

MINING.

The reports from the gold mines in different parts of the Province are such as to make it certain that this industry is one of the most important in Nova Scotia. Knowledge, skill, improved mechanical appliances and capital have done for the gold mining in this Province that which, if it had been done 25 years ago, would have saved hundreds of thousands of dollars from being uselessly expended. We had the capital, we had the enterprise to work our mines, but we lacked the practical knowledge which is essential to success, so that for every ounce of gold we extracted from the quartz, we expended twice and thrice its value. To-day our gold mines are in the hands of practical men who thoroughly understand their business, and there is not an industry in the country which is making a better return for labor and the outlay of capital than is the gold mining industry of Nova Scotia. In Yarmouth, Queens, Lunenburg, Hants and Halifax Counties are to be found some of the richest leads in the country, and there is every indication that we have as yet but scratched the surface of a very small portion of the gold-mining area. The editors of the Yarmouth and Liverpool *Times* are to be congratulated for the enterprise displayed by them in collecting reliable data regarding the mines in their respective counties. The journalists of Windsor and Lunenburg could take a leaf from their book.

GOLD MINES OF AUSTRALIA.—The Victoria gold mines are in a prosperous condition, though no remarkable discoveries have been made during the past year. From the Mining Registrars' reports for the quarter ended December 31, 1884, we learn that the gold yield for the year 1884 was 778,618 oz 7 dwt. 22 grs., or about \$15,572,367, counting the gold at \$20, or £4 per ounce. The registrars report the mining industry as prosperous, and that the production will probably increase during the coming year. Seventy-eight gold mines paid during the quarter \$1,132,805 in dividends, equal to about 28 per cent. of the entire production.—*Mining Review*.

The report just issued from the Geological Survey office upon the mineral products of the United States for 1884 shows very plainly the effect of the business depression which prevailed during the year. The value of all the metallic and nonmetallic substances produced in the country last year aggregated but \$413,104,620, as against \$452,264,628 in 1883, which in turn was smaller by \$3,000,000 than the total of 1882. The decline was due more to a reduction in price than to a decrease in quantity, and the production in several important industries showed a decided growth. Thus the amount of copper placed upon the market in 1884 was 145,221,934 pounds, and in 1883 only 117,151,795, but the smaller output of the earlier year was valued at \$18,064,807, against \$17,789,687 for the product of 1884. In like manner the total production of coal showed a net gain in tonnage of 4,033,326 tons over 1883, but a decline in value of \$15,726,277, anthracite having fallen 25 cents per ton in spot price and bituminous fifteen cents per ton. The petroleum industry appears to have felt this influence most of all, the production having risen from 23,400,229 barrels in 1883 to 24,080,758 barrels in 1884, while the average price fell off \$1.10 to 85 cents per barrel, so that the value of the larger supply was more than five million dollars less.

According to the *St. John Globe*, it is rumored that the Maguire gold mine in northern Queens, N. S., has been sold to an American company for \$25,000. Mr. J. G. Morton of the Caledonia mine has sent to St. John some very fine specimens of gold quartz, which were taken out from near the surface.

The proprietors of the Antimony mine at West Gore have opened a new shaft, on the same lead, eight or ten rods south from the old shaft, making in all three shafts that are now being worked. The ore is much richer. There is also a large vein of gold bearing quartz which is being taken out with the antimony. This mine is giving employment to about forty men and boys. The ore is put into barrels, each barrel weighing from seven to nine hundred pounds. This property is but a few rods from the main road, an advantage that few mining proprietors have.

There is a shaft being sunk by a new company, on land formerly owned by James Murdock, about thirty rods from the Dominion mines.—*Hants Co. Journal*.

FIFTEEN MILE STREAM.—Mr. C. S. Graham, manager and proprietor of the Nonparoil mine, was a guest at the Halifax Hotel on Wednesday last. He showed us some very fine specimens of gold-bearing quartz. He has now sunk the shaft to a depth of 30 feet, showing 4 feet of quartz.

Hall, Anderson & Co., are running a 10 stamp mill and expect shortly to have 10 more stamps in operation. 100 men are constantly employed in this mine. Mr. J. H. Blakemore, secretary of the company was in town last week.

The new machinery lately purchased by Mr. J. H. Hudson will be fully tested in a few days, as Mr. Hudson has now 200 tons of quartz ready for the crusher.

The mine of the Victoria Company, owned by parties in New York will be opened up during the early part of August. Messrs. Kretschmar and Roiset represent the company's prospects to be good.

