that he had become convinced that a change would have to be made. He had explained the situation to the men, talked it over with them and laid down the three propositions above named, to none of which they would agree. He had not turned them out; they had left of their own accord and turned the key of his establishment, locking the door against themselves. He said he had no cause to complain, for since they had left he had been able to manage the business in his own way, had secured the services of just as good men as had ever belonged to a union, and had found his business prosper under the new order of things. At the same time he wished it distinctly understood that he was in no way antagonistic to the union or union men, and if they thought fit to come back and fill any vacancies that might occur from time to time he would readily give them employment. In 1882 he had experienced difficulty in securing good men. He had built a new foundry and wanted skilled labor. He went to the union and asked for men, only to find that they could not be secured. He then sent to Scotland and brought out thirty first-class men, who, with his permission and consent, joined the union a week later.

At this point Mr. Fox stated that the object of his visit was to see if he could not arrange matters so that union men might return to work.

Mr. Gurney said that he had never hindered union men from working, but that he was at present morally bound to the non-union men in his employ, and he would not turn them out to make room for union men.

Mr. Fox enquired how many union men Mr. Gurney would take back, to which the reply was made that he could not tell at present. The works are shut down, but when they open shortly Mr. Gurney promised to take back any union men who might offer, providing there were any vacancies.

CANADA'S NICKEL DEPOSITS.

So far as the deposits of nickel are concerned, the future of Canadian mining appears to have been assured by recent metallurgical discoveries. The value of the metal is shown in the fact that the United States Government has just voted $1,000,000 with the intention of obtaining a sufficient supply of the metal for armour-plate construction; and the researches of Messrs. Riley, Hadfield and Schneider have been followed by results which undoubtedly give nickel a permanent place as an alloy of steel The United States' contemplated purchase of the metal, under the impression that it could thus monopolise the entire available supply, does not take into account the enormous resources of Canada in this respect. It would be almost impossible to form an adequate conception of the illimitable supplies in that country. It is known that nickel exists in great abundance over an area of several hundred square miles, and it is safe to conclude from surface indications that the ranges continue for many thousands of square miles, some of them passing through long stretches of unbroken wilderness. It is believed in one district alone, north of Georgian Bay, there is sufficient nickel to be found to serve the world's requirements for a thousand years to come. This estimated supply, too, is made on the assumption that the metal will enter very largely in the future into the manufacture of armour-plates. The value of nickel for toughening steel has become so generally recognized that at least one eminent firm of continental ordinance manufacturers has been personally enquiring into the resources of Canada in nickel, with a view of obtaining supplies of the metal, and only lately an offer was made on behalf of the Canadian Copper Co. to the authorities in Great Britain tendering them a free supply of nickel from Canada for the tests contemplated at Shoeburyness The value of nickel as an aid to the perfection of metallurgical processes is so assured to the countries in which it is to be found in any abundance, and this will be particularly the case where the metal can be more economically treated than at present—for we firmly believe that the time is not far distant when nickel will be separated with the greatest facility and cheapness from its compounds. With such admirable possibilities for nickel in the future there is an obvious opening in Canada, which will without doubt lead to practical results in a very short period. This period will undoubtedly be shortened in proportion as the commercial relations between Canada and Great Britian are strengthened, since there is every probability of English capital being available to better purposes than that of other countries which still have their own internal resources to develop. Present financial conditions are not favorable to a new boom, but, when the next boom comes Canadian investments are not unlikely to be its object. This is the more probable because it is evident that the opening afforded to new Canadian developments by the McKinley Tariff Bill is not likely to endure beyond the presidential election in 1892.—*The Colliery Guardian.*

CANADA'S MINERAL WEALTH.

At the recent banquet given to the members of the British Iron and Steel Institute at Niagara Falls, Mr. Erastus Wiman, speaking of the mineral wealth of Canada, said :—Canada is a land of surprises, and even to those who know her she is ever revealing some new source of wealth. Who could have imagined that Canada possessed within herself the potentialities for the defence of the world? Yet the visit just made by the Iron and Steel Institute to the Sudbury region, only twelve hours' run from Niagara, discloses the fact that her deposits of nickel are the greatest the world has ever seen. Now, it has recently been discovered by tests made at the United States navy that nickel-plated armour for ships is practically impenetrable for defensive purposes. Well was it said that these tests rendered it possible to make Behring Straits a closed sea, unless, indeed, the British Government drew on Canada for supplies of nickel with an alacrity equal to that with which the United States are making haste to gather it in from the same source." So impressed was the speaker with the importance to Great Britain of obtaining the supplies, that he had communicated an offer on behalf of the Canadian Copper Company to the authorities in Great Britain, tendering them a free supply of nickel from Canada for the tests contemplated at Shoeburyness. " The nations of Europe," Mr. Wiman continued, " seek with anxiety this peaceful land for the force for the defence of the world, as is shown by the visit of a member of the firm of Messrs. Krupp, who seeks, incognito, in the wilds of Sudbury, the power that will make guns unburstable, and armour impenetrable. A contribution to the peace of the world, may thus be made by Canada. That may not be the least of her many surprises, but with nickel in Canada, in the region hurriedly passed through by the Iron and Steel Institute, will be found sister mineralsin abundance. Thus, in copper the deposits in the regions just visited are the largest in the world The Aladdin-like story of the Calumet and Hecla mines, of sixty millions of dollars of profits and premiums on the capitalisation of less than three millions on the south shore of Lake Superior, can be retold in Canada in the Algoma district on the north shore, for here there is copper in sight at least twenty-five times the extent of the American deposits. The silver deposits, too, are most extensive, and their character is told in the familiar story of the Silver Islet, which a few years ago yielded within its small area more silver to the square foot than an equal space of the earth's surface had ever given forth. Gold is here also found, and the promise of the Vermillion and other mines equals the prospect of early California or later South Africa. Platinum is found in unusual quantities in these regions; and so complete are the surprises in this treasure-house of the continent that an entirely new metal has been revealed, and named Sperrylite, in honor of the graduate who discovered it. Canada is a surprise in that she specially possesses almost untold deposits of the greatest of the world's assets, the Imperial metal, iron, stretching far out to sea in the pier-like projection of Nova Scotia. Within six miles of the Atlantic is found an assemblage of the finest iron side by side with pure limestone, and with coking coal in seams twenty feet thick. These and other near-by deposits so splendidly located are testified to be equal in value to the mineral deposits of Pennsylvania and New York combined, furnishing a providential proffer to New England in her hour of need, if only she will accept it. Quebec, communicating with the iron sands of the St Lawrence, contains throughout the province enormous deposits, awaiting only the touch of enterprise and an open market for a vast output. In Ontario the recent report of the Royal Commission makes it clear that a surprise awaits the world in the extent and importance of the iron deposits of that fairest and richest portion of the continent. The freedom from phosphorous in Canadian ore is important, and it has been aptly said that what the devil is to religion phosphorous is to iron. In British Columbia, a mineral wealth exists, only equalled by her enormous timber regions, her 5,000 miles of coast line fisheries, and her unlimited coal deposits, which recalls another of the surprises of Canada—namely, that it is only within her territory that coal can be found on the sea board equally on the Atlantic and Pacific, a fact of profound significance if this continent should ever wake up to the realization of the advantages of a foreign trade. Time fails to tell of the numerous other revelations which Canada makes to the observer of natural phenomena, such, for instance, as the possession of natural gas in great abundance within a radius of ten miles of Niagara Falls, to supplant the vast