but when this came before the confer-ence it was rejected. It was the current gossip 1t Ottawa that the reason the other provinces did not support the pro-

posal was fear that, if such a course was

permitted to this province, B. C. would derive an advantage to which perhaps

derive an advantage to which perhaps some of the other provinces were entitled but of which they had deprived themselves by acquiescence in the Quebec resolutions. Outlining the progress of negotiations at the Ottawa conference, the premier urged that the federal authorities had unfairly sheltered themselves behind the other provincial premiers. British Columbia should now press her claims independent of the other provinces, There had been much press discussion as to carrying the case

other provinces. There had been much press discussion as to carrying the case to the foot of the throne, and other drastic proposals not calculated to advance provincial interest. The government proposed to act with more discretion and would shortly present a series of resolutions that would give spendid opportunity to the liberals to show the genuineness of their protestations of

portunity to the liberals to show the genulneness of their protestations of toyalty to the provincial integest. It was the earnest desire of the government that this question should be approached in a non-partisan way so that the province might secure the recognition by the other provinces of the justice of its special claim.

Regarding the decrease of taxation, when the pledge had been given that this would be brought about as soon as possible, skepticism was expressed by the liberal opposition. The government was now redeeming its claim. Regarding the surplus; it was the intention of the government in preparing estimates

the government in preparing estimates to find a place for every dollar of the surplus in needed public works. They were able today to do much more than ever before and the charge could not be laid that a single dollar of extra expeditions as a supple supplementary of the surplementary of the surplement

penditure on public works had been pro-posed because it might be useful about election time. The custom of making

election time. The custom of making large expenditures on the eve of an election was very common. The government had confidence in its record, and now was proud to meet parliament with a surplus and able to provide for public works with no suggestion of vote catching. Concerning the coal and oil licenses in southeast Kootenay, the forthcoming legislation had been necessitated by the action of the courts holding certain orders in council of 1903 and 1904 to be not justified by law. In 1903 hun-

tain orders in council of 1903 and 1904 to be not justified by law. In 1903 hundreds of applicants had filed claims for coal and oil licenses, as many as nine applications being filed for a single section. The government in 1904 decided upon an order in council, where licenses covered the same ground, generally following the provision of the act with the exception that while the right to the content.

exception that while the right to prospect was bestowed and a certain locus standi given, if anything were wrong and no equity or right to the ground existed then the claimant's cause would fall. Further than the right to carry the claim to the courts it was no title.

fail. Further than the right to carry the claim to the courts it gave no title. This was advertised and well understood, and so far as could be ascertained nearly every applicant with a good fighting claim secured his license. Others, on advice of counsel, did not, and the matter went to the courts which found the orders in council illegal. The government now proposed to give them by legislation the force of law, not proposing to differentiate between rival claimants but to implement by statute the

ants but to implement by statute the governmental action of the past.

As to the reservation of coal areas in

the public interest, it was true this was

also that there had been no recent legislation embodying this policy. But it must be pointed out that most of the revenue producing coal areas were staked long before this government came into power. The government was how.

to power. The government was, how-ever, looking into the question and if feasible means presented themselves along the lines indicated for reservations

n the public interest, legislation would

be submitted to give the government the necessary power.

As to the fisheries act of 1901 and as

to what it was proposed to do during the present session: Many appeals for justice had been made to the federal gov-

rnment without eliciting response. And

had it not been for the federal govern-ment's requests, the provincial law would long ago have been in force. Ne-

gotiations had been long in progress so that B. C. might enjoy its fair share of

the fisheries revenue. The rights of the province were admitted by executive ministers of fisheries and by sir Wilfrid

Laurier himself. The province had gone the limit to get a fair deal from Ottawa,

the limit to get a fair deal from Ottawa, but had not got it. It now had to take a definite stand for the protection of provincial rights, taking care to protect vested interests and also interested labor. The government proposed, since it had been decided to enforce the provincial act, to make the service as effective as

possible, to prove and promote the pros-perity of the fisheries industry, not in

salmon, but in deep sea. At the same ime it was intended to secure the rights

DEBATE IS CONTINUED

John Oliver and Premier McBride Address the House

Latter Compliments Acting Liberal Leader on His Fairness and Breadth of View

(Special to The Daily News)

