

and other districts, and the probable erection of a large iron smelter within a very short distance of Toronto's business section, this article should be read with care.

Attention is particularly directed to the fact that many complaints received by the authorities in smelting districts of the United States are exaggerated or even baseless.

Like the accident artist who makes the street railway pay damages on pre-arranged accidents, the farmers of the Western States have persistently persecuted the smelters.

If Toronto is to encourage the growth of metallurgical establishments within her limits she must take care not to be misled by the hypersensitive nostrils of sensation mongers.

At Deloro hardly a trace of arsenic is lost. Although many thousands of tons of highly arsenical ores have been treated there, no damage whatever has been done to the surrounding country.

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### STUDENT AUTONOMY.

For long Queen's University has encouraged her students to take in their own hands the enforcement of discipline. The students of each faculty have their own particular tribunal. The Arts "Concursus" and the Science "Vigilance Committee" are swift to punish error, pride, and disrespect in fellow-students. From the decisions of these courts there is no appeal. Sentences are carried out with speed and precision. Consequently there is seldom any need of interference on the part of the professors.

Following the admirable example of Queen's, the University of Toronto is making the undergraduates responsible for the preservation of law and order through committees chosen by the students themselves. This is discreet. Self-government induces self-respect. Self-respect inhibits acts of vandalism.

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### SCHOOL READERS.

To Mr. J. B. Tyrrell's article on "School Readers" we have given a prominent position in this issue of THE CANADIAN MINING JOURNAL.

With crisp directness Mr. Tyrrell indicates the vital need of teaching our children something about an industry which is of paramount importance to Canadians.

No argument is needed to support the dictum that a knowledge of the history and value of Canadian mines and minerals would be of infinitely greater value to the rising generations, than much of the meretricious, sentimental "literature" that is now considered essential to a child's education.

Undoubtedly no sounder, truer foundation for citizenship could be laid than by imparting to school children a definite conception of the story of Canada's mining industry.

Mr. Tyrrell refers to the history of Silver Islet. For sheer romance and engrossing interest Silver Islet's story can hardly be paralleled. And yet, we suppose, not one child in a thousand knows that there ever was a mine on Silver Islet.

Take, as other illustrations, the discovery of Copper Cliff, the finding of Cobalt, the checkered history of the Lake of the Woods, the early rush for gold in Nova Scotia, the struggles of the iron industry in Ontario and Nova Scotia, the drama of gold, silver, lead and zinc in British Columbia, the discovery of gold in the Yukon—is not any one of these subjects pregnant with inspiration for the youth of our land?

We need not look into the dim past for heroes. There has been, and there is now, more quiet heroism in the pioneer and prospector, in the working miner and in the mine manager, than in all the bold, bad barons of the middle ages.

Mr. Tyrrell's paper is more than timely—it is of very deep significance. Indirectly mining men themselves have something to learn from it. Between the lines they may gather that now, as always, the claims and duties of citizenship are as binding upon the mining fraternity as upon any other class of men.

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### A GOOD REPORT.

The annual report of the directors of the Consolidated Mining & Smelting Company of Canada was noticed briefly in our last issue. The report is, however, worthy of more detailed attention. A cursory glance through the attractive pamphlet is edifying.

For the year ending June 30th, 1907, the Centre Star and Ware Eagle group produced 81,788 tons of ore, yielding 32,306 ounces gold, 27,808 ounces of silver, and 1,030,529 pounds of copper. The total value of these metals was \$893,239. The corresponding figures for the St. Eugene mine were: 127,645 tons of ore, 24,737 tons of concentrates, yielding 675,959 ounces of silver and 29,391,389 pounds of lead, valued at \$1,713,933. The Snowshoe produced 49,002 tons of ore, 2,989 ounces of gold, 16,171 ounces of silver, 1,372,056 pounds of copper, a total value in metals of \$397,141.

At the Trail smelter 222,573 tons of ore were smelted, yielding a total value in metals recovered of \$3,786,146.

Resolving these figures into averages, we find that the Centre Star and War Eagle are averaged \$10.92; the St. Eugene ore, \$13.43; the Snowshoe ore, \$8.10. The ore smelted at Trail averager \$17.01.

Since March, 1898, the Trail smelter has produced metals the gross value of which is estimated at \$25,800,231.

In the Centre Star and War Eagle group there are about sixteen miles of underground work and about ten miles in the St. Eugene. A large total of underground development and of diamond drilling was performed during the year.