Important to Shippers of Mining Machinery and Supplies to the Yukon.

Regulations of 30th April, 1898, r Entry of Goods into the Yukon District via Skagway, Alaska,

"Goods purchased in Canada, duty paid or free, and goods the produce of Canada, which are carried through Alaska free of United States Customs duties, may be admitted into the Northwest Territories of Canada free of Canadian Customs duties when transported by water from ports in Canada, under Regulations prescribed by the Minister of Customs : Provided, that the identity of the goods shall be established to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs at the Port of Entry."

The following regulations and conditions are prescribed for the trans-portation of the goods aforementioned when carried by water from ports in Canada :--

(a) A manifest or invoice containing a description of the goods and their value, with the numbers and marks of the packages, shall be presented to the Customs Officer at the Canadian frontier port in the Yukon District or Stickeen.

(b) The certificate of a Canadian Customs Officer is required to be endorsed on the manifest or invoice to the effect that the goods described therein have been "shipped duty free from a Port in Canada."

(c) The certificate above mentioned may be granted when the shipment by water from a Canadian port is made by any vessel authorized to engage in such transportation.

The Dominion Coal Co's New Mine.

The new mine which the Dominion Coal Co. is planning to sink will

The new mine which the Dominion Coal Co. is planning to sink will rival the present Dominion No. 2 Colliery, which is the largest on the Coutin-ent, and on which work was begun three years ago. James Ross, F. L. Wanklin and J. Reid Wilson have been at Sydney, N. S., several days examining the situation and surveys of the various proposed sites, and it is stated on high authority that Big Glace Bay, four miles from Glace Bay, will be chosen. Port Morien and Low Point are also mentioned. Should Big Glace Bay be selected a railway will be built from the colliery to Caledonia, where shipments will be made to either Sydney or Louisburg. A big bridge will be crected over the Big Glace Bay lake in connection with the new railway line. It is understood that when the new colliery is in operation, the International mine at Bridgeport will be abandoned. The Phalen seam will be worked at the new colliery, together with a large sub-marine area. The opening of the proposed colliery will eventually mean the base of employment for 3,000 men. marine area. The opening of the j base of employment for 3,000 men.

Report of the Electricity in Mines Committee.

The Electricity in Mines Committee has now issued its report, and have appended a formidable list of model rules The tenor of the report appears to be, that electricity is destined to play a very large part in mining of the

to be, that electricity is destined to play a very large part in mining of the future, and that any legislative measures that may be passed should be such as would tend to render it safe rather than to prohibit its use. The use of electricity is likened to the use of explosives in mines which are of great potential danger, but which, with proper precautions may be employed to distinct advantage with comparative immunity It is also pointed out that the application of electricity to mining work is still in its initial stages, and that greater safety will com - with experience. There can be little doubt that the accidents which have been caused by the use of electricity in mines have been due in a great measure to ignorance, in some cases the ignorance of the engineers who were responsible for the installa-tion, and in others the ignorance of the individual workman. These are evils which time will practically eliminate.—Mining Kingincering, March 1001. 1904.

Self-Hardening Steels.

One of the recent notable developments in the metallurgy of steel has been the manufacture of what is known as self-hardening or sider has been the manufacture of what is known as self-hardening or high-speed steels, which are adapted for tools working at a high rate of efficiency. There is a great variety of these steels on the market, and they show wide differences in composition, although usually containing some of the rarer metals, such as tungsten, molybdenum and chromium. Tools made from these steels can work without injury at a temperature of 500° or 600° C.

Coal Compression Before Coking.

It has not been thoroughly ascertained as yet by scientific investigation why the coking properties of coal are influenced by stamping or compress-ing, and while it is only imperiectly understood how the process is affected mg, and while it is only imperiectly understood how the process is affected by external or mechanical influences, it is a fact that compressing of coal improves its coking qualities. An explanation of this could perhaps be that, in using coal of a low percentage of volatile matter, the voids between the particles of coal are too large for the small available quantity of products of distillation necessary to exert a binding influence. It may, therefore, be assumed that by compressing the coal and reducing the spaces, bringing the particles of coal closer together, a firmer binding is effected.

