine to ship over the Red Mountain railway.

SMELT THE ORES IN CANADA.

The following article under the above heading appears in the Toronto World:

"The great bulk of the ore of the mines in the Kootenay country whether gold or silver, is shipped across the boundary line into the United States for the purpose of smelting. It is true there is one large smelter near Rossland and a promise of others being built; but as long as the present system is allowed to continue just so long will the smelting of Canadian ores be carried on largely in the United States, to the great profit of Americans and to the certain loss of Canadians. The News-Advertiser, a paper published in Vancouver, brings up this question. It points out that the output of the silver mines in the Slocan district is finding its way to the American smelter at Tacoma, and calls upon the people of Vancouver to take some steps to prevent it. In view of the fact that the output of the Slocan mines is certain to develop in a very short time into enormous proportions, our western contemporary asks the citizens of Vancouver to take the matter up seriously, and to erect a smelter in that city. This, we take it, is a wise move on the part of the people of Vancouver. But something more has to be done, and that something by the Dominion government. Parliament at its next session ought to pass a law putting a heavy export duty on all ore going out of the country for smelting purposes and even matte—which is the product of the smelters going out of the country for the final process of refinement. The World, furthermore, would support any government which would bonus or subsidize, if private capital does not seek its way to giving it, smelters for handling the British Columbia ores. Mining may be profitable to the individuals who reap the profits of valuable mines, but mining is much more profitable to the people of the country when all the work in connection therewith is distributed among them and not given to the miners, smelters and refiners of foreign countries. Now is the time for the government at Ottawa to show whether it is equal to the occasion and ready to do whatever is necessary to make British Columbia and Ontario and the other provinces a source of wealth and work to the people of our own country and not a source of wealth and work to our rivals who live in the country to the south of us."

The World has been and is a good friend to mining and to West Kootenay. It is sad to see such an article published in such a paper. It is certain that if the World were better acquainted with the existing conditions it would not have published such an article and it is to be hoped that it will reconsider its position. In one particular not only its arguments but its facts are wrong. The Dominion government has given a bonus to smelters established in Canada, a very beneficial bonus.

The United States by placing a duty on lead ores and also by insisting on sampling works at ports of entry has also encouraged smelting in Canada. But this action, precisely similar in effect to an export duty, has injured mining here more than it has assisted smelting. Mining employs ten men where smelting employs one, and wages in mining are higher. Can we afford to tax mining to foster smelting? Further than that, the success of the mining industry depends, not on where the ore is smelted, but on how much of the ore is mined. But it may be argued that an export duty on ore would not be a tax on mining. It would, and a most iniquitous tax. Successful smelting is a very difficult problem, depending on many different conditions. Some low grade ores can be treated more profitably where they are mined. In this case smelters come fast enough where they are needed. Other low grade ores acquire commercial value from their use in smelting other ores. These must be shipped. For instance, the wet ores of the Slocan are eagerly sought after to smelt the dry ores found in many sections of the United States. Canada ships those ores at a premium. What is the result? The Slocan has stood the depression and has revived quicker than any purely silver-lead producing country in the world. Mining is active there, wages are high and people are prosperous. Should all this be killed to keep a hundred men employed running a smelter? Surely not. The World goes further and further astray when it talks about refining. How long is it since the United States became a metal refining country? How much crude bullion and matte does the United States still export?

The R. J. BEALEY CO.,
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Mines, Stocks, Real Estate and Insurance

CONVEYANCING, GENERAL AGENTS, NOTARY PUBLIC.

Offices at Rossland, Trail and Nelson.

Of course, everyone hopes to see Canada some day with a mint and a market of her own and a large home market for refined copper and lead. But in the meantime Canada has no market for gold and silver, and a limited market for copper and lead. Therefore, having made she must export these articles. Now, this appears to be logic. If we can manufacture gold and silver, lead and copper, more cheaply than the outsider, then there is no advantage in an export duty. If we can not find at present we certainly could not, then, being obliged to sell at the same rate, the increased cost of production must come out of the ore. That is to say, mines near the minimum of pay would be closed down and the opening up of low grade mines would be checked. The principle of protection, good or bad, is bound up within the limits of the home market. The idea of protecting a product which must be exported to find a market is ridiculous. The article concludes with the well-worn reference, "Is our rivalry of that unspeakable type which would go so far as to injure ourselves in order to prevent a benefit to our rivals?" If both benefit mutually should we not be glad rather than sorry?

RUSSIA AS A GOLD PRODUCER.

The importance of Russia as a gold producer has never been fully appreciated, partly because of the remoteness of the chief gold fields, and partly because the output is carefully kept at home, and very little of it enters into the world's general stock. Very few people realize that, taking the production of 1895 as a basis, the Russian mines furnish about one-sixth of the total output of the yellow metal, and that the probability is that this proportion will increase rather than diminish. So far as the Siberian gold fields, which furnish the greater part of the production, are concerned, it may be said that the work already done is entirely superficial. Only the placers have been worked and those generally in a rather primitive way, while explorations have been in the main limited to the haphazard work of the prospectors. A few Russian engineers have from time to time undertaken some more scientific work, but this has been limited to a few districts. Deep mining is almost unknown and the search for gold-bearing veins has hardly been begun anywhere outside of the Oural region. It seems probable that a few years will see an important change. Already foreign capital is becoming interested, and preparations are being made for the exploitation on a large scale and with modern appliances of the rich placers of Trans-Baikal and the upper valley of the Armour. The work already done in those districts gives assurance of success in the future.

WORK ON THE CALIFORNIA.

Until Saturday, when surface water filled the California shafts there were 18 men at work on the property. Pumping machinery has been ordered and will probably be in place within a week, when work on the shafts will be resumed. The No. 2 shaft is being sunk on a very promising bit of capping near the southwestern corner of the location. It is now down 55 feet, the bottom being in fairly mineralized rock, which is considerably broken up. It is likely that a drift will be run to the north, as the shaft is evidently 50 feet or so from the ore. The working tunnel, now 110 feet on a north and south lead, is following a seam of quartz diorite showing a good deal of mineral. The tunnel will be driven some 150 feet to tap the vein which is traceable on the surface at the top of the hill, and on which good ore was recently found. The site for a compressor plant has been graded but it has not yet been decided whether the company will have its own plant or obtain power for its drills from the Black Bear compressor.

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Leo. H. Long.
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Copper only \$2 00	Lead, wet assay \$2 50	Antimony \$1 00
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Gold and Silver. 2 00	Sulphur 3 00	Coal Analysis 10 00
Lead, fire assay 1 00	Aluminum 3 00	

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Time Table in Effect July 1, 1896.

No. 2. PASSENGER, Daily except Sunday—	
Leaves Rossland	7:00 a. m.
Arrives at Trail	7:45 a. m.
No. 6. PASSENGER, Sunday only—	
Leaves Rossland	8:30 a. m.
Arrives at Trail	9:15 a. m.
No. 4. PASSENGER, Daily—	
Leaves Rossland	3:00 p. m.
Arrives at Trail	4:00 p. m.
No. 3. PASSENGER, Daily except Sunday—	
Leaves Trail	10:30 a. m.
Arrives at Rossland	11:45 a. m.
No. 1. PASSENGER, Daily—	
Leaves Trail	5:00 p. m.
Arrives at Rossland	5:45 p. m.
No. 5. PASSENGER, Sunday only—	
Leaves Trail	11:00 a. m.
Arrives at Rossland	11:45 a. m.

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Rossland, B. C.

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TRAIL CREEK, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

COMPRISING THREE FULL CLAIMS.

BUFFALO, ONTARIO AND GREAT BRITAIN, No. 1.

CAPITALIZATION:

1,000,000 SHARES. PAR VALUE, \$1.00 EACH.

STOCK FULLY PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE.

Incorporated under the Laws of the Province of British Columbia, Companies' Act, 1890, and amending Acts.

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C. M. CARPENTER, Treasurer.

OFFICERS.