Victoria, March 11.-In addition witnessing the seating of Dr. Kergin, member for Skeena, after the formal certificate of his return had been read by Clerk Fell today, the sitting of the legislature was devoted wholly to de-bating the speech, which was participatby John Oliver, as acting lead of the opposition (Mr. Macdonald not yet having arrived), and premier Mc-Bride. The address of the former was remarkable for dignity, breadth of view and courtesy, wedded to pertinent criticism of the government's record and program; while the speech of the premier was equally moderate and definite in main, the first minister only in one or two instances straying from plain elucidation of his program and policy to interject what might be regarded as party politics. Both speeches justified the remark of the premier, in closing, that if the same spirit characterized the rest of the proceedings of the session, would make for the greater dignity of parliament, the conservation of all public interests, and the transaction of public affairs in a manner to commend respect and approval of the people of British Columbia. Oliver occupied an and a half, one hour more being taken by the first minister in his reply. The debate was then adjourned by Parker Williams.
After congratulating, first, Mr. Speak-

er, upon his new dignity, and then the mover and seconder of the reply on their speeches of Friday, Olivor resented the slur cast upon the rural constituencies by Mr. Thomson. He held that rural consucuencies, rather than falling benind the standard of the ciles in acquain-tance with public affairs, in reality gave to such matters more serious consideration than did the dwellers in population centres. Their very isolation, with its opportunities for reading and reflection, encouraged such conditions. He re-joiced with the mover and seconder in the country's prevailing prosperity, which liberals assuredly desired to see extended and long continued. Touching Mr. Thomson's reference to the reliberal campaign as one of scandals, he denied the impeachment, holding that if scandals were dealt in, the blame rested upon those responsible for such scandals and not on those feeling it their duty to ventilate them in the public interest. All such matters, however, had now been submitted to the electorate—which had acquitted the government; and with that discussion

should cease.

It had been further urged that the had been undue influence exercised by the federal government in connection with the recent provincial campaign, in which connection he would only say that he knew of no such interference being so much as attempted.

He admitted with pleasure the pros-perity of the mining industry, but pointed out that the development of the lead industry (to which the mover had directed particular attention) was chiefly due to the federal government's bounty ing home manufactured lead on a more ravorable basis. The rapid and encouralso largely responsible for the prosper ity of mining. Respecting finances, he was happy to note that the sacrifices made by British Columbians in the increase of taxation had not been in vain, and that the arguments then advanced by the opposition had been justified by nents. The fact that there had been no necessity for an excessive increase had been thoroughly established by the present surplus. He found no reason to alter his opinion that the tax raising legislation of 1903 might properly be classed panicky legislation. He nevertheless rejoiced that the province's prosperity was sufficient to enable the government to reduce taxation while holding out the promise that there will be ample means available to carry out necessary development works. Respect ing the growth of the timber industry it stake to suggest that the go ernment was solely responsible for the laws encouraging home manufacture; these had been concurred in by the unanimous house. The fact should not be lost sight of, however, that the pros-perity of the lumbering rested largely upon the opening of the prairie markets through the dominion policy of promoting settlement of the prairies.

As to the increased revenue, it must be borne in mind that the greatest item was found in the sale of timber leases and licenses, largely for speculative pur-poses, in which connection the wisdom of the government's course might be questioned. The revenue undoubtedly was welcome, but on the other hand this immense speculation in timber rights increased the price of building materials and hampered improvement generally throughout the province

Passing to "better terms," he regret-ed that the accusation had been fabricated for election purposes that the lib-erals were one whit less energetic or sincere than the conservatives in press-ing the rights of British Columbia upon the federal authorities. They were not. In 1905 the premier had had the sup-port of the solid oppostion when he went to Ottawa to advocate the provincial claim; it would indeed be recalled that

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the resolution in this connection had been prepared by the liberal leader and unanimously accepted by the legislature. There was no change in the atas firmly for more just consideration of their province as any in British Co-lumbia, and the government would find the members opposite always ready to support them in fair measures for pro-vincial rights. Concerning the reduction of taxation,

it would not only have the approval of the opposition but of the country. As to the coal and oil licenses in southeast Kootenay, he could not but admire the ingenious manner in which the reference was made. Still, better late than never. The government should have done in the first place what it now pro-posed to do and put the question of these licenses so as to indisputably protest capital and encourage developmen He recalled pledges of the conservative party that in every coal area disposed of a portion should be reserved for the people of British Columbia. He did not know that such provision had been made in this instance, but if so, the redemption of conservative promises made in 1902 and 1903 would meet with public Respecti

approval.

