

THE CANADIAN MINING JOURNAL

VOL. XXXIX

TORONTO, August 1st, 1918.

No. 15

The Canadian Mining Journal

With which is incorporated the
"CANADIAN MINING REVIEW"

Devoted to Mining, Metallurgy and Allied Industries in Canada.

Published 1st and 15th of each month by the
MINES PUBLISHING CO., LIMITED

Head Office 263-5 Adelaide Street, West, Toronto
Branch Office 600 Read Bldg., Montreal

Editor: REGINALD E. HORE, B.A. (Toronto).

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Payable in advance, \$2.00 a year of 24 numbers, including postage in Canada. In all other countries, including postage, \$3.00 a year.

Single copies of current issue, 15 cents. Single copies of other than current issue, 25 cents.

The Mines Publishing Co. aims to serve the mining industry of Canada by publication of reliable news and technical articles. This company publishes the Canadian Mining Journal twice a month and the Canadian Mining Manual once a year.

ADVERTISING COPY.

Advertising copy should reach the Toronto Office by the 8th for issues of the 15th of each month, and by the 23rd for the issues of the first of the following month. If proof is required, the copy should be sent so that the accepted proof will reach the Toronto Office by the above dates.

ADVERTISING.

The Canadian Mining Journal covers the Canadian mining field. Ask for advertising rates.

CIRCULATION.

"Entered as second-class matter, April 23rd, 1908, at the post office at Buffalo, N.Y., under the Act of Congress of March 3rd, 1879."

CONTENTS, AUGUST 1.

Editorials—	PAGE
Breaking the German Metal Trust	253
The Gold Problem	254
Utilizing Western Canadian Coal	254
Nodulizing Flotation Concentrates	255
British Columbia's Coal Production	257
Mining Convention at Revelstoke, B.C.	258
How the Trail Smelter Has Helped to Win the War, by S. G. Blaylock	261
International Nickel Company's Refinery at Port Col- borne	262
Investigation of Smeltery Charges in British Columbia	264
Western Canada's Coal Supply	266
Special Correspondence	267
Pyrites	268
Markets	269

It may confidently be expected that the larger market for Alberta coal which has resulted from the scarcity of American coal will be held after the war. At present the freight rates prevent Alberta coal from being sold cheaply in Manitoba; but it is reasonable to expect that some adjustment will be made when conditions permit. In the meantime, Canadians will become acquainted with the fact that Alberta coal has not been utilized to the extent that it should.

During the month of May a technical clerk was temporarily required in the Topographical Surveys Branch of the Department of the Interior at a salary at the rate of \$1,300 per annum, and it is stated that "applications will be considered from graduates in Applied Science, honor mathematics, or physics, of some recognized university." Qualified draughtsmen, competent to perform engineering and architectural work are offered \$125 per month. By way of contrast, a "motion-picture camera man" required by the Department of Trade and Commerce is to be given an initial salary of \$2,400 per annum, and a law clerk to an initial salary of \$2,100.

BREAKING THE GERMAN METAL TRUST.

The announcement that the Alien Enemy Property Custodian of the United States has taken over the German metal firms of L. Vogelstein & Co., and Beer, Sondheimer & Co., Inc., may be taken as an indication that the German metal trust is going to fare badly in America in the future. The Germans had, when war broke out, a very strong hold on the metal markets of the world and they displayed considerable ability in keeping control during the war. The impression here has been that the British and Canadian Governments have not handled the metal business in a way to excite much admiration. Our Australian friends showed some time ago that they intended to free themselves of German control of metals and now that the United States authorities have taken action, we may reasonably expect that the governments of all the countries allied against Germany will seriously consider plans for completely breaking the German control of metals. By united action of the allies, the Germans should for all time be prevented from obtaining a controlling interest in the metal business in any country but their own.

Of special interest to Canadians is the announcement concerning Beer, Sondheimer & Co., Inc., successors to the American branch of a German firm which at the opening of the war was agent for the Minerals Separation Company. The behavior of this firm has been such that it would be difficult to consider it other than a dangerous enemy. Naturally the Minerals Separation corporations which were associated with Beer, Sondheimer & Co., have been also under a cloud of suspicion. Up to date, however, there has been no disclosure of evidence which would indicate that the Minerals Separation American Corporation is controlled by Germans and so long as the Alien Enemy Property Custodian of the United States is satisfied we can only assume that the Minerals Separation companies are in safe hands. The question of the status of the American corporation is one that has no doubt received the attention of the American authorities. Some time ago we asked that an explanation be given of the connection between Beer, Sondheimer & Co., and the Minerals Separation companies. The replies have been more or less satisfactory insofar as they showed that the Governments interested were cognizant of the facts and were satisfied. These replies have, however, not removed the suspicion that some Government officers are too easily satisfied and it is a pleasure to note that the American government, which has at its command the services of many leaders of the metal industry, is now exterminating vermin at a rapid rate. There has been a great deal of damage done by these German metal firms in all the countries fighting against Germany. The peculiar behavior of British and Canadian