W. J. MERRYWEATHER, Vice-President.

A. M. WHITESIDE, Secretary

The Buffalo Gold Mining Company have acquired and paid for in full three claims. The Buffalo, Ontario and Great Britain No. 1, each 1500 feet square, are situated on O. K. mountain about three-quarters of a mile from the O. K., the great free-milling property of Trail Creek, and about three miles from the town of Rossland. On the Buffalo claim there are two leads one of quartz, from four to fifteen feet wide, and cropping for 800 feet, from the surface of which assays have been taken, running from \$4 to \$12 per ton. The other is an immense iron cap 30 feet wide. On the Ontario only prospecting work has been done consisting of stripping a fine ledge which crops out through the claim. On the Great Britain No. 1 there is a white quartz lead running through the property from which free gold has been obtained. This is confidently expected to prove up well when further work has been done.

The Ked Mountain railroad will run about a mile from these claims, making cheap transportation a great factor in the development.

Taking everything into consideration, having three full claims, the numerous ledges (and especially the free-milling ledge) cheap transportation, the stock in this company should prove a paying investment and well worthy of your attention.

Four men are now working and more will be added to keep up quick and continuous development.

A limited number of shares of the treasury stock will be placed on the market at the remarkable low price of 5 cents and no more will be sold at this price after the first issue.

REDDIN & JACKSON, BROKERS.

THE Anglo-American Gold Mining and.... Milling Company.

LIMITED LIABILITY.

ROSSLAND, B. C.

Organized under the Laws of British Columbia and registered in the State of Washington. (Own the Rainbow Group on Palmer Mountain, Okanogan County, Wash.)

CAPITALIZATION.

1,500,000 Shares, Par Value \$1.00 Each.

Stock Fully Paid and Non-Assessable.

400,000 Shares will be applied to Development purposes)

Main Office, Rossland, B. C.

Mines, Golden, Okanogan County, Wash.

G. WINEHILL, President.

JNO. RIPLINGER, Secretary.

THE RAINBOW AND CAYOTE.

THE Rainbow and Cayote are the pioneer locations in this now celebrated camp. They are situated on Palmer Mountain, 140 miles south of the town of Golden, and six miles northeast from the City of Loomis. The owners have spent about \$15,000 in development of this property. There is one distinct ledge running through the claims with many spurs and feeders, all of which are of a very high grade. The development work on the Rainbow consists of one tunnel of 140 feet connecting it with shaft No. 1 at a depth of 60 feet. From this point a drift on the ledge is sunk for 20 feet and a winze of 65 feet, making a total depth on the ledge of 125 feet. A lower tunnel is driven to tap the bottom of this shaft for a distance of 300 feet. There are now between 700 and 800 tons of ore on the dump. Assays taken from different parts of the shafts, tunnels and open cuts gave an average of \$123.60. The development work on the Cayote consists of one shaft 90 feet, a tunnel 50 feet, tapping the shaft at a depth of 50 feet; a lower tunnel of 300 feet, tapping the ledge at a depth of 100 feet, a body of very high grade ore. Besides this, open cuts to the amount of 50 feet have been done. All the work on this claim has been done in a continuous ore chute of a very high grade. An assay taken from different parts of this property gave an average of \$230.99. All work on the Rainbow and Cayote is in such shape as to connect the entire work on both claims.....

THE McCORMICK.

THIS claim is also located on Palmer Mountain and is one of the Rainbow group. Development work on this claim consists of one shaft, 50 feet, and open cuts amounting to about 15 feet. The ore chute in the shaft is from 2 1/2 to 4 feet. Assays taken from this claim gave an average of \$130.63.....

THE COTTONWOOD.

THIS claim is also one of the Rainbow group and joins the McCormick on the north, and has the same ledge as the Rainbow, McCormick and Cayote. The ledge on this claim is richer than on either of the other claims. A general average of rock taken from this claim assayed \$250 in gold and \$41 in silver; a total of \$291 in gold and silver. One assay not mentioned in the foregoing average, of selected specimens from this claim, gave \$3,112 per ton in gold. The development consists of two shafts, one 50 feet and one 20 feet, and a number of open cuts amounting to 20 feet.

The Anglo-American Gold Mining and Milling Company (Limited), who have purchased these mines, feel convinced that they have a property of undoubted merit, and the Trustees have authorized and instructed the manager to place an order for a twenty-stamp mill at once which will be on the ground and in operation before January 1, 1897. 100,000 shares of treasury stock has been placed on the market at 15 cents a share. Orders by mail will receive prompt attention. Address all letters to JNO. RIPLINGER, SECRETARY.

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LIMITED LIABILITY.

Incorporated under the Laws of British Columbia.

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PAR VALUE \$1.00 PER SHARE.

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HEAD OFFICE, ROSSLAND, B. C.

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STOCK:

The first block of Stock is now offered at the low price of 1 1/2 cents. The second block of stock will go on shortly at 5 cents.

Full information upon application.

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VOL. I. NOVEMBER 18, 1896. No. 10.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

IN Rossland we are reaching out on all sides. Mines are being opened up and explored. Capital is being organized and brought into play; under our equitable system labor is also organized and at work in wonderful harmony with the other forces of society. Railways are coming in; long distance telephones are bringing us in touch with the busy world, no busier than ourselves; municipal institutions are in the mould. In short, we are laying the foundations of a well-ordered, prosperous and lasting industrial community.

THIS is surely a revolution. A few years ago British Columbians were in the condition, so far as industry is concerned, of Tennyson's Lotus-Eaters. The government borrowed money and sold land annually to keep the Province running and provide funds to dole out in alms (called in the Estimates Public Works) to different districts. A nice pretence was always kept up that those works should be remunerative, but nobody thought much about that. One annual display of energy in the country was called forth by the parliamentary estimates. The favored individual who drew \$100 a month as a government official was an object of envy, and the man who endeavored to make an independent living was looked upon with a mild disquiet and the date of his abandoning the Province freely discussed.

IN pushing forward the industrial renovation we are apt to forget that British Columbia needs also a political renovation. The late-comers into British Columbia have literally no idea of the sort of institution the British Columbia government is. There is a premier, there is a lieutenant-governor-in-council, there is a lands and works department, and that is all; by the way, there is a legislative assembly, but that is a minor detail. Permeating the whole is a sublime laziness, a mental and moral inefficiency unsurpassed, except possibly in Turkey. It is not necessary to be abusive. It is improbable that the members of the government would sit unmoved and see Armenian babes impaled on Turkish spears. But they sit unmoved while the land of the people is ruthlessly taken from them, while towns are growing up without government, while industry is forging ahead without encouragement.

A GOVERNMENT of such a peculiar description must be the seat and center of innumerable political plagues, scandals and corruptions. And it is. The land office is a plague, the agent general's office in London is a scandal, and the whole business is a corruption. To use no stronger language, the slime of moral inefficiency is over it all.

NOW, this state of affairs has not passed without remonstrance and ineffectual protest. Those chiefly disaffected were a God-fearing, farming community in the Fraser valley and a Devil-fearless mining community in southwest Kootenay. And in passing, what an intimate sympathy there is between the God-fearing and the Devil-fearless! A historical instance is the regularity with which Charles Bradlaugh was re-

turned to the English Parliament by the pious Non-conformists of Northampton. But to return to British Columbia, no sooner were opposition or independent members elected here and there on different issues and without cohesion, than they either fell under the influence of the political miasma and became lotus-eaters like the rest, or else remained harsh strident voices shrieking ineffectually.

THE industrial renovation started in West Kootenay. It was inaugurated by an inrush of our American cousins. They said, "Why do you agitate against the government? It is an admirable government. It gives you and us everything we ask for, and only desires to be left alone," which was very good reasoning from their point of view. But surely we need a government which will be fairly representative of the brains and enterprise of the country, and which in these formative stages of a great country will have an impress for good upon provincial institutions.

WE need a political renovation, and a political renovation we must have. An attempt is being made to organize a new party in British Columbia, to introduce representative in place of bureaucratic government. There is good timber among the old representatives; there are energetic and fiery spirits amongst the new elements in the Province. But you cannot, with safety, put new wine, nor spirits either, into old bottles, therefore there must be a sweeping change in the bureaucratic receptacle at Victoria.

NOW, in this part of the country the question is one which affects chiefly the newer Canadian element. Are they going to occupy the same position as our cousins across the line and say, "We are here to make what we can. It is a good government, an excellent government, an admirable government. It can be approached and humored. It only asks to be left alone." Or will they stand shoulder to shoulder with the progressive citizens of the Province and make a fight for an honest, fair representative and responsible government, such as will make citizenship of the Province something at least not a cause for shame. For it is a shame to be a citizen of a Province governed as British Columbia is governed now, and share the blood of a race whose long history has been the evolution of representative and responsible government.

