

THE CANADIAN MINING JOURNAL

VOL. XXX.

TORONTO, January 15, 1909

No. 2

The Canadian Mining Journal

With which is incorporated the
"CANADIAN MINING REVIEW"

Devoted to Mining, Metallurgy and Allied Industries in Canada

Published fortnightly by the

MINES PUBLISHING CO., LIMITED

Head Office - - - Confederation Life Building, Toronto.

Branch Offices Montreal, Halifax, Victoria, and London, Eng.

Editor:

J. C. MURRAY, B.A., B.Sc.

SUBSCRIPTIONS—Payable in advance, \$2.00 a year of 24 numbers, including postage in Canada. In all other countries, including postage, \$3.00 a year.

Advertising copy should reach the Toronto Office by the 8th, for the issues of the 15th of each month, and by the 23rd for the issues of the first of the following month. If proof is required, the copy should be sent so that the accepted proof will reach the Toronto Office by the above dates.

CIRCULATION.

During the year ending with March 1st, 1908, 91,750 copies of "The Canadian Mining Journal" were printed and distributed, an average of 3,822 per issue.

"Entered as second-class matter April 23rd, 1908, at the post-office at Buffalo, N.Y., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879."

SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS.

Geology: Dr. Frank D. Adams, McGill University; Dr. A. E. Barlow, late of Geological Survey of Canada; Professor Willett G. Miller, Provincial Geologist of Ontario; Dr. J. E. Woodman, Dalhousie University, Halifax, N.S.

Chemistry: Dr. W. L. Goodwin, Director School of Mining, Kingston, Ontario; Milton Hersey, M.Sc., Official Analyst Province of Quebec.

Mineralogy: Professor W. Nicol, School of Mining, Kingston, Ontario.

Mining: S. S. Fowler, M.E., Nelson, B.C.; Frederick Keffer, M.E., Anaconda, B.C.; A. B. Willmott, M.E., Sault Ste. Marie, Ont.; J. C. Gwillim, M.E., School of Mining, Kingston, Ont.; J. Obalski, Inspector of Mines, Quebec; J. Bon-sal Porter, M.E., McGill University; H. Mortimer-Lamb, Sec. Can. Min. Inst.; John E. Hardman, M.E., Montreal; Fritz Cirkel, M.E., Montreal; George W. Stuart, M.E., Truro, N.S.

Metallurgy: Stafford F. Kirkpatrick, School of Mining, Kingston, Ontario; A. P. Scott, Dominion Iron & Steel Company, Cape Breton.

Natural Oil and Gas: Eugene Coste, M.E., Toronto, Ont.

CONTENTS.

	Page.
Editorial.....	33
Nova Scotia Coal Mining, 1908	36
Resources of the Magdalen Islands	39
Canada Copper Company	42
Field Work of Geological Survey	46
Technical Education in Nova Scotia	48
Report of German Development Co.	51
Book Reviews, etc.....	54
Special Correspondence	59
General Mining News	61
Company Notes	62
Statistics and Returns	63

SALARIES AND THE SURVEY.

Within the memory of the present generation there has been no substantial increase in the salaries of the officers of the Geological Survey of Canada. Meanwhile, no one will dispute the statement that the cost of living is easily 30 per cent greater than it was ten years ago. House rents have crept up amazingly. Provisions bring prices sometimes 100 per cent. higher than those obtaining in the early nineties. And so on through the whole gamut. We could dwell with deep conviction upon the iniquitous tailor, the destructive milliner, the reprehensible plumber, the callous coal man, and the aestival ice man.

These things being so, it is not to be denied that the salaries of yesterday are altogether out of keeping with the conditions of to-day. To expect a competent geologist to exist contentedly upon the pittance offered him by the Government is out of all reason. There may be some degree of justice (we grant it merely for argument's sake) in keeping the salaries of office men and clerks down to the minimum. But between these and the officials of the Survey there is nothing in common. The geologist is a specialist of the highest class. He is a pioneer, an explorer, a scientist, an author and a producer. There is nothing more remote from economy than attempting to retain his services for pay that will not permit of his living in comfort. Already our own survey has lost some of its best and brightest members. In every recent case those who have resigned their billets at Ottawa have been engaged by private corporations and are receiving salaries from three to five times larger than those offered by the Government. Whilst we are still able to point with pride to the men who constitute the staff of the survey, there is no lack of evidence that the growing demand for field geologists will, sooner or later, rob that staff of its best and brainiest.

The geologist is no money-grabber. Possibly his commercial sense is under-developed. But he has an inalienable right to secure as good a living as he can. His efforts are constantly revealing new sources of wealth to the public—wealth in which, if he be an official in Government employ, he cannot participate. If, after some years of miserably underpaid work on our Survey, he accepts a flattering offer from persons who know his value, who can blame him! Yet we are confident that, since for many good reasons there is a certain professional glamour pertaining to the work of Survey officials, but very few members of the staff would hesitate to remain in the employ of the Government for salaries much smaller than they can easily obtain outside. But these salaries must be considerably larger than the meagre allowances of to-day which are