

business is very profitable and the demand is increasing, and we may therefore expect no serious setback even if the cost of refining should be slightly increased.

The International Nickel Company has established in New Jersey a refinery which suits its purpose. The investment involved is large and the local facilities for operation are claimed to be the best. To abandon such a plant would doubtless entail considerable loss. Such economic waste should be avoided if possible. A solution may be found in the use of the New Jersey plant for a limited period for refining of nickel to be consumed in the United States. The refining in the United States of the nickel to be used there is not so objectionable as the refining in the United States of nickel for export to Europe.

Canada as the chief producer of nickel should have control of the export trade. To ensure control it is essential that we should have here a refinery of large capacity, preferably of such capacity as to make us entirely independent of other countries. We should place ourself in a position to prohibit re-exportation of Canadian nickel from any other country. We should never again be dependent upon an agreement with a foreign refinery, even though the Government reports the present agreement as satisfactory. We should when desirable be in a position to export nickel only to countries which will guarantee that none of it shall be re-exported.

SERVICE RECOGNIZED

An event of more than local significance was the celebration in Calumet, Michigan, on July 15 of the semi-centennial of the Calumet and Hecla Mining Company, one of the most successful mining companies in the world.

The Calumet and Hecla Company has always taken a great interest in the welfare of its employees, and endeavored to give them fair wages, pleasant surroundings and excellent facilities for the education of their families. The result has been that many of the employees have spent the greater part of their lives in the service of the company.

In recognition of this long service the company has distributed gold, silver and bronze medals to employees. One hundred and sixty-nine recipients of gold medals have worked for the company for over forty years. Three hundred and seventy-nine men who have served for over thirty years received silver medals. Eight hundred and six received bronze medals in recognition of twenty years of service.

The Calumet and Hecla directors have shown that they have the interests of their employees at heart. That they have succeeded in keeping men in the service of the company for so many years is an evidence of this fact.

MINING AND SMELTING ON OBSERVATORY INLET, B.C.

Mr. Arthur Lakes, Jun., of the mining engineering firm of Larson & Lakes, of Spokane, Washington, recently returned to that city from a visit to Observatory Inlet, in Skeena mining division, Cassiar district of British Columbia. A Spokane newspaper recently quoted Mr. Lakes, as follows:

"It would be a hard matter to find a more prosperous community than that of Anyox, B.C., the Granby Consolidated Co's town on Observatory Inlet and the site of the big smeltery which, by the way, is one of the most complete and up-to-date copper reduction plants in the world.

"The Hidden Creek mine and the Anyox smeltery are both running full blast. The company is making much money, and its employees are getting their share, wages running from \$4 to \$5.50 a day, the latter rate for miners. Costs of production are being steadily reduced, and the company's officials feel confident that by the time copper prices shall have returned to normal, the cost of their copper laid down in New York will be as low as that of any mine in the United States with the single exception of the Kennecott, in Alaska. Two-thirds of their output of blister copper now goes to New York and the remainder to Montreal.

"Though the mine run of ore averages between 2 and 3 per cent. copper, the company has recently encountered a shoot of ore, of an extent as yet unknown, which thus far averages better than 15 per cent. copper. The company is reported to have optioned and to be prospecting the Big Swede group on one of the Queen Charlotte Islands. This property is said to hold out the prospect of being a big Copper deposit.

"About 13 miles from Anyox, on Alice arm, the Stilwells of Seattle, Washington, are equipping a molybdenum mine with a 50-ton flotation plant, which is expected to begin operations on August 1. This is probably the largest known deposit of molybdenum in the world, and as the ore occurs in quartz its metallurgy presents no problems. The owners have been awarded a contract by the Munitions Board for 100 tons of the metal in concentrate containing not less than 60 per cent. molybdenum at \$1 a pound, or \$20 a unit. From what I have seen of the ore, I believe they will not experience any difficulty in producing the grade of concentrate required, and they should clean up \$200,000 on the contract.

"The Chicago Development company, which is more or less closely allied with the Goldfield Consolidated company, has developed by diamond drilling in the Dolly Varden mine, near the head of Alice arm, extensive bodies of both dry silver and lead ores which they are now opening up with a view to production. They have constructed a fine wharf on Alice arm and are making a 17 mile wagon road to connect with the mine."

TONNAGE OF THE DEUTSCHLAND

Manifest for the Deutschland entered at Baltimore custom house discloses 3000 cases of dystuffs, an indefinite amount of scrap iron ballast, and states gross tonnage at 771 tons and net as 447 tons. American Consul Fee at Bremen, in granting bill of health, attests to 791 gross tons, but does not declare net tonnage.

If submerging tank cubic capacity is further deducted in calculations, net tonnage may be reduced to a very small amount. Upon this will depend the serviceability of submarines as cargo carriers. If these 300-foot vessels are only capable of carrying 50 or 100 tons net cargo, the enterprise will be considerably curtailed.—The Wall Street Journal Straws.