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**MINES PAY IN CANADA**

**ANNUAL REPORT OF DOMINION GEOLOGICAL DEPARTMENT.**

Richness of Cobalt Camp—Granting Moderate Depth, There is Ore in Sight to Produce Millions—Understanding As to Jurisdiction Reached Between the Dominion and the Province of Ontario.

The summary report of the Geological Survey Department for last year, and is a very interesting document. It gives details of the work done in every part of the Dominion.

Mr. A. P. Low, director, points out that the mineral production in Canada in twenty years has increased from \$10,221,000 in 1886 to \$68,574,000 in 1906, and yet in the same period the Government appropriation to the geological survey and mines branch had only increased from \$115,063 to \$175,555. By including every available officer on the staff, 25 per cent. more may be formed, under reliable officers, for summer field work, and these it is the task of the department to satisfy the exploratory, geological, and mining demands of half the continent. Geologists, Mr. Low points out, are made, not born, and several years must be spent in the making. Owing to the small salaries paid in comparison with the pay of private individuals and corporations, those who are trained geologists refuse to accept Government employment.

Recognizing these facts, efforts are being made, Mr. Low says, to recruit the field staff by an agreement with the several mining schools in Canada, whereby places will be given on the summer field parties to a number of the best qualified students, with a view to partly training them, and to give them practical experience during their college vacations and ultimately giving them permanent positions upon the staff if they are found to be adapted to the work.

More Exhibits Needed.

The construction of the Victoria Museum calls for the provision of exhibits to illustrate the natural resources of Canada. The collections now held by the department and the Department of Marine and Fisheries form an excellent nucleus for the new museum, but they both require many additions in order to be in any way representative of the resources of the Dominion. The minerals, rocks, and fossils displayed or stored in the Geological Survey Museum are, it is true, sufficient to make an excellent display in those particular branches, but the ethnological and natural history collections are lamentably wanting in many respects. For this reason the sum of \$3,500 was included in the estimate of 1906 for the purchase and preparation of specimens for the new museum. This money has been partly expended in acquiring from Dr. Newcomb his collection of Pacific Coast Indian curiosities. The addition of this collection to those already in the survey makes the Western Coast Indian exhibit equal, or superior, to any in America.

Smaller ethnological collections appertaining to the Plains Indians have also been purchased. A number of specimens of large animals have been secured. It is also proposed to exhibit collections showing the various uses of the different minerals, their production from mine, mill, and furnace, and the finished result, thus affording an object lesson to the various mining and metallurgical processes employed in Canada.

Richness of Cobalt Camp.

Mr. Low speaks of his three days' visit to the Cobalt camp on the invitation of Prof. Miller, the Ontario Government geologist. He says: "Of course, on so short a visit it would be presumptuous to offer an opinion upon the origin and probable extent of the ore bodies, but enough was seen to pronounce upon the phenomenal richness of the numerous veins and to make a rough estimate of millions of dollars in silver shown on the surface and in the shallow workings of the claims. The question of the depth to which the silver will be found is an important one, but is one upon which no opinion can or should be given with the data at present available. Granting only a very moderate depth, there is ore in sight sufficient to produce millions, and only a portion of the veins has as yet been uncovered. There is no doubt that great values will be extracted from many of the properties about Cobalt; at the same time, it might be well to direct the investing public to consider the very large capitalization and abnormal prices of stock of many of these properties, and in consequence the large sums required from production to pay a fair profit on these small veins. Attention is also called to the limited area covered by the silver-bearing veins in this region and to the natural impulse to consider properties situated in the vicinity of bonanza claims as being themselves of great value, when the reverse is often the case. Cobalt is now in the throes of the inevitable great speculative boom, and prices are being advanced in many instances beyond the bounds of prudence and reason.

Understanding As to Jurisdiction.

An understanding has been reached with Mr. T. W. Gibson, Deputy Minister of Mines for Ontario, concerning the operations between the Federal and Provincial Departments with regard to the scope and relations of each, in order that they may work in harmony and avoid duplication of surveys. The Provincial Department, while eager to reserve for itself all investigations in the economic mineral resources of Ontario, was willing to supply the Geological Survey with complete mineral statistics of the provinces at the earliest possible date, and in a form suitable for publication in the mines section report, provided that the survey would discontinue the collection of mineral data in Ontario.

