

Nova Scotia has enormous quantities of coal and several of the mines have been well equipped. A much larger production can be made when the market warrants it and there will be a large production this year in any case. Coal mining should prove to be for many years one of Nova Scotia's greatest industries.

TECHNICAL EDUCATION IN NOVA SCOTIA

Considerable progress is being made in the provision of adequate technical education for the workmen of Nova Scotia. Largely through the efforts of Mr. F. H. Sexton, Principal of the Technical College of Nova Scotia, arrangements have been made for the holding of classes in many parts of the Province.

At the last annual meeting of the Mining Society of Nova Scotia a resolution was drafted asking that the recommendation made by the Royal Commission of Technical Education and Industrial Training, providing for increase in facilities for technical education, be carried out. The movement should prove a popular one. Enough has been accomplished to indicate that great improvement in the condition of the people can be made by giving the workman every chance to acquire technical knowledge.

CORRESPONDENCE

Editor Canadian Mining Journal:

Sir,—Appearing in your issue of June 1st is an article headed, "Report by the Provincial Assayer on the Surf Inlet Gold Mine, Princess Royal Island, B.C."

In this report measurements are wrong. Crosscuts are called drifts. Where the drift follows the foot wall it is said to follow the hanging wall, and where the vein could not be more perfect it is said to be broken up, thus showing that the writer had little conception of the facts before him.

It is stated in the summary of this report that the average assay value of the ore had not yet been determined. In justice to the management of the Surf Inlet property, let it be known that the Provincial Assayer was told that the average assay value of the ore was about \$8.00. This has been determined by the manager, Mr. F. M. Wells, who is a thorough and competent sampler, and had his samples assayed by Mr. O'Sullivan, of Vancouver, and also by the writer, who was in charge, and accurately sampled and assayed the entire property. If the Provincial Assayer could take it for granted that the several crosscuts which he calls drifts were all in a fair grade of ore because we told him so, could he not have stated that the average assay value of the ore was about \$8.00. He did not take a single sample underground, but relied entirely on the generosity of the management for his information.

In justice to the property and to Mr. F. M. Wells, who was the manager, it would be kind of you to give this letter space in your columns.

DAVID SLOCAN,
Rea Mine, Porcupine, Ont.

June 5, 1914.

OBITUARY

THE LATE ALFRED E. BARLOW

The awful disaster on the St. Lawrence river two weeks ago brought deep sorrow to many a Canadian home. Many who read the early accounts found that relatives or friends were among the missing. Mining men throughout Canada scanning the lists learned with regret that Dr. A. E. Barlow and his wife were lost.

Through his work in many parts of the Dominion, and latterly through his position of president of the Canadian Mining Institute, Dr. Barlow was very well known.

Alfred Ernest Barlow was born in Montreal, June 17, 1861. He graduated from McGill University, receiving the degrees of B.A. (1883), M.A. (1899) and D.Sc. (1900). He was in the employ of the Geological Survey of Canada for 23 years (1883-1906). In 1906 he resigned his position with the Survey to engage in private practice as consulting mining geologist. He lectured at McGill University during the past five years.

In his many years' work in the Government service Dr. Barlow became an authority on the Pre-Cambrian rocks of Northern Ontario. Among his most notable contributions are reports on the Sudbury nickel-copper district and the Haliburton corundum district.

Dr. Barlow was always an enthusiastic supporter of the Canadian Mining Institute. He gave much of his time to the furthering of the mining industry in Canada, and he was in 1913 elected president of the Institute.

CANADIAN MINING EXHIBIT AT THE PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION.

San Francisco, June 10.

The Dominion of Canada will occupy a most prominent position among the foreign countries, officially represented at the Panama-Pacific International Exposition in 1915. The Canadian building, which is now under roof, will be completed and ready for the reception of exhibits in about three months. The structure, which is a triumph in architecture, has a length of 340 ft. a width of 240 ft. and a height of 50 ft. and will cost about \$300,000. It will be the largest building ever erected by Canada at an international exposition, having about 65,000 ft. of floor space available for exhibits, and will present one of the most elaborate and comprehensive displays of the Dominion's resources and products ever shown on foreign soil. The total expenditure for the Canadian exhibition will be about \$600,000. The exhibit will be entirely under the supervision of the Dominion Government.

The Canadian Commission is making a special feature of the mining exhibit, which will be the most comprehensive presentation of the mineral resources of any country shown outside of the Palace of Mines, the magnificent structure now being completed by the Exposition Company.

A country with such a record in mining will send many visitors to the Panama-Pacific Exposition who cannot fail to be deeply interested in the wonderful exemplification of the mining industry which will be presented in the Palace of Mines and Metallurgy. In this magnificent structure, which occupies an area 451 by 579 ft. more than 200,000 square ft. of floor space will be available for exhibits, and every state in the American Union, and nearly every country whose people are extensively engaged in mining will be represented.