

# THE WALKING QUESTION MARK

Newsletter of the Grand River Heritage

Mines Society

Always Digging For Answers

September - December 2003

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provide a display for the museum.

**Christmas Pot-Luck:** On Saturday, December 6,  
at Ilse Kraemer's. 6 p.m. 23 King's Hill Lane,  
Brantford. Bring a hot casserole, salad or  
dessert. Spouses/friends are welcome too.

**Field Trips:** Cathy and Ilse have been planning fall  
field trips. Since the weather fluctuates so much  
from year to year, and since we must wait until the  
vegetation has died down to take a safe trip and be  
able to locate the mines, the Field Trip Committee  
has not yet set any dates. Trips are planned,  
however, to Dry Lake where ruins of glass works  
are located; to the mines north of Paris; and to the  
karst park in Hamilton, as described by Derek in  
his article.

Contact Ilse at 519-756-6634 for details and dates.

## Greetings From Our New President

As the year ends, heritage mines work  
continues to wax well. This newsletter chronicles  
the upcoming hikes and events that makes the  
Grand River Heritage Mines Society (GRHMS)  
the attractive group that it is.

And sales of our first book, *HERONS &  
COBBLESTONES* forge on, with copies retailing  
at \$20 per copy. (Contact members of the  
executive for copies or for stores and sister  
organisations that carry it.)

On top of all of this activity, however, the  
GRHMS let its emphasis on social, natural and  
industrial heritage forge forth in shared venues  
with other regional heritage groups this past  
summer. The most notable movement occurred in  
Brant, where the GRHS joined other county  
groups to create the Brant Regional Heritage  
Association.

## COMING EVENTS

### MARK YOUR CALENDAR!

**Public Meeting:** Saturday, November 8<sup>th</sup>, 1:30  
p.m. at **Princeton and Region Museum and  
Archives.** Topic: *Gathering Local History and  
the Westroc Mine at Drumbo.* The Museum's  
new curator, **Karen Richardson**, formerly at  
Ruthven, will be host our meeting and speak to  
our group. We will tell what we know and  
request information from local residents about  
the Westroc Mine at Drumbo. We will also

This network of six non-profit heritage groups will provide a united front to approach Brant County Council on issues dealing with that county's historical and natural heritage.

Other members to date include the Paris Museum & Historical Society, Heritage Mt. Pleasant, the Burford Historical Society, the Brant Heritage Committee (formerly called LACAC), the South Dumfries Historical Society, the Brant Historical Society of Brantford, and the newly-formed Salt Springs Church Heritage Society of Onondaga Township. The organization was formed primarily in order to consolidate grant requests from the County, and to develop and propose a policy on heritage to the County. It has yet to acquire approval by the County of Brant.

While an executive and a constitution have yet to be created, it has accepted an offer by the County of Brant to exhibit some of the member associations' photographs and artifacts in five of the municipality's seven display cases in the council chambers in Paris when they are officially re-opened at some point this October. (The building where council meets has been undergoing extensive renovations this year, with council meeting at the Paris Fire Hall in the interim)

Some could call this sharing of display cases a token step, since the council chambers are generally closed to the public. But the general feeling is that the county heritage will at least remain symbolically visible to councillors when they meet -- there will be cases on both sides of the room even when they turn their backs on the ones behind their seat at the council table.

After all, Brant County has been accused in recent times of being more interested in economic growth or even sports to the underdevelopment and underfunding of other quality of life concerns; for instance, this county allegedly has more hockey pads per capita than similarly-sized municipalities or even larger municipalities such as Brantford and

Oshawa!

At press time, details need to be worked out, including an actual examination of the display cases once one no longer needs to wear hard hats before being admitted to the council chambers. However, Mike O'Byrne of Heritage Mt. Pleasant -- and a member of the GRHMS executive -- suggested at the meeting that because Mt. Pleasant and the GRHMS are both small groups, we could perhaps share a display case.

Speaking of working with sister groups, Mike and his wife, Delia, were two of the organisers of the second annual Mt. Pleasant Blueberry Festival held on August 23. Besides proving that a small, low-budget group can hold a high-calibre, crowd-gathering event that involved most of the other community groups, the day gleaned upon the expertise of other GRHMS members. First vice-president Cathy MacArthur and director-at-large Ilse Kramer displayed collections of native artifacts and fossils at the community displays at the village school.