Austen Brothers are agents of the National Tube Works Co., of McCasport, Pa., who manufacture the best wrought iron pipe in the world. Miners remember this when requiring any.

CAPE BRETON NOTES.

The first fuel brick factory established upon this continent has recently been opened by Mr. Charles Archibald of Cow Bay, C. B. These bricks, which are manufactured from fine coal and coal dust, utilize a material otherwise comparatively worthless, and are found to be excellent for steam purposes. This industry is extensively carried on in the collieries of Great Britain and the continent and promises to pay well in this country. Mr. Archibald, who is himself a practical mining engineer, and thoroughly familiar with the manufacture of fuel bricks, has erected at Cow Bay a large brick factory, which is fitted with the latest and best machinery. By the way, the Government should have admitted the machinery for this new industry free of duty, as it did that of the Sugar Refinery and Halifax Cotton Factory. No doubt other coal mining companies in Cape Breton and Nova Scotia will soon follow the example set them by the enterprising manager of the Cow Bay Mine. The output of coal from the Cape Breton collieries which it was feared would be small, is now quite up to the average of former years, and it is confidently expected that the present season will be one of the best that has been known in Cape Breton for years. Reports from Little Glace Bay and the Reserve Collieries are most encouraging. To those who have visited Sydney, North Sydney and the other chief centres of population upon the Island, it must be quite evident that in many lines Cape Breton merchants draw their supplies from the wholesale houses of Montreal, the Island being literally overrun with Montreal agents. Halifax merchants still retain a portion of the trade of Cape Breton, but if they wish to continue their business with merchants of the Island, they must see to it that their services in some lines, at least, compare more favourably with those of Montreal and St. John, than they now do. All things considered, the outlook in Cape Breton for the present year is good, and should the crops turn out as well as now anticipated, the fall trade in the Island will be more brisk than it has been for many years past.

TRADE NOTES.

Is it the duty of the State to protect its citizens? If it is, then the laborer should be protected from unjust demands on the part of any employer.—*Labor Leaf*.

Money is properly only a medium of exchange for labor, and has no moral right or claim to increase, except by passing through some form of labor.—*Aristotle*.

I wish it never were one's duty to quarrel with anybody. But not to do it sometimes is to smile in the devil's face, and that no one ought to do.—*George McDunnell*.

In all the revolutions there have been but two parties confronting each other—that of the people who wished to live by their own labor, and that of those who would live by the labor of others.—*Blauquin*.

The law passed by the Legislature of Ohio, which has already gone into effect, that the wages of workmen shall be paid in cash weekly, does away with the odious truck system and store order swindle, and is virtually a raise in wages. The world do move.—*Craftsman*.

The workmen of Richmond, Va., are forming a "Co-operative Manufacturing and Commercial Company" for the manufacture of all kinds of soap. The shares are \$10 each. As a nation's civilization is said to be gauged by the amount of soap used, we trust that our Richmond brothers will develop a high degree of civilization by enormous sales of their wares.—*Craftsman*.

There has been considerable discussion in the daily press the past week or so about the relations of capital and labor, and while labor is given a great deal of credit still the burden seems to be that capital being the employer of labor should control. We would pertinently ask: Who and what is the creator of capital, and which should control, the creator or the created?—*Labor Tribune*.

The following is from the *Toledo Sunday News*, and is reproduced here as peculiarly adapted to the thoughtful consideration of members of labor bodies:—

When workmen engage in an enterprise and expect the patronage of brother toilers to help carry it through, it should be borne in mind that something more than the success of that particular enterprise is at stake. The issue on trial is the long disputed question whether workmen have the brain, the judgment, and the foresight to stand by one another and aid one another in securing their rights. The claim is boastfully made that labor is not true to itself, that the average laborer would rather see the monopolists prosper than a brother toiler, and the numerous occasions wherein workmen have neglected to aid one another when they could have done so are pointed out as conclusive proof that labor is incapable of improving its condition, and that all attempts to encourage it is wasted time. Every one knows that should the workmen take only a passing interest in pushing the few enterprises in which they are interested they would be a success. It is further known that were laborers to make any special effort they could be remarkably successful. The public, and especially the toilers, should distinctly understand that these enterprises in which workmen are engaged are asking no donations or sacrifices of labor. All they ask is that workmen give them the patronage which would go somewhere else. This costs no money, for unless they can get the worth of their money, their patronage is not expected. It only requires a disposition on the part of labor to be true to itself.