

unprecedented energy, and with an immense investment of capital, for which there is the best prospect of a safe and profitable return to the lucky proprietors, I sincerely trust that the unhappy differences which have existed lately in this district will be adjusted, and harmonious relations be restored between differing employers and employed, as such a consummation would tend greatly to advance the coal industry and the prosperity of the community, as well as to place this province in a proud position as commanding the market of the Pacific slope, whether as to quality, quantity or price of the great staple article of necessary utility—coal. The outlook for the year we have now entered upon (1891), is the most promising that it has been my good fortune to experience for the coal industry; the harbors of the port of Nanaimo are replete with shipping of every possible size, from the largest ocean ships and steam vessels to the small towing craft and capacious barges, and the powers of the collieries have been strained to the utmost to fill orders to the many comers. I need hardly say that the city of Nanaimo has been a large participant in this stream of prosperity that has visited the district, and I trust that it may long continue and increase."

CANADIAN COMPANIES.

Mattawa Mining and Smelting Company.—This company has been organized with a capital of \$300,000 to mine in the County of Pontiac, Que. Head office, 102 Broadway, New York; mine address, Baie des Pères, Pontiac Co., Quebec. The officers are R. W. Chapin, president; W. L. Turner, vice-president; Edmund Coffin, jr., Secretary-Treasurer.

The Moosomin and Souris Railway and Coal Company.—Application will be made to the Dominion Parliament for the incorporation of the above company, with power to construct and operate a railway from a point on the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company at or near Moosomin, in the District of Assiniboia, to a point at or near the international boundary, in Township one, Range six, west of the Second Principal Meridian, and to construct and operate telegraph and telephone lines in connection with the said railway and coal company, and with power to buy, lease, acquire, sell and mortgage lands for coal mines, and to work such mines, and to sell the product of such mines, and generally with all powers, rights and privileges usually granted to railway companies under charters of incorporation.

La Compagnie des Mines d'or de Mattawa.—Notice is given that the above company has been incorporated under the laws of the Province of Quebec, to prospect and work gold, silver and other minerals in the said province. Head office, Joliette. Capital stock \$24,000, in 2,400 shares of \$10 each. Those incorporated are: E. Guibault, A. Magnan, J. Rivard, J. H. Renaud, J. H. Ostigny, D. Desormiers, all of Joliette, and J. Alderice Ouimet, Montreal.

The Templeton Asbestos Mining Company (Ltd.)—This company has been formed in London, Eng., with a capital of £25,390, in 2,500 ordinary shares of £10 each, and 390 founders' shares of £1 each, to acquire asbestos mines, mining rights and land likely to contain asbestos in the Province of Quebec, and to work the same. The number of directors shall not be less than three nor more than seven, and the qualification is £500. The first subscribers, taking five shares each, are:—R. Wissmann, Overhill Road, Dulwich; J. Werner, Richmond, asbestos merchant; C. K. Hammer, East India Avenue, London; E. Schwarte, East India Avenue, London; C. Keening, Creechurch Street, London; H. Meyer, Threadneedle street, London, banker; M. J. Richoff, Throgmorton street, London.

The West Kootenay Mining Co.—This company was registered under the laws of British Columbia, on the 23rd ult., for the purpose of purchasing and owning mines in Canada and the United States; the operating of smelting and reduction works; the buying and selling of bullion and other products, and generally to carry on a mining business in all its branches, with the customary powers. Term of existence, fifty years. Head office, Ainsworth, Kootenay Lake, B. C. Capital stock, \$1,000,000 in 100,000 shares of \$10.

The New Brunswick Mineral Developing Company.—Application will be made to the New Brunswick Legislature by the above company, for incorporation, to prospect for minerals, deal in mines and mining claims, operate mines and carry on a smelting and refining business. Head office, St. John, N.B. Capital stock, \$50,000, in 5,000 shares of \$10. Applicants, J. De Wolfe Spurr, G. W. Merritt, H. A. Drury, R. C. Elkin, B. G. Taylor, all of St. John, N.B. The three first named to be the first directors.

Ogema Mining and Smelting Co. of Thunder Bay (Ltd.)—This company, to which reference has before been made, has been incorporated under the Ontario Act.

The Belmont Bessemer Ore Company (Ltd.)—Application will be made to the Ontario Legislature by the above company for incorporation. The objects of the company are the prospecting, acquiring, etc., of mines, mineral and other lands in the Townships of Belmont and Melham, Peterborough County; the Township of Marmora, Hastings County; and the Sudbury and Fairbank regions in the District of Algoma—more particularly Lot 19, 1st Concession, Township of Belmont; the opening up and working of mines in these districts, the

erection and operation of smelting and refining works, and generally, the carrying on of mining in all its branches. Head office, Toronto. Capital stock, \$600,000, in 6,000 shares of \$100 each. Applicants, J. M. Ashley, jr., vice-president of the Toledo, Ann Harbor and North Mich. Railway, R. L. Major, W. A. Kissam and J. T. Sill, all of New York, and Edmund Bristol, Toronto; all of whom are to be the first directors.