Looking forward to seeing you at an autumn hike, our public meeting, or at the Christmas potluck at Ilse Kramer's, I remain, your President, Diane Baltaz

#### **Bits and Pieces From Your Editor**

We have lots of contributions for this edition and events to report on. We were pleased that our new president has contributed a report. Ilse, myself and Cathy have made reports on activities and field trips. Mike missed the steam show this year, with a very good reason - he was attending the **Cobalt Centennial**, and has written a report on it. A new member, Derek Dalton, has joined our publications committee, and has contributed an article on **Karst** to educate us before our hike to the Hamilton karst park. Since this is Caledonia's 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary, our theme at the steam show was the **Caledonia Mines and Mills**, and I wrote an article on it.

Your Editor, Jean Farquharson

**Annual Meeting:** We celebrated the Society's 10<sup>th</sup> year with a birthday cake and balloons at our annual meeting in Edinburgh Square, Caledonia. The site was appropriate because this is where a permanent gypsum mining display was set up by the then curator, Sheila Campbell about 1985. Sheila and her husband, Al, who worked on product development and quality control for Domtar, both spoke at our meeting. The results of the election:  
President - Diane Baltaz; Vice-Pres. - Cathy MacArthur; Treasurer - Allan Farquharson; Secretary - Mike O'Byrne; Directors - Jean Farquharson and Ilse Kraemer. Outgoing President, Jean Farquharson, outlined the accomplishments of the last ten years and congratulated the Society on its work. Our book, *Hérons and Cobblestones*, was launched and the first batch of books from the printer was sold out. Jean Farquharson

**Joint Meeting With Haldimand Grand River Historical Society** (formerly York Grand River H.S.): A tour of **Mt. Healy** including the **Dockstader Hotel** was a big success. It was preceded by a talk by Laura Gibson on life in Mt. Healy and in the hotel. Afterward, everyone attended a pot-luck supper at the Hall. J.F.

#### **A PotPourri of News, by Ilse Kraemer**

**The Steam Show** in 2003 was rained out. Not many people came, but we enjoyed it anyway. Our thanks go to the faithful helpers - Jean, Cathy, Rae, Lou, Barbara, Alf, and other members.

Even with fewer visitors, a lot of new information was gained : Mr. Slack told us about the Edwards Mine. As a young lad, he worked there along with some of his relatives. He called it "a hell-hole." The working area was only three feet high, and men were on their stomachs in water to mine the gypsum. Ventilation was very poor. He invited me to his

house to tell me more about it and to identify some people in old pictures.

Another man visited from Thorold and told me about the old gypsum mines there. They are well-preserved and still accessible. A large cement works in this area used the gypsum for its products such as mortar and hydraulic cement. Today only remnants of the foundations are left, and the same goes for the workers' houses. Buildings did not survive, but orchards did and old overgrown roads. It is a real ghost town. What really interested me was the old English walnut orchard, still alive and producing nuts. The inscriptions in the small graveyard indicated that mostly Irish people lived there, with the oldest gravestone dating from the late 1700's. More information is in the book, *Mr. Merritt's Ditch*.

**Update on the Excelsior Mine:** The tunnels are collapsing much more than before. It may be owing to the dry weather and the lower level of water in the tunnels. What used to be round sinkholes a few years ago are now long trenches. One can see directions of the old tunnels. Some are right up to the road. Very little of the hayfield can be used now.

**Latest News on the N/W Area of Brantford :** Phase 2 grading will be finished in a week. The Trans-Canada Trail is finished, meandering along the high escarpment with some beautiful views of the Grand Valley. A high berm along the trail has been seeded with a native grass mix - prairie grasses 70%, wildflowers 10%, and prairie bushes and sedges 10%. The grass has germinated. The stormwater ponds are pleasing to look at with a very natural contouring.

**F.W.C. Gypsum Company:** A brand new artificial gypsum-producing company operates in Beachville, 35 line. The high tower can be seen for miles. It looks like a rocket-launching pad. It is fully automatic and very quiet. The round, barrel-shaped calcining oven seems to operate day and night. Huge piles of ground limestone and

sulphur are stored on the property. Since the cement company in Beachville is right next to it, I believe that the man-made gypsum is used by them.

