

NICKEL CITY.

THE COMING MINING CENTRE OF EASTERN ALGOMA.

ITS GREAT NATURAL ADVANTAGES AS A TOWN SITE.

The site of Nickel City has been well chosen. It is located in the very heart of the great mineral range of the district, and where the Algoma branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway crosses the Vermillion river about sixteen miles south of Sudbury Junction. It lies on the north side of Vermillion lake (Whitefish lake on the old map) with the railway running through it. The lake in front is a beautiful sheet of water, dotted with groups of picturesque islands and surrounded on three sides by an amphitheatre of rocky hills and ridges. The lake is full of fish of various kinds, including speckled trout.

The town site rises gradually from a sandy beach to a height of one hundred and fifty feet on the brow of the mineral range immediately behind it, affording natural drainage as well as a magnificent view of the lake and surrounding country. Some forty rods to the west of it the rapids on the river form the best and most available water power in the whole district, with a fall of thirty feet in ten rods, and the adjacent portion of the town site has been reserved for smelting works, which will no doubt be built there before long. Three mining locations have already been opened within a mile of it with the most satisfactory results, and several others are to be opened around it on a large scale this coming season by Canadian and American capitalists. Simpson's platinum mine is only a mile and a half to the west, and the great copper, nickel, gold and silver mines in the adjoining township of Denison are within a few miles of it.

As the patent has only been recently obtained for the land—owing to its having been part of the reserve till last spring—nothing has been done in the way of building on the town site yet, and no lots sold, except a twenty acre piece of the lake front for smelting works in connection with one of the mining claims in it. Lots in it are offered for sale now for the first time. The town site covers twenty acres, but only a fourth part of it will be sold now, or about one hundred lots. In view of their prospective value there is no better investment in Canada today than these lots. The prices at which they are offered are merely nominal and they will likely be worth five times as much in a few years and possibly fifty times as much, as the fine bed of nickel ore that crops out on the next section may extend under the town site, and gold has been discovered in several places quite close to it on the same range. In Helena, Kansas, when valuable mines were found in digging cellars there, lots that had been bought for a song were sold in some instances as high as \$100,000 each, and the same may happen in this case. The land has been purchased under mineral titles, which conveys everything that may be found on it.

Then the Vermillion river is the St. Lawrence of Algoma, being a continuous chain of fine navigable lakes (as any one can see by looking at the map of the district), and its numerous branches to the north ramify through great pine forests, for which it is the only water outlet. The logs can be floated down the river and manufactured for the mines at this point. A great deal of the timber on these northern limits will be required for this purpose in the near future, as the mineral range was last covered some twenty years ago, destroying the most of the pine on it.

Another thing, though the present mines are on the north-east end of the range around Sudbury, it is well known that the main body of mineral is in the middle of the range, in the townships of Denison, Graham and Drury, and that the greatest mines of the district will soon be worked there.

Besides, any new railways coming into the district will naturally wish to strike the range where the most traffic can be had, and in order to get a bonus from the Ontario Government as "colonization" roads, they must keep about twenty miles south of the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which will be in the neighborhood of Nickel City.

Finally, mining towns always grow rapidly. San Francisco, California, and Melbourne, Australia, are the two largest and most prosperous cities of their age in the world, and they have both been made to a large extent by mining. Even already we have several villages around the mines here, where there was only an unbroken wilderness a few years ago, and the natural advantages of the site of Nickel City, marks it as the future mining, smelting, manufacturing and business centre of the district.

These lots will be convenient alike to the works that are going to be on the water front and to the mines on the range in the rear, which gives them a double value.

The Reasons Why

Nickel City is bound to be an important place. It is in the heart of the great mineral range. It is beside the best water power in the district. It is on the principal river in Eastern Algoma. It is in the valley through which the short cut railway from the north shore to the mines must run. It is on the line of the Algoma branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway at the crossing of the Vermillion river. It is 165 miles from Sault Ste. Marie, 300 from Ottawa, 27 from the north shore and 16 from Sudbury Junction. It has the greatest natural advantages, and is by far the prettiest spot for a town site on the whole range. It is not going to be boomed, but built up on a solid basis, as the mines around it get developed and smelting and other works are established in it.