Respecting fisheries, he could scarcely regard the position of the government, as indicated in the speech, as wise or statesmanlike. A dual interest existed in the fisheries, both dominion and province having certain rights. A clear definition of these vicinity had never been definition of these rights had never been reached, and the information before the house at present was insufficient to permit of intelligent discussion. It was approximately approximately had been supported by the suppor unfortunately apparent that the salm industry of the Fraser river was decadent. This was little to be wondered at when every kind of trap was permitted to intercept the salmon's passage to the river. It was apparent that what had really been done in regard to the salmon fisheries had been highly detrimental to the industry and to the fishermen of the Fraser. The rights of the fishermen had been steadily curtailed. It was true the dominion governmen was to a certain extent responsible; but one could not but note that there was an expert in the employ of the provinci overnment who was largely responsible and who took strong ground as to the desirability of fish traps. It was on this expert's recommendation that the ob-noxious regulations now prevailing had been given effect. And it seemed unreasonable that the province should re-tain at a large salary this gentleman for the purpose of injuring the business of one section of the province for the benefit of another. He hoped when this question of fishery regulation was question of inshery regiliation was brought forward that the government would find it not only possible but wise to dispense with the services of this of-ficial, an alien by the way. If such officers were necessary, they might, at least, be filled by British Columbia's own people.

Respecting the setting aside of lands for the endowment of a provincial university, he freely admitted that many in this province favored such university by hment, although personally he regarded it as a first duty of the gover-ment to provide a good public school education for all the children. He cordially endorsed the position of the se-conder of the reply that school books should be furnished at cost: he would of school books. This would be found an even more popular step than university establishment. When the time came for the creation of such a university, he hoped it would meet all the require-ments of British Columbia, with a fully equipped school of practical science, where the youth of the province might learn thoroughly every branch of industry carried on in British Columbia. It was even more necessary to adequateorable industrial pursuits than for the learned professions. He cast no re-flection upon the latter, but the former ing all twentieth century requirements Touching the position of the farmer, he had full confidence in the agricultural capabilities of the province but it was one the less apparent that B. C. was ot taking its proper place in scientifi farming, opportunities being lacking for the education of the young men of the country in this regard. It would be wisdom for the government to consider the establishment of a provincial model farm where the youth of B. C. might learn the best methods of farming under all conditions peculiar to the various sections of the register.

tions of the province. He was glad that the government had seen fit to bestir itself in the matter of irrigation for the dry belt, a question first brought forward by the me ber for Okanagan. This was one of the most important questions to be dealt with and the government might count upon the assistance of the opposition in dealing with it, as fully and com-prehensively as possible. He hoped the preliminary investigations would be both thorough and exhaustive in enab ling the house when the time came to pass intelligent and useful legislation. It seemed inevitable that such legisla tion must be drastic in its characte and it would have to be most carefull; considered. He hoped that the scher ultimately adopted would utilize to the best advantage the available water supply for the production of those food pro icts now imported, with necessari enormous drain upon the revenues o British Columbia.

In connection with Indian reserve the assertion had ben made on the hust ings that the liberals, if elected, were prepared to turn over the Indian rese ves of northern B. C. to the Grand Trunk Pacific. There was not the slight est foundation for such a charge. The est roundation for such a charge. The liberals stood just as strongly for the rights of British Columbians as the conservatives, or any others, He took it for granted that correspondence would be submitted and decisive resolutions offered in this connection. In the absence of information this question could sence of information, this question could not be intelligently discussed as yet al-though it was well to emphasize that the statements made on the public platform against the liberals in the legisla-

ture were without foundation in fact. ture were without foundation in fact.

On the subject of immigration, he had frequently stated in the house that what. B. C. wanted for the development of its resources was primarily population. He voiced the wishes of both sides of the nouse in saying that all B. C. resources should be developed by a white population, the majority of the province endorsing this policy. The people of the old country, would be welcomed not only as assistants in the development of our resources but to become shatters in our prosperity and enormously better their own condition. It was pleasant to learn' from the seconder that the government from the seconder that the government had now sufficient revenue to meet re-quirements. The existence of a surplus was gratifying, but it might better be employed in promoting provincial ex-pansion than lying idle in the bank. Inadequate public aid had been granted for developing the province by necessary public works. Conditions having changed and the revenues more buoyant, he hoped to see the government deal more generously with the province and par-ticularly with Delta. While this was an old district it was well capable of main taining fifty times its present population if a wise policy were pursued in en couraging the settlement justined by area and conditions. It would be wise, he thought, to extend the powers of the municipalities. For example, lands now were held for speculative purposes and just enough improvement done to escape the wild land tax. He suggested that the municipalities be given power to increase the amount of the improvement necess sary to exempt from the wild land tax; thereby inducing the owners of large oldings to sell these lands at a reason able price and secure desirable and productive settlement. The government ductive settlement. The governmen would also be justified in extending gen erous aid to the Delta district to assist the opening of its outlying portions at

