

MINING.

Mineral samples sent to Post Office Box 425, Truro, accompanied by a fee of one dollar, will be submitted to a preliminary examination and slight test of contents. The results will be communicated to senders of samples, and if full assays are deemed advisable, they will be notified and instructed as to amount of fees to be remitted.

NOTICE.—"Stamp Mill" will please call at this office for letters.

MINING OUTLOOK.

The mining outlook in this Province continues to brighten, and the coming year bids fair to witness great strides in advance. Coal is the most important mining product, and the outlook for a great increase in production seems assured. Under the fostering influence of the National Policy our languishing coal trade was given new life, and the business from a losing became a paying one. It being patent that there was money in the business, shrewd New England capitalists purchased the leading collieries in Cape Breton at prices well within their value, but sufficient to enrich their former owners, and during the past year under one management have largely increased the output of these mines. They have also instituted better machinery and labor saving devices, and with enhanced facilities for shipment have paved the way for greatly increased output during the coming year. Now if the Wilson Bill passes the U. S. Congress and coal remains on the free list the markets of the New England States will be open to us and coal mining will attain proportions hardly dreamed of by the most visionary. We have frequently pointed out the danger of reciprocity in coal with the United States. It means the possible loss of our present large trade with Montreal and keen competition in the New England markets, and only on one consideration could we see our way to advocate the change, and that was United States ownership in our mines. This has now been accomplished, as prominent New England capitalists are largely interested in the Dominion and Boston and N. S. Coal Companies. They are influentially connected with the Railways, the Steamship Co's, and the great manufacturing of those states, and can, and undoubtedly will, see that the hundreds of thousands of tons of coal consumed by these large corporations are purchased from the Nova Scotia coal mines in which they are interested. This assures a larger market than the one we may lose and one to which shipments may be made by water the year round. Under these changed circumstances we can only see good in reciprocity in coal with the United States as it means increased prosperity to our coal mines.

In iron there is renewed activity and miles of territory traversed by rich seams of ore have lately been bonded on the strength of iron ore being admitted to the United States free of duty. With coal and iron in close proximity it may be argued that in the long run we shall be the losers by shipping iron ore to the States, but this is a matter that will right itself.

The iron furnaces now operating in the Province should be able to supply the demands of the home market for some time to come, and in the meantime owners of iron mines will be able to turn their properties into cash by mining the ore and shipping it to the great market opened up in the States. The supply is apparently inexhaustible, and in time mine owners will have earned the capital through ore sales to erect their own smelting plants.

The same influences that seem bound to favorably effect coal and iron mining should have the like effect on all other minerals, and will undoubtedly bring into demand our copper, lead, antimony, manganese and other mines.

The decline of silver has given an impetus to gold mining, and although for various causes there has not been the influx of foreign capital to work our gold mines that we had hoped for at the beginning of the year, our local capitalists have gone quite extensively into the business, and as they have shown wise discretion in the selection of mines, and the men to manage them they have met with uniform success. This is as it should be, and is one of the most hopeful signs of the times.

UNIAKE.—Messrs. Bond and McDonald continue operations at Uniake, and are getting out very rich ore.

MONTAGU DISTRICT.—The Symon-Kaye mine has been flooded with water through the recent heavy freshets, which has retarded the extraction of the rich ore now encountered in the slopes.

The Salisbury mine is being vigorously worked and fine ore is coming to the surface. The mill in spite of malicious reports to the contrary gives entire satisfaction.

RENFREW.—The sale of the North mining plant areas and land by the Sheriff of Hants takes place at Renfrew on Friday the 29th day of December next at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon.

"Chummy" McDonald continues to meet with great success in his prospecting.

SOUTH UNIAKE DISTRICT.—Mr. William Wirt Chipman was at the Withrow Mine on Tuesday and Wednesday inspecting the mine which is now pumped out and being worked on his account.

CARIBOU.—The Dixon mine is being steadily worked with the usual profitable returns.

STRUCK WITH LIGHTNING.

Neatly describes the position of a hard or soft corn when Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor is applied. It does its work so quickly and without pain that it seems magical in action. Try it. Recollect the name—Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. Sold by all druggists and dealers everywhere.

TRURO GOLD MINING COMPANY.—Very sensational despatches calculated to work irreparable harm to our gold mines were sent to the Boston papers from Halifax. They purport to give a condensed history of the mine and draw a moral by instancing the coming sale of the property by the Sheriff. The despatches are most misleading and should be officially contradicted. There is evident malice in every line.

