

Tilt Cove Copper, Limited, £160,000 fully-paid shares of £2.....	—	—	—
Ditto, £80,000 5½ per cent. debentures.....	—	—	—
General Mining, Limited, £219,752 fully-paid shares of £8.....	3½	4	—
Low Point, Barrasois and Lignan, £509,100 fully-paid shares of £100.....	—	—	—
New Vancouver Coal Mining and Land, Limited, £185,000 fully-paid shares of £1.....	¾	1	—
North-Western Coal and Navigation, Limited, £160,500 6 per cent. debenture coupons, June 30 and December 31; principal 1904.....	—	—	—
Ditto, £149,500 full-paid ordinary shares of £10.....	—	—	—
Ditto, £900 fully-paid deferred shares of £100.....	—	—	—
Sydney and Louisburg Coal and Railway, Limited, £50,000 cumulative 10 per cent. first preference shares of £10, £6 paid.....	7½	8½	—
Ditto, £14,560 fully-paid non-cumulative 6 per cent. second preference of £10.....	3	5	—
Ditto, £250,000 fully-paid ordinary shares of £10.....	¼	¾	—
Anglo-Canadian Asbestos, Limited, £11,500 fully-paid shares of £2.....	—	—	—
Anglo-Canadian Phosphate, Limited, £46,510 fully-paid preference shares of £10.....	—	—	—
Ditto, £25,000 fully-paid deferred shares of £10.....	—	—	—
Bell's Asbestos, Limited, £140,000 fully-paid shares of £5.....	13½	14½	—
Ditto, £68,400 debentures, 5 per cent.; interest January 1 and July 1.....	—	—	—
Canadian Phosphate, Limited, £100,000 fully-paid shares of £1.....	—	—	—
General Phosphate, Limited, 5 per cent. ordinary shares of £10, £2 paid.....	—	—	—
Ditto, £5,000 fully-paid founders' shares of £10.....	—	—	—
Western of Canada Oil, Limited, £200,000 fully-paid shares of £100.....	—	—	—
Ditto, £99,850 fully-paid shares of £50.....	—	—	—
Western of Canada Oil, Limited, £199,700 12 per cent. debentures of £100.....	—	—	—
White's Asbestos, Limited, £20,000 fully-paid shares of £1.....	—	—	—
Ditto, £15,000 shares of £1, with 15s. paid.....	—	—	—

Excelsior Copper.—Registered September 26, 1888. Accounts to December 31 submitted in April. No dividend yet. Liquidation and reconstruction have been decided upon.

Nicola.—Accounts to September 30 submitted in November. No dividend yet.

Shuniah Weachu.—Accounts to November 20 submitted in February. No dividend yet. Shares for £12,870 held by the Company.

Silver Wolverine.—Registered October 19, 1888. Annual meeting to be held about March 1891.

Tilt Cove.—In March, 1890, the properties were leased for 99 years to the Cape Copper Company, Limited, at a rent of £4,400. The Cape Copper Company advance £15,000 at 5 per cent. interest, and when this is repaid out of profits surplus profits are to be divided equally between the Cape Copper Company and the Tilt Cove Company. The lease may be determined by the Cape Copper Company at any time on twelve months' notice. Accounts annually to March 31, submitted in November.

General Mining.—Accounts to December 31 submitted in April, but an interim meeting is held in November. Dividend for 1884, 5 per cent.; for 1885 and 1886, 3½ each year; for 1887, £4 13s. 9d. per cent.; and for 1888 and 1889, 3¼. Reserve fund, £29,850.

Low Point.—Accounts to December 31. For 1887, 1888, and 1889, 5 per cent. was paid each year on the ordinary shares publicly held; for 1888 the ordinary shares issued to the vendors got 3½ per cent., and for 1889, 2½.

New Vancouver Coal.—Reconstructed in 1889. Accounts to June 30 and December 31 submitted in November and May. For the two half-years to June, 1889, 5 per cent. per annum was paid, and for the two half-years to June, 1890, 4. Debentures, £57,700.

