

# THE CANADIAN MINING JOURNAL

VOL. XXXI.

TORONTO, Dec. 15, 1910

No. 24

## The Canadian Mining Journal

With which is incorporated the  
"CANADIAN MINING REVIEW"

Devoted to Mining, Metallurgy and Allied Industries in Canada

Published fortnightly by the  
**MINES PUBLISHING CO., LIMITED**

**Head Office** . . . . . Confederation Life Building, Toronto.  
**Branch Offices** Montreal, Halifax, Victoria, and London, Eng.  
**London Office** . . . . . Walter R. Skinner, 11-12 Clement's Lane,  
London, E.C.

**Editor:**

J. C. MURRAY, B.A., B.Sc.

SUBSCRIPTIONS—Payable in advance, \$2.00 a year of 24 numbers, including postage in Canada. In all other countries, including postage, \$3.00 a year.

Advertising copy should reach the Toronto Office by the 8th, for the issues of the 15th of each month, and by the 23rd for the issues of the first of the following month. If proof is required, the copy should be sent so that the accepted proof will reach the Toronto Office by the above dates.

### CIRCULATION.

"Entered as second-class matter April 23rd, 1908, at the post-office at Buffalo, N.Y., under the Act of Congress of March 3rd, 1879."

### CONTENTS.

Editorials . . . . .	741
(a) President Eliot on Education . . . . .	741
(b) A European View of Porcupine . . . . .	742
(c) Developments in Nova Scotia . . . . .	743
(d) English Railway Coal Bills . . . . .	743
(e) Porcupine and Papers . . . . .	743
(f) A Railway to Porcupine . . . . .	744
(g) Newspaper Comment . . . . .	744
(h) Editorial Notes . . . . .	744
Book Reviews . . . . .	744
Correspondence . . . . .	745
Mining Case Dismissed . . . . .	746
Porcupine and the Mother Lode, by R. E. Hore . . . . .	746
The Standard Mine, Sloean District, British Columbia, by E. Jacobs . . . . .	747
Mining and the Industrial Evolution, by R. B. Lamb . . . . .	749
Our London Letter . . . . .	752
Granby Company's Annual Report . . . . .	754
Unique English Device for Detecting Fire-Damp . . . . .	756
Electric Smelting . . . . .	756
Cobalt Mine Royalties . . . . .	757
Rock Crushing Plant . . . . .	757
A Remarkable Compressed Air Mine Locomotive . . . . .	763
Hidden Creek Copper Mine, Observatory Inlet, B.C. . . . .	763
Personal and General . . . . .	764
Special Correspondence, etc. . . . .	764

### PRESIDENT ELIOT ON EDUCATION.

Not many years ago the equipment of the best of our Canadian mining schools consisted essentially of "a blackboard and a piece of chalk." There are men still in the prime of life who were pioneers in other branches of applied science in this country. If we consider Canadian history to have begun at the time of the American revolution of 1776, when the people of the northern half of the continent became distinct politically from those of the southern, it took over a hundred years for our people to learn that the old educational system of Europe was not adapted to the needs of a young country. For nearly a century our system of higher education at least was based on that of the old world. Attention was given merely to book-learning, which resulted chiefly in memory training. It is true that the sciences were taught in our universities, but the methods of instruction were similar to those employed in the classics. Practical work was not encouraged. For instance, in 1853, when the late Dr. Chapman began his work as Professor of Mineralogy and Geology in the University of Toronto, his request for laboratory facilities met with refusal from the board of trustees. He was told that practical work was out of place in a university and that he was to teach by book methods.

However, during the latter part of the century referred to, changes of view in methods of education were taking place abroad. Herbert Spencer's "Education" was published in 1860. "It is a vindication of the study of nature and the rightful supremacy of science in education. It proves that the latest and most highly evolved form of knowledge is the best, both for guidance of life and for the discipline of the mental powers." This book had a profound influence. It crystallized the more or less hazy ideas that had begun to be held by certain educationists and others. The controversy is still waged, but much more mildly, as to the comparative merits of the so-called "cultural" studies and science or utilitarian subjects.

Mining engineering can scarcely be said to be classed as a profession in Britain. It is considered *infra dig* for sons of "society people" to take up the study of mining or metallurgy, although Britain owes her standing among the nations as much, if not more, to her engineers and men of science as to any other class. Mining engineering there is classed as a trade and its members as mechanics. It is considered quite proper, however, for a man of the highest social position to occupy the post of dummy director on the board of a mining company.

At the present time the Dominion Government's Royal Commission on Technical Education is holding sessions in various parts of the country. For this reason and owing to the fact that false views concerning the