THE Deer Park has now a showing that double discounts the Le Roi at the same stage of development. A sample of some of the last ore taken out, differing in appearance slightly from the highest grade ore hitherto found was brought to town by O. Jeldness and assayed. It gave \$40 in gold and 44 ounces of silver. The ore certainly contained some copper but it was not assayed for copper.

A level-headed business man has suggested that a night passenger train should be put on between Rossland and Spokane. It would be an immense boon to the mining men who live at both ends of the line.

J. F. McLaughlin is inaugurating a telephone system to embrace the Kootenay country and to connect it with Spokane. A good telephone connection with Spokane would be of immense benefit to Rossland.

MARKET REPORT.

MARKET conditions have not altered materially during the past week. Trading in the big stocks is less active on the whole and sales to realize have eased the price in one or two instances. But the general tone of the market is well maintained. The market is reported a little tight in Toronto. The heaviest orders for stocks now being placed hail from Montreal and Quebec. There is little inquiry at present for Josie. An impression has got abroad that Josie should pay a dividend immediately, a very mistaken impression. Poorman holds up under the prospect of an assessment. It ought to rise after the proceeds of the assessment are in the treasury. A small block of Le Roi was sold this week in Rossland at \$6.75. The placing of new stocks goes on with rapidity. As new towns become interested in Trail Creek they want

new stocks to take chances on. Big Three is improving on the appearance of the Mascot and Southern Bell, but the large capitalization prevents a rise in price. Novelty has passed into the control of strong hands. Orphan Boy has gone to 15 cents and Com-mander to 30 cents. Red Eagle, Mascot Fraction and Silver Bell have been selling freely.

COMPANIES.	CAPITALIZATION.	PAR VALUE	MARKET PRICE.
Alberta	\$1,000,000	\$ 1 00	t 10
Alamo	500,000	\$ 1 00	*
Butte Gold Copper	1,000,000	1 00	t 07½
Big Three	3,500,000	1 00	t 10
Caledonia Con.	500,000		t 12
California	2,500,000	1 00	15
Cambridge	1,000,000	1 00	t 08
C & C	500,000	1 00	*
Centre Star	500,000	1 00	*
Commander	500,000	1 00	t 25
Crown Point	1,000,000	1 00	50
Colonna	1,000,000	1 00	t 15
Cariboo	800,000	1 00	30
Cumberland	500,000	10 00	*
Deer Park	1,000,000	1 00	18
Elise	1,000,000	1 00	t 15
Enterprise	1,000,000	1 00	*
Eureka	500,000	1 00	t 05
Evening Star	1,000,000	1 00	25
Georgia	1,000,000	1 00	35
Good Hope	500,000	1 00	8
Great Western	1,000,000	1 00	18
Grey Eagle	750,000	1 00	
High Ore	500,000	1 00	07½
Homestake	1,000,000	1 00	
Hall Mines	\$300,000	£1	8 15
Hilltop	1,000,000	1 00	t 10
Idaho	500,000	1 00	*
Iron Colt	1,000,000	1 00	t 15
Iron Horse	1,000,000	1 00	*
Iron Mask	500,000	1 00	75
Ivanhoe	1,000,000	1 00	t 10
Josie	700,000	1 00	60
Jumbo	500,000	1 00	75
Juliet	1,000,000	1 00	t 12
Kohinoor	1,000,000	1 00	t 10
Kootenay-Columbia	40,000	100 00	*30
Kootenay London	1,000,000	5 00	10
Le Roi	2,500,000	5 00	7 00*
Lily May	1,000,000	1 00	15
Mayflower	1,000,000	1 00	16
Monte Cristo	1,000,000	1 00	20
Mugwump	1,000,000	1 00	t 20
Monita	750,000	1 00	t 25
Minnesota	1,000,000	1 00	*
Northern Belle	1,000,000	1 00	t 15
Noble Five Con.	1,200,000	1 00	40
Old Ironsides	1,000,000	1 00	15
O. K.	1,000,000	1 00	32½
Orphan Boy	7,000,000	1 00	t 15
Phoenix	500,000	1 00	t 12½
Poorman	500,000	1 00	9
Red Mountain View	1,000,000	1 00	20
Rossland, Red Mt.	1,000,000	1 00	20
Rambler Con.	1,000,000	1 00	*
St. Elmo	1,000,000	1 00	15
Silver Bell	1,000,000	1 00	t 07
Silverine	500,000	1 00	12½
Southern Cross & W Con.	500,000	1 00	20
St. Paul	1,000,000	1 00	t 10
Slocan Star	500,000	50	2 15
Sunshine	500,000	10 00	*
Trail Mining Co.	250,000	100 00	*
Union	600,000	1 00	*
Virginia	500,000	1 00	24
War Eagle	500,000	1 00	t 75
West Le Roi	500,000	1 00	*30
White Bear	500,000	1 00	*
Young British America	1,000,000	1 00	t *
Wonderful	1,000,000	1 00	15

Dividend paying properties appear in Italics. An asterisk denotes that there is no stock on the market. t denotes treasury stock.

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GOLDFIELDS OF WESTERN ONTARIO.

The following is the conclusion of Prof. Cleman's report on the Goldfields of Western Ontario:

"Many locations have been taken up in the Kewatin schists east of Shoal lake, and also along Little Turtle river and lake, north of Bad Vermilion lake. These deposits are mainly bedded veins or fahlbands, and have been very little developed, though rich specimens of free gold come from them, and a plucky company of Norwegians have pounded out a few hundred dollars' worth of gold with hand stamps from a vein on the Little Turtle.

"On Rainy lake itself gold has been found at a number of points, but the only mines worked are two in Minnesota. Of these only the Little America mine on a small island near Rainy Lake City has produced much gold. From it several thousand dollars worth have been obtained, and after many vicissitudes it is now said to be worked at a profit. Minnesota, however, contains only a narrow fringe of the gold-bearing Huronian rocks which cover so wide a surface to the north and northeast in Canada.

"North of Rainy lake and south of the Canadian Pacific Railway, at Wabigoon, is a very promising region on the shores of Lake Manitou, and smaller bodies of water near by. Ore deposits of varying kinds, and of all degrees of richness, occur here, and brilliant specimens are found, but nothing that can be dignified with the name of mining has yet been attempted. A two-stamp Tremaine mill has been at work for a time under the management of Mr. E. B. Haycock, of Ottawa, who reports an average of about \$25 per ton from small amounts of rock obtained from a number of veins on Lake Manitou, in the aggregate about eighteen tons. Difficulty of access from the want of a summer wagon road, by which to bring in the supplies and machinery, has retarded development in this district.

"Gold has been found at various points north of the railway, e. g., on Minnetakie and Sturgeon lakes; but the locations are yet only in the prospecting stage.

"A canoe journey westward over seldom visited waters took us from Manitou lake to Regina bay, a part of Whitefish bay, the long southeasterly projection of the octopus-armed Lake of the Woods. The Regina mining camp, with its trim buildings, comes as a pleasant surprise to the canoeeman, who for five days has seen no human being outside his own party. The Regina (Canada) Gold Mine Company (Limited), of London, England, is operating this mine. Lieutenant-General H. C. Wilkinson being managing director. At the time of our visit a shaft had been sunk 160 feet, and 500 feet of drifting had been done on the main vein, besides the sinking of small shafts for the testing of one or two other ore deposits. The vein on which most work had been done begins in a mass of protogine granite near the shore, and runs into a weathered diabase (trap) toward the south. There is a rich shoot of ore running down through the granite into the diabase. The gold is fine and difficult to save by the present concentrators. The mill is of ten stamps, and the number of men employed about fifty.

"Many locations have been taken up near the Regina and farther northward on Yellow Girl, and other bays, but none have been worked seriously. Nearer Rat Portage, however, especially along the contact of Laurentian and Huronian, running northwest from Andrew bay to Black Sturgeon lake, a number of shafts have been sunk, generally to a depth of fifty feet, and at several points abandoned or active mining plants may be seen. At the time of our visit only two mines were producing gold, the Golden Gate, whose ore was being crushed at the mill of the adjoining Gold Hill mine, and the Triumph, which was having its ore tested with a two-stamp Tremaine mill.

