

thoroughly satisfied. They had four now, two of which were paying dividends, and it was expected that the other two would do so shortly. From the Slocan country great things were hoped, and in the Lardeau district there were some wonderful deposits of silver, lead and gray copper rock.

Dr. Dawson said that Mr. Hardman's confidence in the country was justified. It contained not only one great mineral field, but many. The whole mountain ranges from the international boundary up through the Big Bend country to the Yukon was full of wealth. It only required a certain amount of time for the prospector to find it, and a large amount of ingenuity in discovering new names for the mines for British Columbia, to prove the greatest mineral section on the American continent. Dr. Selwyn expressed his pleasure in hearing how splendidly British Columbia was turning out.

S. F. Andrews then read his paper on "Notes on Low Grade Ores of Nova Scotia," which we reproduce.

The next paper was by Ernest A. Sjostedt, M.E., of Bridgeville, N.S., on the "Utilization of the Mill Refuse and Peat Mosses of the Ottawa." He described the methods in which such material had been utilized in Europe and urged that they be adopted in Canada, thus effecting a saving of money for fuel as well as developing a latent natural resource. At its conclusion, His Excellency the Governor-General paid the author a compliment upon the research evident in his paper.

THE DINNER.

Owing to press of other matter, we regret to have to withhold a detailed report of the dinner at the Windsor. The occasion was graced by His Excellency and several other distinguished guests, and was the most successful held for a long time at that celebrated hotel. Major Leckie made an admirable chairman, and the dinner committee and Mr. Bell received much praise for the manner in which the capital programme was carried out.

On Friday morning the members of the conference met again, and a useful conversation took place on the subject of surveys. Col. Roy, of Port Arthur, said that the reports of the Geological Survey at Ottawa were issued too late in the season and thus robbed of half their value. Great changes were going on in the mining centres, and it was essential that explorers should have the reports as early as possible. Dr. Dawson said he was always pleased to receive thoughtful suggestions, and, as chief of the Geological Survey, he was accustomed to criticism. With regard to the reports, they are of two kinds. The statistical report is a little late, not through indifference, but on account of circumstances that could not be altered at the time. He hoped, however, they would not recur. The reports that form the annual volume are issued as soon as finished and at no fixed time. These are presumed to have a permanent value and require a great amount of care in preparation. He thought that an expression of opinion by the convention might be of great use. There are no proper maps of most of the older provinces. The Geological Survey has to make a topographical map before it can proceed to the map proper to its own department. For the sake of effectiveness and speed the Geological Survey ought to have more assistance from the Government. Dr. Gilpin pointed out the great advantage of topographical maps and the tentative efforts made by his local Government. The president, Major Leckie, said he remembered the time when mining men were in closer touch with the Survey Department than appeared to be the case now. Mining men could be of great use to the Survey. Dr. Coleman said there was really great need for a proper survey of the older provinces. It need not be expensive, but for the laying out of railroads, &c., it would be invaluable, and in the more thickly settled portions it is highly essential. The Geological Survey might combine with the provinces in the matter. Ontario is perhaps the least progressive in this respect. Mr. Shorey said that nothing would supply the deficiency but a trigonometrical map.

The secretary then read a paper by Robert Chalmers, of the Geological Survey, on "The Gold-bearing Deposits of the Eastern Townships." In this paper the geological outlines of the district were dealt with and the history of gold mining therein in the past recalled. Mr. Chalmers does not consider the prospects discouraging, but recommends careful and continuous exploitation before much development work is attempted. At the conclusion of the paper, W. P. Lockwood detailed his experiences in gold mining in the Chaudiere (Beauce) district thirty years ago, especially in the Gilbert River district, which he considered as one of the most fruitful gold fields in the world.

During these proceedings the secretary had objected to a report in a daily paper that Nova Scotia gold mining was not a success. Speaking to this, A. A. Hayward, N.S., said that his province had not received fair play. He had been in it for 15 years

and found that its resources were at least equal to those of any State in the American Union. He was now working at 900 feet. He began at the grass roots and penetrated vertically to 650 feet. The advantages which N.S. offered to the miner were equal to those offered by any other part of the Dominion. The pay of labourers ranged from \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day, transportation is easy, and the means nearly always adjacent, titles are easily obtained (there is very little litigation), and every one has access to the books of the public department. In his own experience for six years the deterioration has been only 1½ ounce.

