

North Carolina. The process is likely to receive extensive trial in cases where it appears suited to the ore.

A large low grade vein has been discovered in the Montana Tonopah mine at Tonopah, Nevada, the 760-foot level. The ore-body is 30 feet in width and of milling grade. The discovery is regarded as likely to encourage other mine owners to make deep explorations.

The year 1906 witnessed a marked revival of the manganese industry. The output was 6,921 long tons, valued at \$88,132; an increase of 2,803 tons in quantity and \$51,918 in value over 1905.

More new mines were opened on the Mesabi iron range, Mich., last year than during any previous twelvemonth. The number added to the list was 21 making an approximate total of 120 on the range, of which, however, upwards of a score are not in operation. Seven of the new mines belong the U.S. Steel Corporation and four to the Republic Iron & Steel Company. Shipments of ore from the range during 1907 amounted approximately to 27,260,000 tons.

The Old Town mine, one of the early large producers of Gilpin County, Colo., which is credited with a total yield of gold to the value of \$1,787,000 above the 15th level, has been connected with the Newhouse Tunnel by a lateral of 4,300 feet and a shaft of 2,186 feet.

Mine owners of Pioche, Nev., cut wages on January 1st, the reductions in some cases amounting to 20 per cent.

SOUTH AFRICA.

Statistics issued by the Mines Department of the Transvaal give the value of the mineral output for October, exclusive of diamonds, as £2,439,513, made up as follows: Gold, £2,352,337; silver, £7,779; coal, £66,530; base metals, etc., £12,867. The total production for September was £2,375,338. The number of camps in operation on the Rand was 8,824, the same as the previous month. Three thousand Chinese had been repatriated during the month, their places being taken by colored labor. The number of employees was as follows:—Whites, 19,349; colored, 143,187; Chinese, 44,365.

The Witwatersrand Deep mine is adding 25 stamps to its present equipment, weighing 1,400 pounds each, which will increase its crushing capacity to about 450,000 tons per year. The New Kleinfontein Company will add 20 heavy stamps to its plant, the Ferreira Deep is erecting 40, and many other installations are in process or being arranged for, the total number of new stamps to be erected being 705.

What is regarded as one of the most important discoveries of copper in South Africa has been made in the Tete country, near the Zambesi. A mining concession 417 miles square has been secured by Messrs Lawley & Cleary. Native copper and ore carrying 30 per cent. copper have been found.

The gold output of Southern Rhodesia for October was 53,822 ounces. There were 1,107 stamps working and 132,078 tons were crushed.

A considerable amount of activity is being displayed by prospectors among the western reaches of the Orange River, towards Upington, Kermoes. A number of farms have been taken up for diamonds and copper.

AUSTRALASIA.

The gold output of New Zealand for November was 54,121 ounces, value £215,524, as against 41,375 ounces, value £161,161,983 for November 1906.

In the neighborhood of Barn Bluff, Tasmania, three immense ore bodies from 200 to 600 feet wide have been found. A low estimate of one of them gave 3,700,000 tons of payable ore containing copper, gold and silver. In another the ore assayed up to 20 per cent copper, 17 ounces silver and 4 dwts. gold. There is abundance of water power and timber in the neighborhood.

The Australian gold output for the 11 months ending with November, amounted to 2,883,935 ounces being a decrease of 284,243 ounces as compared with the corresponding period of 1906.

A syndicate with a capital of £35,000 has been formed to work a large area on the sea beach near Byron Bay, New South Wales, by dredging for gold and other minerals. The black sands will be treated with the Grill patent gold-saving machine, which is stated to have been successfully tested in Victoria.

At the London mine, Parkes, N. W. S., 90 per cent. of the gold is being recovered by the direct cyanide process.

CONGO FREE STATE.

Prospecting has revealed the existence of copper deposits throughout a zone extending 200 miles east and west and 50 miles north and south in Katanga district. A limited amount of development has revealed some two million tons of copper ore. Most of the deposits can be exploited by open cuts. The ore averages 13 per cent, metallic copper. Deposits of tin ore extend along the Lualaba River, below the Nsilo Falls for 175 miles, and explorations indicate the possibility of extracting a considerable quantity. The main drawback is the lack of transportation facilities.

STATISTICS AND RETURNS.

SYDNEY MINES, N.S.—A review of the operations of the Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Company, Limited, for the year just closed, shows a considerable increase in the volume of iron and steel produced and finished at the company's furnaces and mills. While the quantity of coal and ore mined was slightly less than that of the previous year, in accordance with the programme arranged early in the year, the output in all other branches shows considerable gains over any former year in the history of the company. The value of the aggregate output is also considerably higher.

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| Coal mined and shipped exceeded | 680,000 tons |
| Coke made | 90,000 tons |
| Iron ore mined | 355,000 tons |
| Limestone and dolomite quarried | 63,000 tons |
| Pig iron made | 58,500 tons |
| Steel ingots | 70,000 tons |
| Steel billets rolled at cogging mill, New Glasgow.. | 55,000 tons |
| Steel bars, sheets and forgings manufactured from New Glasgow | 53,600 tons |
| Freight paid to the Interecolonial Railway, direct ... | 264,500 |
| Freight carried on the Sydney Mines Railway of the company | 1,300,000 tons |
| Freight carried by steamers owned and chartered by the company | 650,000 tons |
| Wages paid at Sydney Mines | \$1,385,000 |
| Wages paid at New Glasgow | 504,000 |
| Wages paid elsewhere | 270,000 |

The figures given above show, in most departments, very important increase over the previous year. In pig iron, about 18 per cent.; in steel ingots, about 35 per cent.; in plats, bars, and forgings, about 25 per cent.; coke, limestone and other products show increases of 10 per cent. to 12 per cent.

The plant and entire equipment of the company is to-day in a better position to handle an increased volume of business than at any time in the past.

1907 was marked in its early days by rapid recovery from the temporary depression caused in the previous autumn by the rupture of relations between the Steel Company and its near relative the Dominion Coal Company. An unusually boisterous winter retarded progress somewhat, but from March to December operations were vigorously pushed and a full force was kept constantly employed. The results will be best understood by studying the table