

INTERNATIONAL HIGH SPEED STEEL COMPANY EXTEND OPERATIONS.

To meet the requirements of their rapidly increasing business the International High Speed Steel Company have transferred their executive and main offices from 99 Nassau Street, New York City, to their works at Rockaway, N.J.

They have opened a branch office at Nos. 294-296 Lafayette Street, New York City, where they have secured a suitable and commodious warehouse.

The International High Speed Steel Company manufacture an extensive and varied stock of tool alloy and high speed steel, and also the celebrated "Bulldog" brand of Mining and Rock Drill Steel, both Hollow and Solid, in Hexagon, Octagon, Quarter Octagon, Round, and Cruciform Sections and in all sizes from $\frac{3}{4}$ in. to 2 in. diameter.

Mr. Wm. Garrow Fisher is president; Mr. Wm. T. Dunn, general manager, and Mr. John T. Mungovan, manager of the New York office.

They are represented in Eastern Canada by Mr. H. L. Osborne, Toronto, and in British Columbia by E. S. Prior & Company, Victoria, B.C.

SUNDAY STAKING IS LEGAL IN ONTARIO.

That a prospector may lawfully stake out a mining claim on Sunday, is the decision rendered by Mining Commissioner T. E. Godson, K.C., as is shown in a summary of Mr. Godson's decision, in the dispute of Knox versus Graham and Stevenson, printed in another column of the Journal. It is gratifying to note that Mr. Godson does not advocate nor does he encourage prospectors to stake mining claims on Sunday; but, that it is his opinion that where such is the case, the staking should not be made invalid owing to the operation of the Lord's Day Act.

"A prospector who separates himself from the comforts and the protection of society; blazes a trail to unknown mineral zones and discovers mineral of value is serving not only himself, but the public at large, and no unnecessary restraint should be placed upon his activities," says Mr. Godson. Further, "I can appreciate one such, who, from absence of contact for an extended period, being excusably forgetful of the day of the week. I can also understand the necessity for haste when the grub-stake is running low and the distance between the prospector and point of supply many miles away," says the Commissioner.

Mr. Godson also says: "I confess a desire to abstain from finding that to stake a mining claim on Sunday creates an invalidity through the operation of the Lord's Day Act and yet I wish to be understood that Sunday should be observed as a day of rest and calm when the mind can be disconnected from worldly tasks. Nature, however, has its own quietening influence and it provides "Books in the running brooks; sermons in stones; good in everything."

Points brought out by the Commissioner, are these: In computing the time within which work must be performed on a mining claim, neither Sundays nor public holidays are excluded by the Act. A Miner's License is in force for twelve months, and during the duration of the license the licensee is unrestricted as to day or time, etc. In the case under review, the former claim reverted to the Crown at the first moment following midnight on Saturday, hence when Knox staked the ground on Sunday he was acting lawfully, according to the Mines Act.

INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS COMMITTEE AT COBALT.

The Industrial Relations Committee has concluded its labors in Cobalt. Among the points brought out might be mentioned the fact that before the war, the minimum wages in the gold mines was about \$1.75 per day, as compared with a present wage of \$3.50 per eight-hour day as the lowest paid underground workers at present. The eight-hour day is being generally recognized. The average wage paid for eight hours work in the gold mines is well over \$4, while in the silver mines a like condition prevails. As an instance of this the Nipissing Mine may be cited, where, in the words of general manager R. B. Watson, the average paid to the employees of this, the largest silver mine in Canada, amounts to \$4.34 for eight hours work.

Mr. Watson declared that he did not think it necessary to have an industrial council in Cobalt. He pointed out that as matters now stand, the employees of the mine have a committee which meets the management at intervals. The members of the committee are elected by the employees themselves, by secret ballot, and the system has proved successful. The attitude of the mine managers is made clear, and is this: they express their willingness to meet and to deal with representatives of their own employees and do everything to promote harmony and fair treatment, but they are not prepared to deal with the union, because it has its administrative head in a foreign country, and that it does not fully represent the majority of the mine workers of the camp, but, rather, represents only union members.

Chief Justice Mathers, when asked for an expression of opinion with regards the situation in Cobalt as compared with other parts of the Dominion so far covered by the Commission, stated that unrest was less pronounced in Cobalt than in certain points visited in the West.

After hearing the evidence presented from all parts of the district, and from various points of view, the situation in the mining districts has the appearance of being fairly favorable, and leaves the impression, that, after all, the chief bone of contention is not a question of wages and not conditions in general, but is due to the refusal of the International Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Unions for failure to gain recognition.

The Dolly Varden Mine.

The Dolly Varden Mine, one of the most promising silver properties of the Alice Arm District, Northern British Columbia, is expected to be taken over by the Taylor Engineering Company. This concern constructed a railway from the Coast to the mine, which incidentally taps a number of other good prospects. The Dolly Varden Company failed to pay the Engineering Company all that was claimed for this work and, by virtue of legislation passed at the last session of the Provincial Legislature, the first mentioned company and the Temiskaming Mining Company, were given until May 19th to take care of claims amounting to \$462,500. This they have not done apparently and the Taylor Engineering Company, therefore, has the power to take possession, its first responsibility on doing so being the discharge of wages due workmen amounting to about \$150,000. This done the same concern has authority to proceed with the operation of the mine.