3. The wretched condition of miners, owing to the precarious and irregular method of conducting mining operations in this province and the lack of insurance provision for loss of life, or bodily injury or sickness.

4. The certain destruction of large areas of timber under the present system.

5. The great revenue which may be gained to the province by well directed mining operations in gold and silver mines, and the necessity for this revenue to meet the growing demands of our educational system and other requirements of advancing civilization.

6 The incalculable importance of affording to smelters and manufacturers of metals a cheap and steady supply of raw material, such as iron, copper, nickel and lead ores, at prices which, while affording a moderate profit to the province, will practically extend a bounty to smelters.

Note.—The reporters having published that the foregoing paper advocated the operation of public mines by day labor, and with the object of providing employment rather than of making a profit out of the industry: it is hardly necessary to say that I hold no such opinion, but the explanation is due that by "a moderate profit to the province," I mean not less than ten per cent. Mining profits, frequently large, are generally anticipated by the prospector and broker to such a degree that a 25 per cent. dividend-paying mine would return 50 per cent. but for the price paid for its discovery and the cost of raising working capital. If iron, copper and nickel ores shall be economically mined and offered to smelters at a profit of merely 10 per cent. the result will transcend the influence of tariffs or direct bounties for manufacture. The views of President Cleveland on the value of cheap raw materials to manfacturers have no need of advocacy, as they are self-evident truths. To prevent other misconception, let me add that while the acquisition of a net yearly public revenue of ten millions of dollars from gold, silver and other mines seems to be quite practicable, there will be always less danger of excessive expansion of the mineral industry, and the creation of a too powerful mining interest under the system proposed than under private ownership. Once the Government enters upon the usufructuary owner-