

way before the end of this month, so as to lose no time during the installation of a larger modern electrically driven plant.

Plans for the erection of the first unit of the new reduction plant that will treat ore at the rate of 100 tons daily have been carefully laid, and, it is estimated, this amount will be going through by the end of the current year. Later on, according as tonnage should demand, the capacity of the plant can be increased.



One of the Miller-Independence Shafts, Boston Creek.

Mondeau Property.

Cross-cutting is being done at a depth of 140 feet on the Mondeau property, near the boundary between the townships of Boston and McElroy, in the Boston Creek district. A vein has been cut a short distance south from the shaft in which considerable mineralization occurs. To the north the cross-cut at the time of writing is in a highly mineralized body, portions of which contain high gold values, some of the assays running as high as \$92 to the ton.

The exploration and development of the Mondeau will be continued with the present steam plant for the summer, and the results of the work will determine whether or not a larger plant will be installed during the coming winter.



Diamond Drill on Cullen-Renaud, Boston Creek.

A large cash payment is due on the O'Donald property at Boston Creek, and which is under option to the Allied Gold Mines. Whether or not the payment was made has not been learned at the time of writing. The O'Donald is considered to be one of the most important of the undeveloped mining properties in the Boston Creek district. Diamond drilling carried on during recent months has indicated the presence of commercial ore at depth. The property is under option at a price well up in six figures and it is understood the Allied Gold Mines have endeavored to have the terms modified.

The Cobalt Strike

(Reviewed by our Correspondent.)

The weight of the first real labor strike in Cobalt's history is falling with full force upon the mine workers of this camp. Pay-day arrived and past and was unaccompanied with the usual pay envelop. Not a few of the merchants have found it necessary to offer no further credit. For the first time in their lives a great many of the dependents of the mine workers have come to realize that strikes and stress keep company. Perhaps the greatest pity of all is the fact that those least able to stand the strain are compelled to bear the brunt, and further, the more loyal the subject, the greater is the burden.

A good many returned men, those who worked for \$1.10 a day, (hours according to necessity and limited only to twenty-four) have openly stated that the eight-hour day and the high wages paid in the mines were very satisfactory. If the executive of the Cobalt Miners' Union had played a part in fighting for freedom which they now enjoy, declare some of the returned men, they would probably be less anxious to plunge headlong into industrial war at this time and against an industry that is already paying maximum wages and when the principle of of "recognition" is the only important question involved. The man who remained in Canada during the war, working at high wages, was able to accumulate a financial reserve. The man who went overseas generally finds himself without any reserve fund. The former, the larger percentage of whom are foreigners, and a good many of whom are of alien enemy origin, are able to live in comfort for a time or shift to other parts of the country in search of employment. Not so with the returned men, however, who had just got nicely started to share the advantages of the high wages received since returning to civilian life.

It is a grim fact, that although the majority of the returned men of Cobalt appear to be opposed to a labor strike under present condition, yet they have been compelled to suffer defeat in a voting contest where the ballot of the Hun and the Austrian carried equal weight to their own.

The mine managers of the mines of Cobalt have always exhibited a keen desire to discuss various contentious matters with committees representative of their employes. The returned men are aware of this. They also know the reason. They know that such a procedure permits every man to voice an opinion. They that not only is the Western Federation of Miners the traditional enemy of every honorable mine manager, and that by dealing with that organization they would only hear the voice of the radical element whose every action would be in constant danger of being influenced by doctrine of a few non-working "leaders". And so, unless the executive within a reasonably short time find a pretext for at least partially rectifying the blunders of the past month, they appear to be confronted with the probability of being asked to surrender their present authority, or face collapse of the labor organization in its present form.

Summarized, the situation in Cobalt is this: Early in the current year there was little or no dissatisfaction, but signs of an unrest began to appear. In June this unrest had grown to such a pitch that a