Atlantic Stone Company.—This company is applying for incorporation, under the Nova Scotian Act, for power to open up and work stone quarries; sell the products, and for other customary powers. Head office, Lower Cove, Cumberland County, N. S. Applicants, A. Seaman, R. S. Hibbard and E. Q. Rowan. Solicitors, Townshend, Dickey & Myers, Amherst, N. S.

The MacGregor Lake Phosphate and Mining Company (Ltd.)—This company is applying for incorporation by the Dominion Parliament for the purposes of acquiring and holding mineral and other lands and mining rights, phosphate of lime and other ores, of selling, dealing in and disposing of the same, and of pulverizing and reducing the said minerals and ores, and manufacturing and dealing in the commercial products thereof, throughout Canada and in Great Britain. Head office, Montreal. Capital stock, \$60,000 in 600 shares of \$100 each. Applicants, Alexander Cross, Glasgow; J. R. Stewart, Glasgow; G. R. Smith, Buckingham, Que.; James Williamson and J. C. Smeaton, Montreal. The last three named to be provisional directors of the company.

The Liverpool Land and Improvement Company (Ltd.)—Application will be made to the British Columbia Legislature for the incorporation of the above company, to purchase, etc., lands, and among other things, to deal in ores of every description, and to make any improvements, etc., on said lands. Head office, New Westminster, B. C. Capital stock, \$500,000, in 5,000 shares of \$100 each. Applicants, John Hendry, B. Douglas, Henry Elliott, H. Hoy, E. S. Scoullar, all of New Westminster.

Richmond Slate Quarrying and Asbestos Company.—The first annual meeting of the shareholders of this company was held at Richmond on the 24th inst. The following gentlemen were elected directors: Messrs. Thomas Logan, J. C. Bedard, J. U. Messier, L. Jutras and J. N. Jones. Mr. Thomas Logan was elected president; Mr. J. C. Bedard, vice-president and managing director, and Mr. E. J. Bedard, secretary.

Latest Stock Quotations of Canadian Companies in England.

	Price.
Excelsior Copper, Limited, £410,738 fully-paid shares of £1	—
Nicola, Limited, £35,000 fully-paid shares of £1	—
Shuniah Weachu, Limited, £99,888 fully-paid shares of £1	—
Silver Wolverine, Limited, £68,465 fully-paid shares of £1	—
Tilt Cove Copper, Limited, £160,000 fully-paid shares of £2	—
Doitto, £80,000 5½ per cent. debentures...	—
General Mining, Limited, £219,752 fully-paid shares of £8	3¼ 3¼
Low Point, Barrasois and Langan, £509,100 fully-paid shares of £100	—
New Vancouver Coal Mining and Land, Limited, £185,000 fully-paid shares of £1	¾ 1
North-Western Coal and Navigation, Limited, £160,500 6 per cent. debenture coupons, June 30 and December 31; principal 1904	—
Doitto, £149,500 fully-paid ordinary shares of £10	—
Doitto, £900 fully-paid deferred shares of £100	—
Sydney and Louisburg Coal and Railway, Limited, £50,000 cumulative 10 per cent. first preference shares of £10, £6 paid ..	7½ 8½
Doitto, £14,560 fully-paid non-cumulative 6 per cent. second preference of £10	3 5
Doitto, £250,000 fully-paid ordinary shares of £10	¾ ¾
Anglo-Canadian Asbestos, Limited, £11,500 fully-paid shares of £2	—
Anglo-Canadian Phosphate, Limited, £46,510 fully-paid preference shares of £10	—
Doitto, £25,000 fully-paid deferred shares of £10	—
Bell's Asbestos, Limited, £140,000 fully-paid shares of £5	12½ 12½
Doitto, £68,400 debentures, 5 per cent.; interest January 1 and July 1	—
Canadian Phosphate, Limited, £100,000 fully-paid shares of £1	—
General Phosphate, Limited, 5 per cent. ordinary shares of £10, £2 paid	—
Doitto, £5,000 fully-paid founders' shares of £10	—
Western of Canada Oil, Limited, £200,000 fully-paid shares of £100	—
Doitto, £99,850 fully-paid shares of £50 ..	—
Western of Canada Oil, Limited, £199,700 12 per cent. debentures of £100	—
White's Asbestos, Limited, £20,000 fully-paid shares of £1	—
Doitto, £15,000 shares of £1, with 15s. paid ..	—

Excelsior Copper.—Registered September 26, 1888. Accounts to December 31 submitted in April. No dividend yet. Liquidation and reconstruction have been decided upon.

