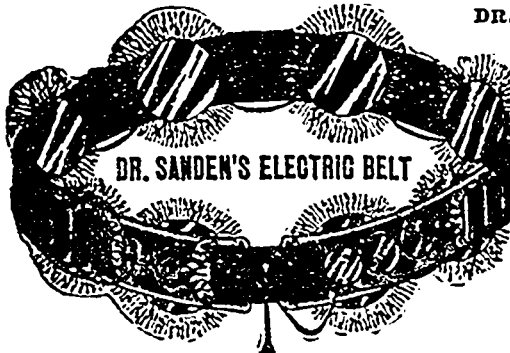




HAVE YOU TRIED DRUGS AND FAILED
TO FIND A CURE FOR
**RHEUMATISM, LUMBAGO, SCIATICA,
KIDNEY, LIVER and BLADDER
COMPLAINTS, DYSPEPSIA, LAME-BACK, &c.**



DR. SANDEN'S ELECTRIC BELT
with Electro Magnetic Suspensory will cure without medicine all of the above troubles. Those who suffer from Nervous Debility, Losses, Drainage, Lost Manhood, Nervousness, Sleeplessness, Poor Memory, all Female Complaints, and general ill health, the effects of abuses, excesses, worry or exposure, will find relief and prompt cure in our marvelous invention, which requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical. Ignorance of effects you may have recently drained your system of nerve force and vitality which is electricity—and thus caused your weakness or lack of force. If you replace into your system the elements thus drained, which are required for vigorous strength, you will remove the cause and health, strength and vigor will follow at once. This is our plan and treatment, and we guarantee a cure or refund money.

Our 200 page book "THREE CLASSES OF MEN," sent sealed, free. Dr. Sanden's Electric Belt is no experiment, as we have restored thousands to robust health and vigor, after all other treatments failed, as can be shown by hundreds of cases throughout this and other States, who would gladly testify, and from many of whom we have strong letters bearing testimony to their recovery after using our Belt.

WE HAVE CURED THESE—WE CAN CURE YOU!
FROM CANADA.

CLARENCE, P. O., Ontario, October 16th, 1902.
Dr. A. T. Sanden, Dear Sir:—Kindly accept my hearty thanks for advice to try your electric belt. It gave me wonderful relief. I was suffering from heart trouble, indigestion, nervousness, and inactive circulation of the blood. Had doctored for over two years, during which time I had several doctors, but they all gave other remedies proved useless; and at the time I received your belt I was unable to sit up all day. I had not worn it two days when I began to improve, and now I feel like a different person altogether. I would not take \$500 for your belt to-day if I could not purchase another. There are electric belts made in this province (Ontario) but I do not know of any which will produce a current of electricity such as yours. If I can be of any use to you in regard to writing to any afflicted persons in Canada I will gladly do so free of charge. As we Canadians consider a testimonial from a Canadian worth much more than an American testimonial, it may be to your advantage to send this letter to some afflicted Canadian. You may also put this on your list of testimonials if you feel disposed to do so. I remain, very gratefully, D. B. MARTIN.
Clarence, P. O., Hamilton Co., Ontario, Canada.

RHEUMATISM—LOST VIGOR.

NEW YORK CITY, Oct. 23, 1902.
Dr. A. T. Sanden, Dear Sir:—I can report to you that the belt has entirely cured me of rheumatism from which I suffered for fourteen years almost continually. I am a letter carrier, and the long daily tramps necessary in my rounds, up to the time of getting the belt, were painfully gone through each, but thanks to your wonderful invention, I can now walk as well as I ever did, and will recommend your treatment to all afflicted. The current has also brought back my vigor in other ways as you said it would. Yours very truly,
JAMES MEAD, 24 Ferry St.

GENERAL DEBILITY, &c.

Office of SARGENT & SON,
Dr. George W. Sargent, Maine, Feb. 27, 1902.
Dr. A. T. Sanden, Dear Sir:—I am glad to add my testimony to the many you have of the great value of your belt. My health has improved wonderfully, and I have gained twelve pounds of flesh, and now sleep well and have an excellent appetite. Your splendid electric belt with your "rules of health" has been a very valuable benefit to me, and I take pleasure in recommending your belt. Yours respectfully,
WM. GEO. SARGENT.

THE DR. SANDEN ELECTRIC BELT

is a complete galvanic battery, made into a belt so as to be easily worn during work or at rest, and it gives soothing, prolonged currents which are instantly felt throughout all weak parts, or we forfeit \$5,000. It has an Improved Electric Suspensory the greatest boon ever given weak men, and we warrant it to cure any of the above weaknesses, and to enlarge shrunken limbs, or parts, or money refunded. They are graded in strength to meet all stages of weakness in young, middle-aged or old men, and will cure the worst cases in two or three months. Address for full information.

SANDEN ELECTRIC CO., 826 Broadway, New York.

CUSTOMS DUTIES:—Arrangements have been made with the Canadian Government whereby all Customs Duties will be prepaid on our goods in New York.

MINING.

Mineral samples sent to the CRITIC office, accompanied by a fee of one dollar, will be submitted to a thoroughly competent assayer for 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.

THE HERALD'S COMMENTS ON THE CASE OF THE TORONTO COAL COMPANY.

