

seriously grappled with the problem of eliminating this loathsome infection. Canada may have to face the problem at any time.

PORT ARTHUR'S NEW INDUSTRY

The blast furnace of the Atikokan Iron Company was blown in about the middle of July. The presence of a modern and well-equipped plant, in so well-situated a locality as Port Arthur, should encourage the exploitation and development of iron ore deposits in all the adjacent districts. A strong iron industry is a pre-requisite of the normal growth of our material prosperity. A successfully operated blast furnace in Port Arthur will give a strong impetus to the opening up and settlement of new territory and will increase most appreciably the importance of the town itself.

NOVA SCOTIAN ENTERPRISE

The economy of generating power at the coal pit mouth and distributing it in the form of electricity to industrial centres has long been evident. It has remained for a comparatively small colliery in Nova Scotia to put the idea into practice. At the collieries of the Maritime Coal, Railway & Power Company, situated in Chignecto, N.S., a large installation has recently been completed and put in operation. The progressive town of Amherst will be the principal consumer of the power generated at the collieries. The men who conceived and made actual this enterprise are deserving of sincerest praise.

EDITORIAL NOTES

The iron ore deposits of Ontario have been the objects of sporadic attention in the past. Fitful attempts have

been made to exploit them. At Sault Ste. Marie, at Midland, at Hamilton and at Deseronto pig iron and steel have been manufactured for some years largely from imported ores. At Port Arthur the new Atikokan blast furnace is in operation. Thus Ontario may boast of a fair start in the iron industry. But vast fields of iron ore still lie untouched. In Northern Ontario deposits of great promise exist. In Eastern Ontario proved bodies of ore are found in places favorable for shipment to a lake port. Limestone there is in abundance. There are several points on Lake Ontario where iron ore, limestone and coke could be assembled at prices well within commercial limits. Rich as Cobalt is, it will play no such part in the future of this Province as will the iron ores.

On another page the Secretary of the Canadian Mining Institute replies to our editorial of August 1st. We do not wish to make extended comment upon any of the points raised until further discussion has taken place. But it must be borne in mind that our suggestion was constructive and not destructive. To our mind the Institute can be made more useful. We hope that all concerned will look upon the question from the point of view of the Institute. The matter of personal feeling, so far as THE CANADIAN MINING JOURNAL is concerned, will not be allowed to affect the question in the slightest. We fear, however, that the ardour of the Secretary has led him somewhat far afield. The merits or demerits of the executive are not under discussion. The various officers of the Institute are worthy and blameless men. But the Institute, as a corporate entity, does not take as active a part in mining affairs as many of its members desire it should.

TWO SPECIMENS AND THEIR BEARING ON THE GOLD MINING INDUSTRY OF NOVA SCOTIA.

By E. PERCY BROWN, S.B.

The photographs on the cover of this issue of THE JOURNAL illustrate two specimens of gold ore as found in Nova Scotia.

If the reader will carefully compare the photographs he will be able to appreciate what the writer considers is one of the chief reasons why the gold mining industry of Nova Scotia occupies the position that it does to-day.

The specimen on the left is a typical example of what is generally regarded as characteristic of Nova Scotia gold ore.

It is unfortunately a fact that the average miner of this Province, even to-day, pays little attention to any other class of ore. He believes that his eyes are the best guide as to the value of any ore, and, as he expresses it, he wants to see the gold sticking out of the rock. Fur-

ther than this, the Government of Nova Scotia, by exhibiting just such specimens of gold ore as this wherever the ores of the Province are shown, tend to impress this very point upon the minds of the mining public the world over. The consequence is that when one hears or sees a reference to gold mining in Nova Scotia he finds that it is classed as hazardous and uncertain, and the deposits are said to be pocketey.

The second specimen, showing merely some mineral (arsenopyrite) distributed through a dark blue quartz and slate, represents what is generally known as low grade ore. It is unattractive to the ordinary miner, who views with suspicion the man who tells him that such ore is worth \$6 per ton. If he does believe the statement he interprets it to mean that a large amount of capital would be necessary to work such an ore and that