present inaccessible through The liberals, he would say in closing had every faith in the wealth, the re sources, the opportunities and destiny o B. C. They looked to see a great devel opment in the mining of both the precious and the baser metals. They were anxious also to see iron ore receive attention, and smelters and rolling mills established. They counted upon a great development of the fishery wealth; they had faith in the future of agriculture, and in this connection he strongly urged the government to consider the advisability of in future withholding all agricultural lands from sale to speculators, making actual settlement and improve-ment a fixed condition of sale. This policy would tend toward the material upbuilding of the province as would nothing else in connection with the ag-ricultural industry. He assured the government that the liberal opposition would consider on their merit all mea-sures brought before them, putting province above party, and he sincerely hoped that the legislation accomplished would be in the fitterest of the people and tend to the prosperity of B. C.

McBRIDE'S ANSWER.

Hon. Mr. McBride first peid his com-pliments to Mr. Speaker Eberts and the mover and seconder, afterwards regret-ing the illness of Mr. Macdonald, and warmly congratulating the acting leader (Mr. Oliver) upon the tone of his address which exhibited breadth, thought and generosity, marked by dignity and moderation. There had been no intention on the government's part to pursue a starvation policy toward Delta, as was marked by the construction of the expensive Fraser river bridge which would go a long way toward building up the Delta by enabling the farmers on the south side of the river to market their products in New Westminster at half the previous cost. Passing to less localized interests, when the government had come into power in 1903 it had found deplorable financial conditions existing and only now had so reconstructed pro vincial affairs that adequate appropria tions for public works were coming within measureable distance. Respect was a more pertinent need of this new country, and he hoped that in the provided a modern technical school meeting all to municipalities, it was an admitted first duty of government to care for the unorganized districts, and the rule had been made that public work within municipalities should only receive provincial government assistance whe hey themselves were of a provincia character. Passing to consideration of the speech, the premier traced the restoration of the provincial credit and den ed that the legislation by which taxe tion had been increased could rightly be titled panicky and consequently unwise. The liberals, Mr. Oliver had said, had declared themselves solid for the main-tenance of the provincial case for bet ter terms, and alleged that unfair at acks had been made upon them in thi connection by conservative speakers in the late campaign. On the other hand, he claimed the liberals had made this a party issue, urging the election of nueral provincial government as a con-dition of getting favorable consideration at Ottawa. When he had returned from Ottawa it had been said that his course had been cut and dried for campaign purposes. It was urged that he should not have withdrawn. He had, in fact, remained until the eleventh hour, and if the majority of the conference had had their way, their program would have been disposed of in two days. The prin-cipal business of the conference was dis-cussion of the case for B. C. The first

which would have been sent to the gov

of B. C. from the dominion, pressing the claim at Ottawa to the very limit. Regarding the university, it was the ntention to protect all classes in educa-ional facilities, with no discrimination for class or creed . Technical educa-ion had been urged by the labor body and its importance being fully recogniz-d in modern universities, as well as cademic work, it would be in no way neglected in the setting aside for these purposes of a portion of the public domain. It need not be pointed out that when the time arrived, the work already inaugurated by McGill university would be absorbed by the provincial university. point gained was reservation of the right to state a special case. The majority wanted to railroad a general resolution, ernment showing unanimous endorsement of the Quebec resolutions. He could not agree that the Quebec resolution covered the ground fairly and had to work hard pressing the special terms and McGill would lend assistance in making the provincial institution suc-cessful and efficient in all particulars. of B. C. Ignoring details, as a full re-port would shortly be presented as to the mission to Ottawa, he would say that The questions of irrigation and Indian reserves were next dealt with, it being urged that there was all justification for after seven days he had secured recog-nition of the fact that, in view of the he attitude taken by conservative speakers on the hustings in regard to the unwarranted action of the federal physical conditions, we in this province, are entitled to special terms, this unwarranted action of the federal authorities in respect to the granting of the Tsimpsean reserve to the G. T. P.
The reversionary right of the province to reserve lands had been fully conceded by the dominion, by chief justice Fitzpatrick as minister of justice, and even by the federal government in asking the province to surrender its rights when it was proposed to transfer the 13.000 acres being the first recognition from the other provinces of British Columbia's right to have her special claims acknowledged. And the justice of the special claims being acknowledged, we would reason-ably expect substantial consideration in the near future. He had proposed as fair, the appointment of a commission to was proposed to transfer the 13,000 acres adjoining Digby and Kaien island. This fair, the appointment of a commission to visit B. C. and thoroughly investigate,

province had then replied by order in council stating that it had already given Kalen island, knowing that this reserve would ultimately pass to the province, and that the province would reap substantial gain. No reply was made to the province but a patent was issued from Ottawa covering the lands. This was another case where provincial rights had been violently set aside, and it would require firm and patrictic action by the legislature. The right of the province in this connection had never been disputed, and he hoped to see liberals and socialists in the house stand by the government in pressing for justice. All papers in connection with the orders in council, other documents, and a substantive resolution would be presented.

