

respondent of "The Canadian Mining Journal" "reflects the views of the Dominion Coal Company." This statement has been made by the Record previously, and we wish to be allowed to correct any false impressions that may arise if we permit it to go unchallenged.

The Glace Bay correspondent of this "Journal" reflects the views of no person but himself. These letters are, however, written from Glace Bay. Everything that emanates from Glace Bay must of necessity bear the impress of Dominion Coal, and while to one person this may be synonymous with the mark of the Beast, yet to another person it may suggest nothing beyond the operations of a business machine on whose efficient operation the welfare of some 30,000 persons directly depends. Everybody in Glace Bay is either the servant of the Coal Company, or the servant of the servants of the Coal Company. Correspondence from Glace Bay to an organ of the mining industry must have an inevitable tinge, but apart from this we plead not guilty to the Record's impeachment.

A corporation is not an entity, but an aggregation of parts. It is a commercial machine, ingeniously assembled and designed for one purpose only, namely, that of earning dividends on the moneys entrusted to it by the shareholders. A corporation may have a policy, and usually has a very well defined one, but it cannot hold any views, for that is the privilege of the individual. We take it that if the Dominion Coal Company were anxious to impress upon the public the rectitude of their policy they would not seek to do so through the medium of an anonymous correspondent to a technical journal that is read largely by a class whose policy is at one with that of the Dominion Coal Company. They have other and more telling means of publicity, and while we cannot but feel flattered at the Record's evidently high opinion of our perspicacity in this matter, we must make it very clear that our views

are uninspired and original. Whatever bias we have is purely personal.

#### PREPARATIONS.

Arrangements are now completed with the Commissioners of the Canadian National Exhibition, to be held in Toronto from August 29th to September 14th, whereby a day is to be set apart for the mining industry. Ample space has been allotted for mineral and metallurgical exhibits. The Provinces are to be asked to aid in making a strong and impressive display. Mining corporations are also expected to contribute towards the success of this praiseworthy plan.

Manufacturers of mining machinery and supplies are particularly requested to spare no effort to make a fine showing.

September 4th is the day selected as "Miners' Day." On this day the British and European delegates, visiting Canada under the auspices of the Canadian Mining Institute, are to be in Toronto. Their presence will lend additional importance to the event.

Dr. J. O. Orr, the secretary of the Exhibition Commission, whose office is in the City Hall, Toronto, will give all information on request.

#### DR. ROBERT BELL.

It is reported that Dr. Robert Bell, Chief Geologist of the Survey Department, will soon be granted leave of absence for a number of months, to be followed by superannuation at the maximum rate. Dr. Bell has seen many years of continuous service. He is still vigorous and energetic and will, no doubt, continue his excellent professional labors unofficially. "The Canadian Mining Journal" wishes to extend the hope that Dr. Bell's well-deserved release from the burden of routine will be a period of profit and pleasure to himself and to his friends.

## MINING IN THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC FOR YEAR 1907

Mr. Obalski's annual report contains the usual summary of mining operations. The calendar year 1907 is covered by the report. We have already given a detailed list of the production of minerals. The increase over 1906, as noted before, is \$371,370. We shall now take up the more important branches of the industry in the order followed in the report.

#### Iron.

The Canada Iron Furnace Company at Radnor, and the John McDougall Company at Drummondville, using mostly bog ore, produced a total of 10,047 short tons of charcoal iron. There was no important work done on the other iron deposits of the province.

Masses of hematite, occurring irregularly in a strip of ferruginous dolomite, in Dunham Township, County of Missisquoi, were examined. Picked samples showed 69.49 per cent metallic iron.

Magnetic and titanite iron ore was found in the Seigniorie of Rigaud Vaudreuil, Beauce.

Referring to the magnetic sands of the north shore, Mr. Obalski claims that they can be profitably concentrated into a product yielding 67 to 70 per cent. metallic iron, about 1 per cent. titanium and practically no sulphur or phosphorus. The applicability of the Grondal process is pointed out.

In the neighborhood of Three Rivers and at St. Malo, ochre is mined and calcined by three operations, the Canadian Paint Company, the Champlain Oxide Company, and S. W. Argall. Calcined ochre is shipped to Canadian and United States consumers. Some crude ochre also is shipped. For 1907 the output of crude was 2,700 short tons, worth \$5,400; of calcined, 2,300 tons, worth \$29,530. The work continued only throughout a portion of the year. Seventy-five men were employed.