

### A PERVERSION.

Nothing could be more distasteful to the British and European delegates and to their hosts, the members of the Canadian Mining Institute, than to know that their visit to Cobalt or any other camp could be used by writers in the daily press for the purpose of influencing the stock-market. The summer excursion of the Institute had an object entirely remote from this. In fact it is not overstating the case to say that such excursions are planned as a corrective to the evil that stock-jobbers have already done.

We therefore feel called upon to resent certain paragraphs appearing in Toronto newspapers in which the statement is made that "the mining engineers' visit to Cobalt . . . will have a favourable influence upon market values."

### THE CANADIAN NATIONAL EXHIBITION.

In the early months of this year the CANADIAN MINING JOURNAL called the attention of the management of the Canadian National Exhibition to the need of paying more attention to the mining industry. The result has been that five Provincial governments sent along mineral exhibits. Two of these provinces, Nova Scotia and Ontario, despatched full and representative collections of their economic minerals. Quebec, New Brunswick and Alberta exhibited on a smaller scale, but all of the display was most interesting.

On another page will be found an account of the several features of the mineral exhibit. It marked a most praiseworthy attempt to round out the scope of the Exhibition.

But the growing importance of the mineral industry warrants a greater amount of space and attention. We would urge upon the Exhibition Commission that the matter of erecting a special mining building be taken into immediate consideration. The need is pronounced for suitable housing for mineral exhibits and mining machinery.

### ACTS AND THE MAN.

The Lemieux Conciliation Act has become an instrument of no little importance. Whatever its present deficiencies may be, its provisions are sufficiently flexible to permit of its successful application to many different species of industrial disputes. Its operation has proved one thing, however, that cannot be overlooked, and this is that much depends upon the wisdom of the chairman.

Professor Adam Shortt, late of Queen's University, now translated to an official billet at Ottawa, won rapid fame as an arbitrator. Peace, perfect peace, followed him as a river follows its channel. Urbane, dispassionate, incisive, his skilful diagnosis was followed by simple and proper remedies. Our body politic is the better for his work. Canada would be the gainer were Mr. Shortt

a fixture on all Conciliation Boards. But this is not to be. Ottawa, with its precedence and piffle, its gold lace and guff, its functions and futilities, has swallowed our peacemaker.

### THE SUMMER EXCURSION OF THE C. M. I.

In our Special Correspondence columns appears a short account of the visit of the Institute and its guests to Nova Scotia. In later issues the remainder of the journey will be dealt with.

The Mining Society of Nova Scotia spared no pains to give its visitors a profitable time. So far as the Toronto visit is concerned, while every member of the Committee did his utmost, most especial thanks are due Mr. P. W. Ellis, of Toronto, through whose kindness and enthusiasm a complete inspection of the power plants that centre around Niagara was made possible.

Thanks also to the Canadian National Exhibition Commissioners the visitors were well entertained while in Toronto.

In all things the excursion has been undeniably pleasant and successful.

### WHY NOT INCLUDE THE EAST?

The Hon. William Templeman, Minister of Mines, accompanied by the Acting-Director of the Geological Survey, Mr. R. W. Brock, has completed a tour of the mining regions of Alberta and British Columbia. Bellevue, Coleman, Hillcrest, and Frank were visited in Alberta. Fire-stricken Fernie was touched, and south-eastern British Columbia pretty well covered. No doubt the Minister and Mr. Brock, in whose hands lie in large measure the guidance of the Dominion's policy in these matters, will have acquired many new and useful facts. The Western Provinces may count upon added interest being taken in the growth of their mining interests.

We may suggest that a similar visit to Quebec and the Maritime Provinces would be timely.

In bridges and other structures of iron or steel, it often happens that some one of several parts in tension does not support its share of the load, and instead of the usual expensive and troublesome plan of taking down the parts and forging them in a blacksmith shop, Hasenkamp, a German engineer, purposes making the adjustments in lengths with the structure intact. His plan is to use thermit for heating the part in place. This material, a mixture of iron oxide and aluminum, is readily ignited, and it burns with an intense heat—which may reach 5,000 deg. F.—through the affinity of the aluminum for the oxygen of the iron oxide. Clamps are fastened to the steel part on each side of the spot to be heated. These clamps are connected by bolts, and when the right temperature is reached turning the nuts shorten the steel permanently to the extent desired. The operation, requiring but a few minutes, does not interfere with traffic.