

of accuracy and completeness. A report of this kind can hardly be expected from the Hollinger. But a definite official statement of some kind is absolutely necessary. Even if the public had no right—and a right they certainly have—to demand this, it is desirable to correct all the vain things that are being said and published.

What is true of Hollinger is equally true of all the other flotations. It is cheap and nasty to depend upon the subsidized enthusiasm of the baser sort of newspaper correspondent. Nothing but good will result from full and frank publication of facts. The responsible mine manager is the only man who can provide these facts adequately and rightly.

MARITIME OILFIELDS, LIMITED.

The foresight and perseverance of the organizers of Maritime Oilfields, Limited, will bring their deserved reward if appearances are not entirely deceptive. At the company's New Brunswick gas and oil property a total measured flow of 37,500,000 cubic feet of gas per day has been developed. Considerable oil has also come in, and there is definite promise of large quantities in the future.

Of the thirteen productive wells all yield oil. Initial flows of oil as high as 60 barrels per day mark the maximum. But the backbone of the enterprise is the company's arrangement to supply the city of Moncton, a centre that has large industrial possibilities, with a cheap, plentiful, and highly efficient fuel.

Moncton's present demand is estimated at about one billion cubic feet per annum. Undoubtedly this will increase. New factories and new homes will be multiplied. Not only Moncton, but the whole surrounding country will be directly and indirectly enriched by the exploitation of this new source of fuel.

We note with approval the fact that the New Brunswick fields are being developed in such a manner as to prevent unnecessary waste and loss. Only one well per thirty or forty acres is being sunk. When the time comes to treat the area as an oil-field, it will be easily possible to sink additional wells for every five acres.

We reprint elsewhere an account of the annual meeting of Maritime Oilfields, Limited. A perusal of that report gives the impression that Dr. Henderson and his associates are to be warmly congratulated.

GOLD MINING IN WESTERN ONTARIO.

Under the above heading Mr. W. E. H. Carter writes in this issue of mining districts that from 12 to 15 years ago made as much stir as Porcupine. As Provincial Inspector of Mines, Mr. Carter had special facilities for observing and recording. The general tone of Mr. Carter's article is not discouraging. It is clearly stated that certain factors that contributed towards the lack of success were well within human con-

trol. Moreover, the reader is given food for thought in other directions. With much cheaper transportation, with better professional talent available, and with a public that has a keener and more direct interest in mining than ever before, it may be quite possible that not a few of the gold mines of Western Ontario will amply repay investigation. A boom is not necessary. But we suggest that it would be good business for investors to look into the merits of a district that, so far as we can judge, has never had fair play.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

At the annual provincial exhibition, British Columbia, the mineral and mining exhibits will include all types of modern mining and milling machinery. These exhibits will be amongst the chief features.

Advertisements of Porcupine stocks in certain of our contemporaries are curiously similar in tone and matter. Comparisons with the Rand, usually to the detriment of that region, are common. More common is the exploitation of the merits of the engineer in charge of the property. The long-suffering Mr. John Hays Hammond is constantly suffering eclipse.

The gross receipts of the Witwatersrand Deep mine during 1910 were £709,833. The net profits amounted to £290,049, and dividends to £271,824. The yield per ton of ore was 29s. 10d. The total cost of mining, treatment, etc., was 16s. 2d., and the profit per ton was 13s. 8d. Ore reserves to the extent of 1,692,922 tons are proved. The average value per ton is 28 shillings.

The serious phase assumed by the revolution in Mexico has alarmed foreign investors. No longer can the trouble be regarded as an inconsiderable insurrection. It is, in scope and effect, a revolution. President Diaz apparently must drop out of office—a tragical enough ending to a life that has been crowded with gratified ambitions.

The company that publishes Everybody's Magazine also publishes a monthly that is devoted largely to the past doings and undoings of George Graham Rice. Late reports have it that Rice is to promote a Porcupine scheme. It will be instructive to watch the use to which he will put his publishers.

The muck-raking habit has caught hold of many American magazine. Particularly refreshing is the Cosmopolitan June issue. In the text is a severe indictment of graft and corruption. In the advertising pages is the advertisement of a thorough-paced wildcat. The advertisement states that Canada contains not one metal refinery. Other glaring untruths are obviously visible. Cosmopolitan should be thoroughly ashamed of itself.