

son, that at the depth of a thousand or more feet the real deposit will be struck, and that the first capitalist bold enough to supply the money to sink a shaft to that depth, on most any of the rich surface leads of our better known gold districts, is almost sure to strike a bonanza. We have seen that experts in Australia proclaimed that gold would not be found there below a depth of one hundred feet, and we have also had it demonstrated that it has actually been found for 2,000 feet, and how much deeper yet remains to be proved. There is no reason that what is true of Australia may not also be true of Nova Scotia. If it is true, the hidden wealth buried under the miles of our gold districts is almost incalculable.

It has been proposed that the government should be asked to assist in sinking such a shaft, and the idea may be a good one. Still, we rather oppose the idea of calling on the government on every and all occasions. It really seems a matter of private enterprise, and in the States we believe the people would strongly object to the government spending money in such a way.

It reminds us of a good story told by Rev. D. Honeyman about the late lamented Judge Henry. They were together at Wine Harbor, and came upon some miners sinking upon a lead that had paid them largely for a time, but had become barren. The men appealed to the Judge for government aid in sinking to a greater depth. "Ah," said the Judge, "you ask the government to assist you now that you are losing money; when you were making it you would have kicked up a great row if the government had asked for a share of the profits." This argument was unanswerable, and the men pitched into their work with a will.

For any man who can afford to lose the money in case of non success, the prospects of great gains, should he strike gold at 1000 or 1500 feet are so good, that as a business venture, they seem to fairly warrant the outlay. We hear that one very successful company have almost made up their minds to solve the problem of deep mining for gold, and intend this season to sink a shaft 1000 or 1500 feet as may prove necessary. All we can say is, may success attend them in their venture, as if it does, in less than ten years from now, the remarks in regard to Australia, with which we headed this article, will prove equally applicable to Nova Scotia.

"Never despair," should be the miner's motto. The Granite Mountain mine is a conspicuous example of what pluck and perseverance may achieve, and the following in regard to that mine should teach our investors not to be in too much of a hurry to realize on their mining ventures. — In the Granite Mountain mine over \$2,000,000 had been invested. The owners had resolved to suspend operations and abandon the work. A telegram was sent to the superintendent, ordering him to discontinue, failing to receive the order, or at least failing to obey, a few days' work reached the ore body, and now in twenty five consecutive months this mine has paid \$2,500,000 in dividends, besides adding largely to the material and growth of the locality in which it is situated. This is one instance of thousands which may be given to illustrate this feature. The same thing is true to a large extent in regard to large investments in mining operations, and it has become a noted saying that prospectors and discoverers, like inventors, never reap half the reward of their labors. The discoverer of the Comstock mines sold out his interest for a mere song, and yet over \$400,000,000 have been taken from the same property. General Logan and Governor Routt were owners of a silver mine in Colorado. In 1879, Logan sold his half for a very small sum. Governor Routt holding on for a year or two longer, realized \$3,000,000 in cash."

DYNAMITE, AND HOW TO HANDLE IT.—In a country like ours where dynamite comes so extensively into use in mining operations, blasting, stumping and the like; the following observations, culled from the *Indian Engineer*, published in Calcutta, may not be out of place, and may supply information which many are seeking to know.

"Dynamite consists of some porous absorbent mineral substance, saturated with nitro-glycerine. Several substances have been tried as absorbents of the glycerine, but the most satisfactory is the *Kieselguhr*, an infusorial earth, composed of the siliceous shells of extremely small vegetable organisms, and it is of this that Nobel's dynamite is made. It absorbs about three times its weight of the glycerine, and resembles putty in appearance. Thus a given quantity will contain 75 per cent. of the real explosive, and its blasting power compared with pure nitro-glycerine, is, of course represented by the same ratio. In order to explode it, it is necessary to obtain the temperature of 360 degrees Fahrenheit. It freezes in the same way as glycerine, and when in this state must be carefully handled. Nitro-glycerine has an explosive force ten times that of an equal weight of powder. It is highly dangerous to place dynamite on or near fire stoves, steam pipes, or any highly heated metal. Dynamite must never be put into warm water to thaw it, as the water would free the nitro-glycerine, when it is most dangerous. It ought always to be put into a water-tight vessel, and then have the vessel put into warm water. It should never be exposed to the direct rays of a tropical sun. When loading it, a wooden rod or squeezer should be used to push home the cartridge, *never a metal one*, and the charge should be gently and firmly pushed down, and not rammed or pounded.

If dynamite has to be loaded into tins, avoid smelling it, as it gives a sickly, nervous headache for several days. Never squeeze the primer containing the detonator, but lower or push it gently till it rests on the charge. For tamping, sand or water should be used, and in the event of a misfire, never attempt to withdraw the tamping. If water tamping has been used, put a fresh primer and detonator on top of the charge. If other than water tamping has been used, bore a fresh hole. The detonator should be very carefully handled. If one exploded in the hand, the hand would be shattered. When putting in the fuse, cut off the end of it square, and put it in firmly but gently. Dynamite can be burnt with safety, and simply fizzes up harmlessly. It exercises its force in the direction of most resistance. A

single cartridge attached to a rail will break it. A 4 oz. cartridge will break a 35 lb. railway rail in two. The charge varies from a few cartridges to as many as may be necessary."