Smelting by Electricity.

There can be little doubt but in the near future electricity will be applied to the smelting of all kinds of ores. The practical scientists and metallurgists of the United States have been experimenting on it for a number of years with every prospect of success. The chemist for Carnegie & Co., who was assistant in Edison's laboratory for many years, has been working on it for some time. Now, it is well known that water power is in every way more preferable for driving electric machinery than steam power, and for this reason alone Nickel City is bound to be the great smelting centre of the Sudbury range. The water power at this point is almost unlimited, and so conveniently situated, with a rocky dyke as a natural dam, that it can be utilized at the least cost.

Short Cut Railway.

At the last session of the Ontario Legislature a charter was obtained, with a grant of \$3,200 a mile, for a short cut railway from Little Current to a point on the Algoma branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway near Nelson station, but nothing has been done of it since. The promoters of the scheme are probably charter-monsters who never intend to build the line. But such a road is much needed and would undoubtedly pay well if extended along the mineral range. There is a valley all the way, through which it could be cheaply built, and it would run in close proximity to the great mines and mineral deposits on the range. This short cut line, starting on the North Shore near the old Wallace mine, would strike the south end of the mineral belt about 15 miles from the lake, then follow the range through the townships of Drury, Denison, Graham (where the valley bends down to the site of Nickel City), Waters, and Snider, McKim and Blear, to the Dominion mine, and it would get a great part of the traffic of the mines, bringing in coke, machinery, provisions, etc., and carrying out the matte and other products of the smelters.

Some Michigan capitalists who have bought several mining claims on the range intend to have surveys made next summer with a view to building this line as a mineral road to the lake, if the holders of the present charter do not begin work on it this year.

Chips from Various Rocks.

A bank is very much needed in Sudbury. A branch of one of the chartered banks would do a large business here.

There is a good deal of game in this part of Algoma—moose, red deer, antelope, bear, fox, lynx, rabbit and grouse, as well as otter, mink, beaver, and muskrat. The lakes are full of fish, and Nickel City has far greater advantages as a town site.

A little weather-beaten old man came into one of the Sudbury hotels last fall, and after registering his name he asked, "A pauper last year, but a millionaire now." He had found a good nickel claim.

Of all the colonies in the British Empire, Canada has the largest area of mineral lands and the greatest variety of minerals, but the least mining enterprise. Why is it?

Last year the amount of ore that passed through the Sault Ste. Marie canal from the mines on the American side of Lake Superior exceeded 6,000,000 tons, but not a single shipment from the Canadian side, although the latter is known to be fully as rich in minerals as the former, if not more so.

While Montreal capitalists are expending \$1,000,000 on mining operations in the Sudbury district, the Toronto speculators, who own a many claims on the range, are not laying out a red cent in development work. The only thing they did last year in this way was quite original but not very creditable—one of them hired a poor old prospector to test a claim, but never paid him for it.

It is a common but erroneous idea that the average American goes into business recklessly and takes more risks than anybody else. His proverbial enterprise is due rather to a ready practical aptitude for engaging in any new venture if he thinks there is money in it, and then pushing it for all it's worth. If he fails at one thing, he tries another right away, and always has some plan in his head by which he expects to make a fortune. But if a Canadian fails in any undertaking or loses money once, he is too apt to get discouraged and feel as if it were no use, to make another effort. Mark Twain's advice, never to cry over spilt milk, but to take up your yoke and go for the next cow, is the Yankee, and by far the best way.

Crossed the Divide.

"CARIBOO" CAMERON'S DEATH AT BARKERVILLE, IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The Vancouver World in announcing the death of John A. Cameron, at Barkerville, Cariboo, some months ago, gave the following sketch of his life:—

