

The Industrial Advocate, May, prints a letter from Mr. Louis N. Fuller, general manager of the Dominion Mining & Smelting Company, of Pictou, N.S. Mr. Fuller rightly urges the claims of his enterprise for Government help in the direction of low freight rates. Each number of the *Advocate* contains valuable information concerning the gold mines of Nova Scotia.

The Colliery Gaurdian, May, 24th, in concluding a strong editorial touching the "Report of the Eight-Hour Day Committee," characterizes the movement as "but one phase of that rather selfish class individualism which has always been a characteristic feature of the coal miners of Great Britain." This issue contains also a second instalment of a paper on "Coal Analysis from the Commercial Point of View."

The Mining Journal (London), May 25th, comments editorially upon the recently issued annual report of the Nova Scotian Department of Mines. Of gold mining in that Province *The Mining Journal* justly remarks: "On the other hand, gold mining has been in progress since the early sixties, yet the rate of production is less than that which the small community of Australian settlers in New Guinea have reached in a few years. The report, even making allowance for inadequate resources, is certainly not an encouragement to outside capital, as it should surely be possible to collect similar

returns from all sources, collate them and present complete and harmonious figures for such data as are afforded to the public." We need add nothing to our contemporary's criticism. It is, unfortunately, as true as it is incisive.

The Iron and Coal Trades Review for May 24th contains a translation of an article from Glückauf entitled "Judging Coke from its Appearance. The difference in the structure of coke made from various coal and under different conditions is well illustrated by means of photographs. Incidentally, a photograph of a specimen labelled "Metallic coke from unwashed coal produced in Canada" appears in the course of the article. It is credited with 38.48 per cent. ash, and the text explains that this coke comes from Sydney, Cape Breton, where it is used with entire success. Of course, this is utterly incorrect. There is no Nova Scotian coke that contains anything approximateing the absurd figures given in the matter of ash. Such a fuel, indeed, would be a commercial impossibility. The Sydney coke, on the other hand, rarely exceeds 10 per cent. in ash content, and is usually below that figure. We have mentioned this at some length, because a totally wrong impression is unintentionally given by the writer of the article referred to.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE

NOVA SCOTIA.

In common with the rest of the Dominion, Cape Breton has experienced a very backward spring, and the month of May was remarkable for the exceptional ice conditions that have prevailed in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the Cabot Straits, and along the shores of Cape Breton. The drift ice is stated to have been heavier than at any time during the past thirty years, and both Louisburg and Sydney have been blocked for days together; in fact, Sydney Harbor was full of ice on the 3rd of June. In consequence, the shipments of the Dominion Coal Company have been much restricted, being almost 70,000 tons behind the corresponding month of 1906. The mines, however, did not lose any time from this cause. The output and shipments for May this year are approximately as follows, the corresponding figures for 1906 being also given.

Output and shipments for the month of May (approximate):—

Output.	1907. Tons.	1906. Tons.
No. 1	47,314	49,778
No. 2	57,592	52,186
No. 3	34,380	33,291
No. 4	41,538	50,761
No. 5	70,031	55,686
No. 6	18,362	7,859
No. 7		15,024
No. 8	22,090	22,761
No. 9	34,964	36,431
	326,271	323,777

Shipments, 1907, 284,330 tons; 1906, 357,509 tons.

GLACE BAY.

The Emery Seam, containing 4 feet 2 inches of good clear coal, underlain by 5 inches of fire-clay, has been proved by a Calyx drill hole put down by the Dominion Coal Company on their property near No. 6 Mine at Big Glace Bay. The seam was met

with at a depth from the surface of 222 feet. A previous bore-hole in this neighborhood was sunk in the near vicinity of a small dislocation, and did not show the exact thickness of the seam, as proved at other points. The present section shows the continuity of the measures under Big Glace Bay Pond, and there can be no doubt that the Emery Seam will prove a good second to the Phalen Seam at all of the Coal Company's mines. In all probability it will become entirely a longwall seam, and has a future before it.

QUEBEC.

An engineer who has just returned from a visit to the Eastern Townships, speaks in very glowing terms not only of the gratifying results attending the operation of the established mines, of which the general public hears little or nothing, but of the great potentialities of the section as a copper-producing area. Last year no less a sum than, in round figures, a million and a half dollars, was distributed in dividends, this representing the profits of five properties only. Of these mines, two are producing copper, the ore averaging perhaps \$30 a ton for all values. The Nichols Chemical Company utilize their ores primarily for the manufacture of sulphuric acid, of which a large and increasing production is made; while another concern, the Eustis Company, is earning very handsome returns on the shipment of copper ore, carrying also fair gold and silver values. There is probably no district in Canada where, having regard to the capital originally invested, so good a showing has been made as in the Eastern Townships.

A press despatch announces the sale of the Eagle Mining Company's Goleonda Mine, situated at Ascot, near Little Magog Lake, to a New York syndicate, for \$60,000.

The Shawinigan Water & Power Company's transmission line from Shawinigan to Thetford, a distance of 97 miles, has been completed, and was recently carried to Black Lake, six miles distant from Thetford. It is now proposed to extend the line to Chrysotile. The first mine in the district to use electric power