

the title of M. E. of that school is a guarantee of excellence, and serves as a recommendation of the greatest value. The reason of this is obvious when we know that the system of instruction carried on here is a thoroughly practical one, so that the students are brought into actual contact with the operations on a large scale. The object of this time honored institution is to give a complete scientific education, both of a theoretical and practical character, to young men intended for metallurgists or mining engineers. Admission to the school for Saxons and Germans is made dependent on having passed the Maturitäts examination of a gymnasium or first class Real-school, but foreigners are received without examination, provided they bring certificates of competence from some recognized scientific or educational institution, and this liberality on the part of the Saxon Government has been largely availed of by many distinguished English and American metallurgists and mining engineers. Regular courses of study are laid down, extending over four years, and differing according as the pupil desires to follow the mining or the metallurgical branch of the profession. Higher mathematics, descriptive geometry, spherical trigonometry, physics, chemistry, mineralogy, geology and mechanical drawing form the groundwork of the studies, to which are added, in the second and succeeding years, the special subjects of mining and metallurgy, and all their allied branches of science, taught by lectures, laboratory practice, by working and surveying in the mines, and by practical metallurgical instruction in the smelting works of the Saxon state.

The collections of mineralogical and geological specimens are most complete, and with the libraries and museums of mining machinery are open to all the students of the school. Many of the professors have been men of European fame—Werner, Plattner, and now Richter and Weisbach, are names known to and honored by all students of science. The lectures of Richter on the blow-pipe are unique, and those of Prof. Weisbach on mineralogy are most valuable. But the most important respect in which Freiberg excels is the practical experience which the students can gain in the operations of smelting conducted on a large scale in the government smelting works (the Muldnerhütte and that at Halsbrücke) as well as in those of mining by visiting the neighboring mines belonging to the Saxon government. As these mines now yield ore of only the poorest quality the operations have to be conducted with great care, and hence offer to the student of mining training of an exceptional character, while the number of metals present in the ore (gold, silver, lead, bismuth, arsenic and antimony), and worked up at the smelting works afford a no less valuable one to the student in many branches of metallurgy. The cost of living in Freiberg, including the fees payable to the academy, need not exceed £100 per annum. The average number of students in training for the last ten years: Saxons and Germans, 64; foreigners, 58. Freiberg does not, however, afford practical instruction in iron mining or smelting; the mining school specially adapted for the study of the metallurgy of iron is that of Leoben in Styria, under its veteran head, Prof. von Tunner.—*Canadian Mining Review*.

MEETING OF THE GENERAL MINING ASSOCIATION—The annual meeting of the General Mining Association, Limited, was held at the offices, Bloomfield House, London Wall, E. C.

Mr. J. Duke Hill, who presided, formally moved the adoption of the report and account, and that a dividend of 6s. per share be declared.

Mr. F. W. Bigge seconded the motion.

Mr. Descou complained that the meeting had not been called earlier. It seemed to him that four months was a long time to wait to complete the accounts of the association. He also suggested that the proprietors should be furnished with a report of the affairs of the Association more often than once a year.

Mr. Swan stated in reply that the preparation of the accounts at the mines took some time to complete, and then they had to be sent to London. It would be useless for the board to send reports out as often as Mr. Descou had suggested, as there would be nothing to communicate to the proprietors.

The motion was put and carried.

After the re-election of the retiring directors, a vote of thanks was given to the chairman for presiding.

J. H. Smith, of Kingston, Kings Co., N. S. prospector, and F. A. Palmer have discovered a large bed and leads of magnetic and hematite iron, on which mining rights are made secure. Mr. Smith, being an amateur mineralogist and geologist, at once felt sure coal must be in the immediate neighborhood, and a little careful search revealed sandstone and shale, also a small quantity of coal.—*Bridgetown Monitor*.

WILL ASIATIC CHOLERA FOLLOW?—Mr. Joe Howard's theory that one horror of a similar nature follows another to the number of three, has a chance for confirmation this coming summer if certain predictions prove true. First it was La Grippe: "A whim" the French define it. Second came deaths by scores from its after effects, or from the many atmospheric changes of the past few months. Severe cases of pneumonia, bronchitis, intense catarrh and general loss of strength were the results, until death was almost welcomed as a relief to the sufferers. So that this epidemic and its sequence has proven to be the most terribly realistic "whim" that ever infected this country. And now for number three; the theory is said to be advanced that the Cholera is very likely to find fertile soil in the generally debilitated constitutions of our people resulting from the effects of such a winter and spring as has just past. Whether the theory of three will be confirmed in this case or not, remains to be seen. At any rate it behooves every person still affected by any of the complaints due to these climatic changes and epidemics, such as catarrh or bronchial troubles, to look well to themselves and see that every trace of the trouble is removed this present month; before the heat of summer still more debilitates their system. For years we have found that simple old remedy, Johnson's Anodyne Liniment, used as directed, to be the most certain remedy for all forms of lingering summer colds, catarrh or bronchial affections, as well as a preventive and cure of all kinds of summer complaints. It is absolutely certain that a remedy that has survived for eighty years as Johnson's Anodyne Liniment has done, must have more than average merit. We suppose there is not a family in this country but what has this good old fashioned remedy in the house. If there is, we advise them to get it at once, or write the manufacturers, I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass., for a pamphlet describing its various uses for the last eighty years. Now is the time. Delays are dangerous, and an ounce of prevention is worth many pounds of cure.

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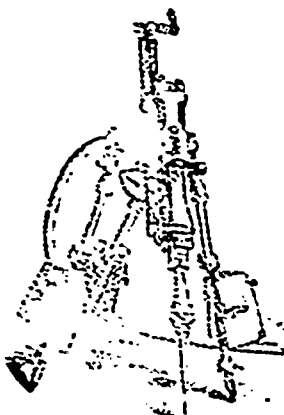
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