

closing negotiations. Notwithstanding the good offices of Mr. Winston Churchill and Mr. G. R. Askwith, K.C., a basis of agreement was not easily found. "Happily, however, it was eventually recognized . . . that concessions by both parties to the dispute were inevitable if industrial war was to be avoided."

Although partly of a provisional nature, says the Review, the agreement certainly provides a broad and substantial basis for the permanent settlement of the questions at issue. "On the main issue of the 50 per cent. minimum, or 6s. per day wage, the miners have been entirely successful having secured the recognition of that principal. . . . On the other hand, an arbitrator is to decide upon a basis price to govern the 50 per cent. minimum, and is to revise the scale of increments," taking into consideration the effect of the new minimum upon the relation between wages and prices.

The crisis is now over, and the outcome, while it certainly does not favour the colliery proprietors overmuch, may be described as "peace with honour." To these proprietors "the thanks of the country are due . . . for the way in which they have surrendered clearly established rights without getting much in exchange. . . . On the other hand, the action of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain cannot be regarded in a very favourable light." Labour leaders and officials have been guilty of "an arrogant parade of power which accords but too well with the truculent attitude taken up by labour and many of its self-styled leaders of late."

PERSONAL AND GENERAL.

Mr. H. Mortimer-Lamb was in Toronto on August 23rd.

Mr. Martin Nordegg has returned from a visit to the coal areas of the German Development Company in Alberta.

Mr. Paul S. Couldrey was presented with a silver loving cup on August 14th on the occasion of his resigning the post of general manager of the Josie Mine, Rossland, B.C. Mr. Couldrey has accepted a position with the British Columbia Copper Co., at Greenwood.

Mr. Allan Greenwell, editor of The Colliery Guardian, London, Eng., is in Toronto. Mr. Greenwell will probably visit Alberta and British Columbia before returning to England.

Mr. F. C. Armstead, supervising engineer of the stoker department of the Westinghouse Machine Company, who for a number of years, has been located at East Pittsburg, Pa., has moved his headquarters to the Westinghouse Works, Attica, N.Y., where the stokers are manufactured.

OBITUARY.

Andrew Colville, who died on July 15 at Nanaimo, Vancouver Island, British Columbia, was born in Blairtown, near Peterborough, Ontario. For several years he was a school teacher in that province, and there, too, attended a business college for a year. Leaving Canada in 1886, he proceeded to North Dakota, where for two years he engaged in farming, going thence to Montana to put in a year at railroad construction. In 1889, at Lethbridge, Alberta, he commenced coal mining, working there as a miner for four years. In 1897 he was appointed superintendent for the Electric Peak Coal Company, at Hoar, Montana. During 1898-9 he was in charge of the outside operations of the Diamond Coal Company, Diamondville, Wyoming, and in 1900 those of the Carbon Coal Company, Carbonado, Montana. In 1901 he went to the Crow's Nest Pass coal field, British Columbia, where, after having been for about two years overman of Nos. 2 and 3 mines, Coal Creek, he was made superintendent of the Crow's Nest Pass Coal Company's Coal Creek colliery. He filled that position satisfactorily for four years, when he resigned and went to Eastern Canada for six months. In July, 1908, he returned west, going to Nanaimo, but he did not again undertake the responsible duties of a coal mine superintendent. He died among friends (fellow-members of the Canadian Mining Institute), who had known for many years his worth as a man and his competency as a mine manager.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Editor Canadian Mining Journal:

In the railway article in issue of August 15 reference is made to copper in the Eastern Townships in such a way that a stranger would understand that none of these deposits have been successfully worked, while as a matter of fact we have at Capleton, within a few miles of Sherbrooke, two of the biggest copper mines in Canada—the Capleton and the Eustis. The former is owned by the Nichols Chemical people, the latter by Col. Eustis, of Boston.

They have been in successful operation for around forty years. The Eustis is down over 3,000 feet, employs 150 to 175 hands, and produces about 1,500 tons of ore per week. The ore contains as high as 45 per cent. sulphur, and much of it is shipped to chemical firms in Boston, who take the sulphur, and the residue goes to the Eustis smelter in Norfolk, Va.

The Nichols Chemical Co. also take several hundreds of tons each month. No better equipped mine can be found, and men and property are well cared for, but as with the Capleton it is a close corporation, and no stock for sale, consequently is not advertised in the stock columns of our daily papers. The Capleton mine extracts the sulphur from its ore, and makes glauber salts, nitric and sulphuric acids, etc. These mines have made millions for the owners—Americans in both cases.

Over the range to the west is the Norton property, owned by A. O. Norton, the well-known manufacturer of ball-bearing jacks, of Boston. He has been systematically blocking out, not extracting ore, for a long time, and has a large tonnage in sight. He is said to be contemplating the erection of a smelter. To the north is the pioneer mine of the region, the Ascot, a well-