"There are a number of other promising properties, including some wide fahlbands, north of the Canadian Pacific Railway, such as the Scramble mine, and two or three others said to have been found by the aid of a divining rod, imported from Sweden. However found, these sulphide bearing bands of schist readily yield gold in the pan, and probably some of them will turn out valuable mines.

"The most justly famous mine in our whole western gold field is undoubtedly the Sultana, on an island seven miles southeast of Rat Portage, owned by Mr. John F. Caldwell of Winnipeg. After years of hard struggle against adverse circumstances, this plucky

and energetic mine owner is reaping a solid reward in the shape of a great body of high quartz in places forty feet wide, and already followed more than 300 feet in depth. Nearly 1,000 feet of drifting has been done and there is ore enough in sight to keep the well-equipped ten-stamp mill, or one double its size, running for years. The ore bodies appear to be lenticular, the lower ones of immense size, and are enclosed in the sheared and schistose edge of an area of coarse porphyritic granitoid gneiss, mapped by the geological survey as Laurentian, but adjoining green Huronian rocks. The ore is somewhat quartzitic looking contains 1 or 2 per cent. of iron pyrites, and is free milling, to the extent of 75 or 80 per cent. A recently finished chlorination plant extracts the gold earned by the sulphides very satisfactorily. Gold mining at the Sultana has been reduced to a thoroughly business-like basis, the mill running with scarcely a halt and the weekly brick being turned out with perfect regularity. If this splendid mine had been in the hands of a stock company much would have been heard of its dividend-paying powers; but its owner is too modest to boast of its success.

"Perhaps the most interesting mining development of the year is to be found on a western Shoal lake, thirty-five miles from Rat Portage and about ten miles east of the boundary of Manitoba. The Mikado mine, found by an Indian a year ago, has been purchased for \$25,000 by a London company under the chairmanship of Colonel W. T. Engledue, and has been worked sufficiently to show that the ore is very rich, though not enough sinking has been done to show the extent of the deposit. The quartz contains a variety of sulphides, including a sulphide of bismuth new to the Lake of the Woods region, and a considerable part of the gold is carried by these refractory minerals. But probably two-thirds of the gold contents are free milling, the gold occurring as thin plates rather than nuggets. The ore treated is the richest found in large quantities in Ontario, and the ore now on the dump, after only a few months' work by a small force, contains values sufficient to pay for the mine and a simple equipment.

"Several other finds of very rich ore have been made in the vicinity of the Mikado, and next summer will probably see the development of an important mining camp in that district.

"At a number of other points on the Lake of the Woods and its bays promising finds of gold have been made, e. g., at Camp Bay, to the southeast, but none of them have been worked sufficiently to make sure of their value.

"Looking at our gold mining region as a whole, one is struck by the wide extent over which gold has been found, the variety of deposits that occur, the ease with which they may be reached, the free milling character of most of the ores, all points in its favor as compared with most gold regions.

"No part of the region is more than forty miles from a railway or steamboat, and most of the mines are within a few miles of the rails or of navigable waters. In winter a road sufficient to take in heavy machinery may be made without difficulty to any point in the region, and the Ontario government has shown itself liberal in granting assistance to such roads.

"All parts are readily reached by canoes in summer. Plenty of water of good quality is found everywhere, and wood for fuel, building or mine timbering is most everywhere. The region is not an inaccessible desert, nor covered with malarious swamps, nor cut off from civilization by precipitous mountains. Supplies of all sorts are cheap; efficient labor can be obtained on easy terms, the labor of white men, not of negroes or Indians, and life and property are as safe as anywhere on the globe.

"The laws relating to mining and mining locations are simple, and generally admitted to be fair and favorable to the prospector and mine owner. All locations are bounded by east and west and north and south lines, reducing boundary disputes and the customary litigation of mining countries to a minimum.

"In conclusion, the impressions formed during the summer's work may be summed up in the statement that the prospects are better than ever before. One mine has already proved to be a splendidly paying property, and several others are apparently on the point of becoming so. The number of properties on which promising finds of gold have been made has greatly increased, and the area of known gold bearing

Delacola Gold Mining Co.

LIMITED LIABILITY

Incorporated under the Laws of the Province of British Columbia, Companies Act 1890, and amending Acts.

CAPITAL STOCK, 1,000,000 Shares; TREASURY STOCK, 300,000 Shares
PAR VALUE \$1.00 EACH.

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THE DELACOLA.

The Delacola mineral claim is situated one and one-half miles due north of the town of Rossland, on the north slope of the famous Monte Cristo mountain, and adjoins the well-known Eric. It is a location 1,500 feet square and contains 37 acres. The company, which is composed entirely of Rossland men, has been incorporated under the laws of the Province of British Columbia. The claim has been surveyed and a crown grant applied for. There is no flaw in the title and the certificate of improvements will be issued in due course. The company has no indebtedness.

Timber and Water Supply. A luxuriant growth of timber, consisting of fir, pine, tamarack and cedar is standing on the claim and is sufficient to supply wood for fuel and timber for mining and building purposes for some time to come.

There is a never-failing supply of water in the shape of a creek at the bottom of the gulch.

Transportation Facilities. A first-class wagon road runs within a half a mile of the workings on the claim, while the preliminary survey lines of the north spur of the Red Mountain Railway, now in course of construction between Northport and Rossland, pass through one end of the claim.

Vein and Ore. The Delacola has a well-defined east and west vein which passes through the center of the claim. This vein has been traced for a distance of 600 feet, and several open cuts have demonstrated beyond question the certainty and regularity of the ledge. The ledge has an average width of four feet. The ore streak is eighteen inches wide and is very well defined. The ore is a chalcopryrite and pyrrhotite in a good quartz gangue. Assays as high as \$8.80 in gold have been obtained from this ore.

Development Work. In addition to the numerous open cuts across the vein the company has started out and are now busily engaged in sinking a shaft on a very favorable outcrop. To continue this work and sink the shaft to a depth of hundred feet before cross-cutting and drifting are commenced, the directors have decided to place a block of 50,000 shares of the treasury stock on the market at the extremely low price of 4½ cents per share.

For further particulars or any other information address

HAROLD KINGSMILL, Sec'y Delacola Gold Mining Co., ROSSLAND, B. C.

ORPHAN BOY GOLD MINING CO.

Limited.

Incorporated under the Laws of the Province of British Columbia.

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J. W. HASKINS, Revelstoke, Vice-Pres't and Manager.

F. C. WHITNEY, Revelstoke, Secretary-Treas.

H. C. BELLINGER, Trail, Director.

Capital Stock 700,000 Shares. Par Value \$1 Each
FULLY PAID AND NON-ASSESSABLE.

Treasury Stock 200,000 Shares
TO BE SOLD FOR DEVELOPMENT PURPOSES ONLY.

The Orphan Boy Mineral claim is situated about five miles from Gold Stream up McCulloch Creek on the West Fork, or commonly known as Barrett Creek, and about 65 miles north from Revelstoke, B. C., in the country known as the Big Bend of the Columbia River.

The company will push the development of the Orphan Boy with all possible dispatch. The Orphan Boy being a free milling and Cyanide property it does away with all expense of shipping ore to be treated or smelted outside. The surface showings being of such high grade, guarantee excellent results and steadily increasing stock values as development progresses.

Four assays from surface returns were respectively \$6.50, \$10.00, \$72.00 and \$140.00. A mill test recently made shows \$39.20.

A limited number of Treasury Shares will be disposed of at 10 cents per share for first cash requirements, subject to advance without notice.

For Prospectus and Engineer's Report apply to Secretary-Treasurer or Manager at Revelstoke, or

Barrett, Newell & McDonald, Rossland, B. C.

rocks has been considerably widened. Many of the properties located will no doubt prove of little value, as is the case in every mining region of the world, others will not turn out to be extensive enough to justify an independent mill, though they may be worked at a profit when within reach of a customs mill; but it may be looked on as certain that a considerable number of the locations taken up will eventually prove to be paying mines.