The following are the official returns so far received at the Mines Office for the month of November.

District.	Mill.	Tons qtz crushed.	Oz. Gold.
Storimout.....	Richardson G. M. Co. 1st	400	144½
	2nd	620	297
Uniake	Princes Mill	56	16½
Caribou—Moose River.....	Moose River G. M. Co. . .	283½	46½
Malaga	Malaga G. M. Co.	3	4
Sherbrooke.....	Goldenville Mill	42	28½
* "	Miner's.....	20	1½
	* Dump.		

MINING SUIT SETTLED.—Last summer the Lake View Mining Company and A. A. Hayward began an action against the West Waverly Mining Company claiming damages from the defendant company for allowing its tailings to overflow the lands of the plaintiffs. An injunction was applied for to restrain the defendants from continuing the damage, but on a hearing before Mr. Justice Moagher he declined to grant the order. The defendant company, John E. Hardman, Managing Director, have now settled the suit by the payment of \$50 00 damages and all the costs so far incurred in the suit.

NOVA SCOTIA MINERAL EXHIBIT.—The *Engineering & Mining Journal* in its issue of Dec. 16th contains a special report on "The Canadian Mineral Exhibit at Chicago" from which we clip the following in regard to Nova Scotia.—"The central feature of the Nova Scotia court was a gilded shelf representing the product of gold in the province from the first discovery of this metal up to 1893. This amount thus represented was 551,000 oz., extracted from 762,036 tons of quartz. Around the base of this trophy was shown a number of specimens from the Caribou district. In a separate case were some fine specimens of free gold in quartz from the Hants County field. An enterprising firm mounted some of this free quartz on pins for scarfs, etc., and it certainly made a handsome ornament. In the same case was a gold brick containing 83 cwt. of fine gold from Nova Scotia fields. These specimens had an intrinsic value of about \$4 300. Alluvial gold is not found in Nova Scotia, but the gold is derived from vein workings. As yet the rudimentary processes of mechanical concentration and amalgamation are in use, consequently the loss is considerable; but as the gold occurs coarse in the veins the industry is remunerative. The gold districts are situated in the counties lying along the Atlantic Coast, and the area of the belt is estimated at over 3,000 square miles. The most prominent exhibit in the Nova Scotia space, as it is the leading mineral industry in that country, was that of coal. The extensive fields of Pictou and Cumberland counties as well as of Cape Breton Island had their representation in a series of neat cases of coal exhibited by the principal producing companies; the Caledonia Coal Companies, the Canadian Railway & Coal Company, the General Mining Association and the International Mining Company. Over 3000 men are engaged in the coal industry, and the bulk of the product is exported. In iron ores, brown hematite, spathic and specular iron ores are found in close proximity to the coal fields, with supplies of limestone. The combination of these three essentials in some localities are very promising conditions for the development of the future iron industry of the province. In copper, the Eastern Development Company, of Cape Breton, exhibited gray and sulphurets and carbonates. Specimens of gypsum from the Windsor quarries of Cape Breton, which produced some 100,000 tons annually, together with a variety of building stones from Cumberland, Pictou and Halifax counties completed the exhibit, which was made under the direction and superintendence of Rev. Mr. McKay, by the government of Nova Scotia."

TENNY CAPE MANGANESE, AND ITS USES.—Last week we referred to the purchase by a syndicate of the world renowned Tenny Cape Manganese Mines, and, although these mines are celebrated for the production of large quantities of the best ore known, and have been producing this ore for years, and notwithstanding the fact that Tenny Cape manganese is talked of familiarly in New York, Boston, London, Liverpool and other markets of the world, always taking the preference, in Nova Scotia the majority of the people, we will venture to say, do not know of this valuable possession in our Province, and are quite ignorant of the uses of Manganese and of these mines as a wealth producer. Tenny Cape Manganese took the first prize at the Paris Exposition years ago, and has held the first place ever since. The mines at Tenny Cape consist of a wide and apparently inexhaustible ore bearing belt which has been satisfactorily tested for nearly two hundred feet in depth. The great advantage over other mines is that nothing but number one ore is shipped from Tenny Cape, while other mines produce mostly a low grade ore, and any number one ore produced by those other mines is obtained at a large expense by the use of rock breaking and expensive washing and separating machinery. At Tenny Cape the ore is free from rock in the sense above referred to, and little expense, compara-

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