

same nationality have been unwise enough to openly approve of the mad policy of the Kaiser and his brood? The men employed in the mines have won their positions by their work, and so long as their work is satisfactory to their employers and their conduct satisfactory to the public it will be grossly unfair for anyone seeking personal interests to ask that they be refused employment.

In the case of those enemies whose conduct is unseemly, agitation for internment is the proper course. The companies should not be called upon to dismiss such men, however. The cases should be investigated by Government officials and the undesirables should be interned.

COPPER SMELTING IN CANADA

In connection with the manufacture of shells in Canada there is a popular demand that all the materials used be Canadian products entirely. It is stated that steps are being taken to encourage the smelting and refining in this country of all the metals used. It is to be hoped that as a result of such encouragement new industries will be established here.

Some curious misstatements of fact are, however, being made in this connection. One Toronto newspaper reports a member of the shell committee as stating that practically no copper is smelted in Canada. As a matter of fact, a very large amount of copper ore is smelted in Canada. The Granby Company alone in the year ending June 30, 1914, smelted, at Grand Forks and Anyox, B.C., 1,289,000 tons of copper ore. There was produced in Canada in 1914 about 26,276,000 lb. blister copper as well as 12,582,000 lb. copper matte and 92,772,000 lb. nickel-copper matte.

While Canada has in operation several large smelting plants, practically all the smelter products are sent to other countries to be refined. At present we produce and smelt more than enough copper ore for our own use; but are obliged to import the refined products. We exported in 1914 smelter products containing 75,411,623 lb. copper and imported about 28,280,810 lb. crude and manufactured copper and 1,143,039 lb. copper sulphate, besides other copper manufactures.

Copper, electrolytic, was marked up to 20 cents a lb. last week, the highest price since 1907, and lead sold at six cents. The demand for metals must eventually lead to increased interest in the development of mining properties.

At the Dome mill about two-thirds of the gold is recovered by amalgamation and one-third by cyanidation. The recovery by the two processes in the past financial year was respectively \$671,054 and \$384,442. This indicates that the ore milled is very similar in

character to that mined in early operations, and that the practice decided upon after careful testing of the ore near surface needs no serious modification.

CALUMET AND HECLA.

Houghton, Mich., May 29.

A splendid testimonial of respect, of confidence and of regard was last evening paid to James MacNaughton, general manager of the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company and associated companies by the employees of those corporations when Mr. McNaughton was presented with an engraved gold watch and printed testimonial bearing the names of the 8,266 employees who contributed towards its purchase.

The presentation was made on behalf of the Calumet and Hecla and subsidiary companies' employees by James Sharpe of the Hecla machine shop. Mr. Sharpe read to Mr. MacNaughton the following letter, expressing the sentiment of the employees:

"The employees of the mines, mills and smelters of which you are general manager, wishing to show you and the general public, the esteem in which they hold their general manager, decided that a letter signed by each and every employee, would be the best testimonial of their feelings.

"We know that it was principally due to your attitude of 'no compromise' that the copper country is not afflicted with the presence and under the control of the Western Federation of Miners.

"We know that from years of experience that any one of us having a grievance or thinking he has a grievance can have justice done him by bringing his trouble to your notice.

"We thank you and ask you to convey to the directors of the various companies our thanks for the wage bonus for the eight months prior to May 1, 1915.

"We have each contributed five cents towards the purchase of a token of our esteem, and know you will accept it in the spirit in which it is given, not considering its monetary value, but remembering that it shows the good will of 8,235 employees, each of whom contributed his mite towards its purchase."

Mr. McNaughton voiced his appreciation as follows:

"The greatest satisfaction any employer of labor can have is to know that his employees are happy and prosperous, and anything that he can do that will conduce to those conditions he is in honor bound to do. If I have contributed towards the prosperity and happiness of the employees of these companies I have only done what was my duty. The thanks of the employers are due to the boards of directors of the various companies and to the broad-mindedness and liberality of two men who guided the destiny of the Calumet and Hecla so many years; I refer to Mr. Shaw, Sr., and to Mr. Agassiz. Their spirit of fair-mindedness and fair dealing has been handed down to the present board of directors, who have only done what they would have done if they were still living.

"Loyalty and efficiency go hand in hand. Judging from the efficiency we are getting to-day, and it is the highest in the history of the companies, I know we are getting loyalty.

"I don't know how and can't thank you for this testimonial of your regard and feeling. Coming as it does so soon after a year of turmoil and trouble, your act is a notification to the entire world that the people of the copper country and employees of these companies who know the management of the companies