**Blueberry Festival:** Highlight of the year, this festival took place in Mount Pleasant. I offered to set up a display for them in the heritage display area. Cathy willingly set up her Manitoulin Island rare fossils. I displayed pictures and gypsum samples from the Olds and Holstein Mines, and part of the *Kraemer Collection* of Indian artifacts. It was a hit with the public - some people came three times and brought their own collection for identification. Some of the visitors were Mayor Eddy, Hon. Jane Stewart, and some of the councilors. During the exhibit, we were entertained by the Elvis Singers who had come from competition at the Sanderson Centre to sing.

#### **Spring Field Trips, by Cathy MacArthur**

- **Barker's Bush:** We explored the south section of Barker's Bush, part two of our field trip to this area. In one terraced area below the high bank, we noted a large tufa formation, fed by a spring that bubbled out of the bank. Following one of the many old overgrown roads, we found depressions in the ground, remains of building foundations on the flats close to the Nith River. Old raceways and a millpond dotted this area. The path ended at Devil's Cave, a unique formation on the river's edge, site of Paris's pumping station closed years ago.

-**Cavan's Flats:** On a return trip to Cavan's flats, we followed the Grand Valley Trail down the high terraced banks to the river flats below. After crossing Torrance Creek, we found remains of kilns along the ridge near the old hydraulic canal. Across the river we saw the sites of the old gypsum mines located below Mile Hill. Near the edge of the Grand River, we found many old clay bricks scattered about. An old brick works may have existed nearby.

#### **Cobalt Centennial Celebration July 1-Aug. 4, by Mike O'Byrne**

Cobalt, Canada's legendary silver mining camp celebrated its Centennial with a wonderful Mining Heritage Festival. It was a blast and a great opportunity to explore and reach back into an interesting past.

Visitors to the festival seemed to congregate at either the restored Pan Silver Mine head frame which has been re-located into the town centre and functioned as a reception centre or at the Cobalt Mining Museum across the street. Near the head frame is a diorama depicting mining activities carved into a rock face. An old mine car on a short section of track is also located there. Cobalt has been designated as a National Historic Site, and a bronze plaque located by the head frame acknowledged the designation and was unveiled during the celebration.

The **Cobalt Mining Museum**, for those of you who have not visited it, is exceptional. The displays feature a wealth of photographs and documents, a large collection of smaller mining equipment, several dioramas and a gift shop. Of particular interest to me was their collection of native silver specimens and specimens of other minerals associated with the silver cobalt ores. The museum reportedly has the finest collection of native silver specimens in the world.

An interesting feature of the celebration was a dramatized walking tour of the town. A number of interesting buildings were visited with student actors playing the role of a number of the town's more colourful characters. At the end of the tour we went by bus to tour the Colonial Silver Mine adit.

The Colonial was an important early silver producer and operated from 1907 until 1937, producing approximately 1.25 million ounces of silver. The mine is accessed via an adit, essentially a horizontal tunnel about 1/4 mile long. We had an opportunity to view some of the old workings, old equipment, typical work sites and a most realistic view of the poor working conditions. The

only things missing were the noise, the smell, the water, dust and contaminated atmosphere.

Following the tour we lunched at a restaurant incorporating one of the former Coniagas Mining Co.'s head frames. This mine was a rich producer and at one time the mine site included over 100 buildings of all sorts.

The festival featured a lot of local artisans and street vendors selling mining artifacts, silver samples and souvenirs.

After doing the street thing, it was time to wet one's whistle at the venerable Miner's Home. This famous or infamous watering hole, depending on your perspective, is a required stop for Cobalt fans. The hotel was wild with all sorts of people meeting old friends, much music and laughter.

The day concluded with a spectacular fireworks display. Cobalt is essentially located on the west shore of Cobalt Lake. The organizers of the event staged the fireworks display such that the fireworks were discharged on the east side of the lake and arched over the lake. One saw fireworks overhead and also reflected by the lake; it was breathtaking!

On Sunday we drove the Heritage Silver Trail. This is a comprehensive driving tour which meanders through the principal mining areas and allows one to view close up various mining features such as glory holes, adits, abandoned shafts, head frames and mill sites. One certainly gains an appreciation of the hustle and bustle that prevailed when silver was king.

On Sunday afternoon we left Cobalt to locate the former Casey Cobalt mine east of New Liskeard in which I have a particular interest. Finding the mining site, I checked out the dumps and picked up a few metal artifacts, a track spike, and old forged drill bit and a very old section of cruciform-shaped drill steel.