tantive resolution would be presented to the house shortly.

Regarding immigration, fear had been expressed by the labor element that there was contemplated some disturbance of existing labor conditions. The alarm was needless. Nothing was con-templated that would in the slightest interfere with the labor interests of the ovince. Complaints were received om all sides as to labor shortage the farmink district particularly, and. after receiving assurance from premiers Roblin and Whitney, as well as sir Wiffrid Laurier, of the superlative success of the Salvation Army colonists, negotiations had been initiated which, if carried through successfully, would enable B. C. to derive a similar advantage to that gained by Ontario, Manitoba and the prairie provinces. But there would be no disturbance of labor conditions possible. The absence of labor references in the speech was explained by the present satisfactory condition of labor in the province, with no industrial disturbance to cause loss and uneasithe farmink district particularly, and disturbance to cause loss and uneasiness, and labor generally sharing in the country's prosperity. Nor was railway legislation referred to, as it was not intended to offer any to the house this cession, although there were indications that 1907 would see a greater expenditure in railway building, and more milescaled them at a process and them at a process. age laid than at any year since confederation. The premier closed with reference to the satisfactory progress of the mining industry and the work of the mines department and with the promiss mines department and with the promiss that all government bills will be laid be-fore the house within the next two weeks, although there will be no disposition to force them against full and free discussion. He hoped that the spirit characterizing the opening debates might continue throughout the session, enabling the business of the country to be conducted in a manner that must

Press Gallery. Legislative Assembly. Victoria, March 12.—The debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne was closed this afternoon after a clever and rather amusing speech by Parker Williams, of Ladysmith. Williams dealt with two points in the recent administrative acts of the government. He took strong exception to the employment of Pinkerton detectives by the government in the C. P. R. train robbery case, contending that the introduction of private detectives from the American side would still further place American side would still further pla the poor man at a disadvantage in secu ing redress in the courts. He claimed that in the United States the employment of Pinkerton men had placed the enforcement of the criminal law largely in the hands of the wealthy classes, and that these Pinkertons were notoriously worse men than the criminals they hunt

ed down.

His second objection was to finance His second objection was to finance minister Tatlow's plan to import labor through the agency of the Salvation Army. Williams contended that in this move the government clearly proved its desire to serve capitalist interests at the expense of labor. He pointed out that the government had made no effort to ascertain through recognized sources of information the condition of the labor market, but upon the representations of a few employers, anxious to secure cheap labor, had entered into an agreement with the Salvation Army to import a large number of workmen, who arrived move the government clearly proved its desire to serve capitalist interests at the expense of labor. He pointed out that the government had made no effort to ascertain through recognized sources of information the condition of the labor market, but upon the representations of a few employers, anxious to secure cheap labor, had entered into an agreement with the Salvation Army to import a large number of workmen, who arrived in British Columbia would be followed by a slump in wages. He asked that the by a slump in wages. He asked that agreement with the Salvation army be cancelled and that no attempt be made by the government to interfere in the labor market at a time when it seemed contile that labor market are seemed. possible that labor might receive emuneration.

The government offered no response

to William's complaints, and the resolu-tion moving the adoption of the address was carried without a division. Hawthornthwaite introduced a bill to

Hawthornthwaite introduced a bill to amend the Workmen's Compensation Act of 1902; the amendment offered by him being to expunge from subsection C of section 2 the words "or serious neglect" in the second line. The bill was read a first time.

Oliver introduced a bill entitled the "Ditches and Water Courses bill," which

was read a first time.

In reply to a question of Moinnes (Grand Forks) the premier stated that the number of accidents in metalliferous mines in 1906 was 57. Bills 1 and 4, the interpretation act

amendment, and a bill to amend the assessment act of 1903, were read a second time, as was also bill 6, to incorporate the B. C. Veterinary Medical association. The house adjourned at 4 A telegram was received this after-noon from returning officer Bourne, air-nouncing that Dr. H. E. Young had been re-elected by acclamation for Atlin. o'clock.

