should be represented in the Province by an organization comprising those chiefly interested in and responsible for its promotion and welfare. Meanwhile we desire to express our appreciation of the excellent work done by Mr. B. T. A. Bell, the society's capable and energetic secretary, by whose efforts largely the Institute has been placed in its present position of usefulness and influence. The Canadian Mining Institute, previously known as the Federated Mining Institute, was incorporated by Act of Parliament of Canada in 1898, its objects being to promote the science and practice of mining and metallurgy in Canada, and to advance the development of the mineral resources of the Dominion. The membership to-day numbers about four hundred,—exclusive of mining students, of which over one hundred names are entered on the Institute's list under this heading—and is thoroughly representative of the best elements of the mining profession and industry in Canada, from Newfoundland in the East to the Yukon Territory in the Far West. The proceedings are published in volume form annually, and the growing importance of the Institute may be tolerably well guaged by the fact that Vol. V., now in the press, will, we understand, contain over 800 pages and 200 engravings, and include something like forty papers contributed by the most eminent Canadian mining authorities on subjects applicable to mining and metallurgical practice in this country. The Institute offers every year two gold medals for competition, one being given for the most meritorious paper contributed by any member during the year, and a second, in addition to money prizes, for the best original papers sent in by students. Among papers promised for the Nelson meeting are the folloying: "Coarse Concentration in the Nelson District," by S. S. Fowler; "Mine Timbering by the Square Set System at Rossland," by Bernard McDonald; "Comparison of Costs of Compressed Air by Steam and Electric Power at Rossland," by William Thompson; "Mine Signalling by Compressed Air," by Bernard McDonald and W. Thompson, and "Mineral Resources of Vancouver Island," by W. M. Brewer.

The report of the committee appointed by the shareholders to investigate the position of the Le Roi mine scarcely casts much new light on the situation, and although the outlook is said to be less gloomy than was originally supposed, we are inclined to agree up to a certain point with the conclusions arrived at by Mr. C. Williamson Milne, a member of the committee, who in a minority report recommends the reconstruction of the company as the best means of getting rid of the large indebtedness to the Bank of Montreal. This indebtedness amounted at the beginning of May to approximately a million and a half dollars, and the interest on this enormous sum alone would be sufficient to pay a dividend of over 1½ per cent. on the present excessive capitalization. The affairs of the concern are seemingly in such a hopeless muddle that some scheme—not by any means necessarily Mr. Milne's—whereby the tangle might be unravelled and a fresh start under more favourable conditions made, should have been if possible devised and adopted in preference to a *laisser faire* policy, they the shareholders apparently desire. If, however, they and the Bank of Montreal are satisfied there is nothing more to be said. Meanwhile the company suffers a loss in the resignation of Mr. Mackenzie from the mine management, while the acceptance by Sir Henry Tyler and Mr. A. J. Macmillan of directorate positions is a distinct gain. Had these gentlemen joined the Board earlier, it is very probable that Mr. Mackenzie would have had no special cause for abandoning his post. Be that as it may we cordially agree with the London *Critic* that "with straightforward management at the mine, and an honest Board of business men in London, the shareholders may yet see a very good return upon their investment; but if they will again hand over the undertaking to a group of company-mongers, the probability is that their last state will be very much worse than it is at present."

A very interesting rock drilling contest with air drills recently took place in Denver, Colorado. The rock selected for this test was a schist of more than ordinary hardness for drill work, and the competition included setting up the machine, and after drilling two holes taking to pieces and replacing it in the original position. In drilling, one hole was above the horizontal and the other below, with the stipulation that the angle was not to exceed 25° in either case. The depth of hole was nine feet and guage of finishing drill 1⅝; size of drilling machine not over three inches air cylinder, and the air pressure was to be maintained at 110 pounds. Any make of machine was allowed. There were twenty-three team entries, the winners making the following record: Time of setting up, 3½ min.; time, 1st hole, 17½ min.; back, time, 1st to 2nd hole, 30 sec.; time, 2nd hole, 17 min. 50 sec.; down, 2 min. 55 sec.; time tearing down, 2 min. 55 sec.; total time, 42 min, 15 sec. The makes of drills used by the several competitors were those manufactured by the Ingersoll, Sullivan and Leyner companies, the latter make of machine in this particular instance proving the most serviceable for rapid work, it being employed by the winners of both the first and second prizes. Unfortunately, we have not by us at the moment any catalogue or other means of informing ourselves of the special merits of the Leyner machine, although we observe that the machine is listed by the Hendrie & Bolthoff Manufacturing &