The event was very well organized, the events appealed to all ages, and it was really quite a wonderful experience.

## **Karst Topography, by Derek Dalton**

Karst topography is the name applied to a type of landform that is found in every part of the world. The origin of the word comes from the Kras plateau region of eastern Italy and western Slovenia. Kras is karst in German - barren land.

Karst is a distinctive topography in which landscape is largely shaped by the dissolving action of water on carbonate bedrock (usually limestone, dolomite or marble). The process is dependent on rainwater and carbon dioxide - CO<sub>2</sub>. As rain falls through the atmosphere, it absorbs carbon dioxide that dissolves in the rain droplets to create a weak solution of carbonic acid. The water seeps through the cracks and crevices in the rock. The effect is that with a continuous supply of CO<sub>2</sub> - enriched water, the carbonate bedrock begins to dissolve. Openings in the bedrock increase in size and an underground drainage system begins to develop. As the drainage system develops, it allows more water to pass thus accelerating the formation of karst.

This geological process occurring over many thousands of years results in unusual surface and subsurface formations ranging from sinkholes, vertical shafts, disappearing streams, springs to complex underground drainage systems and caves.

As the underground water carves out the channels and caves, it creates the potential for collapse from the surface, creating sinkholes. A sinkhole is a depression with a closed surface that can range in depth from a few metres to a hundred metres. A sinkhole that collapses through the roof of an underground cavern creates what is known as a collapsed sinkhole. These collapsed sinkholes provide access to a deep cavern or to a cave system. Either one of these may have been previously inaccessible. A cave system is a complex network of interconnected chambers and passages that compose an underground drainage system.

Below is an excellent diagram showing Karst at various stages. Taken from:  
 Smythe, James M., Charles Brown and Erich H. Fors. *Elements of Geography*. Macmillan, 1964. P. 109.

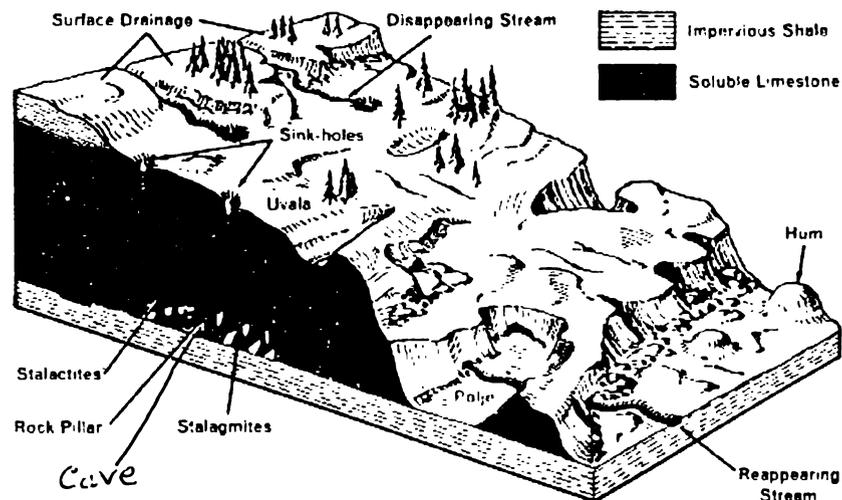


FIG. 9.6 *Features of Karst Topography* Shown from left to right is the evolution of a Karst landscape from youth to old age. Youth is characterized by a dry, pitted surface with streams disappearing into sink-holes and forming underground caverns. The mature landscape is one of maximum relief with large depressions, called *uvalas*, where two or more sink-holes have coalesced, and even larger gorges, called *poljes*, produced by the collapse of cavern ceilings. In old age the relief is low, with only *hums* — small residual hills — remaining.

Another phenomenon associated with sinkholes is disappearing streams. In karst areas, streams often disappear into the ground, usually at the site of a sinkhole. (Brantford's N/W has disappearing and reappearing streams).

Karst topography forms some of the longest, natural cave systems. They fascinate both amateur cave explorers and scientists. The science of cave exploration and study is called *speleology*. Cave explorers amateur or professional are called spelunkers. Only a fraction of the caves have been explored; in fact, only a fraction of them have been found. Those that have been explored can offer beautiful sights. The phenomena best known to the lay person are stalactites and stalagmites.