Nicola.—Accounts to December 30 submitted in November. No dividend yet.

Shuniah Weachu.—Accounts to November 20 submitted in February. No dividend yet. Shares for £12,870 held by the Company.

Silver Wolverine.—Registered October 19, 1888. No report of meeting received yet.

Tilt Cove.—In March, 1890, the properties were leased for 99 years to the Cape Copper Company, Limited, at a rent of £4,400. The Cape Copper Company advance £15,000 at 5 per cent. interest, and when this is repaid out of profits; surplus profits are to be divided equally between the Cape Copper Company and the Tilt Cove Company. The lease may be determined by the Cape Copper Company at any time on twelve months' notice. Accounts annually to March 31 submitted in November.

General Mining.—Accounts to December 31 submitted in April, but an interim meeting is held in November. Dividend for 1884, 5 per cent.; for 1885 and 1886, 3½ each year; for 1887, £4 13s. 9d. per cent., and for 1888 and 1889, 3¾. Reserve fund, £29,850.

Low Point.—Accounts to December 31. For 1887, 1888, and 1889, 5 per cent was paid each year on the ordinary shares publicly held; for 1888 the ordinary shares issued to the vendors got 3¾ per cent., and for 1889, 2½.

New Vancouver Coal.—Reconstructed in 1889. Accounts to June 30 and December 31 submitted in November and May. For the two half-years to June, 1889, 5 per cent. per annum was paid, and for the two half-years to June, 1890, 4. Debentures, £60,000.

North-Western Coal.—The deferred shares receive no dividend until 15 per cent. per annum (cumulative) has been paid on the ordinary. Accounts to June 30. Dividend for 1887-8 and 1888-9, 5 per cent. per annum.

Sydney and Louisburg Coal.—Accounts to December 31 submitted about May. In respect of 1889 15 per cent. was paid on the first preference, leaving arrears of 50 per cent.

Anglo-Canadian Asbestos.—Reconstructed in 1889. Debentures, £3,450.

Anglo-Canadian Phosphate.—The preference shares rank first for 7 per cent., and after a like rate has been paid on the deferred shares, both classes rank equally. Accounts to November 30, submitted in May. No dividend yet on either class. Debit to profit and loss on November 30, 1889, £4,784. One of the mines has recently been sold and another leased.

Bell's Asbestos.—Accounts to December 31 submitted in January. Dividends for 1888 and 1889, 22½ per cent. each year. Reserve, £5,000. The debentures are redeemable by 1913, by annual drawings at 115 from a sinking fund, which the directors may increase.

Canadian Phosphate.—Accounts to November 30 submitted in February. Eleven months to November 30, 1888, resulted in a profit of £2,576, which was carried forward. A dividend of 6d. per share is to be paid November 1, 1891.

White's Asbestos.—Registered April 9, 1889. Accounts submitted on December 31. Liquidation has been decided on. See meeting of company in this issue.

New Reduction Works.—The new reduction works at Rat Portage are now ready to commence operations, a number of minor parts of the machinery which were wanting having been made. Between 30 and 40 men will be employed, and the works will be in full blast before navigation opens. Ore from the mines around Port Arthur, now sent to the United States to be crushed, will be operated on, and the management is hopeful that the trade will rapidly increase. The capacity of the works is 80 tons of crude ore every 24 hours, which converted into concentrates would represent 800 tons daily, which would be the maximum output. This new industry will afford a living to about 5,000 souls in treating the ore, from its bed in the mines until after it passes through the reduction process.

Duties of Miners.—The statute books are full of mining laws, pushed through the legislatures of the coal or ore-producing States of the Union by political demagogues who have no conception of the subject which they champion, but who, for the sake of votes and political preferment, would use all their energies, if necessary, to secure the appointment of goats as guardians over asparagus beds. The majority of these mining laws dictate what the operator must do, but very little is to be found as to the duties of the miner—simply jug-handle enactments. What is the use of mining laws, called into existence by and through the influence of men who call themselves the representatives of miners, laws calculated to benefit them, the miners, if they pay no heed to the strict compliance therewith, as regards their personal safety? Many excellent regulations are laid down for the good government of mines, with a view to protect the lives of miners and assure them every possible safeguard, yet the very men who clamor to have these safeguards established, ignore them, and if one happens to catch a wrong-doer, and he is subjected in consequence to a lay-off for a few days, or, as the case may be, to discharge, a strike is very apt to result, unless the culprit is reinstated. It is practically impossible to obtain a miner's testimony against another miner, in cases of any violation of the regulations governing a mine, hence the great difficulty to prevent these oft recurring disasters.—*Black Diamond.*