(Special to The Daily News) Victoria, March 13.—The house was in ommittee of the whole this afternoom on bills to amend the interpretation act and the assessment act of 1903.

What would have proved a wholly un-

What would have proved a wholly ininteresting session was enlivered by a
spirited debate over the proposed amendments to the assessment hill, moved by
Oliver, Brewster (Alberni) and Hawthornthwaite, with the view to decreasing the burden of taxation upon the
small farmers of the province.

These amendments were bitterly op-

ing the burden of taxation agos small farmers of the province.

These amendments were bitterly opposed by finance minister Tatlow, who claimed that the small farmers had been treated very generously by the government. All amendments in this direction, were voted down on a division by a mica. It is performed by laying upon

straight party vote, the socialists vot- the sheet the pattern by which it is to to the assessment act providing for ad-ditional taxation for canneries.

ditional taxation for canneries.

In reply to questions asked by Garden, the information was elicited that 6922 special licenses have been issued since the passage of the legislation of 1905 from which a revenue of \$893,194.87 had been obtained, and that only 71 limits have been surveyed in accordance with the Land Act.

Mr. Macdonald, the opposition leader, took his seat this afternoon for the first time this session. He has been very ill and is not now completely recovered. His return to the legislature was heartily welcomed by the members on both sides of the house, with whom he is exceedingly popular.

The premier states that the election in Dewdney will take place within the next two weeks.

OF INTEREST TO MINERS

The minerals known as mica are compound silicates of alumina, with other bases, such as fron, soca, potash, magnesia and lithia. They occur in small scales, as a constituent part of the common granite, or in distinct crystals occasionally measuring as much as 3 or asionally measuring as much as 3 or 4 feet in diameter.

The mica minerals are, muscovite or potash mica and biotite or magnesian-

iron mica.

Muscovite is the most common variety.
It is known as "white mica," and furnishes the transparent sheets for stove doors, phonographs, electric instruments, etc. In thin sheets its is coloriess; in thick blocks it waries from white to thick blocks it varies from white to grey, brown or wine-colored. Muscovite is much harder than any other of the mica minerals, having a hardness of 2.5 to 3. There are many varieties of muscovite, some thirty different minerals, but for the purpose of this article they are classed under the one common name "muscovite."

The title or measure is two more artiss.

name "muscovite."

Biotite or magnesia-iron mica varies in color from various shades of green to black; when in thick crystals it is most commonly a deep black. It is very common in Canada, and furnishes what is known in the trade as "amber mica." Even in very thin sheets it is only partially transparent, being highly colored from the iron oxide present. Biotite is often found in small, very dark, even black scales and crystals. Mica (muscovite) in crystals large enough to be of commercial value occurs in velns or dykes of very coarse granite, usually in a granitic country rock or gnelss, mica-

dykes of very coarse granite, usually in a granitic country rock or guelss, micaschist, or porphyritic-granite. The quartz, felspar and mica of these veins of granite appear in large crystals or masses. The mica often occurs in regular strings of crystals parallel to, and near the hanging or foot walls. More frequently, however, the mica crystals are found in irregular bunches anywhere in the vein, especially noticeable where a vein "bellies," or in off shoots, Mica veins often enclose flattened crystals of garnet, tourmaline, beryl, as well as quartz in thin plates between the sheets. In the phosphate districts of Ontario and Quebec, amber mica is often found associated with the phosphate veins, at times occurring on the walls and at times forming the whole vein matter.

matter.

A mica vein is only a vein of very course granite in which the quartz, felspar and mica have crystalized out on a large scale. It differs from the ordinary granite chiefly in this respect, that while in granite the crystallizing forces have, in a measure, interfered with each other, in a mica vein each has had, so to speak, free play. The crystals of mica in gran-

ing off of it; in these cases the off shoots almost always carry a very fine variety of mica, though sometimes of

variety of mica, though sometimes of small dimensions.

