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#### CONTENTS. Editorials ..... 417 (a) The Royal Commission of Inquiry on Technical Education..... 417 (b) The Transvaal Stope Drill Contest...... 417 (c) A Wise Appointment ...... 418 (d) Concerning Ourselves...... 418 (e) Editorial Notes...... 418 The Mechanical Charging of Blast Furnaces, by Edgar J. W. Richards and Thomas Lewis...... 420 Southern Part of Lunenburg County, Nova Scotia, by E. R. Faribault...... 428 Rambler-Cariboo Mine, Slocan, B.C., by E. Jacobs. . . . . 431 Diamond Drilling in Nova Scotia...... 432 Electro-Pneumatic Apparatus for Removal of Dust in Mines, Electrolytic Copper Refining and Smelting in Australia.... 433 Notes on Recent Developments in Asbestos Mining in Quebec, by W. J. Woolsey...... 434 Address by F. H. Sexton, Director of Technical Education,

## THE ROYAL COMMISSION OF INQUIRY ON TECHNICAL EDUCATION.

Mining men have a just cause for complaint in the fact that the mining industry has been quite overlooked by the Dominion government in the recently-appointed Royal Commission on Technical Education. Of the five gentlemen appointed to the Commission, none is qualified to represent mining interests. This is a most regrettable oversight. The situation is rendered worse by the fact that some time ago the Minister of Labour was notified of the omission.

The mining industry is of such importance to Canada that a large department at Ottawa is kept up for the special purpose of promoting the development of Canadian mines. Five of our universities supply instruction in mining engineering. Very many young Canadians are devoting themselves to the study of this profession. In short, mining and its allied industries are every day becoming more and more essential factors in our national development. Where then can excuse be found for the deliberate failure of the Minister of Labour to see that the Commission included a representative mining man?

More than all other industries, mining requires special representation. Its conditions and its requirements are unique. In no other industry is specialized training so important. The lay mind is quite incapable of appreciating these facts. True insight into the meaning of the industry can only come through years of experience. No matter how admirably equipped the members of the Commission may be, they assuredly are not capable of sitting in judgment upon matters pertaining to technical mining education.

We believe that it is the duty of all Canadian mining men to protest against the manner in which the Royal Commission on Technical Education has been appointed. We believe also that the powers that be will hardly care to ignore such a protest.

#### THE TRANSVAAL STOPE DRILL CONTEST.

The stope drill contest, conducted under the joint auspices of the Transvaal Chamber of Mines and the Transvaal Government, has resulted in victory for two machines—the Holman and the Siskol. The first prize of £4000, was divided between the manufacturers of these two machines. The Chersen came second, winning a prize of £1000. Including these and other prizes the total cost of the contest was £17,500.

Of the nineteen original entries, only four survived the lengthy trial. The conditions were particularly severe. No changes were permitted to be made during the progress of the competition. The machines were tested