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One group of prospectors took out no fewer than forty-four rights of search. Iron ore prospecting, and even iron ore mining was no new thing for Guysboro County. Many years ago, possibly over fifty, a United States company opened a mine at Bolyston. The ore was specular, of good quality. The lead, however, was not a large, or thick one, and was abandoned after a short time, the cost of production and transport being too heavy to warrant continued shipment.

The Georges River iron boom was a most spectacular one. A seam, it was declared, had there been discovered. The geologist of one of the steel companies who happened to be in London at the time, was summoned home by cable. He went carefully over the ground and was assured that the seam of ore was 1,000 feet wide and had been traced for miles. Many pits had been sunk, the iron in each having been declared good, and yet, after all, further exploration demonstrated that there was no continuous lead of economic value.

A somewhat similar thing occurred in the search for iron ore at Whyecocomagh. Three pits were sunk, in a row, in what was supposed to be a lead. The distance between the pits sunk was say 125 feet. Between the pits at equal distances two other pits were sunk and no ore found in either. This damped the ardor of the prospectors. The lead or vein was not continuous.

It is claimed that iron ore may be found in Inverness County, here, there and everywhere. The assertion is all but absolutely correct. It has been found in many localities, but not as yet at any one spot to incite to vigorous and systematic exploitation. Prospecting by drill and shaft and tunnel have been employed in an effort to discover an encouraging body of ore, but no real success attended these efforts. Attempts to sink and tunnel more determinedly were discouraged by the results of tests made in the course of prospecting. A thorough analysis showed that the average of iron was say 46 per cent, three or four points below the average of the ores now being used by the steel companies.

So long as a higher grade of ore is obtainable, the ore at Whyecocomagh will remain idle unless some pecuniary encouragement is given by the government. There are some fine ores in other parts of the county. At Upper Glencoe more than one attempt has been made to discover a body of ore large enough to warrant extensive research. The quality of the ore in this district is high. In 1917 one of the steel companies did a fair amount of exploiting at Glencoe. There was considerable extent of outcrop and the company mined about 400 tons open cut. In diamond drilling, however, no place was found where the ore seemed to go any depth. The ore shipped to the furnace was of very good quality, averaging about something over 60 per cent, iron and low in phosphorus, making a good ore for use in the open hearth. In some parts of the outcrop the ore was inferior and not good enough to ship. The ore was hauled to Glencoe Station, nine miles distant. Owing to long haul and shallow depth of deposit, the operation was not profitable. The ore is known over a distance of about 2200 feet, but the company are not of the opinion that it is continuous ore of high quality, but rather detached

bodies, or pocket. The other of the steel companies had spent considerable money in the district, but had for some reason abandoned it. The vein is associated with limestone and granite, the drill holes sometimes bottoming in the one and sometimes in the other. The body worked by the first mentioned company was about twenty feet wide on surface, but the drill in many cases went through the ore at a distance of two to twenty feet. Of course, it may yet be found to extend to a further depth, but if it does, the spot has not yet been discovered.

Peace in American coal fields for the duration of the war was pledged for miners and operators by John P. White, former president of the U. M. W. and now labor advisor for the United States Fuel Administration. The 1,200 railroad men and coal operators who packed the Grand Opera House gave him an ovation when he declared the 700,000 American coal miners are eager to work every day, Sundays and holidays, getting out the extra 200,000,000 tons of coal needed this year to keep business going and win the war. H. N. Taylor, vice-president, Central C. and C. Co., Kansas City, Mo., won a hearty applause, when he agreed with White that, if the country has a coal shortage next winter, it will not be due to a wage war in the coal fields. Both speakers stated that want of cars to haul out coal is keeping thousands of miners idle nearly half the time in most of the western and southwestern coal fields. White said the 87,000 miners of Illinois alone, who worked only 160 days and mined 60,000,000 tons, could get out 150,000,000 tons this year if enabled to work full time, and are eager to do it.—Coal Trade Journal.

Sir Harry Johnston, in a lecture on Africa, stated that he had completely changed from his pre-war policy of pleading for a due place in the sun for German enterprise, and he was now of opinion that Germany must be altogether excluded as a ruler from any part of the African continent.

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