North-Western Coal.—The deferred shares receive no dividend until 15 per cent. per annum (cumulative) has been paid on the ordinary. Accounts to June 30. Dividend for 1887-8 and 1888-9, 5 per cent. per annum.

Sydney and Louisburg Coal.—Accounts to December 31 submitted about May. In respect of 1889 15 per cent. was paid on the first preference, leaving arrears of 50 per cent.

Anglo-Canadian Asbestos.—Reconstructed in 1889. Debentures, £3,450.

Anglo-Canadian Phosphate.—The preference shares rank first for 7 per cent., and after a like rate has been paid on the deferred shares, both classes rank equally. Accounts to November 30, submitted in May. No dividend yet on either class. Debit to profit and loss on November 30, 1889, £4,744. One of the mines has recently been sold and another leased.

Bell's Asbestos.—Accounts to December 31 submitted in January. Dividends for 1888 and 1889, 22½ per cent. each year. Reserve, £5,000. The debentures are redeemable by 1913, by annual drawings at 115 from a sinking fund, which the directors may increase.

Canadian Phosphate.—Accounts to November 30 submitted in February. Eleven months to November 30, 1888, resulted in a profit of £2,576, which was carried forward. A dividend of 6d. per share is to be paid November 1, 1891.

Another Meeting of Mine-Owners in Montreal—A Mining Association Formed.

An important meeting of owners and operators of mines and mineral lands in the Province of Quebec, was held in the Windsor Hotel on Friday, the 16th instant. There was a good attendance, among others present being: The Hon. George Irvine, President, Johnson's Asbestos Co., Quebec; Mr. W. H. Irwin, Anglo-Canadian Asbestos Co., Montreal; Capt. Robert Adams, Anglo-Canadian Phosphate Company, Montreal; R. T. Hopper, Anglo-Canadian Asbestos Company, Montreal; J. B. Smith, M.E., Anglo-Continental Guano Works Company, Buckingham; S. P. Franchot, Villeneuve Mica Mines, Buckingham; O. M. Harris, Canadian Phosphate Company, Montreal; George R. Foster, representing Excelsior Copper Co., Montreal; Adolphe Lomer, representing the East Templeton District Phosphate Mining Syndicate and other important companies, Montreal; C. B. Falardeau, Canada Industrial Company, Montreal; W. A. Allan, Little Rapids Mining Co., Ottawa; S. H. Fleming, Fleming Phosphate Co., Ottawa; C. M. Gibbs, Dominion Phosphate Company, of London; Dr. C. Killing, Amsterdam, and a number of others. Capt. R. C. Adams, occupied the chair, and Mr. B. T. A. Bell acted as Secretary.

Letters of apology were read from Mr. R. N. Hall, M.P., Sherbrooke; Mr. W. H. Nichols, New York, and others.

The chairman, having explained that the object of the meeting was to consider the operation of the new Bill affecting the mining interests of the Province, an animated discussion took place on the most feasible steps that should be taken to protect the industry. The following resolutions were adopted:—

(1) *Resolved*—That a General Mining Association for the Province of Quebec be now formed;

(2) *Resolved*—That the following gentlemen be nominated a Committee to prepare a Draft Constitution for said General Mining Association:—Hon. George Irvine, Johnson's Asbestos Co., Chairman; B. T. A. Bell, Editor CANADIAN MINING REVIEW, Secretary; S. P. Franchot, Ottawa Mining Co.; O. M. Harris, Canadian Phosphate Co.; W. H. Irwin, Anglo-Canadian Asbestos Co.; J. N. Greenshields, Q.C., Excelsior Copper Co.; J. B. Smith, Anglo-Continental Guano Works Co.; W. A. Allan, Little Rapids Mining Co.; Capt. Robert C. Adams, Anglo-Canadian Phosphate Co.; James King, King Bros., Quebec; George E. Foster, Montreal; C. M. Gibbs, Dominion Phosphate Co., of London.