Votes of thanks were passed to the Intercolonial Railway (coupled with the name of Mr. Price), to Major Leckie, and Mr. H. A. Budden for presiding, and to B. T. A. Bell for his services as secretary. G. E. Drummond, of Montreal, president of the Quebec Mining Association, was elected president of the Institute for the coming year, while B. T. A. Bell was re-elected secretary. In returning thanks for the honor done him, the president-elect promised to do all in his power to secure the establishment of the proposed mining museum in Montreal. Mr. Shirley then rose, and remarking that a mining bureau would be a great bond of union between mining engineers and the public, placed his own collection of minerals at the disposal of the bureau.

The convention has, however, fairly established the facts that the mineral wealth of Canada is localized. That while some districts have, in the language of Dr. Dawson, a magnificent future before them, there are others which are very uncertain, and would not, under existing conditions, pay for working.

An important exhibit of gold ores from Nova Scotia was to be seen in the rotunda of the Windsor Hotel during the convention. This was collected on behalf of the Provincial Legislature by Dr. E. Gilpin, Deputy-Commissioner of Mines. The exhibit included ore from Caribou (Elk Mining Co.); ingots ranging from 1 dw. to 5 ozs. from the Golden Group, Montague; two lumps of the vein and eight pieces of ore from the Oxford Mine, which has produced about \$250,000 worth of gold; a fine display of auriferous quartz from the Dufferin Mine, which in eight years has produced 99,000 tons of ore and \$800,000 worth of gold; ore from the Golden Lode Mine, South Uinacke, which has been worked for three years and for nearly two years has paid a dividend of 5 per cent. per month; ore from the Molega mine, Queen's Co.; ingots and quartz from the Eastern Development Co., Renfrew, and ore from the Barrel Lode, East Waverly, Central Rawdon, North Brookfield and Thompson mines.

Among those who attended the convention were: Col. Ray, Port Arthur; Milton L. Hersey, Montreal; John J. Penhale, Black Lake; Hector McKae, Ottawa; C. E. Willis, Halifax; George R. Smith, Thetford Mines; J. Obalski, Inspector of Mines, Quebec; J. S. Mitchell, Sherbrooke; John F. Stairs, Halifax; John Blue, Capleton; W. E. C. Eustis, Boston; W. A. Brown, Boston; S. P. Franchot, Buckingham; W. R. White, Pembroke; Prof. John E. Hardman, Montreal; C. McDonald, Glensdale; W. H. Nicholls, New York; J. H. Chewitt, Toronto; J. S. Lewis, Chicago; F. H. Hopkins, Montreal; H. W. de Courtenay, Montreal; S. J. Simpson, Montreal; James King, Quebec; Dr. A. R. C. Selwyn, C.M.G., Ottawa; Daniel Smith, Brownsburg; R. G. L. Leckie, St. John, N.B.; Major R. G. Leckie, Torbrook; H. A. Drury, St. John's; C. H. Carriere, Levis; Duncan McDonald, Truro, N.S.; C. H. Dimock, Windsor, N.S.; T. R. Gue, Halifax; C. H. Baker, Templeton; E. W. Ingall, Ottawa; L. B. Brophy, Ottawa; Harry Graham, New Glasgow; Graham Fraser, New Glasgow; J. T. Burchell, New Campbellton; Dr. Reed, Reedsville; Capt. Donnelly, Kingston; H. A. Budden, Montreal; A. Dick, Rossland; Dr. Goodwin, Kingston; H. M. Wylde, Halifax; Capt. A. L. Howard, Brownsburg; Dwight Brainerd, Montreal; Dr. J. Bonsall Porter, Montreal; John B. Hobson, Onemille Forks; Hon. C. C. Colby, Stanstead; R. W. Leonard, Beaubarnois; S. A. Klein, Black Lake; Charles Ramos, Barkerville; C. E. Rothwell, Kingston; W. G. Miller, Kingston; J. D. Sword, Rossland; D. A. McDonald, Renfrew, N.S.; W. Price, Halifax; Charles Archibald, Halifax; J. Bawden, Kingston; Dr. E. Gilpin, Halifax, and R. T. Hopper, Montreal.

At the annual meeting of the Kingston & Montreal Forwarding Company, Limited, the following officers were elected, Frank Ross, president; Geo. Hall, vice-president; J. B. Carruthers, Kingston, Ont., William Stewart, managing director, and John Torrance, jr., Montreal.

A TORONTO firm is building a steel steamer for service on the Lake of the Woods, between Rat Portage and Fort Frances. It is to be 125 feet long, beam 30 feet, twin screws, and to run 14 miles an hour. It will have 35 cabins and to carry 100 passengers, besides freight. It will cost \$40,000, and be lit with electricity.