

set or group of seams are very important, and in the present instance entirely satisfactory.

The vertical distance between the Paint and Crandall Seams is 17 fathoms.

" Ross and Willie Fraser, . . . 104 fathoms.

" W. Fraser & McGillivray 15 "

" McGillivray and Fraser, 149 "

The surface measurements from which these thicknesses were deduced were made by Mr. Ouseley, Provincial Land surveyor.

The rocks between the seams are heavy bedded sandstones, with intercalated bands of shale. The sandstones are uniform and persistent: the shales are frequently arenaceous and compact, and there is no evidence that dangers or difficulties may arise from working any of the seams under the sea different from those to which inland collieries are sometimes subjected, and which can be readily overcome.

The topographical details of the accompanying map are taken from the Admiralty Surveys. The well known capabilities and advantages possessed by Sydney harbor render any allusion to the situation of the areas in relation to harbor accommodation superfluous.

The objections which at the first blush might appear to some in consequence of the necessity of mining under the sea, are wholly imaginary at present and must so remain for many years to come unless unforeseen and improbable contingencies occur. When the workings extend so far under the ocean as to render ventilation a serious question, it will be time to consider the means to be adopted; but as there is accessible coal within a third of a mile from the shore, sufficient to supply 100,000 tons per annum for one hundred years, the subject may well be left to the future.

DOES CAPITAL CONTROL LABOR.

"The perfection of the organization of both capital and labour has brought us up against new problems. Industry is no longer a matter of small capitalists on the one side and small trade unions on the other. The invention, growth and development of machinery has not only led to the enrichment of the owners of the machine, but it has led to their organising their businesses in a much bigger way than used to be the case, and we now have big employers, big federations of employers, and big organisations of workers.

The newer trade unionism, after having gone through a struggle in which Socialism seemed to be its ideal, is entering on another stage which is attractive to some of the poorer among the work practice. Its great apostle has been Mr. Tom Mann. His gospel is that the old idea of trade unions, that they must accumulate great funds to maintain them when they feel it necessary to strike, is wrong. He suggests that not money so much as unity is necessary. He advocates that men in each trade should combine in a union, that this should be followed by an amalgamation of all the trade unions in one industry, and that when this is accomplished all these amalgamations should federate into one big union, so

that on the signal being given all the workers in the country may 'down tools' at once. The argument is that society would then be at their feet, and that they could seize the industries and work them for the benefit of the workers. Thus, as Mr. Wallas pointed out, we have now three ideas for the control of industry—control by the capitalist, the Individualist idea; control by the State, the Socialist idea; and control by the workers, which is the Syndicalist idea. Of all these the Syndicalist idea is the most impracticable. We are far from saying that the workers ought not to have some say in the industry they help to make, but there are other members of society than the manual workers whose co-operation is necessary if our industries are to be successful. Probably even the Syndicalists themselves do not know how they would be able to do this, is showing unmistakable signs of being arrested, is due to dissatisfaction with the present condition of affairs and to the failure of the Parliamentary machine to secure as much improvement in the condition of the workers as some of them desire. The 'general strike' policy received a severe check in the late coal trouble. The Syndicalists among the miners in pleading for a strike vote told their followers that the strike could not last more than three days, or at the most a week; that if it lasted longer—well, in a week all industry would be stopped, in a fortnight there would be neither gas nor electric light, in three weeks all the trains would have ceased to run, and in a month our twenty miles of Dreadnoughts would be of no more use than scrap-iron. Experience did not justify these predictions. The strike lasted five weeks, and although there was considerable dislocation, nothing very terrible happened. So it would be if the Syndicalists had their way. But it is impossible to organise great masses of men in the way the Syndicalists contemplate on a voluntary basis. The Miners' Federation is the biggest and the finest trade union in the world, and what they could not do cannot be done by any other organisation. They were compelled to seek the assistance of the State, which is just what the Syndicalist desires.

All observers of the present control of industry agree that some new method will have to be found, but we must move cautiously. It is untrue to say that the capitalist has absolute control now. The State has interfered again and again by way of Factory Acts, Trade Board Acts, and so forth. We have passed Workmen's Compensation Acts, Shop Acts, an Insurance Act for Workmen, an Unemployment Act, and a Minimum Wage Act. And it is becoming obvious that the State will have to take some steps to safeguard itself against the future consequences of industrial unrest. Probably the eventual solution of the difficulty will be found in giving the capitalist, the State, and the workers a share in the control of industry."

A shallow artesian well assisted by a small pump supplies abundance of cold pure water to the works and workers at Sydney No. 4. It is indeed a cheap water system.