

mining schools ought to be a greater source of pride to the people of Nova Scotia than even the Technical College. Why? Because there were such colleges in other countries before the college was built at Halifax. But there never were, are not now, in any country that we are aware of, just such schools as ours. They stand apart, are unique. Of course in other countries there are mining schools, but to have ones named after a fee is necessary, whereas in Nova Scotia entrance may be had without money and without price. That is a notable feature of our mining schools, and Professor Sexton had neither art nor part in it.

What has been done for the Mines Regulation Act requires to be done for the Mines Act. It is in a terribly mixed up condition. One does not really know where he is at in some parts of the Act, or in other words, what is really the law in regard to certain matters. To thoroughly revise the Act and bring it up to present day mining requirements will be no small job. A great many things that some people acknowledge to be done will have to be passed over and some things enacted that certain people will not like. The Record would like that a clause could be inserted specifying the several minerals or what are minerals. Why is there a mineral and limestone not so considered, uminous. Where both are of commercial value, why should one be held as a mineral and subject to royalty, and the other not a mineral and belonging to the soil, and therefore not subject to royalty. Something sensible too is required in the Act with reference to the terms of holding leases. Parties who won't work leases should be obliged to give them up on reasonable terms. There are cases in which parties have been offered a fair price for unworked leases or areas, and refused such, while they could not work them. An arbitration board should be established for cases of this kind. The Record knows of certain capitalists who are ready to spend a million dollars in building a railway to open up coal mines if certain areas could be secured. A scheme or project of mineral development should not be allowed to fold fire for an indefinite period, that is of course so long as bona fide parties can show that they could and would immediately give up effect to the project.

When F. Jones left the Steel company to enter upon a twenty five thousand dollar job, some people thought that we would in one or two respects never look upon his like again, and that in these respects he had left no successor. These people did not know everything. Mr. M. J. Butler the present manager of the big company makes the man we thought was first in his line, a novice in comparison. There was always something ethereal about what Jones said, with Butler it is different. He speaks with a dignity which gives solidity to his words. Jones used to tell us of the thousands that were to come, Butler now tells of ten thousands. Speaking at Sydney the General Manager said that it is contemplated within twelve months to increase the capacity of the plant thirty three per cent. with a corresponding increase of the working force and that within four or five years the plant would be double its present size and employ twice as many men. If this does not put new life in the folks of Sydney, nothing will.

It was stated at the Trades and Labor Congress which met in Quebec last fall—and endorsed by that conglomeration—that if the United Mine Workers lost the fight in Cape Breton, it would be the death blow to International Unionism. The United Mine Workers lost, and that without a solitary grain of comfort. They are not recognized and they got not the leaders, chiefly McCulloch, said they had an agreement, but the document was far more elusive than the notorious Mullins seam. When one went to look for it, it had gone where it could not be found. Of course McCulloch hinted that it was in his breast pocket, sewed up there never to see the light. The P. W. A. is to be congratulated if it helped toward the retreat of International Unionism as propounded by the Trades