"For the year ending October 31, 1893, the gold product of Ontario mines was returned as \$32,960, for 1894 as \$32,776, and for 1895 as \$50,281. Returns received from owners of six mines for the period commencing November 1, 1895, and ending September 20, 1896, show that the quantity of ore milled was 9,612 short tons, which yielded free gold of the value of \$118,468, besides 551 tons of concentrates estimated at \$13,337, and a quantity of tailings to be treated by the cyanide process estimated at \$10,800. The total value of ore treated is therefore \$142,695, or an average of \$14.83 per ton, whereof \$12.30, or 83 per cent. of the whole is free milling.

ON MINING STOCKS.

A long article in the Canadian Mining Review, purporting to be an answer to the question, "What is a share certificate of an incorporated joint stock company?" calls for very serious comment. It is written in a dignified style, and betrays as its author a man who seldom regards himself in the mirror without thinking what a very clever person he is. And doubtless he is, but no amount of superficial ability can make up for ignorance of the facts and misapprehension of the industrial conditions about which he is writing. He begins with a hypothetical case as follows:

"Here is a stock certificate issued by the Big Fortune Joint Stock Mining Company, somewhere in the British Columbia mountains, purporting that the company possesses one million of dollars in 100,000 shares of \$10 each, that the Honorable Mr. So and So is president, and certain other honorable directors, with an esquire for secretary. The document is sent out beautifully engraved and with an attractive vignette of the highly miner with pick and shovel, the

mountain uplift in the back ground. This certificate for 100 shares has been sold for \$10, or 10 cents a share. The possessor is assured by the kindly broker that his fortune is made, and that in the near future his \$10 will return him a thousand fold on his investment."

The last sentence contains the exaggeration of the special pleader and is sufficient in itself to vitiate the whole argument. THE REVIEW has probably been the means of selling more stock than any broker in Canada. It has always told its readers straight that in buying a 10 cent treasury stock they were buying into a possible mine, if it became a mine they would win, if it did not, they would lose.

Our editorial Cato then proceeds to quote what has been said about the possibility of assessing those stocks, and then speaks of this as an infirmity of title. There is a much worse infirmity of logic in the matter. And besides, a man, even if he be an editor, who hides away under "it is said," and "it is reported," is a coward. THE REVIEW has investigated this matter closely. It is satisfied that in law, common sense and fact, those stocks are non-assessable as they purport to be. Then the debt incurring capacity of a board of directors is limited by the by-laws in nine cases out of ten, and in the last instance by the value of the property. A shareholder might lose his 10 cents. He knows he may lose that anyway, unless the prospect makes a mine. Of course he buys eagerly in Trail Creek, because Trail Creek prospects have a knack of making mines.

The worthy man goes on.

"Let us invoke the names of common sense and common honesty to attend our consideration of this matter for verily brokers, company promoters and legislators are practically mad on the subject. We have arrived at that level of public opinion that there is nothing that can be said against the dealer in lottery-ticket gambling that may not be said with ten-fold force against the seller of a mining share certificate which contains within itself no guarantee of title, no approximately true declaration of value. In fact, a comparison of the lottery ticket with the share certificate immensely enhances the moral dignity of the former."

The devil, we are told, can quote Scripture when it suits him, and an editor may doubtless invoke common sense and common honesty in a paragraph which contains neither. In a lottery the prize comes out of the money subscribed, and that is gambling. In mining, the prizes come out of the ground, and that is enterprise.

This ingenious writer next classifies investors in mining stocks. He admits that those who are honest and shrewd make money, while the dishonest and foolish lose. This is a perfectly satisfactory condition of affairs.

He then goes on to recommend that mining companies should keep books and have them audited. Does he think that mining men are painted savages who count their wealth by tallies or beads? He is particular as to the dimensions of a mine, evidently thinking that gold occurs like potatoes and that mining is a question of acreage. He concludes:

"Why not cut loose from the present absurd and immoral systems of incorporation of mining companies followed in the different provinces? Why give charters under which may be issued prospectuses that are lies and certificates of stock that are not documents of any other title than one of nominal shareholdership?"

"As the law now stands, behind any share certificate, and by means of it, may be perpetrated the most disgraceful swindling that tricksters and rogues can devise."

It is a worthy close to the whole article. But for the journal in which it appears it would deserve no comment. But it may be pointed out that under "the present absurd and immoral system" the pioneers of Kootenay have developed, and are developing, precious gold and silver mines; that they have built railways and cities and smelters, that they have laid the foundation of a noble industry, that they have injected into the sluggish veins of Canada a stream of enterprise which will stimulate and revivify the whole country. They have raised a noble industrial monument to themselves and have brought rich gifts to their country. In enterprise, in culture and in business morality they yield no palm to anyone. And anyone to see their justification has only to look around him and understandingly appreciate the signs of the time through the whole Dominion.

KOOTENAY-LONDON MINING CO., Ltd.

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Head Office, Rossland, B. C.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

The company owns the Annie Fraction and the Comet No. 2 mineral claims. The Annie Fraction is situated between the California, San Francisco and Black Bear, the latter of which is the property of the great Le Roi Mining & Smelting company and is the first western extension of the Le Roi mine. The vein of the Le Roi can be traced through the Annie Fraction and men at work on this property have tapped an ore chute at a depth of 40 feet from which assays give returns of from \$14 to \$20.

The Comet No. 2 is a full claim, 1500 feet square, and lies about three miles north of Rossland. It has two strong, well-defined ledges running through it. A prospecting shaft now down to 10 feet shows nothing but vein matter, the whole mass being well diffused with copper and iron pyrites. Assays averaging \$6 to \$8 have been obtained from this showing.

SHARES.

The entire capital stock of the company excepting treasury shares has been pooled and placed in the hands of W. T. Oliver, manager of the Bank of British North America in Rossland as trustee. The company now offers 50,000 shares of treasury stock at the low price of

TEN CENTS A SHARE.

The proceeds will be used in purchasing machinery for the Annie Fraction.
 For shares, prospectus or other information apply to

WM. BENNISON & CO.
 MINING BROKERS,
 ROSSLAND, B. C.

HOW TO USE DYNAMITE.

The American dynamite of today is not an accident, but is the result of a long line of careful experiments, conducted by eminent chemists, and demonstrated by practical tests. These tests, aided by great advances in the art of manufacturing, have demonstrated that the products can be handled with greater impunity than many other things common to transportation by common carriers. They have also demonstrated that the safety of the compound is dependent upon purity of materials used and care in mixing. During the past few years competition among various powder companies has been so keen and bitter that gradually but steadily the cost of dynamite to the consumer has been reduced. It is a dangerous contest, and a rivalry in which, sooner or later, if continued, safety will be sacrificed. To be more explicit upon this point—skilled labor commands a certain price, likewise chemically pure nitro-glycerine, the two being the most expensive parts in the compound of dynamite; combined the product is a safe mixture. Unskilled labor and impure nitro-glycerine can be had for less money, but the product of this combination is a mixture subject to decomposition. Decomposition in such a compound is practically explosion. Decomposition may not set in for some time, and the great danger of the competition in the manufacture and sale of dynamite, is that of forcing some of the competitors to use impure or cheaper materials and labor, in order to meet a lower price, and take chances upon decomposition not commencing before the stock thus manufactured is disposed of. This danger point may not as yet have been reached. The older powder companies have much invested and a reputation to maintain; the newer companies have much invested and a reputation to make. From the standpoint of safety, however, the bottom price is very little below the market price of today.

Powder should be stored in a dry, cool and well-ventilated magazine built for that purpose. A brick or stone magazine is preferable to a frame, both on account of being affected less by sudden changes in temperature and freed from any danger of bullets from careless marksmen. When built of wood the

frame, or studding, should be covered inside and out with boards and so set that the air can circulate all around, and the inner boards be but little affected by the heat of the hot sun.

Caps should not be stored with powder.

Regarding the age of powder—when powder has had proper care in manufacture and storage, decomposition will not set in. If there is no decomposition there is no chemical change, and under these circumstances powder ten years old, or older, is just as good and safe to handle as powder ten days old.

One of the main sources of accident is from thawing powder, and the only safe plan is the use of heat from hot water. The powder should be placed in a watertight vessel and the vessel set in hot water, or a regular powder-warmer should be made. These vessels can be obtained from any of the mechanical firms or from the powder companies at nominal cost. Do not place powder under or on a stove or in the oven. Do not lay on boiler wall or on back plate of a boiler. Do not heat around a blacksmith forge, or over a burning candle. Do not lay on hot sand, or, in short, do not thaw powder with dry heat. Do not consider these precautions unnecessary, or reason that because you have done so many times there is no danger. An explosion is usually fatal, and numberless escapes in no manner reduce the explosive force.

