

sidered as favorable formations for gold in Ontario. At present there is no very good reason for discriminating between the porphyries in conducting explorations. Gray feldspar porphyries of several varieties are common in the gold fields. Any of them, and the rocks around them, are worthy of close examination for gold quartz veins.

Mr. Burrows seems to be of the opinion that the porphyries are intrusive into the conglomerate. Mr. Tyrrell's description leaves the impression that he thinks the porphyries older. It would be well if a more definite statement were made as to the particular rocks being described and as to the evidence from which conclusions as to relative age were derived.

THE CLASSIFICATION OF IGNEOUS ROCKS

The publication of the very interesting volume on The Igneous Rocks, by Dr. R. A. Daly, brings up again the question of classification. For a number of years the readers of American descriptions of rocks, especially descriptions written by members of the U. S. Geological Survey, have been annoyed by the persistent use of a classification based on chemical analyses rather than on the more easily determined characteristics of rocks.

In the American quantitative classification, as it is called, the most easily determined features are made subordinate to chemical analyses and certain assumptions deduced from the chemical analyses. A great list of new names was invented and students in the colleges were required to learn the new system.

For some time evidently it has been considered quite the proper thing to avoid the use of the time-honored classification based on mineral composition. Even some of our Canadian geologists seem to consider their descriptions of rocks incomplete without the use of a few of the new terms, a table of chemical analyses of some other rocks, and a few mathematical calculations based upon more or less unfounded assumptions.

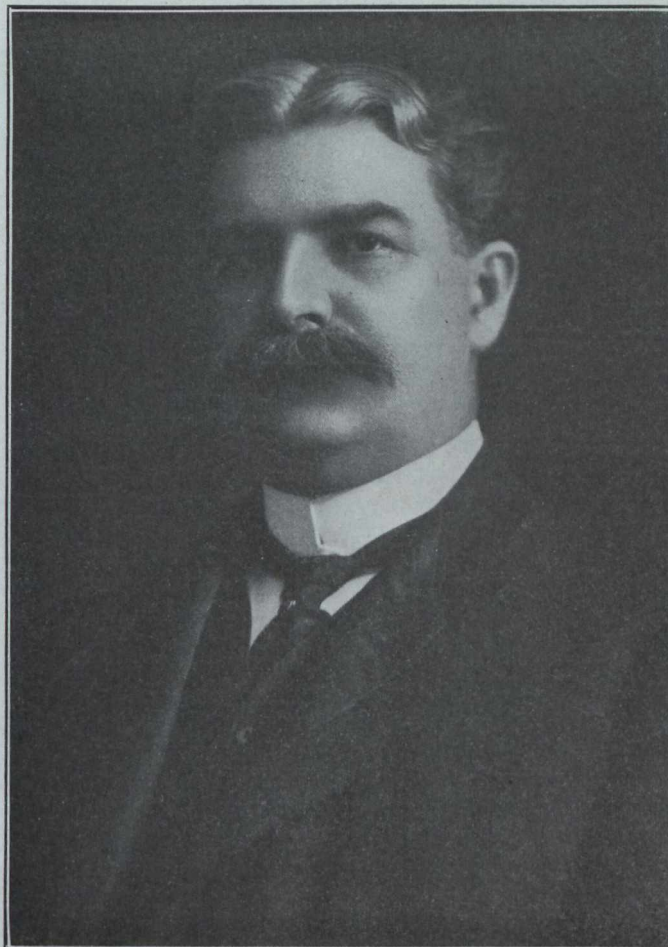
It is very refreshing to find, therefore, that Dr. Daly makes a stand in favor of the simpler classification and shows a fondness for such old terms as granite, diorite and gabbro, and a lack of enthusiasm over norms and rangs.

CANADIAN MINING INSTITUTE

The new officers are planning a campaign to increase the membership of the Canadian Mining Institute. As pointed out by President Lindsey, a larger membership would make it possible to publish a bulletin at regular intervals, possibly monthly, instead of a few times a year, as at present. The regular publication would give those who find it impossible to attend the meetings of the Institute a more substantial return for their fees and keep them better posted as to what the Institute is accomplishing. It is, therefore, in the interest of every member that the membership should be larger.

THE LATE MINISTER OF COLONIZATION AND MINES OF THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

On the first of March, the Honourable Charles Ramsay Devlin passed away at his father's residence, in Aylmer East, P.Q., at the age of 55. He succumbed after a long, strenuous fight of eighteen months against a well-nigh inexorable malady, Bright's disease. That the fight was courageous, and that the spirit never flinched, will be



The late C. R. DEVLIN

realized by the members of the International Geological Congress who were present at the banquet in the Armouries of Toronto on August 13th, 1913. At the time that he made his address, answering on behalf of the Province of Quebec, to the toast of "The Dominion and the Provinces," Mr. Devlin was practically a doomed man, and he knew it. Yet there was no inkling of this in his brilliant allocation, given in a perfect, faultless French, eloquently delivered, with the slight suspicion of foreign accent, which gave to his speech an added charm. His attendance at this banquet, to which he had come against his doctor's orders, was his last appearance at a public function.

Charles Ramsay Devlin was born in Aylmer in 1858. After sound classical studies at the Ottawa College and at Laval University of Quebec, he first entered business, which he soon forsook to take up journalism and politics. He was eminently fitted for this. His education, his surroundings, had given him an additional French individuality, and he was equally liked by Irish, French and English-Canadians. From the start he won brilliant successes in his newly chosen field. His command of language, his warm, eloquent delivery, and his personality made Devlin one of the most popular speakers of