They are both created by the same process, the slow dripping of the calcium carbonate solution. Over a period of thousands of years the calcium carbonate precipitates to form stalactites that hang from the ceiling and stalagmites that rise from the floor. Sometimes the stalactites and stalagmites meet to form columns. The beauty of these caverns attracts tourists in the many different countries in which they are located.

The importance of karst topography is more than its aesthetic value. Karst topography can be found in China, Australia, North Africa, Ireland, Cyprus, Canada and numerous other countries. It is estimated that ten per cent of the world's surface is occupied by karst landscape. It is also estimated that as many as twenty-five per cent of the world's population depends on water supplied from the karst areas. These facts make government protection of the karst areas of critical importance. "Scientists and economists calculate that forests, wetlands and other natural areas are worth far more to human economies than other land uses. The value of the natural ecosystem (for flood protection,

sustainable hunting and tourism, and to absorb carbon dioxide) out -weighed the returns from human uses."

[*Vision 2020 Natural Heritage, Hamilton, Ontario*]

The Ontario Government moved to protect a newly discovered karst area - the Eramosa Karst site in Stoney Creek. Scientists from the Ministry of Natural Resources studied the area. They discovered typical karst terrain. The area studied was composed of 120 hectares and was "..... with sinkholes, post glacial stream caves and now you see them now you don't streams. Scientists say it is the best example of karst terrain in all Ontario". (*Hamilton Spectator Thursday September 19, 2002*). Other features identified included soil pipes, dry valleys and a 335 metre-long cave.

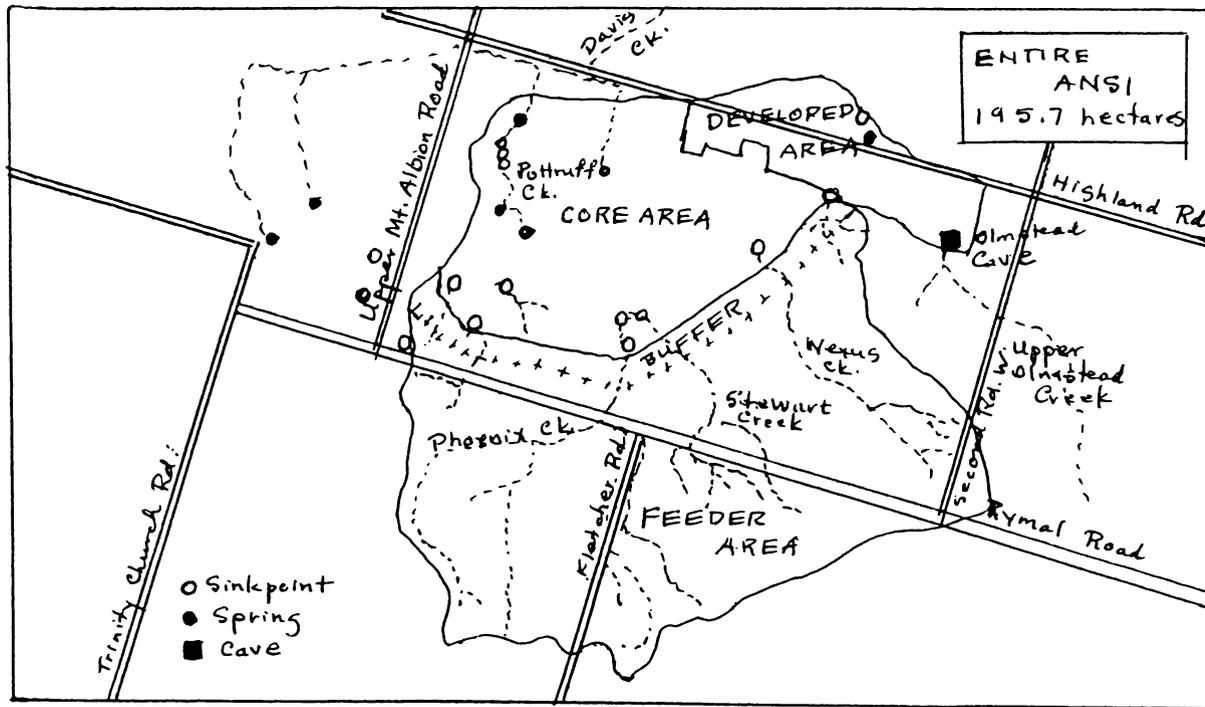
The result of the study was a recommendation that the area be designated as a provincially significant earth ANSI (Area of Natural Scientific Interest). *Ibid*.

