

oven to fifty-five degrees. Was it not clear that the wear, tear, and friction of the hauling gear would be very much greater by this system than by the other?

It would be a great advantage to the mines in Nova Scotia if more money was spent under ground, and not so much on the surface, until it had been practically demonstrated what was actually below. After all, it should be remembered that it was the mine and not the machinery that gave the dividend. He stated this with some diffidence, for they must not forget that gold miners were perhaps the most obstinate and assertative people on the face of the globe, and "know all about it," and if they did not, nobody else did. (Laughter.)

And now another point that is frequently lost sight of. As ore is removed, a certain amount of development should take place, so that when a hundred tons of rock is raised, two hundred tons more would practically be put in sight, and in that way the reserves are always increasing. The cost of this extra development should be included in all the cost of working the mine.

As regards amalgamation, the first principle is to check the forward flow of pulp as often as possible, the more you check the more gold you will save. A matter hitherto neglected was the question of concentration. The concentration of ores was a most important matter. He saw by the statistics published that only some 60 per cent of the gold was saved. Now, by a little practical knowledge and experience, competent men were able to save an additional percentage of gold, and while the cost of saving such percentage was very small, the beneficial result to a Company was very considerable in the course of a year. He suggested that the question of concentration should receive more attention than had been hitherto given to it. He might mention that during night shifts, when everybody was asleep, the stone is fed into the battery, and is passed over plates to take its chance, and that is what some call amalgamation! Any ignorant man could do that. Put a "nigger" to work and tell him to feed the quartz into the mill and set the stamps going so many drops a minute, let the crushed ore run over a certain surface of amalgamated plates, and that is termed amalgamation! That is not amalgamation. Amalgamation is a science and must be understood and pursued as a science.

Another matter which has escaped general notice in this country, and which should receive immediate attention, was the question of alluvial deposits. As we see the country to day, we notice that the contour of the surface is undulating or flat, but in former ages as one can see from the character of the drift, there must have been very high ground. Now these leads continued to much greater height, as amongst the drift large masses of quartz are found. The drift here in this Province is perhaps unusually thick; but very little attention has been paid to it. During his visit, he had given particular attention to this matter, and he had found that in every district where he had been, there was always the same state of affairs. They do not know anything about cradles, sluice boxes, etc. They pan the gravel and obtain a certain amount of gold, and some quartz. This quartz they break and only retain what shows visible gold. At Waverley recently he witnessed a man panning from the shores of a lake. His takes for the morning amounted to a few grains of gold and several small pieces of quartz showing visible gold. He asked permission to examine the results and ascertained that the yield was in value about \$1.50 from the morning's work. That was obtained with the aid of a washing basin which was not more than nine inches in diameter. If a working man with such methods could achieve that result in a morning, what would a judicious outlay of a little capital effect?

It must not be forgotten that the gold in Nova Scotia was unusually coarse. He had been informed that a piece of gold had been taken out of a mine here, in weight 27 ounces. He had never seen a piece of gold coming out of a vein and weighing anything like 27 ounces. If such were the case and one such piece was found, there could be no doubt that there were plenty more. He stated that in his opinion there was very good alluvial gold to be found in Nova Scotia, but it required looking for, and as soon as the Province could attract a desirable population by the discovery of rich alluvial in one place and another, a very important advance would be made in the position of the gold mining industry in Nova Scotia.

He thought Capt. MacDuff would bear him out when he stated that the great point to ascertain in connection with this is to learn where are the beds of the old rivers! Although rivers ran north and south now that might not have been the case formerly. Where they ran north and south before they might now run east and west. He believed that if properly looked for good alluvial gold fields would be eventually discovered in Nova Scotia.

In conclusion he would state that they were too eager to handle the dividends and would not form any reserve fund, and thus be ready for the rainy day which always arrives in gold mining—and many mines are to-day closed down for want of forethought.

Capital was essential. He thought that a stage in the mining industry in Nova Scotia had been reached where deep sinking and permanent works must be carried forward, and in his opinion the only way to obtain most satisfactory results was, as a rule, by sinking vertical shafts and working these mines as mines are being worked in other countries.

Gold mining operations when of a permanent character are generally beyond the compass of private individuals. In some of the mines of this Province a working capital of not less than \$100,000 was highly desirable.

He suggested that the mining association should petition the Government, urging the necessity of proving the quartz with the aid of diamond drills, and thus afford encouragement to those who by their enterprise are swelling the Province's finances.

It had been practically proved that gold in large quantities existed in the mines of Nova Scotia, and all that was now necessary for the prosperity

of the gold mining industry was to induce foreign capitalists to come forward and carry on the work that had been so well begun. (Applause.)

MONTAGUE.—The Annand Mine still continues its large yield and other properties in the district are looking up. This is particularly the case with the old Tobin property, now owned and being prospected by Mr. Richard Shephard and others. They have tapped the famous Lawson lead a few feet from the surface and have struck good gold bearing quartz. Some of the samples shown us were full of gold.

MORE MINING OPERATIONS.—Mr. Edward Jack was in town the other day, loaded with galena specimens from the mine he is opening on Nepisquit brook. They are very rich in lead, mixed with silver, and if the vein is as thick and rich as it is said to be, the property must be a good one. Mr. Jack is confident of his ability to make the mine pay big dividends on the capital required to develop it. — *Chatham World*

OUR GIRLS AS SUCCESSFUL WOMEN.

A wealthy woman recently gave \$20,000 to establish a summer resort for poor mothers and their children. God bless her; this is only one instance among thousands where woman has conceived and executed grand ideas. Women are rapidly entering every branch of the useful arts, and aspiring to every money-making employment. "What shall we do with our girls?" is no longer a mighty problem for mothers and fathers to solve. Some one has said "It takes a woman to set a lion; and so it does." The most successful poultry raisers are women. We have in mind a woman who has for years raised finer poultry and got more eggs from her hens at less expense than her male neighbors—practical men too. Let your girls engage in the poultry industry, as many are doing. Give them a fair share of the profits, and they will soon convince their fathers that girls are mighty handy persons to have about the old home. With the aid now offered any person can make hens lay even in cold weather. Out of twenty four gold coin premiums offered last winter for best results, one third were won by the women who used Sheridan's Condition Powders to make hens lay. For example, Mrs. Henry Baker, Holliston, Mass., won \$10, and got from 18 hens during the three months' trial 1359 eggs; Mrs. L. J. Wilson, Northboro, Mass., got 3243 eggs from 100 hens; Mrs. Edwin Brown, East Greenwich, R. I., from 35 hens got 2454 eggs; Mrs. E. Bartley, Freeport, Pa., got 2029 eggs from 32 hens; Miss Ada L. Ross of Mt. Sterling, Ill., from 15 hens got 886 eggs; and Miss Maggie Croushorn of Ottobine, Va., got 2400 eggs from 30 hens; each of the last five ladies also won a \$5.00 premium from I. S. Johnson & Co., 22 Custom House St., Boston, Mass. Every person who sends \$1.50 now \$1.20 for a can of powder, and desires it, can have his name entered as a competitor, if the premiums are again offered. For 50 cts they will send two 25 cent packs of Powder; for \$1.00 five packs postpaid; six cans for \$3.00, express paid; a large can of powder, also one year's subscription to Farm Poultry Monthly, both sent post-paid for \$1.50. Sample copy of paper 5 cts. Send stamps or cash. Testimonials sent free.

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