"No history on the 'days of old, the days of gold' will be complete if the name and exploits of the deceased are omitted from its pages. Mr. Cameron was born at Lancaster, Canada, of Scotch parentage about 60 years ago. Early in the fifties he mined in California, and subsequently in America, with indifferent success. In 1861 he went to Victoria with his first wife, who in the spring of 1862 accompanied him to Cariboo, then a newly-discovered gold field. In the summer of the same year the company of which Mr. Cameron was the leading spirit, took up claims on Humbug (now Williams) creek. Mrs. Cameron, enfeebled by the tolls and privations of the trip, and the hardships incidental to life in the new mining camp, died about that time. She was the first white woman buried at Cariboo, and the population for many miles around flocked to the little village of Barkerville to attend the funeral of the heroic woman who had lost her life in the discharge of her wife's duties. When dying, Mrs. Cameron exacted from her husband a pledge that, should he be successful in his mining ventures, he would convey her body to the town of Cornwall, and there bury it by the side of her father. In the fall of 1862 the Cameron claims proved to be very rich, and Mr. Cameron, assisted by Robert Stevenson, now of Chilliwack, built a sled on which they placed the body of the dead woman and dragged it over snow and ice, 400 miles, to the town of Yale. There they shipped it by canoe to New Westminster, and thence by steamer it reached Victoria. There the body was again interred. Mr. Cameron returned to Cariboo, where in an incredibly short time he amassed a large fortune from the product of the claims and was regarded as the richest man in British Columbia. In 1865 he returned to his native place on the St. Lawrence with his wealth and the body of his deceased partner in life. Her dying request was complied with, the remains being interred in the family lot. This act of devotion on the part of Mr. Cameron was widely commented on in the press, and some curious spirits started a scandalous story that the body had brought home was not that of his wife, but that of a squaw. The grave and coffin were opened. The body being in a perfect

Thomas McGlashan.

Another well-known miner of the old days in Cariboo, who has crossed the divide from which no prospector ever returns, was the late Thomas McGlashan of Toronto. He spent several years on the Fraser river with more or less success, but afterwards tried his luck in the Madoc gold mines and the Winnipeg boom, with disastrous results in both cases.

He had misfortunes great and sma', But aye a heart about them a'—

A heart so true and kind and generous and full of honor, that those who knew him intimately and his noble unselfish nature, as the writer did, can never expect to meet his like again. Thomas McGlashan was pure gold, without a particle of alloy. He died in Toronto in the spring of 1888, and is buried in Mount Pleasant Cemetery, near the scenes of his childhood, up Yonge Street, that he loved so well.

Mining in Canada.

At a recent meeting of the mining section of the Canadian Institute, the president read a report regarding the output of minerals in Canada for the year 1887. The following were the totals as far as he could get the information:

Table with 2 columns: Mineral Name and Quantity. Includes Coal, Gold, Iron ore, Gypsum, etc.

Land and gravel, building stone and marble, grindstones, lime, granite, serpentines, slates, flagstones, bricks, tiles and miscellaneous clay products, \$2,000,000. Exports of product of the mining for

From a Prospector's Scrap Book.

The most of women would rather be courted and flattered than courted at all.

There is no disparity in marriage like unsuitability of mind and purpose.—DICKENS.

Man has to struggle in this world, not with his work alone, but also with folly and sin, in himself and others.—CARLEILE.

His (Prince Albert's), on his death bed's tenderness, when he held my hands and stroked my face, touched me so much—made me so grateful.—QUEEN VICTORIA.

The heavens forbid, But that our loves and comforts should increase, Even as our days do grow.—SHAKESPEARE.

If a grandly gifted man can prostitute his talents for bread, rather than starve with the nobility that is in him untaught, the excuse is a valid one. It would excuse theft in Washingtons and Wellingtons, and unchastity in women as well.—MARK TWAIN.

You can easily tell how little the Lord thinks of money by the kind of people he gives the most of it to.—DEAN SWIFT.

The world has become more worldly. There is more of dissipation but less of enjoyment in it. Pleasure has expanded into a broader but a shallower stream, and has forsaken many of those deep and quiet channels where it flowed sweetly through the calm bosom of domestic life.—WASHINGTON IRVING.

It is sorrowful how we misjudge each other in this world.—FANNY FERN.

He (old bachelor in Madcap Violet) could never eat Scotch herring but it made him sad, to think what they must suffer if they ever have the rheumatism, as they have so many bones.—WILLIAM BLACK.

Alas! our young affections run to waste Or water but the desert.—BYRON.

I never was much displeas'd with those harmless delusions that tend to make us more happy.—OLIVER GOLDSMITH.

