

The Sudbury nickel industry is one of Ontario's greatest and most profitable industries. Unfortunately much of the profit goes out of the country to the men who control the industry. Unfortunately some of the work that might be done in Canada is being done in New Jersey. The fact remains, however, that several thousand men are profitably employed in the industry in Ontario; that the wages paid this year will amount to about \$5,000,000; that many of the employees share in the profits; and that the companies spend millions in Ontario for plant, supplies, freight, etc. It is nonsense to contend that such an industry is of no advantage to Ontario. On the contrary, it is because such industries are desirable that we want to see the refining of the nickel-copper matte, as well as the mining and smelting of the ores, done in Canada.

Commenting on the class of labor used in the nickel industry, "Saturday Night" says: "We utilize brawn and not brains on our end of the production, and the consequence is that the wage bill in Canada is all out of proportion to the number of men engaged, as compared with the high class of labor used in the refining process." From this one might judge that "Saturday Night" must have made as little attempt to learn the truth about the nickel industry as has the Toronto "Telegram." It even accepted without criticism Mr. Dewart's clever manipulation of the official reports of the foreign trade of the United States.

GERMAN IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OF NICKEL

A feature of the comments being made on the large amount of nickel imported by Germany before the war is the lack of appreciation of the fact that Germany exported considerable nickel during that time. According to the statistics collected by "Mineral Industry," of New York, German imports and exports of nickel from 1901 to 1913, in metric tons, were as follows (1 metric ton = 1.1023 tons):

Year.	Imports.	Exports.	Difference.
1901	1,947	390	1,557
1902	1,458	689	769
1903	1,507	700	807
1904	1,702	1,203	499
1905	1,955	1,034	921
1906	3,478	954	2,524
1907	2,182	930	1,252
1908	3,058	1,349	1,709
1909	3,745	1,606	1,139
1910	4,606	1,381	2,225
1911	2,598	1,592	1,006
1912	2,027	1,677	450
1913	3,315	1,673	1,642

What significance should be attached to these figures is a question. We have learned to place little reliance on German official statements. We reprint them here

from "Mineral Industry" to call attention to the fact that, according to the Germans, a large part of the nickel imported was exported again.

If we assume the German figures to be correct, it will appear at once that, as compared with the United States, Germany has consumed but a small portion of the nickel production of Ontario. The matte produced in Ontario in the years 1901 to 1913 contained 158,642 tons nickel. Germany's total imports during that time, including nickel from other countries than Canada, were about 37,000 tons, of which a very considerable portion was re-exported.

The electrolytic copper refinery at Trail, B.C., is now in operation. The plant is expected to produce about ten tons of copper daily. Canada is now producing refined copper. How much longer will it be before we can report that Sudbury copper and nickel are being refined in Canada?

From the record of exports of nickel from Germany, it is obvious that metal firms in that country handled much of the nickel used in other European countries. Germany thus had constantly more nickel than she needed for peace purposes. Canada should not permit such traffic being resumed.

MANITOBA'S MINERAL RESOURCES.

Mining men in all parts of Canada have followed with interest the development of the recently discovered mineral deposits in Manitoba. Rice and Gold Lake on the east, and The Pas district on the west have been visited by many mining men during the past year. It is generally believed that Manitoba will from now on figure more largely in the mineral industry of Canada.

In our August 1 issue we published an article by Mr. J. S. DeLury, of the University of Manitoba, on the eastern Manitoba gold area. Mr. DeLury, with Dr. R. C. Wallace, has recently visited The Pas district and for this issue of the Journal has given some account of the mineral deposits of the area. Our readers will be interested in the map which accompanies Mr. DeLury's article. It shows the result of the recent boundary survey.

EXPORTS OF NICKEL TO UNITED KINGDOM.

Exports of nickel, fine contained in ore, matte or speiss from Canada to United Kingdom during the 12 months ended March 31st, 1916, 11,610,100 lb., valued at \$1,779,801. (The weight given is that of the nickel contents, not the gross weight of ore, matte, etc.)

For the three months ended June, 1916, exports under this item were 1,959,000 lb., valued at \$297,015.

The values given are those reported by the Department of Trade and Commerce. The actual value of 11,610,100 lb. nickel in matte would be about \$3,000,000