Powder freezes at from 40 degrees to 44 degrees Fahrenheit, explodes, when confined, at from 320 degrees to 360 degrees Fahrenheit. From a quick application of dry heat powder is liable to explode at 120 degrees Fahrenheit. A stick of powder heated to 120 degrees Fahrenheit can be held in the hand with little inconvenience, and this degree of heat is soon reached when placed under or above a stove.

That frozen dynamite is liable to explode from heat quickly applied has been demonstrated many times, and to ignorance, non-appreciation or carelessness of this fact most accidents are due. If you have heated powder above a stove for years without harm, consider yourself fortunate and stop it. If the warning of those who make the powder has no effect, let the accidents constantly occurring from this cause convince you. If you cannot procure a powder-warmer, take a five-pound lard bucket, fill it with powder, and set it in

THE ALF GOLD MINING COMPANY, Ltd. Lbty.

Incorporated under the Laws of British Columbia.

Mines Located at Rossland, Trail Creek Gold Mining District, British Columbia.

CAPITALIZATION 1,000,000.

Shares par value \$1.00 each. Fully-paid and Non-Assessable. 250,000 shares have been placed in the hands of a reliable trustee, who is responsible for the proper return to the company of the proceeds of any sale made by him of such shares.

All other shares are now pooled in the hands of the said trustee, so that purchasers of above stock need have no fear of promoters offering private stock below the market price.

LLOYD HARRIS, Esq., Brantford and London, England, President.
 W. G. ELLIOTT, Contractor, Brantford, Ont. Vice-President.
 W. E. PHIN, Contractor, Brantford, Ont., Secretary-Treasurer.

STOCKHOLDERS (Shares Pooled.)

H McK. Wilson, O. C., Brantford, Robt. Scott, Esq., Prop. Victoria Wheel Works, Galt, U. M. Stanley, M. D., Brantford, Thos. Nihan, Esq., Steamboat owner, St. Catharines; Thos. Woodyatt, P. M., Brantford, Ont.; J. A. Smith, Esq., Broker, Rossland; D. J. Waterous, Esq., Man'f., Brantford; H. King, Esq., Rossland.

BANKERS BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, Rossland, B. C.
 Offices: ROSSLAND, British Columbia.

The Alf gold mine was located April 17th, 1895, recorded May 1st, 1895, and has since been purchased by the Alf Gold Mining Company, (Limited Liability.)

It has been surveyed, and is fully paid for. See government Records at Rossland, B. C. The Alf is situated in the South Belt of the Trail Creek district, about one mile from Rossland, B. C., and adjoins such well known properties as the Hill Top and Mayflower. Close to it also are such well known mines as the Curlew and Gopher, and not 1,500 feet away are the Maid of Erin and R. E. Lee properties.

We have a limited number of Shares to offer at 10 cents. The price is subject to advance without notice. For shares or further particulars call on or address,

The Smith-Hewitt Company
 P. O. Box 20, ROSSLAND, B. C.

warm water. If you have no warm water, put some sharp rocks in the bottom of a larger vessel to keep smaller vessel off the bottom, surround the inner vessel with water and set two lighted "snuffs" about an inch long under the big can, throw an ore sack over the whole, and in a short time the powder is in good condition for use and no risk has been incurred. With slow heat thus applied, dynamite may be heated to temperature of boiling water with safety. Do not use frozen powder to load a hole. It is unfit for use. If it explodes at all it will do poor work. If it does not seemingly burn or explode, it may be smouldering or decomposing, and the dropping in of a spoon, a drill or the stroke of a pick or hammer, may be sufficient to explode what is left.

ASBESTOS.

In itself asbestos is a physical paradox, a mineralogical vegetable, both fibrous and crystalline, elastic yet brittle, a floating stone, but as capable of being carded, spun and woven as flax, cotton or silk. It is apparently a connecting link between the vegetable and the mineral kingdom, possessing some of the characteristics of both. In appearance it is light, buoyant and feathery as thistledown; yet, in its crude state, it is dense and heavy as the solid rock in which it is found. Apparently as perishable as grass, it is yet older than any order of animal or vegetable life on earth. The dissolving influences of time seem to have no effect upon it. The action of unnumbered centuries, by which the hardest rocks known to geologists are worn away, has left no perceptible imprint on the asbestos found imbedded in them. While much of its bulk is of the roughest and most gritty materials known, it is really as smooth to the touch as soap or oil. Seemingly as combustible as tow, the fiercest heat cannot consume it, and no known combination of acids will destructively affect the appearance and strength of its fibre, even after days of exposure to its action. It is, in fact, practically indestructible. Its incombustible nature renders it a complete protection from flames; but beyond this most valuable quality, its industrial value is greatly augmented by its non-conduction of heat and electricity, as well as by its important property of practical insolubility in acids.

THE MINING REVIEW

WILL CHRONICLE FULLY AND FAIRLY THE

Mining News of the Trail Creek District.

and British Columbia Generally,

It will Prove an Invaluable Medium for all

Advertisers who desire to reach, Investors, Mining Men,
and those interested in the Development of the Greatest Mineral Country in the World.

ADVERTISING RATES:

Display, one insertion \$1.00 per inch
Contracts, 1 inch \$3 per month; 2 inches or more, \$2.50 an in. per mo.
Quarter page \$7.50 per insertion, \$25 per month
Half page \$12.50 per insertion, \$40 per month
Full page \$20 per insertion, \$70 per month
Business Cards, first page \$5 per month

There will be no deviation from these rates.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Canada and the United States - One year \$2.00
Six months 1.25
Great Britain and Foreign - One year 2.50
Six months 1.50

Subscriptions strictly in advance.

Address communications to A. R. MACDONALD & Co., Publishers,
The Mining Review, Rossland, B. C.

BURKE IN TORONTO.

J. M. Burke is in Toronto and has given a World reporter a column about Trail Creek, some of which is well worth producing:

"How many shipping mines have you at present in the Trail Creek camp?"

"To answer that and to do the camp justice needs a preliminary explanation. You must remember that while some locations were made in the district as far back as '90 and '91, there was no real development work done there until about two years ago. Consequently the camp is virtually only two years old. Until within the last four months we have had no railroad transportation and, consequently, had to work at a great disadvantage, especially when you take into consideration that these veins lie in a syenite formation, which is one of the hardest country rocks known, and to make any great headway to advantage should be worked by machine drills, or, in other words, air drills. This necessitated machinery, which we had to have transported to get into the camp at a very great expense over miserable wagon roads. This will give you some idea why we have not at present more shipping mines. The shippers are as follows: Le Roi, War Eagle, Iron Mask, Josie, Cliff, Kootenay and Columbia, Evening Star, Crown Point, O. K., and Mayflower.

"Do you think that Rossland will make a lasting camp so far as the mines are concerned, and eventually a town of considerable size?"

"Yes! I remember the town of Butte when it was the age of Rossland, and its promise at that time was not as good as the present prospects for Rossland. That was over 20 years ago. Butte today works 10,000 miners and has a population of over 45,000 people, and is one of the greatest mining camps known to the world. I would predict, from what I know of the mines of Trail Creek, that the town of Rossland will rival its sister, Butte, in population and wealth inside of the next 10 years, for the reason that the Trail Creek mining district covers a very much larger area and has a great many more promising mines and prospects within its boundaries than there are in the Butte mining district.

AN OUTSIDE OPINION.

A New York gentleman named James P. Kimball is thus quoted in the British Columbia Mining Record regarding the Trail Creek district:

"I have but one criticism to make, and that is in regard to the overstocking of prospects. It is a mistake to stock mere prospects and mineral claims as they are doing. It simply hinders the development of the country. The prospector, of course, is without means; he places his prospect in the hands of a broker, who stocks it and sells the stock for what he can get. With the small amount of money thus obtained a little development work is done, and the mine, perhaps, becomes a producer in a small way. Operated independently as it is the cost of operation is the maximum, and the risk is heightened.