What greater thing is there for two human souls than to feel that they are joined for life—to strengthen each other in all labor, to rest on each other in all sorrow, to minister to each other in all pain, to be one with each other in silent unspeakable memories at the moment of the last parting.—GEORGE ELIOT.

SOME BIG GOLDEN NUGGETS.

THE LARGEST PIECE OF GOLD YET FOUND WAS WORTH NEARLY \$150,000.

In order to correct many misstatements that are going the rounds of the press in regard to the largest nuggets of gold ever found, the editor of the Silver Leader desires to publish the following facts, which he obtained while commissioner to the great mining exposition held in Denver, Colo., in 1882. These facts were obtained from the gentleman having charge of the Australian exhibit, which included models of all the large nuggets discovered in that great gold field.

The largest piece of gold in the world was taken from Byer & Haltman's gold mining claim, Hill End, New South Wales, May 10, 1872. Its weight was 690 pounds; height, 4 feet 9 inches; width, 3 feet 2 inches; average thickness, 4 inches; worth \$148,800. It was found embedded in a thick wall of blue slate at a depth of 250 feet from the surface. The owners of the mine were living on charity when they found it.

Welcome Stranger nugget was found on Mount Molligat, Feb. 9, 1869; weighed 100 pounds and was worth \$145,600. This nugget was raffled for \$40,000 at \$5 a chance, and was won by a man driving a baker's cart. It was sold to the bank for its true value and melted.

The Welcome nugget was found at Bakery Hill, June 9, 1853; it weighed 184 pounds 9 ounces 16 pennyweights, and was worth \$44,350; was raffled for \$50,000 at \$5 a chance, and won by a small boy in a barber shop.

Lady Hotham nugget—named in honor of the wife of the Governor of New South Wales—was found in Canadian Gully, September 8, 1854. It weighed 98 pounds 10 ounces 12 pennyweights, and was sold for \$33,575.

Union Jack nugget, found at Buninog, Feb. 28, 1857, weighed 23 pounds 5 ounces, and was sold for \$5,620. It was found by a runaway sailor, who sold for the sum named, and spent the money in just four weeks.

No name nugget, found at Eureka, Daulton's Flat, Feb. 7, 1874, 50 feet below the surface, weighed 52 pounds 1 ounce, and was sold for \$12,500.

The Leg of Mutton nugget was found at Ballarat, January 31, 1853, at a depth of 65 feet. It weighed 131 pounds 11 ounces, and was sold to the bank for \$12,380. This nugget was shaped like a leg of mutton, hence its name.

No name nugget, found at Bakery Hill, Ballarat, March 6, 1855, near the surface, weighed 47 pounds 7 ounces, and was sold for \$11,420.

No name nugget, found in Canadian Gully, Ballarat, Jan. 22, 1853, at a depth of 25 feet, weighed 84 pounds 3 ounces 15 pennyweights, and was sold for \$20,235.

The Kohinor nugget, found at Ballarat, July 27, 1860, at a depth of 100 feet from the surface, weighed 69 pounds, and was sold for \$16,680.

Sir Dominic Daly nugget, found Feb. 27, 1862, weighed 26 pounds, and sold for \$6,240.

No name nugget, found at Ballarat, Feb. 28, 1855, only 10 feet below the surface. The discovery was made by a small boy. The nugget weighed 30 pounds 11 ounces 2 pennyweights, and was sold for \$7,365.

No name nugget, found at Weebville, Aug. 1, 1869, weighed 12 pounds, worth \$2,280.

No name nugget, found at Ballarat, Feb. 3, 1853, just 12 feet below the surface, weighed 30 pounds, and sold for \$7,360.

No name nugget, found in Canadian Gully, Jan. 20, 1853, at 18 feet below the surface, weighed 93 pounds 1 ounce and 11 pennyweights, and sold for \$22,350.

No name nugget, found at Bakery Hill, March 6, 1855, weighed 40 pounds and was worth \$9,600.

Nil Desperandum nugget, found at Black Hills, Nov. 29, 1859, weighed 45 pounds, and sold for \$10,800. Oates & Delson nugget, found at Donnelly gold fields in 1882 at the roots of a tree, weighed 180 pounds, and sold for \$50,000.

In addition to the above were the Heron nugget, worth \$20,000, and the Empress nugget, worth \$27,660.

