

THE TRAINING OF MINING GEOLOGISTS IN GREAT BRITAIN.

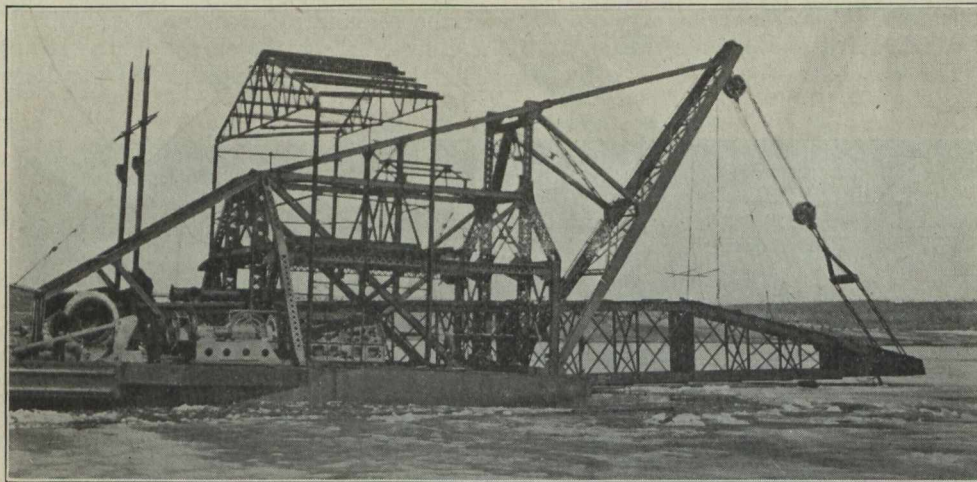
Sir Thomas H. Holland, in an address dealing with the university training of mining men, says in reference to the mining geologist:

"While the training of the mine manager should be about three-parts of purely technical methods supplemented by about one part of scientific principles, in the education of the mining geologist the ratio of these

little has so far been accomplished by British Universities; but it is the out-turn of men approximately of the kind just defined that has mainly made the good name of the Royal School of Mines."

HOLLINGER.

Gross profits of Hollinger Gold Mines for the four weeks ending April 22nd 1914 amounted to \$123,523,-

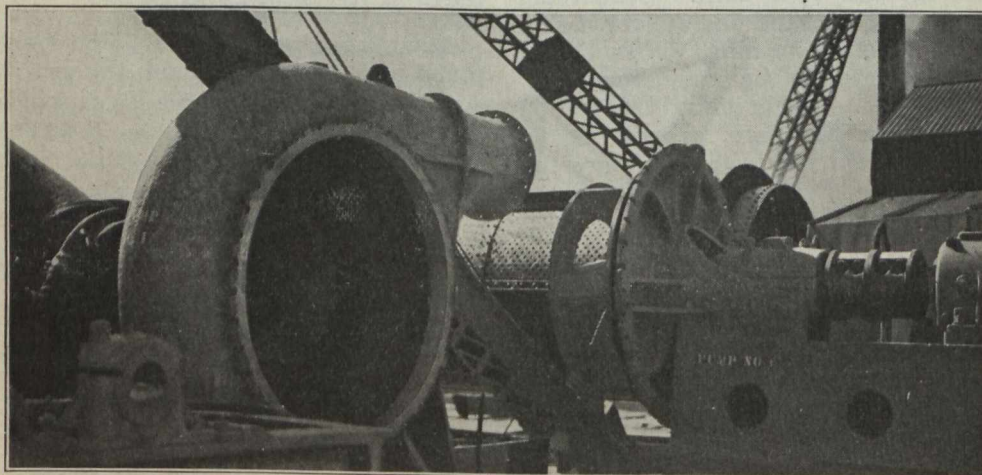


Dredge No. 1. Calumet and Hecla Mining Co.

ingredients should be inverted. One is a technical man; the other is a technologist. One is trained mainly at the mine, supplemented by out-of-shift classes; the other may be educated at the university, and obtain a smaller practical experience at more than one class of mine. The mining geologist need not be able to handle as an expert every form of machinery at a mine; but he should know enough of the methods of mining to know how to direct his prospecting operations in an undeveloped area in such a way as to take into account the conditions that may or may not make

15, \$9,305.63 was expended on plant. Working costs totaled \$61,660.48, an average of \$4,349 per ton of ore milled. Mr. A. R. Globe, assistant general manager, reports as follows: "The average value of ore hoisted was \$13.69. Waste rock from development amounting to 1,364 tons was hoisted, bringing the total of ore and waste up to 16,387 tons. The mill ran 93% of the possible running time, treating 15,191 tons, of which 1,013 tons were treated for the Acme Gold Mines, Limited.

"The average value of Hollinger ore treated was



Centrifugal Pump, Dredge No. 1. Calumet and Hecla Mining Co.

subsequent mining operations possible. His experience of mining methods would be more general and less intensive than that of the man trained to be a manager, while his knowledge of economic mineralogy would naturally be wider than that of the manager who handles but one or two kinds of products. He would bridge the embarrassing gap that now exists between our purely academic geologists and our technically trained miners. For the training of this class

\$13.69 per ton; approximate extraction was 95.1%. Milling costs were \$1,083 per ton.

Work in the mine continues to yield satisfactory results. By means of diamond drilling on the 100-foot level No. 13 and No. 36 veins were located, showing a medium grade of ore, six and seven feet in width respectively. The 550 feet level has been sufficiently developed to permit sinking on No. 8 winze which is being sunk to the 675 feet level.