Dynamite is generally packed up in dealwood boxes, containing 50 lbs. Each box contains 5 square packages of 10 lbs., and in the packages $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. and 2 oz. cartridges are mixed. They are all the same power, but the $\frac{1}{2}$ oz. cartridges are called primers, and used for exploding charges. The detonators are long copper caps filled with a heavy charge of chloride of mercury. They must be kept quite dry and always separate from the dynamite. It is sold in boxes of 300 caps. The fuse used is of various sorts. The most useful is the black fuse sold in coils of 24 feet. It burns at the rate of a yard a minute."

WARNER'S SAFE CURE.

HAWESBURY, Ont., March 27, 1887. — I have been terribly afflicted with chronic Bright's disease. My body swelled so I could scarcely move about and my weight was so affected so that I could hardly distinguish objects across the room. I had a distressing cough from the pressure of water on my lungs, and was in danger of suffocation whenever I attempted to lie down. My limbs were so swollen that I could not bend my joints or sit on a chair. The valves of my heart seemed entirely suspended so that I was incapable of moving a limb, and at others the increased action of my heart would cause such a pain in my head as words are inadequate to describe. Then again my stomach refused all nourishment and I was growing weaker every day. The physician who attended me said there was no hope; he

International R. R. Dining Saloon, Amherst, Nova Scotia, Jan., 1887. — In October 1884, I was taken down with bleeding of the kidneys, or some of the arteries leading from them. One day, while lifting, I felt something giving away in the region of my left kidney and immediately after I commenced to pass blood in matters water. Three doctors could not stop the flow of blood. I got "Warner's safe cure," and began taking it unknown to the doctors, and about the 10th of December the bleeding began to get less, and in two or three days the dropsy began to get in my legs and feet. By this time I was reduced to a mere skeleton, suffering from cramps in my legs, feet and hands, also the hiccoughs. My flesh became like a piece of white unpolished marble, cold and no signs of any moisture. I here wish to say that I did not take any of "Warner's Safe Cure" from the 20th of Decem-

Great Blood Purifier.

CURES LAME BACK.

could do no more for me and that a few days would see the end. At this stage I resorted to "Warner's Safe Cure" and "Warner's Safe Pills," and with most satisfactory results, although it was some two or three weeks after I commenced their use before much decided improvement was manifested. My recovery then was very rapid. My weight from dropsical swelling was then 152 lbs. and is now reduced to 117, about my normal weight. Analysis shows 90 per cent. albumen with a quantity of tube casts, and is now reduced to 10 per cent. I am so far recovered as to be able to attend my domestic duties, taking moderately long walks and visit friends as formerly. "Warner's Safe Nerve" has so far corrected the action of my heart that the severe pain in my head has entirely left.

Wm. H. G. Percy

FOR FEMALE ILLS.

TORONTO, Ont., (166 Wilton Ave.) Jan. 31st, 1887. — For ten years I suffered from quinsy and relaxed throat, being confined to my room for weeks at a time. I was at last induced to try "Warner's Safe Cure" and with a most beneficial result. I may say I have not suffered in the slightest from quinsy since.

Wm. H. G. Percy

MILLIONS of Such Testimonials Can be Furnished. Ask Your Friends and Neighbors about the GREATEST OF ALL BLOOD PURIFIERS AND DISEASE CONQUERORS.

WARNER'S SAFE CURE.

PROTECTION

We must have, because it is not protected from the cold, chilly winds of January, the system is liable to a constitutional change, and the lungs become weakened and diseased, then wear a

"Pine Balsam" Protector,

Filled with Fir Balsam, of great benefit to any one with a lung trouble, by giving off its healing properties to the lungs, both by absorption and inhalation. These Protectors, along with Chamomile Jackets, Polar Jackets, Elder Down Jackets, and the French Flannel Jacket. But why ejaculate further than to state that there is a full line of Protectors in stock at the LONDON DRUG STORE, 147 Hollis Street.

J. GODFREY SMITH,

Dispensing Chemist, Proprietor-Agent for LAURENCE'S Acid-Cut Pencil Spectacles & Eye-Glasses.

ESSON & CO.,

Commission Merchants,

Importers and Wholesale Dealers in

American and West India Produce,

TEAS, ETC.

HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA.

CURES DYSPEPSIA.

TORONTO, Ont., Sept. 19, 1887. I suffered severely with lame back, at different times, for three years. My physicians said that my kidneys were affected, and treated me for Bright's disease. I obtained no relief, however, until I commenced taking "Warner's Safe Cure." Supt. Protection Police and Fire Patrol Co.

L. B. Baller