

# THE CANADIAN MINING JOURNAL

VOL. XXX.

TORONTO, November 15, 1909

No. 22

## 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."

### CONTENTS.

	Page.
Editorials . . . . .	673
(a) British and German Iron and Steel Trade . . . . .	673
(b) La Rose Affairs . . . . .	674
(c) Library Memorial to Hugh Fletcher . . . . .	675
(d) Radium . . . . .	675
(e) Canada's Arctic Domain . . . . .	675
(f) Concrete in Metal Mining . . . . .	675
(g) Annual Report of the Ontario Bureau of Mines . . . . .	676
(h) Editorial Notes . . . . .	676
Hugh Fletcher. By R. W. Broek . . . . .	677
Applications of Concrete in the Metal Mining Industry. By H. W. Edwards . . . . .	679
Riviere du Loup Goldfields—Townships of Jersey and Liniere, Beauce County, Quebec. By Dr. H. Y. Hind . . . . .	682
Notes on Gold Discoveries in Whitney and Tisdale Townships. By J. M. Bartlett . . . . .	683
Gold and Silver Production in California . . . . .	684
A Descriptive Sketch of the Geology and Economic Minerals of Canada. By Dr. G. A. Young . . . . .	684
Canadian and English Company Law . . . . .	686
Roumanian Petroleum . . . . .	688
List of Permissible Explosives . . . . .	689
Winnipeg Meeting of British Association . . . . .	690
Gas-Producer Problems . . . . .	690
Tungsten . . . . .	691
Canadian Patents . . . . .	691
What Is an Ore? . . . . .	692
Correspondence . . . . .	694
Personal and General . . . . .	695
Special Correspondence . . . . .	695
General Mining News . . . . .	700
Mining News of the World . . . . .	701
Statistics and Returns . . . . .	703

### BRITISH AND GERMAN IRON AND STEEL TRADE.

British economists are persistently calling attention to the rapid growth of Germany's iron and steel trade. Since the year 1897, when the export bounty policy was put in operation, Germany has steadily overtaken her commercial rival. British exports of iron and steel amounted to 3,318,000 tons in 1897. In the same year Germany exported 1,069,000 tons. But during 1908 Germany's trade had grown to such an extent that exports totalled 3,732,000 tons, while Great Britain's exports aggregated only 4,233,000.

This comparison is more strongly in Germany's favour when we consider that fully one-third of Great Britain's iron exports may be classed as pig-iron. German exports of pig-iron, on the other hand, constitute hardly a twelfth of her total, and the proportion is constantly decreasing. The commercial gain to Germany, in thus selling finished products abroad, instead of raw material, is enormous.

A review of natural conditions affords no key to the situation. Raw materials can be assembled in Great Britain more cheaply than in Germany. British coal is cheaper and better. There is no great disparity in cost of labour; although the cost of living is cheaper in Germany. Transportation facilities are better in England than in Germany. What, then, has enabled Germany, with her lean ores and her poor fuel, to gain so remarkably upon her wealthier and more favoured neighbour?

In the face of natural disadvantages, Germany has sprung into second place as a producer of iron and steel. At the same rate of expansion Germany's export trade will soon eclipse that of Great Britain.

As we have seen, neither to geographic nor to other natural advantages can German progress be attributed. One outstanding feature, however, explains the strength of her position. The German iron and steel trade is perfectly organized. By a system of differentiated syndicates, not only is the trade, foreign and domestic, regulated, but a schedule of co-operative bounties was most successfully applied for a period of some years. Simultaneously with a slackening in domestic demand, the bounties rose so as to enable German manufacturers to dump their products on the British market. Similarly, when the domestic demand was strong, the bounties were lessened. Thus production was maintained, and the entire iron and steel industry kept continuously active.

The bounty regulations were in force through the period, 1897-1905. During that space of time German iron and steel exports increased 200 per cent.

That the stimulus thus administered induced a wholesome growth is not to be denied. But it was successful solely because of the complete and effectual syndication of the iron and steel interests. Each of the numerous