

Iron is again about to be smelted and manufactured on a large scale at the Arcadia Iron Works, near Londonderry.

MINING REGULATIONS.

[For the Mining Regulations of Nova Scotia see the *Year Book* of last year.]

NEW BRUNSWICK.

No mines of gold, silver, lead, zinc, tin, or other metals not hereunder mentioned, are now being worked in New Brunswick.

Iron is being raised and smelted to a limited extent at Woodstock. There are no other iron mines worked, though available ores occur at other points.

Copper.—With the exception of a mine at Adam's Island, in Charlotte County, owned and worked by an English Company—"The Casco Bay Mining Company,"—who still employ about thirty men, all the New Brunswick copper mines have been, for the present, abandoned.

Manganese is being profitably worked at the "Markhamville Manganese Mines," in Upham, King's County. Thirty men are employed, and the number is to be increased. In 1867-8, the trade returns show that New Brunswick exported 861 tons, valued at \$19,019.

Plumbago has been removed from two localities. From the first, at Portland, St. John, 2,000 barrels, of 300 lbs. each, have been taken. From the second, at the Falls, Suspension Bridge, St. John, called "The Split-rock Plumbago Mine,"—Mr. A. Garritt, director,—some twenty-five barrels a day are taken out.

Coal is now mined in two localities only,—the Albert Mine, near Hillsborough; and the mines about Newcastle Creek, Grand Lake. It is doubtful whether the Albert coal is coal at all. Better to call it *Albertine*.

Salt is being manufactured on a limited scale from brine springs near Sussex. The product might be much increased by judicious management.

Lime is burned to a considerable extent at the Narrows of the St. John, at the Green Point Quarries, &c.; on a limited scale at many other points.

Plaster is quarried and calcined for exportation at Hillsborough.

For the Mining Regulations of New Brunswick, see previous *Year Books*.

Almost all the above information has been kindly furnished by Professor L. W. Bailey, of Fredericton.

PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND AND NEWFOUNDLAND.

There are no mines in Prince Edward Island.

From Newfoundland accounts continue encouraging. During 1868 the Tilt Cove Copper Mine exported 8,555 tons of ore, averaging rather less than 12 per cent. The product of this mine in 1869, up to the 1st August, was 350 tons. About 200 miners are at work, principally in preparing new ground for future operations, and great activity prevails in the erection of machinery and wharf and church accommodation.

A copper lode has been worked at Trump Island during the present year, (1869,) but with what result I have not heard.

The "Notre Dame Mining Company" has been formed to work a property adjoining the Tilt Cove Mine, which it resembles in character, and probably will do in value.

The La Manche Lead Mine is in successful operation. It has shipped this season (1869) 230 tons. Preparations are being made to work it on a larger scale.

Copper mining has also begun in Placentia Bay, but not enough has been done to afford any opinion as to its chances.

A very valuable vein of Nickel ore is also being worked.

MINING REGULATIONS.

The principal feature of the mining laws of Newfoundland is that the Government makes to applicants grants of a square mile each, on a lease of 999 years, claiming a royalty of 2½ per cent. after five years.

BRITISH COLUMBIA.

Besides the gold and coal mines (see last *Year Book*) silver and copper mining is now carried on by the "Cherry Creek Silver Mining Company" and the "Stowe Sound Copper Mining Company," which have both spent considerable sums in developing their property, and expect good returns.

From the estimates for 1868 we learn that the revenue from free miners' certificates during that year was expected to be \$16,000, and from general mining receipts \$21,000.