A complete agreement as to the collection of these statistics requires fuller negotiations, and the survey will, during the present year, continue the independent collection of statistics in the hope of a definite settlement.

ment of this question at an early date. It is proposed to continue the work of the survey in Ontario to the compiling and publishing of the systematic series of geological maps sheets of the more settled parts of the province, and to reconnaissance surveys in the northern portions.

Prosperity in Mining.

Mr. Low refers at some length to his inspection of the mines in British Columbia and his visit to Mexico to attend the International Geological Congress. Proceeding, he says: "It can be said without fear of exaggeration that the condition of the mining industry in Canada in 1906 has been one of large prosperity, that it has, in fact, reached greater progress and given bigger returns than during any previous year on record. In the year 1906 the total mineral output reached almost \$70,000,000, compared with but a little over \$60,000,000 in 1904, and while actual figures of production are not yet available for 1906, the activity evidenced in both the metallic and non-metallic mineral mining will, no doubt, result in another large increase being shown. There has been during the year an active demand for nearly all mining products, and the higher prices realized, especially for the metals and their ores, have not only helped to increase the actual present output, but have stimulated development and prospecting throughout the country. The increase in price of metals during 1906 is shown by the following quotations. The average price of silver is 60.35 cents per ounce; copper, 5.59 cents per pound; lead, 4.7 cents per pound; spelter, 5.82 cents per pound; nickel, 40 cents per pound. During 1906 the prices of all these metals had increased, and in December, 1906, the quotations were as follows:—Silver, 60.35 cents per ounce; copper, 5.59 cents per pound; lead, 4.7 cents per pound; spelter, 5.82 cents per pound; nickel, 40 cents per pound. During 1906 the prices of all these metals had increased, and in December, 1906, the quotations were as follows:—Silver, 60.35 cents per ounce; copper, 5.59 cents per pound; lead, 4.7 cents per pound; spelter, 5.82 cents per pound; nickel, 40 cents per pound.

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While the rain comes down in rivers, We ain't a bit of a care. For our supper's on the table, And the last load's in the barn.

What "Grocer" Means.

Not the least surprising discovery an Englishman of the Plantagenet period would make, if he could visit the grocers' exhibition at the Agricultural Hall, would be that there is such a person as a "retail grocer." A retail grocer is as impossible, according to strict etymology, as a "weekly journal," since a "grocer," or "grosser," as it is spelled in a really a trade "in gross"—that is to say, in large quantities, wholesale. Our ancestors spoke of "grossers of fish" and "grossers of wine," and an Act of Edward II. expressly mentions that "grossers" dealt in all manner of goods. In those days "spicer" was the word for "grocer" in the modern sense. But it happened that the Grocers' Company, founded in the 14th century, specialized in spicery, and so "grocer" gradually took the place of "spicer."—London Chronicle.

**LAW OF WORK AND REST.**

Dr. Charles Fere Declares That It is Not At All Right to Keep On Working When Tired.

