

**PUFFING.**

It is bad enough to read ordinary newspaper puffs of mining districts. Usually these purport to be interviews with "eminent" engineers. Always they are overdone.

But it is worse to see responsible officials misquoted. One of the most offensive specimens of misquotation has been brought to our attention. The Mining Age, of New York, in its issue of August 10, published an absolutely spurious quotation supposed to have been extracted from a public address delivered by Dr. W. G. Miller.

Here is the quotation:—

"In a recent address at Cobalt, Prof. Miller said:

'Values at Cobalt will reach at least to a depth of 400 feet. On the Lawson property the geology is such that it is only reasonable to expect the values to go deeper there than anywhere else in the camp. The Kerr Lake, which adjoins, is mining high-grade ore at 400 feet. The history of the Crown Reserve is well known. The ore is so full of metal that it takes only six cubic feet to make a ton. Assuming a length of 600 feet on the Lawson and an average width of high-grade ore of one foot, there is already in sight 100 tons for every foot in depth. The ore runs 7,000 ounces to the ton, but assuming only a net value of \$1,000 a ton, the first foot from the surface should yield \$100,000. One hundred feet of that vein will make 10,000,000, or practically the selling price of the entire La Rose mine. Such an estimate would be extremely conservative.

'These figures stagger the imagination, but it is easy to calculate. I do not believe that the mining engineers realize the value of the Cobalt camp, or, if they do, they are afraid to make their impressions public lest they be accused of exaggeration.'

Not to mince matters, the writer who gave this to the Mining Age was guilty of deliberate fraud. The excerpt is given in quotation marks to make the statements appear as if they had been taken from a verbatim report. Dr. Miller did not make the statements attributed to him. The language in which the extract is couched is entirely misleading, and the whole article is designedly false. No decent paper should lend itself to such cheap touting.

**NEWFOUNDLAND.**

Ten years ago Canada was popularly supposed to be a fringe of snow-clad territory decorating the northern boundary of the United States. To-day Canada is the centre of attraction for emigrants of all nationalities.

Newfoundland to-day is still terra incognita. All the erroneous ideas that were current concerning Canada a decade ago are now current concerning Newfoundland. The ancient colony has not been properly advertized. Its people are profoundly insular. Its changing governments are tied hand and foot by fac-

tion and prejudice. Hence Newfoundland has remained voiceless, save when some rash Canadian suggests confederation or a Washington politician monkeys with the Fisheries Treaty.

Yet Newfoundland is a country of specific promise. Her mineral wealth is hardly touched. Of copper she has known, large, workable deposits. Her iron ore supplies the Sydney furnaces. Gold has been found, and is being worked. Coal of good quality and in fair quantity has been discovered. Gypsum, feldspar, building stones occur in abundance. Of tin there is rich indication. And so through the gamut of commercially valuable minerals.

A month or so past our representative visited Newfoundland. The first of his articles appears in this number of the Canadian Mining Journal. Others will follow.

**THE GLACE BAY STRIKE.**

The letter from our Glace Bay correspondent, to be found under the heading "Special Correspondence," is a clear resume of the present condition of the strike and of the causes that have led up to it.

Particularly interesting is our correspondent's delineation of the objects and methods of the United Mine Workers. With some surprise we learn that "the U. M. W. A. have five of their officers from the United States, assisted by a clerical force of two female clerks and a male clerk." This staff has been imported for the express purpose of destroying the Provincial Workmen's Association and holding up the Dominion Coal Company.

There appears to be no room left for moral suasion. We are strongly of opinion that the Federal authorities should promptly deport the leaders of this senseless agitation. This is about the only complete safeguard that remains.

**EDITORIAL NOTES.**

Our London contemporary, The Mining Journal, is to be congratulated heartily upon its improved dress. Beginning with its issue of July 3rd, The Mining Journal assumes a much more convenient size, and more orderly paging. This changes will be welcomed by its readers everywhere. Changes of this kind are, from many causes, exceedingly difficult to make. Sentimental considerations are not the least important deterrents.

The benefits of constantly improving methods of coal mine inspection are strikingly illustrated by comparing statistics of 50 years ago with those of to-day. The average output per person killed for five years up to 1860 was 74,674 tons. The output for 1008 per person killed was 210,815 tons, or almost three times the amount of coal raised per person killed.