"On the other hand, if the various owners of a large group of claims would combine and seek to attract capital in large lots, it would be ever so much better for the country. I am a great believer in consolidating contiguous properties, so as to make a property of a size that can be worked to the best advantage. When you have a large property you can work it at a minimum risk, especially in locations like Red Mountain, where the deposits are numerous. Operated as those mines on the mountain now are, the cost is great. Look at the item of expense for transportation. The narrow gauge furnishes facilities for but a few of the biggest mines in transporting ore down the mountain, and then at the highest expense. Now, if some one company owned the base and top of the mountain the road could be built with lower gradients, operated by the company itself, and the expense greatly reduced. The cost of operating the mine itself would be reduced. Instead of working from the top of the mountain down, as they are obliged to do now, with a single ownership they could tunnel to great advantage and at a minimum cost extract the ore."

This is all very fine and large. But if Trail Creek had had to depend on attracting capital in large lots there would have been no Le Roi nor War Eagle, nor Josie nor Cliff nor Deer Park today. The large capitalist is a most desirable man in a mining district but he is hard to attract and generally wants too much the best of it to be an easy man to deal with. A big aggregation of small capitalists is very much more powerful, witness the present development of the Trail Creek district.



G. A. POUNDER, Pres. M. O. TIBBITS, Sec.

...THE...

Silver Bell Mining Company

Assays from surface ore: \$24.35,
\$42.96, \$53.00, \$52.30, \$51.90, \$85.26.
Ore taken from the bottom of the shaft on Oct.
26th, assayed \$103.14.

Situated two miles from Rossland, B.C., has good shipping facilities and all other conditions favorable for a paying mine.

Price on first block of Treasury Stock now SEVEN (7) cents per share, subject to raise without notice. Order from main office, Rossland, B.C.

(NOTE.—Before purchasing, Rossland residents and visitors are invited to call at the company's office and a representative will gladly show them the property.)

The Silver Bell Mining Company,
ROSSLAND, B. C.



Free from Debt. No Salaried Officers.

Kohinoor Gold Mining Co.

Incorporated under the Laws of the State of Washington, and Registered under the Laws of the Province of British Columbia.

Own Six Good Properties:

British Lion.	Silver Cord.	⋮	Surprise No. 6.	Golden Bar.
Wonderful.			Lily of the Mountain.	

300 Acres in the Centre of the Famous Trail Creek Mining District, Rossland, B. C.

CAPITAL \$1,000,000.**PAR VALUE \$1.00 PER SHARE.**

Shares Fully Paid Up and Non-Assessable.

TREASURY STOCK - - - - 250,000 SHARES.

To be Sold for Development Work Only.

President—SAMUEL R. STERN, Attorney-at-Law, Spokane.

Treasurer—H. L. RODGERS, Broker, Spokane.

Vice-President—EMIL RICHTER, Physician, Spokane.

Secretary—ABNER BROWN, Broker, Spokane.

Directors.SAMUEL R. STERN.
ABNER BROWN.E. T. RICHTER,
S. THORNTON LANGLEY.HARRY L. RODGERS.
HOWARD BROWNLEE.**Offices.**

The ROOKERY, Spokane, Wash., and ROSSLAND, B. C.

Bankers:

Old National Bank, Spokane, Wash.

Bank of British North America, Rossland, B. C.

DESCRIPTION.

This group consists of six full claims, each 1,500 feet square, and known as the British Lion, the Silver Cord, the Wonderful, the Surprise No. 6, the Lily of the Mountain and the Golden Bar, all connecting, and situated on the southwest slope of Lookout Mountain, in the Trail Creek Mining District of West Kootenay, three miles from Trail, where the smelter is located. It is the general opinion of mining men who are conversant with the geological features of this district, that where large surface outcroppings of heavily mineralized and decomposed iron have been found, that development on these iron ledges has always proved the properties upon which they were situated to be valuable mines. These ledges of decomposed iron have now become a necessity to every piece of mining property that claims merit. The Kohinoor group is especially fortunate in having plenty of iron ledges to demonstrate their value, there being no less than seven strong and distinct ledges on this property.

DEVELOPMENT.

The development work consists of a shaft 8x8 on the British Lion, 35 feet deep, and a tunnel 15 feet cross cutting this ledge, sunk on a cropping of porphyry, heavily stained with iron, and about 40 feet wide; also a shaft 15 feet deep on the Silver Cord, on which the men now are at work. It is proposed to sink this shaft 50 feet and then cross-cut. The vein can be traced for over 5,000 feet through the British Lion, the Silver Cord and the Wonderful. In the shaft on the British Lion the gangue shows quartz and ore highly mineralized, showing pyrites of iron, copper, gold and silver.

KOHINOOR GROUP.

The foregoing facts will enable investors to form some opinion of the values of the properties comprised in the Kohinoor group.

In the Kohinoor group an investor has six times the amount of property offered by promoters, and each claim has equal merit with any property that has recently been placed on the market.

Any one of these six claims has considerably more merit than a great many of the properties recently incorporated at 1,000,000, as there is no question that they only need development work to prove that they are mines that will rank with some of the best in the district.

The Company have reserved the large amount of 250,000 shares to be placed in the Treasury for development work only.

The character of the directorate is a sufficient guarantee that every cent realized by them will be judiciously expended in developing the property.

The balance of the stock is pooled, so that no individual stock can be sold until Treasury Stock is exhausted.

Taking the favorable situation of this property, its intrinsic and bona-fide merits, its large extent—being six full claims, just six times the amount of property usually offered—and the fact that owners of the properties have preferred to take shares in the Company for their interests, and the majority (over two-thirds) of the stock being held in Rossland, B. C., and the fact that it is fully paid for and title perfect, the amount of Treasury Stock and the safe guards surrounding it, we can and do ask investors: What better investment in a mining property can they have?

We know that these properties have a great future before them, and we know that investors in them will reap most gratifying results.

WATCH THIS STOCK ADVANCE AS DEVELOPMENT WORK PROCEEDS.

Fifty Thousand Shares of Treasury Stock is now for Sale at TEN CENTS per Share. Proceeds will be devoted to Diamond Drill work on the property.

Address S. THORNTON LANGLEY, Columbia Avenue, Rossland, B. C.

Or, WM. HARPER, 60 Yonge Street Toronto. W. G. MUTTON, 1 Toronto Street, Toronto.
JOHN A. MOODY, London, Ontario.

The Motezuma Gold Mining Company.

LIMITED LIABILITY.

MINE, THE RETALIATION.

Situated on Deer Park Mountain.

ROSSLAND, BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Capitalization.

1,000,000 SHARES.

PAR VALUE, \$1.00 Each.

Stock Fully Paid and Non-Assessable.

TREASURY, 300,000 SHARES.

INCORPORATED UNDER THE LAWS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

OFFICERS.

R. C. MACDONALD, President.

J. T. HOUGHTON, Vice-President.

GEO. E. TOMS, Secretary-Treasurer.

Head Office

- - -

ROSSLAND, B. C.

The first block of Development Stock is now offered at the very low price of $3\frac{1}{2}$ CENTS per Share. The price will be advanced on each subsequent block.

The Retaliation adjoins the Roderick Dhu and Fairview, and is but one claim distant from the famous Lily May and Deer Park mines, both of which are producing mines. The lead of the Deer Park can be distinctly traced through the Roderick Dhu and Retaliation.

Sufficient work has been done on the property to secure the Company a crown grant. The Retaliation is a tunnel proposition, and can be worked more cheaply in consequence.

Address all communications to the Secretary, GEO. E. TOMS, Rossland, B. C.

Remittances can be made to the Manager of the

Bank of British North America, ROSSLAND, B. C.

RAPID PROGRESS IN VICTORY-TRIUMPH.

The sale of the Victory-Triumph was finally completed a week ago last Friday. On Monday six men were put to work with a surveyor, and the survey has been already completed and everything is in shape to make application for a crown grant. The plat shows a magnificent area and does great credit to the men who staked the claims. The big ledge runs through the centre of both claims through nearly their entire length. The distance over which it crops out on the surface is not less than 1,000 feet, and it shows ore wherever it has been found, carrying value in gold, silver and copper. Some recent assays made from points far away from the main work done seem to indicate that not one-tenth of the value of the property is as yet understood.