The rough mica is hoisted from the mines in blocks as large as possible; they should run from 50 to 300 pounds. It is the purpose of the dressing to kree the blocks from all material not made use of in preparing cut mica. This is all done by hand, and consists of cleaving the block with thin steel wedges along planes of ismination, separating it into a number of tabular pieces about half an inch thick, and as large as the blocks will allow. These pieces are further cleaved until the proper thickness of cut mica is obtained, this being according to the use it is to be put to, one-eighth to one-sixteenth of an inch or even thinner. The workman doing this also frees the sheets from adhering quarts, fragments of mica, etc., and

be cut and marking or scribing around it with a knife or similar instrument. The patterns are pieces of tin or sheet iron with the shape and size determined by the order. After the scribing the sheets are cut with heavy shears along sheets are cut with heavy shears along the lines marked down. It will at once appear that much skill and experience are required of a good scriber. He must be constantly on the watch to furnish from each piece the largest number of valuable cut sheets. With the great difference in patterns and prices, and the variations in the mica itself, this becomes no easy task. No matter how much mica is mined, nor how good the quality of it, if the sheets be not properly scribed the yield of cut mice diperly scribed the yield of cut mica di-minishes, and with it the profit. A really skilful scriber will get twice as

much mica from a block as a beginner.

The price of mica depends not only upon the size (larger sheets being many times more valuable than the smaller ones, but also upon its freedom from specks, stains, cloudiness and striations, these governing its quality. During re-cent years a certain "amber" or rum colored mica has become fashionable, and very high prices are sometimes paid for a good lot of extra "rum" mica. The regular colorless or "white" mica, however, commands the bulk of the trade. On an average a block of mica trade. On an average a block of mica weighing 100 pounds will only yield from 10 to 12 pounds of good cut mica. In recent years the preparation of ground mica has become an industry of itself. Waste or scrap mica is generally used. The difficulties of grinding are great, owing to the tough scaly nature of the material. Mills which work well on everything else fail utterly on mica. Most manufacturers keep their process of grinding a secret, but it is generally CORRESPONDENCE

G. Sandon, B. C.—The price allowed for lead at the British Columbia smelters at the present time varies from \$3.25 to \$3.75 per 100 pounds according to the market price; the price being taken y obtain the local price by converting he London market price and cents, on the basis of \$4.80 to the pound sterling. Always remember that the London price if for a long ton of 2240 pounds whilst a Canadian ton is only 2000 pounds.

K. P., Kaslo, B.C.—Tin has been found in small cunntilize in several parts.

found in small quantities in several parts of Canada. It has been reported in the concentrates obtained at the Payne mine, Sandon. It is also found in several places in Nova Scotia, but not to any great extent.

sample is a piece of ordinary galena, coated on the outside with oxidized matter. This you easily could have seen if had you had broken it. Assay the mineral for silver and lead.

F. I., Greenwood, B. C.—Aluminium metal is not found in its metallic state.

SEARCHING FOR BODIES

HENADEATH LIST IS FIXED AT OVER A HUNDRED

SHAPELESS MASS OF CHARRED LIMBS GATHERED TOGETHER

though no large quartz crystals have been obtained from the majority of the mica mines, large masses of crystalline quartz are frequently met with. The accompanying small crystals of garnet, etc. are generally sprinkled through the quartz and not through the mica and felspar. In North Carolina the mica veins are true fissures, differing in this respect from the mica veins in many other parts of the country.

Of the influence of the wall rocks on the quality and quantity of the mica but little is known. Some mining men state that both the quantity and quality of the mica depends upon the wall rock as well as upon the veins; but so many circumstances influence the quality of mica that an absolute opinion cannot very well be expressed. Usually good mica is not found until a depth of from 10 to 20 feet in width; instances are known of the same vein varyins from 3 to 20 feet in width; instances are known of the same vein varyins from 3 to 20 feet in width; instances are known of the same vein varyins from 3 to 20 feet in width; instances are known of the same vein varyins from 3 to 20 feet in width; instances are known of the same vein varyins from 3 to 20 feet in width; instances are known of the same vein varyins from 3 to 20 feet in width; instances are known of the same vein varyins from 3 to 20 feet in width; instances are known of the same vein varyins from 3 to 20 feet in width; instances are known of the same vein varyins from 3 to 20 feet in width; instances are known of the same vein varyins from 3 to 20 feet in width; instances are known of the same vein varyins from 3 to 20 feet in width; instances are known of the same vein varyins from 3 to 20 feet in width; instances are known of the same vein varyins from 3 to 20 feet in width; instances are known of the same vein varyins from 3 to 20 feet in width; instances are known of the same vein varyins from 3 to 20 feet in width; instances are known of the same vein varyins from 3 to 20 feet in width; instances are known of the same vein varyins from 3 to 20

A correspondent of the Associated Press today boarded the Iena during the search for bodies. The fighting tops were bent over, there was an enormous breach amidships, and on the port side a hole about 18 feet long and 12 feet wide. Amid steel plates, rails and dis-placed stanchions the correspondent saw a heap of burned flesh, bones and twisted limbs, all that remained of 30 bodies taken from the after turret. On one memberless trunk was a watch which was still going. It was absolutely impossible to identify any of the dead. The bodies of several suffocated sallors were found between decks and brought ashore. At times the horrible fumes from the interior of the vessel drove the searchers back and eventually they had to postpone further efforts to reach the magazine between decks. Many of the wounded are likely to succumb.