Gold in the drift deposits has been found in larger masses in Australia than in any other country. Many large nuggets were found in California during the era of placer mining, but we have no record of any to compare with those we have described in Australia.

Canada and the United States.

From a lecture by Rev. T. W. Handford, Toronto.

Is it for nothing the Mayflower sailed from Southampton water, and has put on this great continent an English-speaking race? Is it for nothing that from Plymouth to the Pacific, north, south, east and west, all over this immense continent, the English language, English thought, English traditions and English love of liberty prevails? Is it nothing that, springing from one common cradle, we have scattered all over this continent? To what end? To eat the fat of the land, to drink wine, to dig for wealth, to scramble for gold, to make life easy and comfortable? I dare to take a different view. It seems to me this continent may yet become the theatre of grand revelations of truth and liberty and human brotherhood than the world has ever seen. It seems to me that a grander future than that of mere material wealth, of mere political sagacity, may yet await this continent on which our lot is cast; and I feel, amongst other things, at least this, that there ought to be between Canadians and Americans, between all men who live on this continent, a deep, generous, brotherly feeling. (Applause.) I have the utmost contempt for the spirit that sneers on the one hand or the other. Are we not content to live side by side where the boundary line is at best imaginary in particular places? Are we not content to live under the gracious royalty here of the Queen and there of the President? Can we afford to have a spirit of hostility, a spirit of other than brotherly kindness, in the presence of the history of the past? I remember a little while before he died the late General McCook saying emphatically he believed the last shot had been fired on this continent between English-speaking peoples. So be it. (Loud applause.) What is great on that side, and what is great on this, there has sprung from the dear old land. John Milton is there as well as ours. Shakespeare is ours as well as theirs. Nursed in the same lap, fed with the milk of liberty, we cannot afford to be other than brothers. We are knit together by an inseparable union, and I say to American and Canadian brethren:

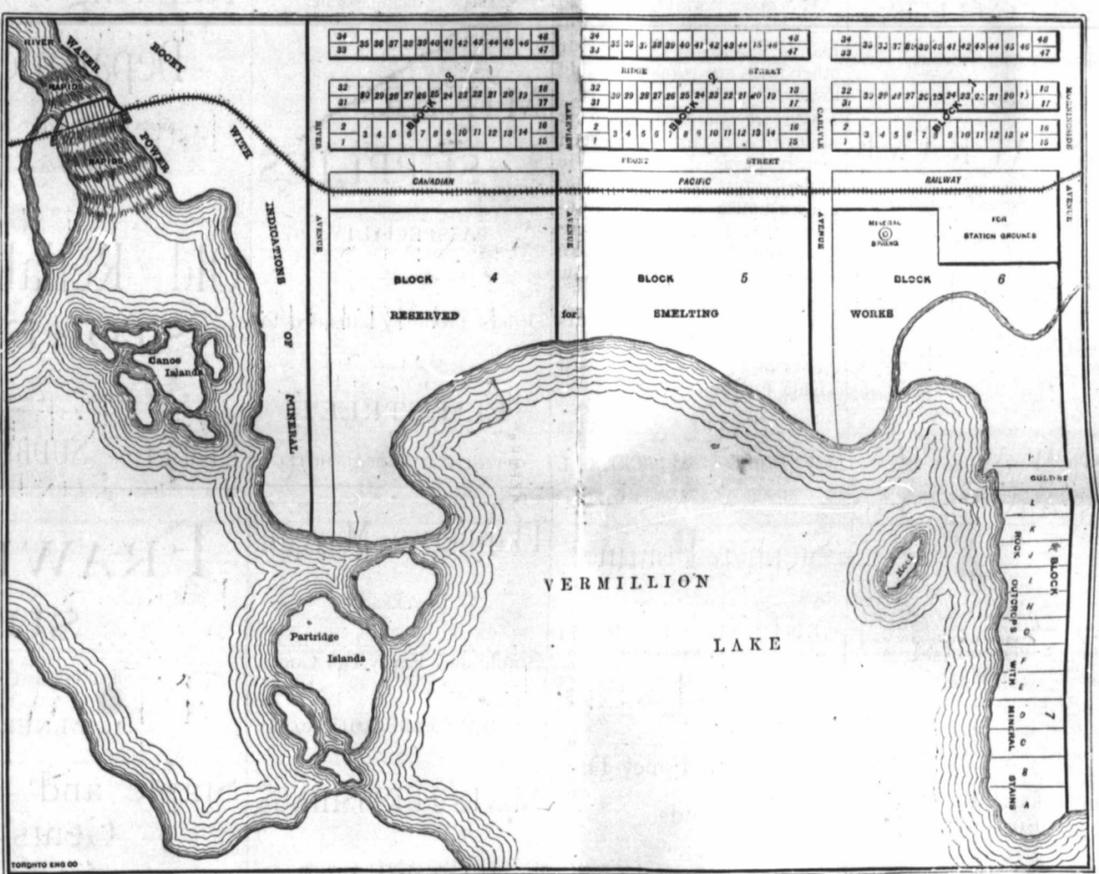
Both heirs of some six feet of sod, Are equal in the ground at last; Both children of the same dear God, Prove true to your heavenly fast By records of a well-filled past. A heritage, it seems to me, Worth all the world to hold in fee.