Everybody who is active expects to get tired. It is all right to be very tired, but it is not all right to keep on working when tired, says Dr. Charles Fere in the Paris Scientific Review. The regulation of work so as to postpone fatigue is the real "labor question," declares the scientist, arguing as follows:— "The daily repetition of fatigue does not leave workers time to forget their work. Fatigue does not improve the judgment; it even clearly causes consciousness to deteriorate and diminishes sensibility in all its forms except sensitiveness to pain. Even thought cannot take place without motion or without fatigue. Imagination necessitates work, and we cannot doubt that the attention necessary for precision requires a muscular strain that causes fatigue. Absence of callosities on the hands is no sign of unfamiliarity with work. "Fatigue is nearly allied to pain. This relationship, even if vague, makes the study of labor valuable and interesting to physiologists and physicians. Some one has put the doctor's thesis on excessive fatigue in this way: "Two tired make one sick." This authority would have mankind stop short of getting really tired at all. He recognizes that work without fatigue is an impossibility, but it is wrong to continue work until one is too tired to go on. Fatigue is not to be suppressed, but postponed until the hour for rest arrives. This can be done by regulating movements. Fatigue from delicate work is hardest to repair. Waiting is a form of attention and produces fatigue. Any excitement hastens fatigue. As fatigue increases the laborer becomes less conscious of its progress and allows his energy to run on to exhaustion. On the other hand, rest may be so regulated as to repair fully the exhaustion of physical substance by exertion. Mere change of work, Dr. Fere says, is not equivalent to rest. It merely hides fatigue instead of lessening it; also enforced rest or rest badly taken involves added fatigue. Science knows for a fact that a night's rest restores a fabric in part destroyed by the previous day's labor. This daily wearing down and building up is the whole of the process of fatigue and rest. So thoroughly convinced on this point are the scientists that they are experimenting with antidotes for this fatigue toxin or fatigue poison which they believe circulates through the body as a result of prolonged muscular activity. The fatigue poisons disappear of themselves when the muscles are given rest. It is thought that this disappearance may be due to chemical change, and to bring this about artificially the muscular activity continues will be the role of the antifatigue toxin if the hopes of its discoverer are realized.

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**Modern Anticist.**

Fantastic stories of Menor's Island Kingdom of Anticosti have been written, but there seems to be left, nevertheless, a good substratum of fact. Thousands of acres of this supposedly barren island have been cleared for the soil proved to be of good quality, roads have been constructed, and houses and sawmills built, while lobster and canning factories are in full operation. A breakwater nearly a mile long has been constructed, and light-houses erected, which benefit not only local but general navigation. As there are waterpowers on the island, and over a millpond and a half acres of spruce, it is proposed to erect pulp mills. The population is now about 500, but is rapidly increasing, both by the coming of new settlers from Europe and also from the mainland.

Every one is agreed as to the need of reform, but no one is intimately acquainted with the place where it should begin.

There are days when every time a man turns his head, his neck gets the axo.

**HEMORRHOIDISM**

**Yields to Zam-Buk**

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**\$3.75**

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**FIVE DOLLAR VALUES**

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There are three requisites necessary in continuing a Special Sale such as ours for the whole month of January. The stocks must be large, they must be well assorted and last, but not least, there must be genuine buying opportunities for our customers. We congratulate ourselves on having all three for very few of our regular lines are badly broken and many Customers have been here three and four times anticipating their wants and saving from 20 to 50 per cent.

Cutlery, Enamelled Kitchen Ware, Carpenters Tools, Bird Cages, Clothes Wringers and nearly everything else. Come under the Special Discount for the balance of the month.

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These baste thoroughly and to a brown that will please the most exacting. Three sizes, 60c., 65c. and 85c.

**Galvanized Coal Scuttles**

A large, strong, well made one

**For 32c.**

**McKelvey & Birch**

69 and 71 Brock Street, Kingston

Wolves Kill Spaniards.

Madrid, Jan. 25.—Feroocious wolves are causing panic and havoc in the north province of Spain. The heavy fall of snow has driven the animals into the plains, where they have attacked flocks, and have devoured a man and a child. The peasants are organizing for the destruction of the animals.

A Deaconess Home has been established on St. Matthew street, by the Methodists of Montreal. The injuries to H.M.S. Dominion are so serious that she will never be fit for active service again.

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**"Famous" Self-Basting Roast Pans**

These baste thoroughly and to a brown that will please the most exacting. Three sizes, 60c., 65c. and 85c.

**Galvanized Coal Scuttles**

A large, strong, well made one

**For 32c.**

**McKelvey & Birch**

69 and 71 Brock Street, Kingston

Wolves Kill Spaniards.

Madrid, Jan. 25.—Feroocious wolves are causing panic and havoc in the north province of Spain. The heavy fall of snow has driven the animals into the plains, where they have attacked flocks, and have devoured a man and a child. The peasants are organizing for the destruction of the animals.

A Deaconess Home has been established on St. Matthew street, by the Methodists of Montreal. The injuries to H.M.S. Dominion are so serious that she will never be fit for active service again.