

alleged against the defendant, and there was not the slightest imputation upon his integrity or honour in the matter. No more competent or eligible person could have been selected to have been a director; he acted conscientiously, with ability, and to the best of his judgment he performed the duties of director so long as he remained on the Board. * * * *

It had been established that no part of the financial failure of the British America Corporation was in any rational sense due to any matter misrepresented in the prospectus. When the failure came, and for a long time afterwards, plaintiff made no complaint of having been deceived, but having been sought out by an association of shareholders, the action was commenced in the plaintiff's name." The action was dismissed, with costs, including costs of a Commission to British Columbia, against the plaintiff. In this connection it may be well to direct attention to the English law under which the defendant would have had to pay penalty had he been, as happily he was not, a party to misrepresentation. Under the Directors' Liability Act it is provided that: "Every director or any person who has authorized the issue of a prospectus shall be liable to pay compensation to all persons who shall subscribe for shares on the faith of such prospectus for the loss or damage which they may have sustained by reason of any untrue statement in the prospectus, unless it is proved with respect to every such untrue statement that he had reasonable ground to believe, and did up to the time of allotment believe, that the statement was true." How would those responsible for the issue of certain prospectuses the MINING RECORD has felt it to be its duty to adversely comment on fare were the penalties of a similar law strictly enforced on this side of the Atlantic?

McGill University, Montreal, has familiarized some of the mining regions of the Dominion with the idea of a Summer Mining School by giving its mining students opportunity to spend several weeks in the summer at prominent mines. At these summer classes the instruction was in practical mining, the working mines visited having illustrated effectually the lessons the professors were teaching. Leading mining schools in the United States have similarly placed their students in the way of benefiting by study of mine work and methods in mines where these could be seen to advantage. But even greater facilities for acquiring practical knowledge are to be provided for the students at several prominent mining schools in the States, for it has been announced that in the ensuing summer a new departure is to be made under the joint direction of the School of Mines of Columbia, the Mining Department of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, the Lawrence and Sheffield Scientific Schools of Harvard and Yale Universities, respectively, and possibly the Colorado State School of Mines. The scheme is to lease and operate a mine in the West, probably in the State of Colorado, the plan embracing the employment of skilled miners as instructors in actual mining operations, such as sinking shafts, driving levels, timber-

ing, etc., the work to be done by the students. In addition, underground surveys will be made, samples taken from the ore bodies, and, in short, all operations will be conducted as in the actual running of a mine. *Mines and Minerals*, from which the foregoing particulars of the projected new departure have been taken, states that Professor H. S. Munroe, of Columbia, is to act as director: that among the members of the executive committee are two other well-known professors and Mr. John Hays Hammond, and that one gentleman has offered to pay the cost of the school this summer and has given \$12,000 for that purpose. Enterprise in the heads of the mining schools and public spiritedness in the generous donor of the money required to finance the scheme will therefore combine to secure to students of the several institutions concerned unusual advantages in connection with the practical work of their course of mining engineering.

The President of the Canadian Mining Institute informed the members assembled in annual meeting that the Dominion Government, through the Honourable the Minister of the Interior, had been working on the lines of a resolution and suggestions of the Institute in the direction of extending the operations and enlarging the admitted practical usefulness of the Geological Survey of Canada. The Institute, in the course of important and lengthy discussions that took place on the subject at the 1902 annual meeting of members, had pointed out that the Geological Survey as then organized and conducted was entirely unable to cover all the ground which the national importance of mining, and the many important interests served thereby, needed and demanded in such a large and rapidly-growing country as Canada, with its extensive and varied mineral resources and the existing necessity for explorations, surveys and studies of mineral districts to a greater extent than was practicable under the restricted conditions then obtaining. The resolution directed the attention of the Federal Government to the magnitude and importance of the mining industry, which, during recent years, had developed rapidly in the Dominion, and urged an increase of Government aid wherever possible, and the establishment of a strong and practical Department of Mines, or of a Department to be devoted to the interests of the mining and metallurgical industries, and to include the Geological Survey and all other necessary branches. The president indicated the several branches that the discussions of members had pointed out as necessary, viz: Administrative, Geological Survey, Paleontological and Botanical; Geographical and Topographical; Mining, Geological Survey and Monograph; Statistical, Economic and Commercial Mining; and Chemical and Metallurgical branches. The conclusions arrived at by members of the Institute, after exhaustive study and discussion of the subject of Government Aid to Mining, were that the work of the Department of the Dominion Government particularly devoted to the interests of the mining and metallurgical industries of the country should be specialized in different