

There seems therefore to be good reason to caution people against being led away by mistaken appeals, not to their patriotism, which is not in doubt, but to less noble feelings that lead to riots, reprisals and the infliction of indignities upon people who are merely the victims of their circumstances.

For the convicted traitor and spy, and the man who attempts to perform hostile acts in our midst, there should be a short, sharp shrift, but it should be pointed out in no uncertain way that all nationalities who have accepted the hospitality of this Dominion should, so long as they pursue their peaceful avocations and indulge in no overt acts, be allowed to earn their daily bread and otherwise be treated as potential citizens of this great Dominion.

Many persons of German nationality throughout the British Empire have repudiated the infamous deeds of their countrymen and, more than this, many Canadians of undoubted German ancestry, removed by but one or two generations from actual residence in the Fatherland, have offered their services to take arms against the common enemy of mankind.

Those persons who attempt to inflame public sentiment by the writing of incendiary articles directed against persons of enemy nationality living in our midst, or who take part in actual violence, brand themselves in the first instance as cowards, and in the second instance as traitors to the British principle of fair play and to all traditions under which our great Empire has become a refuge for the oppressed, and the beacon of liberty to distressed nationalities the world over. In a campaign of reprisals we are bound to be beaten, because, as one speaker in the British House of Lords remarked recently, "in a competition of brutality against the Germans the British people must be beaten."

DOMES EXTENSION.

The annual meeting of Dome Extension shareholders was held May 27, with President W. S. Edwards in the chair. The president said that while no work had been carried out on the property, developments on the Dome indicate a bright future for the Dome Extension. He explained that drilling had proved the value of the mine, but with the present condition of the market the directors did not consider it advisable to place the million shares held in the treasury upon the market, as they would not produce enough money to carry on the work satisfactorily. The financial statement shows a cash balance of nearly \$4,000. The board was re-elected.

CONIAGAS.

Cobalt, May 27.—The new vein cut in the west cross-cut from the fourth level of the Coniagas No. 4 shaft, is the first ore made on the southern end of this property. No. 4 shaft is located on the corner of Silver Street and Prospect Avenue, one of the busy corners of the town. The new vein, located in virgin ground, shows four in. of 2,000-oz. ore, being composed of calcite, heavy niccolite, and silver. There is little smaltite associated. In the wall rock milling ore will extend over some distance. No work has been done on the vein, but a drill will be started this week to drive in a northerly direction.

MINERAL PRODUCTION OF ONTARIO

The Bureau of Mines has received returns showing the production of the metalliferous mines and works of Ontario during the three months ending 31 March 1915. The figures show gains in gold, nickel and iron ore as compared with the corresponding period of 1914, but decreases in silver, copper, pig iron, cobalt, and cobalt and nickel oxides.

	1st. 3 mos. 1915		Increase or Decrease
Gold.....	\$1,568,043	I	365,541
Silver.....	2,486,909	D	1,060,647
Copper.....	526,338	D	65,650
Nickel.....	1,496	I	50,610
Iron Ore.....	50,592	I	37,664
Pig Iron.....	1,158,462	D	1,344,988
Cobalt.....	3,718	D	5,180
Cobalt and Nickel Oxides.....	19,686	D	149,279

Gold—The gold was for the most part the product of the Porcupine camp, where the Hollinger, Dome, McIntyre-Porcupine, Porcupine Crown, Vipond, Acme and Mines Leasing companies are now all turning out bullion. In other parts of Ontario the producing mines were Canadian Exploration, Tough-Oakes and Cordova.

Silver—The number of mines marketing their products, whether ore, concentrates or bullion, was 20. One large mine made no shipments during the quarter, and others produced more silver than they sold. Present low prices of silver offer no inducement to increase production, and the shortage of water for power purposes impeded mining and milling operations. Another cause of the falling-off is the closing down or partial exhaustion of some properties which formerly produced freely.

Nickel and Copper—The nickel-copper mines are working at high pressure. The Creighton mine is employing 750 men underground, and a seventh furnace is being put in at the Copper Cliff smelter. At Coniston the Mond Nickel Company is working every Department at full capacity.

Iron—The Helen was the only iron mine making shipments during the quarter. The market for pig iron is depressed, and there will be a restricted output until a decided improvement is apparent in the demand.

Oxides—The war has shut off all exports of cobalt or nickel oxide to the continent of Europe, where the materials, particularly the former, were in demand.

INVESTIGATION OF PEAT BOGS.

The Mines Branch, Ottawa, has issued a report on an Investigation of the Peat Bogs and Peat Industry of Canada by A. v. Anrep.

This report includes a detailed examination of nine peat bogs in the Province of Quebec, and on account of a preliminary investigation of a number of peat bogs situated in the immediate vicinity of Sudbury and Selkirk, in the Province of Ontario.

ACCIDENT AT NANAIMO.

Nanaimo, B. C. May 27.—About 40 miners were trapped by a gas explosion in the reserve mine of the Western Fuel Company here late to-day. Sixteen have been rescued and two bodies recovered. The fate of the others, miners, who are still imprisoned, has not been determined.