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## MINING.

IRON IN NOVA Scotia -It is a well known fact that there are enormous iron districts in Nova Scotia, which only await the advent of capitalists, to become a source of permanent wealth to the Province. The works at Londonderry are now in the right hands, and are destined to be of almost inestimable value to the district where they are located. The steel works at New Glasgow are in a most thriving condition, the best proof being the constant additions to the plant and the largely increased output Still, the work now being done is infinitesimal when compared with the extent of our valuable iron beds. Mile upon mile of the best quality of iron ore is to be found at. and near, the East River, in Pictou County, in the immediate neighborhood of the coal fields, which yet remains almost undeveloped. Why this is the case it would be hard to say. The ore is conveniently situated for shipping to England or the United States, and it is hardly creditable to the enterprise of the owners, that immense quantities are not now mined and shipped. The tariff in the States may shut out the ore from that country, but England is an open market, where a ready sale could be found for unlimited quantities. Spain now, and for some years past, has been supplying the English iron works with ore, but the Spanish supply is fast becoming exhausted. With prices as they have been, it may have been impossible to compete, but this is now changed, and a superior quality of iron ore mined near a good shipping port in Noya Scotia would yield a handsome profit if shipped to England in large quantities. In order to effect this, it would be necessary to arrange for a line of steamships, such as now fetch the iron ore from Spanish ports to England. If the owners of our iron mines would only form the proper connection with the heavy buyers in England, this could easily be provided for. They must not allow themselves to fall into the hands of speculators, but go direct to the dealers. Some of the largest and best posted iron and steel manufacturers in England have investigated the subject posted iron and steel manufacturers in England have investigated the subject posted iron and steel manufacturers in England have investigated the subject of establishing large iron works in this Province, under the stimulus the protective tariff, and have come to the conclusion that the market in the Dominion at present will not justify the erection of costly works in opposition to those now in operation, but say that the day is not far distant when the rapidly-increasing population will give sufficient market. In the meantime, they recommend that shipments of ore be made to England, so that the quality of the ore may be tested and the Province become known as an iron-producer in the markets of the world. While we think they are wrong in their ideas that there is not sufficient market in the Dominion at present, they, as capitalists, hold the key to the situation; and while we are strugged they, as capitalists, hold the key to the situation; and while we are striving to prove to them that they are in error on this point, no harm, but great good would be accomplished by carrying their suggestion as to shipping the ore to England, into operation. At present, the iron ore is unworked, and is benefitting no one. Should it be mined and shipped, it would give employment to hundreds, and the profits derived by the sale of the ere in England would in time furnish the owners with the capital to put up iron or steel works on their properties. These remarks do not only apply to the iron deposits in Pictou County, but to those in all parts of the Province. Abundance of the best ore is known to exist in Cape Breton, and also in Guysborough, Augapolis and Colchester County, besides other localities. Wherever it is close to a port of shipment it could now be mined and shipped away at a profit, the remote districts being of little value at present. The time is now ripe for the owners of iron properties to work them at a profit. Will they grasp the

Moose River.—Mr. D. Touquoy was in the city last week and brought with him a bar of gold, weighing 93] ounces, from 402 tons crushed. 260 tens was surface, and 142 tons quartz from the mine. There are acres of surface on Mr. Touquoy's property which it pays to crush, and his stamp mill is thus kept constantly and profitably employed.

The following are the gold returns so far received at the Mines Office for eptember:-

September:—			
District.	Mill.	Tons Crushed.	Oze Gall
Sherbrooke	Sherbrooke	255	50}
Darra Hill	Salmon River	850	224
Caribou		120	411
S. Uniacke	Withrow	45	933
Whiteburu	The McGuire	35	119}
Fifteen Mile Stream	Egerton G. M. Co.	200	7.0
Stormont	Rockland	15	181
Kempt	Kempt G. M. Co	4	3¥
Wine Harbor	Napier	75	453
Central Rawdon	Northun-Dimock (	·0 50	464
Lake Catcha	Oxford	1281	103 <u>1</u>
Oldham		116	101

The List End Mine vein still holds out over six feet wide, with abandance of metal, especially on the lower workings to the east.

Negotiations for the sale of the Atik Lake and Silver Glance (R 230) locations still continue. The owners feel they have a good thing, and are willing to wait for a railway if a reasonable cash offer is not forthcoming.

The Beaver Mine has lately produced some fine ore from the lowest levels, and is encouraging the management to look for another big haul.

OLDHAN.—The returns for the Oldham district for August and Septer ber are as follows:—

Auguet -1914 tons crushed, yielding 1024 ozs. gold. Septr. -116 " 101 "