

# THE CANADIAN MINING JOURNAL

VOL. XXXI.

TORONTO, June 15, 1910

No. 12

## The Canadian Mining Journal

With which is incorporated the  
"CANADIAN MINING REVIEW"

Devoted to Mining, Metallurgy and Allied Industries in Canada

Published fortnightly by the  
**MINES PUBLISHING CO., LIMITED**

*Head Office* . . . . . Confederation Life Building, Toronto.  
*Branch Offices* Montreal, Halifax, Victoria, and London, Eng.  
*London Office* . . . . . Walter R. Skinner, 11-12 Clement's Lane,  
London, E.C.

*Editor:*  
J. C. MURRAY, B.A., B.Sc.

**SUBSCRIPTIONS**—Payable in advance, \$2.00 a year of 24 numbers, including postage in Canada. In all other countries, including postage, \$3.00 a year.

Advertising copy should reach the Toronto Office by the 8th, for the issues of the 15th of each month, and by the 23rd for the issues of the first of the following month. If proof is required, the copy should be sent so that the accepted proof will reach the Toronto Office by the above dates.

### CIRCULATION.

"Entered as second-class matter April 23rd, 1908, at the post-office at Buffalo, N.Y., under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879."

### CONTENTS.

Editorials . . . . .	353
(a) Clubs, Societies and an Editor . . . . .	353
(b) Quebec Mining Law Amendments . . . . .	354
(c) Progress and Procrastination . . . . .	354
(d) That Timmins Sample Car . . . . .	354
(e) The Hair-Trigger Critic . . . . .	355
(f) Poreupine . . . . .	355
(g) Nova Scotian Mining Examinations . . . . .	355
(h) Editorial Notes . . . . .	355
Hoisting by Electricity . . . . .	355
A Suggestion in "Quartering-Down" Large Samples, by H. E. T. Haultain . . . . .	356
A Note on the Sampling of the Poreupine Ore Bodies, by H. E. T. Haultain . . . . .	357
Some Notes on the Philosophy of Sampling, by H. E. T. Haultain . . . . .	358
The Amendment to the Criminal Code . . . . .	360
The Poreupine Gold Area, by W. E. H. Carter . . . . .	361
Our European Letter . . . . .	366
Rescue Apparatus in Coal Mines . . . . .	369
Safety Chambers in French Mines . . . . .	370
Programme of the Mines Branch . . . . .	371
Northern Quebec . . . . .	371
Tool Steel Direct from the Ore in an Electric Furnace, by Alfred Stansfield . . . . .	372
Personal and General . . . . .	375
Special Correspondence . . . . .	375
General Mining News . . . . .	380
Mining News of the World . . . . .	380
Company Notes . . . . .	382
Statistics and Returns . . . . .	382

### CLUBS, SOCIETIES, AND AN EDITOR.

Again has our young contemporary, "The Mining Magazine," opened a vexed question. In its issue for May, Mr. F. Lynwood Garrison takes the editor, Mr. T. A. Rickard, to task for making caustic remarks about the Mining and Metallurgical Society of America, which society is a close corporation, composed exclusively of professional men. Mr. Garrison, not without heat, advances the argument that since the Society was organized to promote reforms advocated editorially by Mr. Rickard, therefore Mr. Rickard, who is a prominent member of the Society himself, is unfair and inconsistent in commenting adversely upon such an "altruistic organization." "Moreover," says Mr. Garrison, "you would not venture to do such a thing of [sic] any social club in which you are a member, and it is hard to see much difference in propriety as regards the Mining and Metallurgical Society."

To these strictures Mr. Rickard replies in an editorial. First he points out that there is a great gulf fixed between a social club and an engineering association. The Mining and Metallurgical Society he had criticized because it adopted the exclusiveness of a social club. For the one, "carefully prescribed qualifications as to occupation, experience, and skill" are the essentials. For the other it is merely necessary that the candidate be "congenial to those already in the club." Mr. Rickard further sums up his position thus: "Any society arrogating national or international scope, any society claiming to include all the properly qualified practitioners, any society assuming the function of professional classification, is in the position of . . . a public functionary bound to act in accordance with prescribed rules, not a private person free to give vent to his own idiosyncrasies."

To this well expressed dictum we subscribe. The whole discussion has arisen because of several misconceptions. The Mining and Metallurgical Society of America was created to perform a function that could not be performed by that excellent institution, the American Institute of Mining Engineers. Like our own Canadian Mining Institute, the American Institute exists to represent primarily the industry of mining. Our own choice of name has been more fortunate. But in all important respects the two bodies are analogous. Both are heterogeneous aggregations of persons directly and indirectly interested in mining. The Canadian body is probably the more effective, as it concerns itself in legislation. But each is controlled by professional men of the highest rank. Both have rejected definitely any proposals tending towards exclusiveness. The usefulness of each is believed to depend upon well regulated inclusiveness.