A Customs Smelter Wanted.

In all mining regions there are poor men working claims more or less who cannot afford to put up smelters to reduce the ore. A customs smelter to buy the ore from such miners will be needed here by next fall. Fortunes have been made in the Western States in this way. The capital required to put up suitable works and keep a six-months' supply of ore ahead would not be over \$50,000. To any one putting up a smelter for this purpose a free site will be given at Nickel City right on the edge of the great mineral range, with railway track running through it, the lake in front, and abundance of fuel all around.

A small company starting in this way would be in the best position to get partially developed claims from prospectors and others, and thus eventually secure good mines of their own.

The site of Nickel City is about midway between Sault Ste. Marie and North Bay, and twenty-seven miles back from the north shore of the Georgian Bay. A short-cut railway line has been projected to run from Little Current up to the mines; and the Grand Trunk, too, will want to come in here soon. The transportation business of one mine near Sudbury is already larger than all the other traffic the railway gets for two hundred miles around it.



PLAN OF NICKEL CITY.

A new town site in the heart of the Sudbury Mineral Range. The great natural advantages of this point mark it as the future mining, smelting, manufacturing and business centre of the district. See full description in another column. Only a limited number of lots will be sold now. A rare chance to speculate in real estate.

Size of Lots, 50x100 feet to 15 ft. alley; Wide Streets; Excellent Survey.

PRICES:—Lots on East and West Streets \$40 each, or 3 for \$100. Lots on North and South Streets, \$50 each, or 3 for \$125. Lots on Lake front (1 to 2 acres), \$100 each, or 3 for \$250.

The proprietor, knowing their future value, is not going to coax anybody to buy lots in this town site, and especially as he can easily dispose of all he wants to sell at these prices.

A. McCHARLES, Sudbury, Ontario.

P.S.—Will be at No. 4 Adelaide St. East, Toronto, for the next 30 days, where samples of ores from all the Sudbury Mines may be seen and lots secured in town site. Evenings at 109 Mutual St. Telephone 1659.

Two years ago one would think that Barnum's Circus had got loose, to see the miscellaneous crowd of amateur prospectors, mostly city dudes, that were attracted here by the gold excitement, with all kinds of 'outfits'. But they soon went home, and their camping places are easily distinguished by the number of empty bottles lying round. When the liquor gave out, they left.

The distance between Toronto and Sudbury is now about 300 miles, by the Northern Railway to North Bay 230 miles, and thence to Sudbury by the Canadian Pacific Railway 80 miles. But as soon as the projected branch line from Gravenhurst to the mineral range is built, the distance between Toronto and the mines will not be over 250 miles, or nearly 100 miles less than from Toronto to Montreal. A good many people in Toronto do not seem to know this, and a gentleman from here was asked the other day by a leading business-man on Yonge Street, which part of the Rocky Mountains Sudbury was in. Fact.