The Ontario government gave approximately 60 hectares at the Stoney Creek site to the Hamilton Conservation Authority. The authority will develop the site as a conservation area which will be used to develop nature trails and nature appreciation walks and possibly for environmental education and scientific study.

The site is bordered by Rymal Road, Upper Mount Albion, Highland and Second West roads in Stoney Creek. We plan to hold a field trip there this fall.

### KARST AREA NEAR STONEY CREEK

Taken from article at [WWW.mnr.gov.on.ca/MNR/csb/news/2003/aug13fsb2-03.html](http://WWW.mnr.gov.on.ca/MNR/csb/news/2003/aug13fsb2-03.html)



## **CALEDONIA GYPSUM MINES AND MILLS By Jean Farquharson**

This is the year Caledonia is celebrating its 150<sup>th</sup> Anniversary. For almost 100 of those years, gypsum has played an important role in its economy, beginning with the Alabastine Company of Paris.

The Alabastine Company was organized in Paris, Ontario, in 1885-6, with a partnership between the former entrepreneurs who had continued the business begun in 1822, namely Gill and Allan of the Canada Land Plaster Company, and an enterprising and ambitious American inventor from Grand Rapids, Michigan, named Melvin B. Church, who had patented a paint called Alabastine using gypsum in its formula. They needed a purer form of gypsum than they could get around Paris, and took leases on several of the gypsum mines that had been operating below York for several years. They also operated the Carson mine to get a pure white gypsum for their finishing plasters and for Alabastine..

According to the Ontario Bureau of Mines Report for 1894, while boring for natural gas, a discovery of gypsum was made on the north side of the Grand River at Caledonia. In 1905, the Alabastine Company closed its last mine in Paris and opened up its first mine just north of Caledonia. A crushing plant was erected close to the Grand Trunk Railway tracks west of the station. Rock was hauled from mine to crusher over a tramline, and the rock was shipped to Paris for calcining and processing.

H.J. Haire became plant superintendent in 1907. By 1910, a plaster mill was built, and the company began shipping plaster of Paris and wall plaster. In 1911, A.J. Parkhurst was brought in to assist in the expansion and construction of a calciner. Additions were made in 1913 so that the shipping room had sidings for efficient loading on both sides of the building. Parkhurst continued as

superintendent until 1925.

Nearby the Canada Plaster Board Company had opened, using Alabastine's plaster to manufacture gypsum wallboard. The Alabastine Company took it over in 1920 and extended it, by 1928, with new additions and a new dryer.

One of the old gypsum mines near York was the Martindale Mine that began operations in 1866. The Crown Gypsum Company was organized in 1908, and took over the Martindale Mine. They erected a plaster mill at Lythmore on the north side of the track of the main line of the Michigan Central Railway from Buffalo to Windsor, with facilities for loading and shipping the finished plaster from their mill. The Crown Gypsum Company and the Alabastine Company were amalgamated on January 1, 1917, to form the Ontario Gypsum Company.

Operations continued using the new mine at Lythmore, but water problems persisted until finally the mine was closed and all operations were moved to Caledonia in the 1930's.

In 1927, the Manitoba Gypsum Company was purchased, and the company name was changed to the Canadian Gypsum and Alabastine, but by 1930, it was changed again to Gypsum, Lime and Alabastine Canada Ltd., and included many lime businesses across Canada. By 1939, there were 18 GLA plants across Canada, and Gyproc won awards at the World's Fair in New York.

In 1913, the company had begun to make gypsum blocks and tiles by hand, and by 1921, a separate block plant was built. It was sold to the Ebsary Gypsum Company, but by 1925, the Ontario Gypsum Company took it over, and added a new automatic block machine. From 1925 to 1953, L.V. Robinson was the plant manager.

The next product was rock wool insulation, and a plant was built to produce that in 1936, and later it was twice enlarged. However, as better insulating products came on the market,

it was eventually removed from production.

Mine # 2 opened in 1953.

Between 1953 and 1958, J.E.(Earl) Gillespie was in charge of operations, and in 1958, C.L Dryden became manager. In 1959-60, the company was sold to Dominion Tar and Chemical - Domtar. All operations in Paris were then closed down and sold. By 1995, Steve Carlier was the general manager of Domtar's eastern Canada gypsum operations.

