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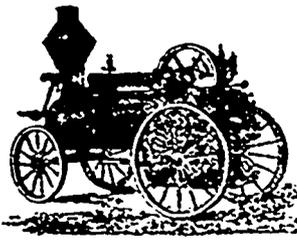
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Chemical Laboratory, Dalhousie College,
Halifax, N. S., July 31st, 1891.

Within the last few months I have purchased promiscuously, at RETAIL GROCERY STORES in this City, packages of

WOODILL'S
GERMAN BAKING POWDER,

and have subjected same to Chemical Analysis. The samples were found to consist of Fresh, Wholesome Materials, properly proportioned. This Baking Powder is well suited for family use, and has been employed, when required, in my own house for many years.

GEORGE LAWSON, PH. D., L. I. D.
Fellow of the Institute of Chemistry of Great Britain and Ireland.

MINING.

Dr. Ross, a Canadian mining expert, on being introduced to the meeting by the chairman, said that there were other products in Nova Scotia which were more directly in his line than the important product just treated upon so eloquently by Mr. Woodhouse. He cordially agreed with that gentleman's observations about cross cutting. There seemed to be a peculiar aversion among the miners of this country to cross-cutting. They seemed to think that they would strike an avalanche of rock or an ocean of water, if they waded from their little "trench," and though they may have good reason to believe that there is another lode within perhaps ten feet, they will not pursue the proper course and cross-cut to it, but would much rather dig a little trench, when perhaps they already may have the depth secured, and it may be only a question of a few feet before their efforts would be rewarded. Some outside capitalists had come to this Province and had done well. Others who had secured good mines let them slip through their hands by not working them properly. Other mines again have been taken up and enormous amounts of machinery put on the ground before the owners really knew what they had to treat. They have been managed for the most part from thousands of miles away and not on the spot. Such a course would not do justice to any mine. (Applause.)

The mines of Nova Scotia have certainly turned out some very fine gold, and there is plenty more to come out.

He had been pretty well over the whole Province in connection with other minerals of Nova Scotia. There were also large quantities of manganese and antimony in some localities. These mines if properly operated would all pay and prove of great benefit to the country, but they could not be worked without capital. The people in Nova Scotia appeared to have a special preference for gold mines as compared with other mines, but there were other mines as well in this Province of great value. Capitalists before investing any money in mines in a particular region, naturally ask what other mines are being worked there and what profits have they paid. There is no use to state that any particular mine would have paid had it been properly worked. The question is—Have they paid? The wonderful mineral resources of Nova Scotia were not sufficiently known abroad. There were thousands of business men in London who may have heard of Nova Scotia but know absolutely nothing of its mineral resources. There are iron mines here that would pay to work not only for the shipment of ore but for the erection of smelters and rolling mills. We import an enormous amount of iron from Europe for our own consumption, and he considered that the people here were capable of developing an industry which would be a benefit not only to Nova Scotia, but to the whole of Canada, and thus this Province could in that branch compete with the United States and Europe. There were smelters working in Londonderry and New Glasgow, and he understood that the ore and flux were brought from a long distance. There was iron of a fine quality in Cape Breton and coal within a very few miles of the iron, and the finest limestone on the spot. We have facilities for shipment both by water and rail in this Province. And yet in Cape Breton which enjoyed all these natural advantages he did not think that 100 tons of iron ore had been taken out and smelted. Everybody knew what a wonderful place Cape Breton was for coal. And yet, although the demand for coal is increasing all the time and the price is increasing, somehow or other the output from Cape Breton was not increasing in proportion to its capability. A manager in Cape Breton admitted to him that the demand was increasing, and that he would like to take out more coal, but the directors did not seem to wish it. There was no combine here as there was in the United States, where only a certain portion of coal could be put out of each mine. It was curious that the people of Nova Scotia, who almost live on top of these mines, do not devote themselves more energetically to their development. They seem afraid to put money in an enterprise until it is established beyond the shadow of a doubt that it will pay, and only where there is very strong ground for believing that the enterprise will pay do they seem satisfied to go into it.

In Hants county there was manganese the finest in the world. He had seen some of the ore which ran up to 98 to 99 per cent black oxide. It was impossible to get anything purer than that. He was surprised to find out that in New York not one ton of this manganese was ever sold by itself. Other ores were mixed with it and then it was sold as "Tennycap." He was at a mine yesterday carrying galena and silver and some gold. That mine had laid there underdeveloped for years. First some parties took hold of it for a while, and then others took it up and put up a little smelter. These parties did not know the first principles of smelting and the work fell through, as they did not know how to treat the ore. The ore was still there and it needed only just a little push to properly develop these properties so as to represent just what might be imagined was underground, but what was actually seen—and capitalists would thus be induced to come in here and invest their money in what naturally was as fine a mining country as any that could be found in the world.

He had heard a great deal about other minerals and had received samples. Some were sent to him as asbestos which, he was sorry to say, were not asbestos; and also samples of tin, which, he was sorry to say, were not tin. (Laughter.)

There were comparatively large quantities of molybdenum found in this Province, but as yet no practical use could be made of it in the arts on a large scale. There was also fire clay carrying a high percentage of aluminum; and many other mining enterprises only awaiting capital for remunerative development.

There was one point concerning which he should like to see some definite stand taken. An official analyst and assayer should be employed in this Province. (applause.) Nova Scotia derives a large part of her revenue from