(3) *Resolved*—That the mining men of the Province, and all interested directly or indirectly in the welfare of its mining industries, be invited to join and co-operate in the work of said Association; and that the Secretary be instructed to invite them to a meeting to be held in the Windsor Hotel on Friday, 30th January next, for the purpose of ratifying the Constitution, the election of office-bearers, and other business.

Strikes and Their Cost.

An official report upon the strikes and lock-outs of 1889, compiled by Mr. J. Burnett, Labor Correspondent of the British Board of Trade, has just been issued as a Parliamentary paper, and contains facts and figures which are well worthy of careful consideration. Some of the conclusions drawn by Mr. Burnett have been disputed already by one of the trade union secretaries, but for the practical purpose of estimating the cost and incidence of strikes the facts and figures of the report hold good. During the year 1889 there were strikes in 3,164 establishments, the number of distinct strikes being 1,145. Of that total 97 per cent. were among miners, 934 per cent. in the ship-building trades, 85 per cent. in the engineering trades, and 75 per cent. among dock and wharf laborers. Most of the strikes were due to claims for higher wages. Of the total number 483 per cent. were successful, 315 per cent. were partially successful, 107 per cent. failed, and in the remainder the results are not known. There were forty-five strikes in opposition to proposed reductions of wages, and one-fourth of them were successful, whilst twenty failed wholly. As many as twenty strikes were due to the sympathy of one body of workers not actually involved with those directly engaged in the struggle. Mr. Burnett states that in the 304 strikes which were successful, 93,524 persons were concerned, and in the 272 partially successful strikes 175,476 persons were involved. In the 171 strikes which failed, 40,472 persons were concerned. In arriving at settlements of the disputes 623 per cent. were solved by means of conciliation, and in 42 per cent. arbitration was resorted to after the conciliation. As regards the total number of persons involved in the whole of the strikes, the statistics are not absolute, but it is known that in 930 strikes there were 344,840 persons directly and indirectly concerned. As to the duration of the strikes, details are furnished of 840, in which the aggregate number of days lost was 15,100. The average duration per strike was 186 days, which gives an aggregate loss of 3,730,000 working days, which, at 3s. 6d. per day, would be a loss of wages alone of £662,000. A fuller calculation and an allowance for the much higher rates of wages received by many of the strikers would in all probability more than double the total just given. In regard to the losses inflicted upon the employers, it is shown that in 216 instances only, the value of the fixed capital laid idle was £14,480,962, while in 169 instances the ratable value of the property laid idle was £268,684.

In 233 cases the estimated outlay caused through the stopping and re-starting of the works was £169,212. In ten cases it is stated that £6,517 was paid by organizations of employers in support of firms whose men were on strike. On their part the trade unions in 369 strikes paid £63,636. There are in Mr. Burnett's report many other figures of considerable interest, but those we have quoted serve to give an approximately accurate idea of the heavy bill paid by the country in respect of the wages agitations of last year. That bill, moreover, cannot be deemed to be complete without a large addition for the loss of business—temporary or permanent—resulting from these serious disturbances of our labour market, and by the higher selling prices necessitated by the augmented cost of labor. On several occasions we have pointed out the losses caused in this way, and have expressed the hope that some day strikes will be wholly prohibited. The trade union leaders take credit to themselves, in criticising Mr. Burnett's report, for the general advances in wages which they have secured by means of the strikes, but they do not deprecate such violent methods of negotiation, and appear to be satisfied to resort to what is virtually brute force rather than to assist in the constitution of a proper tribunal for dealing with all labor disputes as they arise.

Minerals, Chemicals and Colors.

(From Geo. G. Blackwell's Report.)

LIVERPOOL, January 16.

