

mated Asbestos Corporation. An earnest and successful attempt to reduce operating expenses to a minimum has been made, and very close attention is being paid to American and European markets. The current year should bring gratifying results.

Mr. John Handley's article in this issue, "Shaft

Surveying and New Plummets," is one of the most thoughtful and practical discussions that we have had the pleasure of publishing. The subject is one that is more often neglected than should be. The careful precautions that Mr. Handley suggests are by no means excessive.

CORRESPONDENCE.

STURGEON LAKE GOLDFIELDS.

Sturgeon Lake, Ont., March 11, 1911.

Editor, CANADIAN MINING JOURNAL:

Sir,—Now that there is so much talk about the Porcupine goldfields, I would be glad if you would allow me to put in a word for this camp.

Though started eight or nine years ago, this camp has never had a fair test. Without prejudice to Porcupine, or to any other camp, I can safely say that this district can show as good surface indications for gold as any in Ontario. The general run of the formation here is northeast and southwest, and is composed principally of diorite, diabase, and schist rocks. Some rich veins have also been found in the granite close to the contact. One sunk to a depth of 12 feet this winter, shows ore in some places going over \$500 a ton in gold, besides considerable silver. Quartz veins on the western contact run all the way from 8 to 18 feet wide, and some of them can be traced for over a mile. Most of them show good indications of gold, and where any sinking has been done the values show pretty high. One property, where a shaft has been sunk 36 feet, has a 14-foot vein at the bottom showing an average value of from \$18 to \$19. The St. Anthony mine, on the same contact, shows high values at over a hundred feet deep. Other veins all over the lake show exceptionally good values, lots of them going all the way from \$20 to \$90 per ton in gold. The north end of the lake is only three miles from the new Transcontinental Railway, and affords the best of facilities for cheap transportation. What we need here is some practical mining men to take hold of some of the properties and give a thorough test, when I have no doubt it will prove one of the most prosperous gold camps in the country. Most indications show so far as low grade ore is concerned, that the values increase going down.

Hoping you will pardon me for taking up so much of your valuable space.

Yours sincerely,
H. MURRAY TAIT.

QUALIFICATIONS OF MINING ENGINEERS.

Editor CANADIAN MINING JOURNAL:—

Sir,—A flood of prospectuses, similar to that which we had during the Cobalt boom, is again appearing in the daily newspapers. The reports contained in these prospectuses are, it is safe to say, signed in the majority of cases by men who call themselves mining engineers but who have not the slightest right to do so. During the Cobalt boom it was ridiculous to see the confidence that the public and the press apparently had in self-styled mining engineers. One of these men, who did much posing and made many reports, was a foreigner, who only a few years before had tramped the country with a pack on his back. Another was a mechanic with no technical training concerning ore deposits. The list of quacks and fakirs who reported on Cobalt deposits could be extended ad infinitum. A similar class is making reports on Porcupine, and some of our leading financial men are officers of companies which publish the reports of these men.

It is not possible nor desirable that mining engineering should be made into a close corporation, such as law, dentistry or veterinary science. But is it not possible to get the title "mining engineer" or "mining geologist" so defined by Act of Parliament or of Legislatures, that it cannot be used by fakirs in general? The use of this title by such men is with the object of deceiving the public. Could the title not be defined in some such way as the following: (1) Any person using the title of mining engineer, geologist or mining geologist must be (a) a graduate of a university or technical school; or (b) he must be one who has had at least ten years' experience in mining or geology, at least five years of which shall have been in a responsible position.

Yours, etc.,
MINER.

BOOK REVIEWS.

CANADIAN NATIONAL ECONOMY—THE CAUSE OF HIGH PRICES AND THEIR EFFECT UPON THE COUNTRY—BY JAMES J. HARPELL—182 PAGES—PAPER BOUND—PRICE 50 CENTS—PUBLISHED BY THE MACMILLAN CO. OF CANADA, LTD. 1911.

On both sides of the Atlantic the trade relations of Canada and the United States are being hotly discussed. Canadians are being edified by much Parliamentary rhodomontade and by infinite newspaper slush. Strong crusading parties—mostly of the "anti-" stripe—are touring the land. Their intrepid leader, Mr. Clifford Sifton, whose sensational defection from the Liberal

party has given him renewed prominence, is throwing all the weight of his prestige into the campaign. Many leading manufacturers are with him. With him also is that unrestful person, Prof. Stephen Leacock, maker of phrases and epigrams, and worthy wearer of the motley. For Prof. Leacock, when he remains within the bounds of good taste, most of us have large admiration. But from him, as from practically all of his fellows, it is vain to expect more than electric shocks.

On the Liberal side matters are better—but very little better. The Liberal press is no more convincing than is the Conservative. Both are carried away by