The case of the Toronto Coal Company against Messrs. Fairbanks and Reynolds to recover possession of a coal area, the lease of which the Company had neglected to renew under its terms and the provisions of the Mining Act, the area thus becoming forfeited and being "jumped" by Messrs. Fairbanks and Reynolds, is now before the courts, where it will be decided on its merits.

In its Tuesday issue the *Herald* makes this case the basis of an attack on the Local Government and the Mines Department.

We can sympathize with the Toronto Company in the loss, through an oversight, of this valuable property, but we fail to see in the forfeiture or the subsequent proceedings the slightest grounds to censure the Government, much less to accuse them of being parties in an attempt to prevent the Toronto Company from obtaining their legal rights.

Had the Government or the Department of Mines acted otherwise than they did they might have been open to censure, but, as it seems to us, they adopted the only course open to them, and allowed the act to take its course.

In its summary of the facts of the case the *Herald's* article conveys a most unjust impression of Inspector Gilpin's connection with the matter, and one we believe the writer of the article did not intend. From it it

might be inferred that the Inspector had volunteered information to Messrs. Fairbanks and Reynolds that had led to "jumping" the area.

Any one who knows Inspector Gilpin would understand that such a course would be impossible to him. Not a more conscientious, painstaking official is in the Government's employ, and he understands the duties and responsibilities of his very important office far too well to volunteer departmental information to any one. When Mr. Fairbanks came to him and asked what coal leases had not been renewed, Mr. Gilpin had to furnish the information the same as he would to any other inquirer. He had no option in the matter, and simply did his duty in stating that the Toronto lease, as well as one or two others, had not been renewed.

These are the simple facts, and we believe the *Herald* will give them prominence when its attention is called to the injustice of its summary of the case.

Moisten a handkerchief with Johnson's Anodyne Linctament and inhale for wakefulness.

MONTAGUE.—Capt. Maynard has resigned his position as manager of the Salisbury Company.

ISAAC'S HARBOR.—Mr. Geo. A. Pyke received a brick of gold on Tuesday evening from the Richardson mine, weighing 195 ounces, and valued at about \$3,700.

TRURO GOLD MINING COMPANY.—Mr. George Stuart, the Manager of the Truro Gold Mining Company, brought to the city on Tuesday last a satchel full of gold specimens, which he turned over to the Government for exhibition at the World's Fair. Some of the specimens were large, showing the width of the lead, and all were bristling with coarse gold. He estimated that there was fully thirty ounces of gold in the samples, and they were of a description not only to delight the eye of the novice, but to impress the experienced miner with the great value of our gold-bearing loads. Mr. Stuart is now devoting his attention to development work, sinking the main shaft and drifting, and at this work is securing enough ore to more than pay the expense; the yield of gold last month being over 58 ounces, and the expenses amounting to eight hundred dollars.

SYMON-KATE MINE.—The first clean-up at the mill on this property yielded sixty-five ounces gold from sixty-five tons quartz crushed, an average of an ounce per ton. Mr. Alfred Woodhouse, Director of the Company, left for England by the direct steamer on Saturday last.

TO GET AT THE FACTS

Regarding Hood's Sarsaparilla, ask the people who take this medicine, or read the testimonials often published in this paper. They will certainly convince you that Hood's Sarsaparilla possesses unequalled merit and that HOOD'S CURES.

(Reprinted from the Canadian Mining Review.)

NOTES ON THE LEGISLATION AFFECTING THE WORKING AND REGULATION OF MINES IN NOVA SCOTIA.

BY H. S. POOLE, F. G. S.

Read before the Mining Convention at Montreal.

In Nova Scotia the Provincial Legislature has besides the public weal the interest of a landlord in the minerals to influence the tenor of its Statutes relating to mining. Those two interests have added to them a third, which is political.

The earlier legislation had in view almost exclusively the extension of the industry and the encouragement of capitalists to develop the mineral resources of the province; this is especially noticeable in the debates of 1866, when members on both sides of the house unanimously agreed for these express purposes to grant to lessees the right to have their leases renewed on the same terms, conditions and covenants as contained therein for four periods of twenty years each. The form of lease adopted approximated closely to one very generally employed in Great Britain, and reserved to the landlord the right to inspect the mines and to object to bad practice. This reservation was in conformity with the Mines and Minerals Act which expressed alone, until the year 1873, the desire of the country to foster mining and to control the methods and practices of the miner.

This Act went on to define the terms under which mines and leases of areas could be held and the fees to be paid. A discussion of its requirements and the modifications that have been made to it of late is left to others. Here it is proposed to alone consider the practical branch, which in the Act in question was limited in Section 5 to the appointment of an Inspector and empowering him to examine and report to the Commissioner of Mines. It imposed but one penalty, forfeiture of lease, for all shortcomings on the part of the lessee, be they great or small; the result was that the Inspector of Mines was practically powerless to enforce any rules that good practice elsewhere commanded. The writer realized this in 1872 on his appointment to the office of Inspector, and he then recommended that an Act based on the lately amended English Mines Regulation Act should be introduced, and one somewhat less stringent was with slight amendments passed the following year.

The desirability of such a Regulation Act appeared to be accentuated by the Drummond explosion, with a loss of 59 lives, which followed almost immediately and before the Act came into operation. Its stipulations were almost exclusively in favor of life. It began by including all openings for mining purposes as subject to its provisions and then in provisoes made certain exemptions. It divided mines into two sections, metallic and non-metallic:

It defined who were responsible for carrying out its provisions: