

Barite.—It is interesting to note that the preparations for the shipping of barite from the Premiur-Langmuir prospect on Night Hawk lake are proceeding. Two large barges have been completed at Connaught station, and these will be towed up to within a few hundred feet of the orebody by a gasoline launch. A considerable quantity of the barite ore has been broken and is now ready for shipment. It will be shipped to United States from Connaught station. As far as can be ascertained this is the first barite ore that has been shipped from Eastern Canada.

On the Dobbins claims adjoining Dome Lake, some very promising veins have recently been uncovered. Some remarkable samples have been taken from a few shots in the vein and prospecting is now proceeding with a great deal of confidence.

It is confidently believed that the first run of ore will be made at the Schumacher mill on or about the 25th of this month. All the machinery is in place and nothing is lacking now but a few minor adjustments. Mr. K. C. Pepper, who was with Mr. Houston on the St. Antony mine in Sturgeon Lake, has accepted the post of mill superintendent.

A meeting of the Porcupine branch of the Canadian Mining Institute was held in Timmins on August 16th. About 35 members were present, and Mr. A. A. Cole, secretary of the Cobalt branch, attended and tendered an invitation from the Cobalt branch for the Porcupine members to visit Cobalt on September 16th and 17th. The offer was very gladly accepted. The principal event of the evening was a paper by Mr. A. R. Globe, assistant manager of the Hollinger, on his trip through the West and in Alaska. Mr. Globe made particular reference to the oil flotation process as it is now practised in the West, and also gave some very interesting figures on mill costs and mining, particularly in Alaska in the Juneau district. His notes were for the most part based upon practice at the Perseverance mine. An excellent discussion followed, Messrs. Robbins, Williams, Poirier, Summerhayes, Brown and others taking part. The new executive of the Porcupine branch has undoubtedly aroused much interest among the members in Porcupine, and there promises to be a number of very interesting meetings. The next meeting is to be held in South Porcupine, when it is expected that Mr. Church of the Dome will give a paper on stopping practices at the Dome mine.

NOVA SCOTIA

The outputs of the Glace Bay mines of the Dominion Coal Company in July were as follows:

	Tons.
Dominion No. 1	45,919
Dominion No. 2	80,933
Dominion No. 3	4,536
Dominion No. 4	36,089
Dominion No. 5	11,672
Dominion No. 6	26,487
Dominion No. 7	19,046
Dominion No. 8	39,612
Dominion No. 10	15,075
Dominion No. 11	10,555
Dominion No. 12	36,013
Dominion No. 14	40,933
Dominion No. 15	30,225
Dominion No. 16	31,141
Dominion No. 21	13,824
Dominion No. 22	20,180

462,240

The largest previous monthly production in the history of the company was 452,270 tons, in June, 1914, so that the tonnages of July are the largest yet recorded by 10,000 tons.

Dominion Nos. 2 and 9 collieries produced between them 120,545 tons, 80,933 tons being from the Phalen seam and 39,612 tons from the Harbor seam. No. 2 colliery, as is well known, has a double hoisting shaft, the output of two seams being worked to the one opening. The combined production of the two seams was 120,545 tons, which is a remarkable performance for one producer. The production of No. 15 colliery and of No. 22 colliery was also the largest yet placed to the credit of these mines.

Although the July production was a record one, it could have been at least 25,000 tons greater but for the restrictions which were imposed by the shortage of shipping tonnage, due to the requisitioning of the company's steamers for Admiralty purposes. The present capacity of the Glace Bay mines for output approaches 500,000 tons per month. The outputs of the Glace Bay collieries for the seven months ending July 31st totaled 2,537,683 tons, comparing with 2,634,577 tons in the corresponding period of 1914, showing a decrease of 96,894 tons. Although the output of the mines during August will again be restricted by a shortage of shipping tonnage, and is being also considerably restricted by a shortage of labor due to the heavy recruiting among the miners, it is probable that August tonnages will exceed those of last year by over 50,000 tons, and indications are that by the end of September the balance of the output will be in favor of 1915 as compared with 1914.

The July output at the Springhill mines was 36,068 tons, compared with 36,220 tons in August last, and for the period ending July 31st the outputs were 235,055 tons in 1915 as against 236,181 tons in 1914.

Statistics gathered by your correspondent to the end of June and published in the last issue of the Journal show that about 1,770 men from the mines had joined the military forces of Britain and the Allies, but during the months of July and August the rate of recruiting has been greatly quickened, as may be gauged from the fact that in Cape Breton alone over 600 men were enlisted in the 40th Infantry Regiment. No great exodus of Italians has yet taken place from the mines, but, under recent mobilization orders of the Italian Government it appears probable that the next two months will see large drafts made upon the Italian workmen at Nova Scotian coal mines. The Russian workmen may also be expected to be similarly affected, although the Russians do not form so large or important a class of mine labor as the Italians. The Italians are hard and steady workers, and their loss will be a serious one to the mining industry. It was calculated that at the end of June about thirteen per cent. of the workmen at the mines had joined the military forces of either Britain or the Allies, but this figure has now been greatly exceeded, and it will be safe to place it at more nearly twenty per cent.

The miners of Nova Scotia have not only a good record in the matter of recruiting, but they have contributed very heavily to the various funds that have been raised for patriotic purposes since war broke out. The contributions of the workmen of the Dominion Coal Company to the Canadian Patriotic Fund from the inception of the movement last November to the end of July totaled \$5,336. This amount is composed entirely of small sums deducted from the fortnightly