

specting. The work would be under the sole supervision of the company and would be for the company's sole profit.

This appears to us as a scheme that should appeal to those who have been fortunate enough to make large profits from mining operations. We feel sure that they are ready to do their part towards making new discoveries if some reasonable plan is suggested. All know that discovery is the first essential in the mining industry. All wish to encourage the prospector. All will have more opportunities of expanding their business and perpetuating their company activities if more new discoveries are made. The scheme proposed not only points out a way in which companies can enlarge their operations, but affords them an opportunity of contributing towards the general welfare of the country by speeding up the development of our mineral resources. The prospecting tax would not be a hardship on the industry, but rather a sort of sinking fund for the provision of new discoveries. It would be at the same time a guarantee to the public that some part of the profits from successful mining ventures would be devoted to searching for other ore deposits. We believe that the interests of the mining companies and the general interests of the province would both be served by the adoption of a scheme of this sort.

GEOLOGICAL MAPPING OF MINERAL AREAS.

In the letter on "Encouraging Prospecting" will be found suggestions as to ways in which the Ontario Government might help prospectors in their search for mineral deposits.

With regard to geological mapping, the chief complaint which we would make is that there is not enough of the kind that has been done in some parts of Ontario. The Ontario Bureau of Mines, has through its geological department contributed greatly to the discovery and intelligent development of mineral areas. Unlike our English friends, the geologists of the Ontario Bureau of Mines have worked closely with the prospectors and development companies. We have had many instances of pioneering work by geologists in Ontario under the leadership of Dr. W. G. Miller, the Provincial Geologist. A serious attempt has been made to map promising areas ahead of the prospector, or along with him. Real assistance has been given.

Those who have prospected or developed prospects in such areas as Cobalt, Porcupine, Kirkland Lake or Gowganda will certainly acknowledge that the work of the geological department of the Ontario Bureau of Mines has great economic value. The reports and maps by Miller, Knight, Burrows and Hopkins have been especially useful.

But there seems to be no proper realization of the magnitude of the mining industry which could be built up in Ontario. We are making progress, but is far too slow. We are not organized on a scale which comes anywhere near approaching that which is needed. The geological mapping of promising mineral areas in this

province, preliminary mapping of new areas and more detailed study and mapping of areas that are being developed, is proceeding at a pace which would indicate that the Government is too easily satisfied. The record of what has been done is a good one; but in our opinion it is only an indication of what might be done. Possibly, if the past record were not so good it would be easier to direct attention to the possibilities ahead.

When it is realized that our progress is far too slow, that it does not measure up to the possibilities for mining development in Ontario, it will be found difficult to suddenly enlarge the scale of operations. Geologists capable of doing really useful work for prospectors in Ontario are not made in a day or a year. Even should the Government realize the necessity for speeding up the geological work, it will be found not easy to do so, owing to lack of suitably trained and experienced men.

This brings us to another matter, that of remuneration for geologists engaged by governments. There has been too much made of the honor, glory or "kudos" that accrues to scientifically trained workers for their contributions. The contributions would be just as good, and probably better, if the workers were properly paid. The industry is suffering from a failure to realize that the geological mapping is not proceeding at a proper pace, that there are too few workers, and that we are unlikely to have enough until this department of the industry is organized on a proper basis. It has been the fashion to get geological work done by bestowing praise. Only a limited number of men can be fooled in that way for a long time. The praise may be sincere, and there is often no realization of the way in which acceptance of praise instead of pay for work done reacts on the industry and delays development of our mineral resources.

The professor who tries to impress his students with the great value of a "halo" for scientific work accomplished is sometimes unwittingly delaying development. Geologists trained in our universities remain for a varying length of time under the influence of the "glory" doctrine. Our objection to the doctrine is that it delays development of mineral resources. The work of our Ontario geologists would be more useful if their salaries were doubled and they were given each several assistants at their present salaries, so that they might train up a body of men who would be able to do the required work on a scale that would be more in keeping with the natural wealth of the country. The purpose of mining is to add to the wealth of the community, and money expended in geological mapping would bring big profits.

There has been much talk lately of the failure of the public to realize the value of the work of technical men. There is good reason for such complaint, but so far as those who are engaged in mining are concerned, and we can speak of geologists in particular, the public is not so much at fault as the technical men themselves. The geologists have been buncoed. They have been handicapped by the fact that there has been confusion be-