Whatever the theoretical explanation may be, the practical advantage of compressing the coal before coking is that the coking capacity is increased, which enables a poor coking coal to be converted into a more or less reliable coke. The output of available coke is also increased by several per cent., as the percentage of small coke and dust is reduced to a minimum. By stamping, the coal is reduced about 30 per cent of original bulk. On account of the small clearances allowed between the cake of coal and the

On account of the small clearances allowed between the cake of coal and the oven walls, the coal cakes less to the walls, and the pushing out of the coke is greatly facilitated, whereby the wear and tear of the walls is very materi-ally lessened. In consequence, in building new ovens the oven walls can be made quite parallel, which is of great importance in the even heating up, and also reduces the cost of construction. The coking time proves to be about the same whether the oven is working on stamped or unstamped coal. The coke made from the machine-stamped coal is particularly suitable for the production of pig iron, as by the use of such coke the quantity necessary for the blast-furnace process is from to to 15 per cent. less in bulk than when using coke from unstamped coal. All these advantages constitute the main reason why such keen interest has of late been manifested in the quession of coal stamping ; advantages which not only enable coal of poor quality to be utilized for coking purposes, but also are conducive to the saving of time and labor in the case of such coal thoroughly suitable for coking.—*Mines and Minerals*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Canadians understand the value of good roads in the mining regions. As soon as gold was discovered in the region of the Klondike the Dominion Government immediately began the construction of roads leading from Dawson to the camps It now has 225 miles of thoroughly built roadways, over which the heaviest freighting is done.

The miner's inch in California previous to 1903 was an unfixed term varying in different localities to a discharge from 11% to 13% cubic feet per minute. In that year the law was amended and a legal miner's inch now consists of that quantity of water which will flow through an opening of one square inch under a pressure of four inches above the opening. Each square inch of this opening represents a miner's inch and is equal to the flow of 1% cubic feet of water (approximately 9 gallons) per minute.

The United States Geological Survey reports that a tin-bearing ledge has been located 15 miles east of a little settlement called York, situated in the western extremity of Seward Peninsula. The ledge occurs in a granite dike between limestone walls. The cassiterite, or tin oxide, is found disseminated through the rock in small particles. A group of clains has been located and steps have been taken to develop the property. York is at the mouth of Auikovik River on the northwestern coast of Alaska. It is 35 miles vest of Taller and co miles from None miles west of Teller and 90 miles from Nome.

Local men are developing the newly-discovered silver and cobalt de-posits, near Haileybury, on the line of the Temiskaming Kailway, the ore of which is piled up ready for shipment when spring opens.

A fire on February 19 damaged the smelting works of the Canadian Copper Co, at Copper Cliff, Ont., to the extent of \$150,000, and the staff of 1,100 men were temporarily thrown out of employment. The directors at Toronto, on February 22, made arrangements by which the company could secure the use of the Mond smelter at Victoria Mines until the works were rebuilt. The new works will be rebuilt on an enlarged scale

An order-in-council has just been passed by the Dominion government rescinding the regulations for the disposal of hydraulic mining locations in Yukon territory, which were adopted in December, 1898, and frequently amended. Mining will henceforth be carried on under placer regulations. Leases granted under the regulations are not interfered with.

The town of Collingwood, Ont., is applying to the Ontario legislature for an act modifying its former agreement with the Cramp Steel Co. On consideration of a \$115,000 bonus the company undertook to erect smelting works and steel furnace, to be in operation July 1 next. The steel plant is ready, at a cost of \$400,000, but the company seeks to be relieved of putting up a smelter now, as it does not wish to be restricted as to time. The town is willing to relieve it of the obligation on condition of the bonus being reduced to \$60,000.

At the annual meeting of the National Portland Cement Co., Ltd., operating near Durham, in Grey county, Ont., the financial report showed a net losst of \$10,087 on the year's business. The liabilities are \$1,161,561 and the assets \$86,936 less. The total receipts were \$271,597.

IRON AND STEEL IN MENICO.—In a report on Mexico recently issued by the Foreign Office, it is stated that though the working of iron in the Re-public has not yet received the impulse that has been given to gold and silver mining, attention is now more generally called to the existence of iron in many of the States, especially in Durango, in which is situated the famons "Cerro del Mercado," said to be almost of solid iron. Iron found ies are being erected in several of the large towns, and Monterey has set the example by the erection of a large steel plant, with a working capital of \$10,000,000, for making steel rails, girders, bar iron, machinery, tool steel, pig-tron, etc., which was formally opened and the first steel was cast in June, 1903 The total value of the imports into Mexico of iron and steel, and the manufactures thereof, in 1902, amounted to \$9,033,965, as against \$7,667,q65 in 1901. \$7,667,965 in 1901.