A FLATTERING OFFER.

Montreal, March 13.—Relatives in this city of G. J. Bury, manager of the western lines of the C. P. R., now stationed at Winnipeg, confirm the announcement that he has been offered the position of general manager of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific at a salary reported to be \$30,000 a year.

ADVICE FUR FRI

CUNNINGHAM AND PA AT VICTORIA

VELSON REPRESENTED JOHNSTONE

Two important addresses ered at the Central Farme Victoria, last week, at whic stone represented Nelson. ' ningham, provincial fruit in an interesting account nd some timely advice bolition of fruit pests. I secretary to the provincial formation, spoke on the resexhibits in England and length the arrangements the made with the Salvation A the province.

Thomas Cunningham aske

him their moral support in movement now going on for of all infected trees in the of all infected trees in the the province. The move wa portant one and should have many years ago. It would had the province been sure unity and not unrest. No in the past had sufficient a hind it to secure the absolution of its mandates.

It was not a pleasant thing to be brought into court, a speaker, had always avoided that a Rut the regulations.

speaker, had always avoide tests. But the regulations importation of diseased nu deciduous fruits and grains forced. This had been done volving the board of horticu controversy. That procedus continued in the future, as dvisable to invite conflict ces in the east not in acco position taken by this provi not wish to reflect on eith ernments of Ontario or th but their action affected Bri bia, and not advantageous of the governments he refetaken the strong position this province for the protect trees against disease. Britis stood alone and despite op many quarters had achieved.
This success invited hostility
events jealousy, of many inte

ent of Ontario to rea spite the many years of ex the farmers and fruit grow the farmers and fruit growe province, it was not able to ish Columbia at an exhibite don and compete for the high of the Royal Horticultura Twice it had backed out at the ment. It was jealous, but tha human nature. The very succeed by this province made it not to arouse hostility.

Some horticultural legislat dominion government was all lingly unfortunate. He was in Vancouver recently whe

in Vancouver recently whe grower attempted to obtain from the C. P. R. for dams orchard. There was ample evi the orchard was in bad cond boxes of fruit showing this won the table in court But the boxes of fruit showing this w
on the table in court. But the
lawyers were able to bring for
dence that the dominion gover
its regulations, permitted the
of ten per cent of infected fr
called first class apples, and
was thrown out. This was
signal; the same argument
brought to try and alter the
regulations, which was certai
of the unfortunate legislation.
The province took the groun
was sure all present would

The province took the groun was sure all present would bopinion, that only first class should be put into a box classe taining first class fruit. (Appl thad always taken this stand an board of horticulture behind hanother unfortunate thing cent action of the entomologic of Canada, that when in convertigations of the convertigation of the convertigati destion of inspection or fruit, the matter properly tion had been passed against tion of apples infected with the scale. This was telegraphed al ction of fru country and had a most injur A few days after a commission n Vancouver had taken the

in the press and protested agontinued condemnation of freed with this pest.

If the speaker, had, how the matter up with the official condemnation of the matter up with the official condemnation. society mentioned, and had wri strongly on the subject. It was unfortunate decision and mos rassing to officials in British who were trying to protect the of the fruit grower. He had po to the society that no one was in this province to allow diserto be sold in any of its mark

decision was also more unforti Ontario than here. Just as lon province let diseased trees be and diseased orehards remain would diseased fruit be sold. It was only right to compel spray their trees or else cut revenue from selling fruit. I Columbia it was a case of cut clean. The interests of Onts hurt by this decision, which we in the same peace of the control of t

in the same paper as conveyed of the resolution. Right at the time the socie Right at the time the societies was wrong to try and stamp scale, there was a record of Ontario apples in the open n Bristol, England. It only fet shilling a barrel. The barrel 130 cents at the factory and, in to the cost of cultivating, freighthe Atlantic had to be paid. One result of such mistakes. one result of such mistakes. Right in the same month ap British Columbia had fetched shillings a box of 45 lbs. He contrast. Ontario apples fifty barrel; British Columbia ones for 45 lbs. Such results woul work out, it was merely a que the survival of the fitest.

This made it apparent that it tremely necessary the proving

tremely necessary the proving not be interfered with by the

ist. Unforunately, there