It would pay Canada well to give her fisheries, seals and all, to the United States free, in exchange for their iron market alone, to say nothing of nickel, copper and other ores that are now practically shut out by the tariff. In the last twelve months England has invested \$50,000,000 in iron mines in the Southern States and several millions in North Michigan, the most of which would, no doubt, have come to Canada if we had free access to the American market. There is more iron, and much of it of better quality, in Ontario between Sudbury and Kingston, than on the three great iron ranges of Lake Superior on the American side. But they produced over 7,000,000 tons last year, while less than 500,000 tons were taken out of the Ontario iron mines.

state of preservation was easily recognized by her friends. Mr. Cameron bought the farm on which he was born and which had passed into strange hands, and erected thereon a beautiful mansion. He married an estimable lady and surrounded himself with the comforts and even the luxuries of life. He dispensed his favours with a lavish hand. He sought out needy relatives and either bought them farms or set them up in business. Possessing a restless, speculative nature, Mr. Cameron engaged in many enterprises, all of which proved failures. When the bulk of his money had disappeared, he endeavoured to repair less fortunes by investing in Nova Scotia gold mines. That venture completed his ruin, and he returned to this province some two-and-a-half years ago, broken in health and pocket, but with the fire of his enterprising spirit unquenched. A year and a half ago he opened a claim at Big Bend, but being attacked with hemorrhage of the lungs he was compelled to abandon the work and return to Victoria. A couple of months ago Mr. and Mrs. Cameron went to Cariboo. The poor fellow was but a wreck of his former self. Those of his old friends who were there to welcome him—alas! they were very few—saw plainly that death had set its seal upon him. He left there a quarter of a century before in the full flush of manhood, he job beyond his most rose-coloured anticipations. He came back to them an emaciated old man; poor in this world's goods, but rich indeed in the loving ministrations of a devoted helpmeet. He had returned to die and the scenes of his former successes, and near the very spot where he was once the peer of the proudest and the richest in the province. The remains will be interred at Barkerville, and it is thought that Mrs. Cameron will return to her friends in the East.

1887.—to the United Kingdom, \$477,722; to the United States, \$3,085,431; to all other countries, \$246,806; total, \$3,809,959. The total export of the product of the mines for 1887, as given by the Trade and Navigation returns, was a little short of that recorded in 1886. In the aggregate the production of mineral did not seem to have increased materially; notwithstanding that the output of coal, iron, salt and petroleum was large, but while the quantity mined in one or two products may have fallen off temporarily, yet the result of the past year's work showed that the mining at large had been persistently continued in every department and that prospective and preliminary development had made enormous headway, particularly in the Rocky Mountains and Selkirk and in the Georgian Bay and Lake Superior districts.

A discussion followed in regard to the best methods of developing Canadian mining interests. Mr. Alexander Rankin said he had ascertained that last year in England 206 foreign and colonial mining companies, having a capital of \$153,000,000 were formed in England. As far as he could make out, none of those companies organized for work in Canada. He suggested the formation of a bureau at which information could be procured in regard to ores and mining.

The idea was approved by the meeting.

The so-called Crown Lands office at Sault Ste. Marie ought to be transported to Oklahoma, as a more fitting place for it. All the reliable information about the district that can be got in it would need a magnifying glass to be of any use.

Revolutionizing Industry.

A Chicago dispatch says:—A firm in this city, engaged in the manufacture of tin cans and Japanese ware, has patented an invention which, competent judges say, will revolutionize the iron and steel industry of the world. Patents have been secured in the leading countries of the world. It is in brief a process by which molten metal may be rolled into any desirable shape, thus saving all the intermediate processes. It was conceived originally to roll molten solder into thin plates, but the process was pronounced by experts to be equally applicable to iron and steel in the various forms of plates, structural iron and rails.

It is believed that the cost of manufacturing steel rails can be reduced to the extent of \$10 per ton, and that thin iron plates for trimming can be made much below the cost of the production of tin plates in Wales, thus making a new industry in this country.

The molten metal is passed between rollers, and is chilled as it passes, the rollers being kept cool by a stream of water which passes through them. Another advantage is that iron and steel so rolled will be much more even and closer in texture than that made by the present methods, being free from air holes, which result from the intermediate processes.

A hard-working Finlander who settled on a piece of land in the township of Denison, a few years ago, discovered a bed of nickel on it last fall, which promises to make him a rich man. And he well deserves it, for he is the best farmer on that part of the range.