About 100 feet southwest of the main shaft, a zone of highly pyritous rock was worked. Through this ran several lenses, up to 4 to 5 feet in thickness, of medium grade pyrite, shading off into leaner ore. One lens contains disseminated copper pyrites, which was worked by an open pit.

The mine was operated by the British American Development Company of Toronto.

The pyrite was hauled by teams to Queensboro Station and there shipped to the Contact Process Company at Buffalo. The first 21 cars shipped average 47 per cent. sulphur, and shipments up to the fall of 1906 amounted to 65 carloads.

The highest grade ore comes from a series of lenses close to the granite contact. That on which the main shaft is sunk has, at the shaft, a width of 15 feet and a length of about 50 feet, thinning out towards the ends. To the west is a similar lens, which shows a width, in a surface trench, of 20 feet of very high grade pyrite. The iron pyrites in these lenses is a hard, heavy, dense ore resembling a massive magnetite, the only impurity being thin veinlets of quartz. To the south is an extensive area of more or less imperfect impregnation, showing places from which a 35 per cent. sulphur ore can be quarried.

A noteworthy feature of this deposit is a small vein to the west of the workings which has a northwest strike and is about 2 feet wide. It has been opened by a trench 16 feet long and 4 feet deep. It cuts the formation at an angle of 45 degrees, and appears to possess well defined walls. The vein is composed of quartz, pyrite, copper pyrite and argentiferous jamesonite. This vein is of later age than the pyrite deposit. The jamesonite fills the interstices and is formed around crystals of pyrite. This vein possesses an interest on account of the rare occurrence of jamesonite in this country, and the present high price of antimony.

Canadian Sulphur Ore Company's Property.‡‡—N. <sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> Lot 9, Concession X., Madoc. When this property was investigated by Mr. Fraleck in 1906, a series of pits and trenches had disclosed a belt of gossan over 500 feet in length, about 200 feet in width, and about 12 feet in depth. The gossan was mainly conglomerate with iron oxide as a cementing material; certain portions were a fairly good limonite. Here and there throughout the gossan, were found pyrite boulders up to 12 feet in diameter, but the ore body had not been located.

Subsequent prospecting and development has disclosed pyrite ore in a series of lenses in a fahlband, occurring in rocks of pre-Cambrian age. The lenses vary in width up to 20 feet. The ore is high grade, very little cobbing, if any, having to be done, and ears have been shipped running 40 to 48 per cent. sulphur. The ore is free from arsenic, zinc, lead, copper and calcium. It burns very satisfactorily, and is in good demand by sulphuric acid makers. The output goes mainly to Sulphide, Ontario, and to Buffalo, N.Y.

The main shaft is now down 135 feet, and a second shaft 400 feet west is down 50 feet. The property is equipped with an 80 h.p. steam boiler, 3-drill air compressor, steam hoist, air drills, pumps, and other necessary machinery. There is a comfortable boarding house for the men, and an office building. The property is still in the early stages of development, but the company expect to ship, shortly, at the rate of 30 tons a day.

The operating company is the Canadian Sulphur Ore Company, Limited, of which Mr. A. Longwell is presit#Formerly Wellington Prospect.

dent, and A. B. Willmott, secretary and treasurer. The head office is 404 Lumsden Building, Toronto, and the mine address is Queensboro, Ontario.

(To be continued.)

## WANTED—AN INTELLIGENCE BUREAU

## (By Our Special Correspondent.)

At a recent mining meeting a speaker directed attention to the position of Canada in nickel and silver. His reluctance to include asbestos among the "first raters" was probably due to the unpopularity of the theme. A writer to the Mineral Industry\* says, in part, "A decision of the directors to default payment of the interest on their consolidated bonds came as no surprise to the public at the end of 1911. The asbestos market has been depressed, but the mines are in excellent condition." A writer to the Journal summarizes the state of affairs by affirming that the cause of the late depression was overproduction and the remedy lay in the hands of the producer.

There may be a considerable divergence of opinions regarding the reactionary causes of such a depression, but any movement tending to stimulate and maintain a healthy condition of the industry would be welcome and to this end I would suggest an Intelligence Bureau at Quebec, and including in its functions:

Publicity.—There is no doubt that the major portion of the ills of the past depression were due to lack of intelligent, unprejudiced information. Overcapitalization would otherwise not appear so reasonable, and the manipulator of spurious properties would have a less successful task.

The regular issuing of statistics relative to foreign production might serve a valuable end. There appears in the London Mining Journal notice of a movement to form a syndicate to better organize and regulate the Russian asbestos trade. Undoubtedly, Canadian asbestos stands first in quality and quantity of ore, but judicious foresight will be safe policy.

Director Brock some time ago drew attention to the need of an inventory of mineral claims. This work could well be undertaken by such a bureau, and could embrace the metal and non-metallic claims throughout the province.

Experiments.—There is at present a wide difference of opinion regarding the character of the machines necessary for milling asbestos fibre. A series of anthentic tests would assist in standardizing these machines. Tests might also be made to find new uses for asbestos. The manufacturer is probably in the best position to carry on such tests, as he is also in extending the market for new articles, but he is not as directly interested in the amount of asbestos used as the producer, i.e., it may be cement, blue or gray asbestos, so long as the sales total are satisfactory.

Local Conditions.—Bulletins issued regularly summarizing production and accumulation of stocks would be a means of regulating production. The producer is always averse to accumulating large stocks.

The labour market has been unsatisfactory during the past few years, and while the labour conditions are rather difficult, there is no doubt much could be done to improve this question to the interest of employee and employer.