

exhaustively over a period of eleven months. Whilst undoubtedly the failure of some of the drills must have been fortuitous, the success of the winners is altogether creditable.

The history of the contest we shall not touch upon. It is appropriate, however, to mention one or two of the lessons that are to be adduced. The first and most important conclusion is that the hammer drill cannot replace the reciprocating drill on the Rand. This conclusion must not be misunderstood. The Rand stopes are distinctive. They are characteristically regular. Usually they are wide. It pays, therefore, to employ a drill that has the advantage of strength and weight. Moreover, labour conditions on the Rand may have much to do with the conclusions reached. Coloured miners, supervised by Englishmen, do all the work. Thus it is probably the case that hammer drills, the efficient use of which demands more than ordinary intelligence, do not win proper recognition. All over Canada and the United States the hammer drill is proving its usefulness. It will be wise, therefore, to take South African experience with a grain of salt.

Another point particularly emphasized by the experience gained in the drill contest is that each drill works most efficiently at a certain definite air pressure. Some of the competing machines did their best work at a pressure of about sixty pounds. Others did not perform economically until higher pressure had been supplied.

The results of the contest may be summed up as indicating in general that the machine drills at present in use are susceptible of improvement only in incidentals.

#### A WISE APPOINTMENT.

It is a matter of much satisfaction to the mining fraternity that the Ontario Government has selected Mr. R. W. Leonard to succeed the late Dr. Goldwin Smith as one of the governors of the University of Toronto. The dignified participation by mining men in public affairs was never more necessary than at present. Mr. Leonard will prove a distinctly strong and capable member of the Board of Governors. As the only mining man on the Board, his position will be unique.

We have time and again adverted to the fact that the mining industry needs more representation on all our governing bodies. Whilst this is eminently true of our universities, it is even more true of our legislatures. Mining communities cannot hope to receive adequate assistance from governments, from railways, or from other public corporations, until such time as the mining industry has been recognized as an integral and vital part of our industrial life.

First and foremost the industry requires parliamentary representation. This is so obvious a fact that it is hardly necessary to dwell long upon it. Only thus can unwise legislation be choked, just tariffs be arranged, and numerous petty grievances be adjusted.

In the second place the profession of mining engineering and the industry of mining must be paid more attention by our educational authorities. Not one of our primary schoolbooks touches upon any phase of the industry. Our children grow up in ignorance of this supremely-important branch of professional and industrial activity.

In the third place our railways habitually ignore the claims of mining districts. Only through constant fighting can fair freight rates be secured. As a rule freight schedules, as applied to products of the mine, are arbitrarily fixed at the highest possible point. No rational basis has been developed. This is a vitally urgent problem. Upon its proper solution rests the whole future of mining in Canada.

In another editorial we have expressed our regret that mining received no consideration in the organization of the Royal Commission on Technical Education. The Dominion Government should lead in this respect. It has remained for the Ontario Government to set an example. We feel confident that the University will have every reason to congratulate itself upon the addition of a representative mining man to its Board of Governors.

#### CONCERNING OURSELVES.

Possibly because we are constitutionally modest we have been accused of erring in the direction of reticence concerning ourselves. Thus we hope that our readers will forgive one short excursion into the realm of self-congratulation.

Not very long ago the travelling representatives of a large Canadian manufacturing concern foregathered at their annual love feast. In comparing notes as to the merits of various media, there was found to be a singular unanimity of opinion regarding the CANADIAN MINING JOURNAL. One traveller went so far as to assert that the company's sales of mining machinery were in large part directly traceable to its advertisement in our pages. This sounds too pleasant to be true. Yet we accept it with surprisingly few qualms. In any case, it is delightful to meet this particular brand of candour. Too often the manufacturer and the sales agent prefer death to any admission of this kind.

Let us conclude this brief confession of faith with an invitation to all our advertisers to give us all the encouragement that they feel we deserve.

#### EDITORIAL NOTES.

Twenty-six tons of ore, sixteen tons of which was high grade, was shipped from the Wyandoh mine, on the Gillies Limit, near Cobalt. The ore was sent to the Coniagas smelter at Thorold.

Gold ore assaying \$2.46 per ton is being milled at Cripple Creek at a profit of \$1 per ton.