

protected and half the farmers who wanted to paint their farm buildings or houses did not know one brand of paint from another. Were the practice of other countries followed with regard to paint adulteration the public would be protected, the adulterated brands would be driven out of the market and more lead would be used in Canadian paints. Hence there would be a larger market for Canadian lead.

The men of Rossland and the Boundary asked for no protection. They viewed the matter from an entirely different standpoint. They maintained that the machinery, steel rails, dynamite, candles purchased in Canada were of inferior quality, and hence they had to be purchased from the United States and on this account desired that the barriers be let down, placing many things on the free list and reducing the tariff in other cases. In this connection it was pointed out that British Columbia pays in proportion far more than does any other portion of Canada. That its cost of administration, owing to the configuration of the country is unavoidably higher and hence the provincial taxation was higher than would otherwise happen. Hence if there were an arrangement by which British Columbia with its sparse population had not to tax itself so heavily, i.e., by an increase of the provincial subsidy, the mines would be in a better position to pay the imposts demanded on machinery, etc., and so permit of the upbuilding of Canadian industries in the east. In other words, the granting of "better terms" to the province, would take away the chief argument of these free traders for their mines' sake.

Another argument used was that the mines of the Kootenay are paying the highest wages to their employees. Hence a large and industrious class of skilled white men, including the pick of the Northwestern States of the Union, are being attracted into the province and are building homes for themselves and thus creating a market for the rancher and farmer in the mountain valleys and lakeside alluvial. They were, therefore, in the best sense upbuilding the country. There is not a mine in the Kootenay that is employing Chinese labor, except in a stray case here and there of a Celestial cook. Partly for this, and partly for other reasons, the mine-owners of the districts referred to, objected to a duty of \$2 per thousand being placed on rough lumber, protesting that this would merely mean that \$2 a thousand would be added to the price of the lumber wanted for their mines for timbering, etc. Now, the lumber camps of the Kootenay, driven, they declare, by the example set by the coast mills, are employing Chinese more and more, and a case occurred in the little settlement of Salmo near Nelson, where the employment of Chinese in a local mill meant the destroying of that village. Protection is wanted for those, they maintained, who are upbuilding the country and not merely exploiting its natural wealth. And the best kind of protection the low grade copper gold mines could have was the lessening and the removal of duties as specified.

## THE NEW MINISTER OF COLONIZATION, MINES AND FISHERIES FOR QUEBEC.

The Hon. J. Prévost, who recently entered the Quebec Government as Minister of Colonization, Mines and Fisheries, was born at St. Scholastique, County of Two Mountains, and educated at St. Mary's College, Montreal, and at Laval University. He was admitted to the bar in 1894, and in 1900 was elected president of the Liberal Association of the County of Terrebonne, the same year being returned to the local house as member for the district. Four years later he was re-elected by a large majority.

It is the intention of the new Minister to introduce radical amendments to the present mining laws of the province with a view to stimulating prospecting and also to render title more staple. It is greatly to be hoped in the interest of the industry in the Province of Quebec, that this programme will be carried into effect.

## THE HUNTINGTON - HEBERLEIN PROCESS.

A United States Consular report states that the Sullivan smelter at Marysville, B.C., produced in July between 500 and 600 tons of bullion operating under the Huntington - Heberlein process. The first month's operations were largely experimental, but the results were exceedingly satisfactory, and the new smelting process is a success beyond question. The ore treated was exclusively from the Sullivan mine, running about 30 per cent. lead and 12 to 14 ozs. in silver. The smelter has a capacity of 100 tons daily, but the roasting apparatus is not sufficient to keep the plant running at its full capacity. It is therefore proposed to increase the roasting facilities. The Huntington-Heberlein process is said to show an advantage, in the operating cost, of about \$2 per ton of ore smelted, as compared with the ordinary process.

This process is now coming into very general use, displacing the old processes of lead smelting. One of the latest installations is at Tarnowitz, Prussia, and an extremely interesting report of the plant, translated from the German, is published in the Engineering and Mining Journal of New York, of Sept. 23rd.

## CHANGE OF MINING REGULATIONS IN THE YUKON.

An order-in-council has been passed providing that in future a royalty will not be required or collected on gold produced from quartz from claims upon which \$25,000 has been spent on machinery, etc., within five years after the date of the order. A plant with a minimum capacity of 5 tons per day must be installed for milling or otherwise treating the ore, the value of which is to be included in the estimate of outlay. The royalty is abolished with respect to copper claims provided \$50,000 is expended upon them within ten years and a smelter erected of not less than 10 tons capacity per day.