As big a force of men as there is accommodation for is now at work on the property putting up buildings and preparing for the winter's work under the superintendence of W. A. Crane. It is expected that everything will be ready to put a force of miners on before the 1st of December. The main tunnel will be pushed ahead 400 feet to tap the biggest and richest surface outcrop and the ledge will be crosscut at intervals. A shaft will also be started and sunk 100 feet on the rich vein of copper on the Triumph. In the meantime the organization of the company has been pushed with equal vigor. The articles of incorporation have already been filed in Victoria, and as soon as telegraphic information was received that the registration had been duly made, the first meeting of shareholders was held, officers were appointed and arrangements made for the issue of the stock. D. B. Bogle is president of the company and O. Jeldness vice-president; A. R. Macdonald is secretary and treasurer. These gentlemen will hold office until the first Monday in February, when the first general meeting of stockholders will be held. Applications have already been made for large blocks of the stock, but the trustees have not yet decided whether they will place any treasury stock on the market at present or wait until enough development has been done to justify their asking a big price for it.

ANOTHER EMBRYO BONANZA.

It is curious how a comparatively unknown prospect will sometimes suddenly leap into prominence through unsuspected discoveries of ore on the surface. One would think that ground over which hundreds of prospectors had traveled which is within a mile of Rossland, and which has been held for a long time by owners whose interest it was to discover mineral on the surface, would show few indications of ore which had been overlooked.

And yet, during the last two weeks, a significance has been acquired by the Red Eagle location which none would have dreamt of attributing to it a month ago. The ground was located by Messrs. Gloin and Corrigan, and was lately purchased by W. Bennison & Co. A company has been formed to work it, of which W. H. Fife, of Tacoma, is president, and T. G. Elgie, of Toronto, is Secretary-Treasurer.

What brought the property into prominence first was the discovery of a vein of ore in cutting a right of way for the tramway which brings logs to the new sawmill. This vein, now known as the South vein, is between seven and eight feet wide and shows twenty-six inches of ore, the first assay from which gave a return of \$285—\$240 in gold and the balance in silver.

Two other veins cross the property in an easterly and westerly direction, known now as the Curlew and Mayflower veins, because they are presumed to be the same as those worked on these properties. The Curlew vein shows massive iron sulphide mixed with galena; it is between four and five feet wide. The ore runs from \$18 to \$70, most of the value being in silver. Surface carbonates have given returns as high as 160 ounces. Nothing but a little surface stripping has been done on the other vein. It shows mineral similar to the Curlew vein.

The prospective indications of this property's making a producing mine are, to put it mildly, good, and if development work is carried on actively and intelligently, as it will be, there is no reason why it should not add another to the great properties of the camp.

THAT JOSIE DIVIDEND.

A correspondent of the Miner has been writing anxiously enquiring about the prospects of a dividend from the Josie. The Josie management has never said or hinted that they would pay a dividend however much ore they had in sight until transportation was so much improved that they could market their ore at a minimum of cost. This they cannot do until the Red Mountain railway is completed to their doors. When it is the Josie will begin to ship ore in good shape and doubtless pay dividends in due course. It would be throwing away money to ship more ore at present than they require to realize upon to run the mine.

NO FURTHER APPEAL.

The High Court of the South African Republic has given its decision in the suits pending between the African Gold Recovery Company, and various other mining companies, involving the force of the patents on the cyanide process of gold recovery. The Court holds that the MacArthur-Forrest patents are invalid and void. This decision is final, and there can be no further appeal.

CERTIFICATE OF IMPROVEMENTS.

CAMBRIDGE MINERAL CLAIM.

Situate in the Trail Creek Mining division of West Kootenay district. Where located: About 4 miles south east of the town of Rossland, on Violin Creek.

TAKE notice that I, N. F. Townsend, as agent for H. S. Wallace, No. 73,405; John Elliott, No. 75,011, and Ernest Miller, No. 72,357, intend, sixty days from the date hereof, to apply to the Mining Recorder for a certificate of improvements, for the purpose of obtaining a Crown grant of the above claim.

And, further take notice, that action under section 77 must be commenced before the issuance of such certificate of improvements.

Dated this 10th day of October, 1896.
10-14

N. F. TOWNSEND.

THE MINING REVIEW.

A weekly paper devoted to the mining interests of Trail Creek district.

A valuable advertising medium—a reliable newspaper.

"Cambridge"
Treasury Stock
8 Cents.

BUY

"Cambridge"
Treasury Stock
8 Cents.

"CAMBRIDGE"

Treasury Stock

At
8
Cents.

**C
A
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B**

At
8
Cents.

CAMBRIDGE.

**I
D
G
E**

Development work done by promoters has greatly improved the appearance of the property.

Title Perfect.

Crown Grant in course of issue.

Work to be commenced shortly and kept up till the Mine is ready to ship.

Steady appreciation in "Cambridge" Stock is a certainty.

No better speculative investment at the price in Trail Creek.

Orders for Stock accompanied with remittances to Melfort Boulton,

130 Jordan St., Toronto, or the office of The :::::

Cambridge Gold Mining Co.

"Cambridge"
Treasury Stock
8 Cents.

Room 7, Hart Block,
Rossland, B. C.

"Cambridge"
Treasury Stock
8 Cents.

Canadian Gold Fields Syndicate.

LIMITED

An INVESTMENT SYNDICATE

Combining security, substantial worth and the lowest possible percentage of risk, with the greatest practicable margin of profit, is now in process of organization.

Briefly stated the Syndicate will prospect for and acquire by discovery, location, bond, lease, or purchase valuable mineral deposits throughout the Province of British Columbia, with power to extend its operations at will, exploring, developing, equipping, operating, incorporating, bonding, leasing, selling and otherwise dealing in and disposing of mines and mine products, mining, ore working and transporting, machinery, appliances and equipment; also in the shares, debentures and other securities of mining companies for profit

Distinguishing Features,

1. Entire Capital Stock in Treasury.
2. Incorporated under Imperial Act, 1862.
3. *Shares issued at strictly full, paid and non-assessable.*
4. Affairs directed by successful business men of broad experience, undoubted integrity and national reputation.
5. Investors' money not staked upon a single venture, *each share participating equally with every other share in all profits arising from the Syndicate's operations of whatever character and where ever situated.*

Immediate Undertakings.

The organizers, who have been uniformly successful in selecting meritorious mining properties in the great Trail Creek gold-copper belt, have now under development the most promising group of high grade mines in the Rossland camp, and have also, under offer, several valuable properties in the Nelson district, adjacent to the "Hall Mines," and in the great Stocan, at very low prices. The ordinary details of incorporation will be completed immediately. A sufficient number of *fully-paid and non-assessable* syndicate shares are now offered for subscription to acquire the best of these and other properties. Exploration, development, equipment and operation will follow with all warranted despatch.

Substantial Endorsement.

The advance announcement of intention to organize the CANADIAN GOLD FIELDS SYNDICATE, (Limited), appeared October 30, 1896, in the Rossland Miner. Already most substantial endorsement of the undertaking has been received.

Personal Liability Effectually Removed.

As some doubt exists as to the liability attaching to one dollar shares, sold below the par value, the organizers have decided to place the matter beyond question by issuing the Syndicate's Shares at the par value of ten cents each and selling them at not less than par.

Capitalization

The capital stock of the Canadian Gold Fields Syndicate (Limited), will be divided into ten million (10,000,000) shares, par value ten cents each, in blocks of not less than five hundred shares, all of which will belong to the treasury. These shares will only be issued as required for the syndicate's working capital, and dividends will be paid only upon the shares issued. Thus, if one million shares be sold, that number will stand for the active stock, *the remaining nine million shares being an available reserve in the treasury, to enable successful accomplishment of any business operation worthy of the syndicate's operation.*

The organizers of the Canadian Gold Fields Syndicate (Limited), will become actual purchasers of shares at the same price as other shareholders.

First Allotment.

The organizers invite subscriptions for the first issue of one million of the full-paid, non-assessable syndicate shares, at ten cents per share.

Allotments will be made in the order in which subscriptions are received.

No subscription will be entertained for less than five hundred shares.

The right is reserved, under the present offering, to withdraw the syndicate shares from sale without notice.

Address **The Walters Company,**

General Mining Brokers.

Rossland, B. C.