Mine # 3 had been opened in 1991, and by 1995, had 38 miles of tunnels. Reserves were estimated to have a life span of 100 years. The seam has a thickness of 6 to 8 feet in a band 10 miles wide, and extends 120 miles northwest to Lake Huron, and 240 miles east into New York State. Depth varies from 85 to 100 feet below the ground. There is enough gypsum to develop between 700 and 1000 miles of tunnels!

Production for 1995 was recorded as 370,000 tons. Because land is so expensive, the company leases the mining rights for gypsum from local farmers who continue to farm their land at the same time. Once in a while, the company must fill a cave-in, but this is now less frequent since they no longer blast the rock and thus they avoid cracking the bedrock above the mine. Now large electrically powered machines chew away at the rock. The company owns the mining rights in an area 10 miles long by one mile wide.

In 1996, when the operation was sold to Georgia Pacific Corporation of Atlanta, Georgia for \$350 million U.S., the company was Caledonia's largest employer. Wages to 200 people, half the previous work force amounted to \$10 million in payroll. \$600,000 was paid to the municipality in taxes. And some people we have spoken to at the Golden Horseshoe Steam Show have been heard to say: "I've lived in Caledonia all my life. I never knew there were mines here!"



**Photo of Caledonia mine # 3 Taken During our field August 27, 1998**

**A DASH OF SALT,** By Mary Cassar (Concluded from previous newsletter)

In the heart of Austria’s Alps, at Hallstatt, miners of the first millennium, B.C. cut distinctively-shaped salt slabs. This harvest became a commodity by which Celts spread their culture. Clothing and tools were preserved in the cool mine, along with a bronze pick nearly identical to those wielded 2,000 years later.

Today Hallstatt is a brine operation and a tourist magnet as well. Tour groups sample 25 miles of galleries that honeycomb the Salt Mountain. High above a gorgeous Alpine lake, 50 miles from Salzburg - Salt Town - Hallstatt is one of the oldest enterprises on earth, salt being mined there at least since the early Iron Age. And there’s still a lot left from deposits laid down 180 million years ago in a shallow sea between Bohemia and the Alps. Titanic forces thrust salt up as a plug, 2,000 feet wide and 2,500 feet deep, inside the mountain.

Finally, there is Poland’s Wieliczka works, producing salt for over 1,000 years. Since the 1600’s miners have carved chamber after chamber of untutored native art. In Queen King’s chapel tourists enjoy the statuary, altar, railings, candlesticks, chandeliers’ crystals - all fashioned from salt, “the poor man’s Marble.”

Part of Wieliczka mine is a sanitarium where patients with respiratory problems find relief in a pollutant-free atmosphere of constant temperature and humidity.

Wieliczka’s salt first came from a saline spring. The water level receded and the spring became a well. Continually deepened, it finally became a dry shaft through which miners descended with their picks. Giant windlasses, ingenious water hoists, and air pumps, all of wood, and very old, can be observed in the mine’s museum 400 feet down. Salt air can destroy metal, but it preserves wood.

Wieliczka’s sculptures are of rock salt with the gray look of granite, the consistency of sandstone. Copernicus, the celebrated Polish astronomer, dominates one simple chamber. More elaborate chambers form chapels or commemorate legends, including Skarbnik. This tall, bearded ghost is called the Treasurer because he guards the earth’s riches.

Lastly, the worked-out portion of a Hutchinson, Kansas, salt mine guard treasures 650 feet down with the help of the Underground Vault and Storage Company. Quite an eclectic collection! New seed strains, product formulae, corporations’ vital papers, classic MGM films, and Buster Keaton silents in flat tin boxes, coin collections, etc.

“For a flat fee,” says the Company’s executive, “we’ll store a bride’s wedding gown for 21 years. The salt air will preserve it - 50% humidity, 68 degrees. Her daughter can get married in it. Then, who knows, it may go under ground again for the next generation!”

That’s what you get with the miraculous mineral of salt!

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This newsletter is edited by Jean Farquharson. We are not responsible for errors. We are looking for more information about the mining industry in Southern Ontario. Submissions are welcome. The deadline for the next newsletter is January 5<sup>th</sup>, 2004.

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