

The Moisie iron is peculiarly suited to the manufacture of the finest steel, edge tools, &c.

The Company's paid-up capital is \$1,000,000. They employ about 300 men. They have an iron tramway connecting works, mine, kilns and wharf, and a fine little iron screw steamship. It is estimated that their present works are capable of turning out about 3,000 tons of wrought iron yearly, with a profit of \$120,000. This is independent of profit from the sale of ore. It is expected that the product will soon be doubled, which could be done at little expense.

Plumbago.—The Canadian Graphite Company commenced work in 1866, in the Township of Buckingham, about 20 miles from Ottawa. They have spent upwards of \$10,000 in testing various veins and beds. One vein of pure graphite is exposed 150 feet on the surface. A shaft has been sunk 20 feet in this vein, which at the bottom has a width of 24 inches, seemingly widening as the shaft is sunk. This company is also working a bed of disseminated ore (from 20 to 40 per cent.) having a width of 220 feet, and a depth of 60 feet running into the mountain. They have erected a crusher, turning out about 2½ tons a day.

The Canada Plumbago Company have erected a crusher also, in Buckingham, capable of turning out about 3 tons daily. The Manager, Mr. S. T. Pearce, has lately patented a machine for dressing plumbago and other ores, whereby all loss incidental to dressing by water is avoided.

The Lochaber Plumbago Company have also a crusher in operation.

The Central Canada Mining Company have also taken up 1,500 acres in Templeton, in which gold bearing quartz exists, yielding by analysis \$18.55 per ton.

Other crushing mills are in course of construction.

The above operations are only a beginning of what must very soon be a very extensive branch of industry.

Peat.—There are in the Province of Quebec not less than 60,000 acres of peat lands already known, excluding the great bed on Anticosti island, which contains as many more; many of the beds being conveniently situated for manufacture and transport.

The works of the Canada Peat Company at Lapigeonniere and St. Hubert, near Montreal, have for some time been supplying the Grand Trunk Railway with fuel, and their compressed peat, somewhat resembling lignite, is coming largely into general use.

The value of peat as a railway fuel is best shown by the experiments of F. H. Trevithick, Esq., formerly manager of the Locomotive Department of the Grand Trunk, which proved its calorific power in comparison to that of hardwood to be as follows:—

Number of train miles run per gross ton of 2,240 lbs. of peat, with an average number of 22 4-10 cars per train.....	31 6-10 miles.
Train miles run (on same line of road) per cord of wood, 3,702 lbs., with an average of 19½ cars per train.....	27 6-10 "

Compressed peat is now sold to the public in Montreal at \$3.25 per ton. The average price of wood in Montreal is \$6.00 or \$7.00 per cord. A ton of peat is equal in calorific power to 1½ cords of wood. The price of peat will, doubtless, be lower when the beds are more extensively worked.

During the season of 1868, the Canada Peat Fuel Company's works will probably produce from 8,000 to 10,000 tons of compressed peat, and next year the product is expected to amount to 20,000 tons.

Miscellaneous.

Chromium.—Chromic iron ore occurs in quantity in many places among the serpentines of Quebec. From £11 10s. to £12 stg. per ton have been offered for this ore in Glasgow and London.—*Geology of Canada.* Preparations of chromium are used in the manufacture of pigments and in dyeing. Mr. Macfarlane has suggested that the manufacture of bichromate of potash might be carried on successfully in Quebec.

Magnesia.—Inexhaustible sources of magnesia exist in the magnesites and serpentines of the Eastern Townships.

Marbles, beautiful Serpentines and Verd Antique are found in different parts of the Province.

Mining Regulations.

Mining for the Precious Metals is regulated by Act 27 and 28 Vic., cap. 9, amended by 29 Vic., cap. 9, (1865); further amended by the "Gold Mining Amendment Act," passed by the Local Legislature in 1868.

Miners must take out either a Crown Lands Gold License, for Crown Lands, (fee, \$2 a month); or a "Private Lands Gold License," for private lands, (fee, \$1 a month), first obtaining consent of proprietor. Under the Crown Lands license, claims may be worked as follows:—

Alluvial Mines.—On a river or large creek, 20 feet front by 50 feet from the water's edge; on a small creek, 40 feet by 50 feet from centre of stream; in a gully, 60 feet along the same, and from hill to hill; on surface or hill side, 60 feet square. The Inspector may determine the size and position of claims in beds of rivers, or in case of tunnelling may grant a larger claim.

Quartz-crushing machines must be licensed, keep books, and furnish returns; license fee, \$5 per month.

All licensees to make returns of their proceedings; and discoverers of gold mines to be entitled to a free license for one year.

The Lieutenant Governor may appoint Inspectors, who shall have, within their divisions, the powers of superintendent or inspector of police, stipendiary magistrate, judge of sessions of the peace, sheriff or recorder; and shall pronounce summarily in all disputes respecting boundaries of claims, damages, &c.; their decisions to be final.

No spirituous liquors to be sold within three leagues of mines without license from inspector.

Mining for inferior Metals.—Regulations same as in Ontario.

NOVA SCOTIA.

John Rutherford, Esq., Inspector of Mines, remarks, in his report for the year ending the 30th September, 1867, that "although the mining operations in the Province have not, during the past year, been characterized by that activity which prevailed in the preceding year, and the returns of coal raised show a diminution of nearly 21 per cent., it is nevertheless a cheering fact that not only have additional mines been opened, but that preparations are also being made at others for a considerable extension of the powers of production."

Gold.—We transcribe the following from the report of Dr. T. Sterry Hunt, F. R. S., (1867):—

"It may well excite surprise that so little mining has yet been done in Nova Scotia, where gold is known to be spread over an area of not less than 6000 square miles, and where, notwithstanding