

bertite. The thickness of the vein ranged 17 feet to nothing. Minute fissures filled with albertite ran in all directions into the walls. From this and other evidence, Dr. Hind rightly concluded that the mineral had been injected into the fissure in a liquid state under great pressure.

After traversing severely the diagnoses of contemporary geologists, Dr. Hind proceeds to show that there were two periods of injection of the material that produced albertite; that albertite is an inspissated or hardened petroleum, and that its source lies in rocks below the Albert shales, rocks probably of Devonian age. His lucid process of reasoning, space will not permit us to trace.

Certain paragraphs in the chapter under consideration discuss tentatively the geology of petroleum. These show that Dr. Hind was much in advance of his day and generation.

No other report of the learned and versatile doctor has more meat in it than this New Brunswick pamphlet. Our patient readers will hear more of it anon.

THE GYPSUM DEPOSITS OF THE MARITIME PROVINCES.

The latest monograph issued by the Dominion Mines Branch is a bulky volume on the gypsum deposits and industries of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The author is Mr. W. F. Jennison, who has had long experience in the gypsum-bearing regions of both Provinces.

The status of the gypsum industries in the Maritime Provinces may best be shown by comparing a few statistics. The total quantity of crude gypsum mined annually in the United States is something less than 2,000,000 short tons. Practically all the gypsum imported into the United States, amounting to about 450,000 tons per annum, comes from Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and is shipped crude. The greater part of it is calcined and manufactured into wall plasters in plants along the New England coast. Relatively small quantities are turned into finished products in the Maritime Provinces.

As the Canadian mineral is of much higher quality than most of the available United States material, the American manufacturer has sought to protect his own market by securing duties of 35 per cent. and \$1.75 per ton respectively on manufactured and ground or calcined gypsum; while, as he desires the Canadian crude, only 30 cents per ton is imposed. The Canadian tariff, on the other hand, admits crude gypsum free, places a duty of 8 cents, 11 cents, or 12½ cents per 100 pounds on prepared wall plaster, and 10 per cent., 12½ per cent., or 15 per cent. on gypsum ground but not calcined.

It will be seen that the Maritime Province operators are in a good position to develop the domestic market for manufactured products, and still retain a large export trade in crude. Domestic finished pro-

ducts can be sold at less than \$4 per ton at the mill. The American products cannot be profitably disposed of in this country unless at least \$6.50 per ton is charged at the mill.

As with all such minerals, the real profit in the gypsum business lies in the grinding, calcining, and further preparation. The average price of crude lump is about \$1.10 per ton. The crude ground ranges from \$2.50 to \$3.10, and the calcined runs up to \$8.00 per ton. The cost of quarrying and of handling is very low. Manufacturing costs are extremely moderate. Transportation and marketing are the controlling factors.

There is no sufficient cause for the lack of expansion in this eastern industry. With all the advantages of tide-water shipment, of high grade deposits, of an already established trade in crude and a growing market for finished products, the situation deserves the immediate attention of Canadian investors.

We hope that Mr. Jennison's volume will stimulate interest in the immediate future.

ORGANIZED LABOUR.

The whole truth concerning the horrible series of crimes committed by the McNamaras and their fellow-criminals will probably never be known. Enough, however, has been revealed to show that behind the dynamitards was the carefully disguised influence of persons who were identified with the headquarters of organized labour. This does not mean that the labour organization officially approved the criminal activities of the McNamaras. But it implies certainly that labour organizations in the United States lend themselves to the machinations of the worst kind of nihilists.

This fact has a particularly cogent bearing upon Canada. For instance, the U.M.W.A. spent many thousands of dollars, over one million in all, in attempting to establish its walking-delegates in Nova Scotia. In this attempt, despite the use of most reprehensible methods, it failed.

This is but one instance of the desire of demagogues from the United States to control Canadian labour, to add to their own exchequer the revenues derivable from Canadian miners and other workmen.

We cannot see why Canadian workmen are not capable of managing their own affairs. Much less can we see what Canadian workmen can gain by permitting themselves to be governed by the paid agents of foreign organizations. A broad continental affiliation may be desirable. But actual assimilation must prove disastrous.

Canada has not been cursed with the hired assassin and the professional dynamitard. Why her workmen should contribute to the support of these classes in the United States is not clear.