MINERALS.—The firmness reported in our market last week has continued. Manganese: Arrivals still small, and prices remain firm. Magnesite: Stocks continue large, and prices low. Raw ground £6 10s, and calcined ground £12 10s. Bauxite (Irish Hill brand): The demand for this article is increasing considerably at advanced figures. French chalk: More arrivals this week; all, however, have gone into consumption; prices remain firm. "Angel White" brand, 97s 6d to 105s 0d, medium, 110s 0d to 120s 0d superfine. Barytes: Carbonate continues easy, whilst sulphate of fine quality is scarce, "Angel White," No. 1 70s 0d., No. 2 60s 0d to 65s., No. 3 45s. Pumice-stone: Both lump and ground steady. Iron ore unaltered, also manganiferous and Santander; Irish and Cumberland in good demand at full prices. Emery stone: Fairly brisk for best brands; No. 1 lump £5 10s to £6, smalls £5 to £5 10s. Fullers' earth: Best lump, 55s; fine impalpable ground, £7. "Emerald" ground 80s. Scheelite, wolfram, tungstate of soda, and tungsten metal steady at fair prices. Chrome ore: The demand for high grades continues good at full prices. Antimony ore and metal steady. Asbestos firm, especially Canadian Rock. Potter's lead ore of best quality in demand; smalls, £13 to £14; selected lump £15 to £16. Cralamine of high grades sought after at full figures. Strontia sulphate (celestine) steady, 15s 6d to 17s. Carbonate (native), £15 to £16; powdered (manufactured), £11 to £12. Limespar: A good business doing; English manufactured old G.G.B. brand in request at 50s (ground). Felspar and fluorspar easier. Plumbago: Best qualities sought for; Spanish, £6; best Ceylon lump at last quotations; Italian and Bohemian, £4 to £12 per ton. "Founders," £5 to £6; Blackwell's "Mineraline," £10. French sand, in cargoes, 20s to 22s 6d. Ground mica, £50. China clay steady; common, 18s 6d; good medium, 22s 6d to 25s; best, 30s to 35s (at Runcorn). Irish moss: More doing at higher figures. Bog ore (oxide of iron) scarce; finest quality 22s.

COLORS without alteration. Ochres: Oxfordshire, common £10; medium £12; best £15. Derbyshire, common 40s; medium, 50s; and best 60s. Welsh best 50s; seconds, 47s 6d; and common 18s; Irish, Devonshire, 40s to 45s; French, J.C., 55s, 45s to 60s; M.C., 65s to 67s 6d. Umber: Turkish, none offering. Devonshire, 50s to 55s. White lead, freed lead, and oxide of zinc still firm. Venetian red, £6 10s. Cobalt: Prepared oxide, 10s. 6; black, 9s 9d; blue, 6s 6d. Zaffres: No. 1, 3s 6d; No. 2, 2s 6d. Oxide of iron: Good inquiry; common, £6; medium, £10; finest, £20.

CHEMICALS.—The tone of our market this week remains unchanged. Soda ash 13½d up. Caustic soda firm; 60 per cent. white, £10; 60 per cent. cream, £9 12s 6d; and 70 per cent. white, £11 10s; 74 per cent., £12. Bicarbonate, £5 15s. Nitrate of soda, 8s 6d to 9s. Soda crystals, £3 10s. Bleaching powder £7 2s 6d. Salt cake, 42s 6d. Chlorate of potash, 5¼d. Arsenic strong at £14. Sulphate of copper, £18 10s to £19. Manganese: Sulphate, £22; chlorate of manganese, £15 per ton; carbonate, £12 10s; borate, best English make, 6¼d; oxalate, 1s 6d. Chloride of magnesium (antiseptic) strong at 45s to 50s. Montreal ashes; Pot 32s; pearl, 45s to 47s.

The use of the Telephone in Mines.—The telephone is getting to be a great thing in coal mines. The Philadelphia Ledger, referring to its use in this way, says: "Most mines are to a certain extent in difficult positions on precipitous mountains. The telephone enables the manager to be in close communication with his mine at all hours, both day and night. When difficult ground or heavy flows of water are encountered, arrangements can be made to control the situation at once, without the loss of hours in communicating the necessity. The electric bell and annunciator now tell the story of what is wanted and what is going on below in deep shafts and inclines. The touch of the button tells the top men and engineers of ore waste, tools or men are coming up, and what level they are coming from. Another signal tells if timber, wedges, tools, or the foreman are required below."