

(2) That all members of such organizations should become, ex-officio, members of the proposed "Canadian Mining Institute."

(3) That each organization should pay annually to the funds of the Canadian Mining Institute a sum per head of its membership to be hereafter agreed upon.

(4) That the first and main raison de être of the Canadian Mining Institute should be the printing and publishing in one volume under one editing, of all the transactions of each of such organizations, thereby relieving the local organizations of this matter and expense entirely; the expense being met by the per capita contribution to the funds of the Canadian Mining Institute.

(5) That it is not desirable to have, or attempt to have, any large body of officials for the Canadian Mining Institute, but rather that such business as may arise should be transacted by a small body or committee to be composed either

(a) of the several Secretaries to the local organizations, or

(b) of one specially elected delegate, or

(c) of a specially elected delegation, based on one member per so many members, for each local organization.

(6) That the committee, or governing body, so constituted should appoint or elect one individual to act as Secretary-Treasurer—Editor of the Canadian Mining Institute.

(7) That each local organization preserve, to the utmost extent, its autonomy and individuality.

The report came before the Council of the Society and was indorsed by it before transmitting it to the Quebec Association. This is the first time it comes before this Society as a whole, and I will have to ask for your verdict on this report.

On motion the report was received and adopted.

THE CHAIRMAN—The next step is to read what action has been taken by the other associations. Ontario and Quebec have each appointed a committee, which committees have drawn up two schemes practically identical. The first is from the Ontario Mining Institute and is endorsed by their full committee. (Scheme as outlined read.) The second one is from the General Mining Association of Quebec and is signed by three of the four members of the committee, the fourth member while endorsing it as a whole has forwarded a letter which, perhaps, will be better read after the schemes have come before the meeting. The scheme is substantially as follows: (Scheme as outlined read.) I think these reports sent by the Ontario and Quebec Societies are properly before the meeting for discussion.

MR. THOMAS—Are these outside members to be represented on the Board?

THE CHAIRMAN—No. In that connection I will read the criticisms of Mr. L. A. Klein in a letter to the Secretary of the Quebec Association:

"On the whole I approve of it for the purpose as a starter—there are, of course, a good many things which I wished to have discussed at a full meeting of all the delegates.

(Par. 4, sec. 5.) While it may be a good thing to enable any one to become a member of the Federation without being a member of any Society, in federation, I don't see where such members are going to have any representation from, i. e., the Governing Board or Council; further,

(Sec. 6, par. 5.) I am not in favor of this method of representation in Council, as it places all the larger and more important societies in a disadvantage, being eventually out-voted by smaller organizations and such that have become members after federation. I would much more favor a "de capita" representation, but knowing there is a vast difference in the subscription fees (and therefore quite possible to acquire a large membership with a small fee) I would wish to have the representation in council based on the annual subscription list of each society *pro rata*. The idea may strike you strange, but we will have to deal with this subscription list anyhow in some measure or another, viz. (Par. 6, Sec. 12) re annual subscription of each society, which could not possibly be the same amount in each and every case. I would suggest that the council should consist of the Presidents (which would give a representation of any society in any case) and one member "for every, say \$250 or \$300, Annual Subscription," to be elected annually by each such society. The subscription list of the previous years to be governing.

(Sec. 7.) Is the Secretary-Treasurer to be elected from the delegates or from the members of any of the societies? I would suggest the latter.

It seems to me also that we touched a number of points at the Meeting in Sherbrooke which are worth while considering and I trust you will bring the matter before the Nova Scotia members so that we may be enabled to federate under conditions approved by all."

MR. THOMAS—I take it that the object of the amalgamation is to publish the proceedings at a cheaper rate. Therefore I was surprised that there should be outside members at all.

THE CHAIRMAN—I think Mr. Thomas' idea is the one most of us have. The men who might wish to come in as outside members are persons not directly interested in mining in any of our provinces but are interested in it as a whole.

MR. THOMAS—If a lot of such men were to come in they might have a representation on the Council and thus injure our standing as a society.

MR. STUART—I think we should insist that the men who would join this Institute should join it as members of one of the original societies.

MR. THOMAS—In our Committee's first report something was said about electing the Council according to the numerical standing of the Societies. Now we have one member from each. I understood that the Ontario Institute had not been formed when we were in Sydney.

THE CHAIRMAN—The Ontario Mining Institute was formed in April and is a thoroughly representative organization of the mining interests of that Province; its annual subscription is I believe two dollars. The General Mining Association of Quebec is composed almost entirely of owners or men engaged in the management of mines and the fee is \$10.00, the same as ours.

MR. WILLIS—It looks as if all this business will be done by one man, the Secretary elected by the six members of the Council. There might be a man whom the members of the other two Societies might wish to elect who would be offensive to the people down here. We would have only two members to their four. If it ever came to a vote they would always combine against us. They have a much larger membership.

THE CHAIRMAN—There are always chances to make combines.

MR. WILLIS—I think the Secretary of this Federation should be elected by a vote of the different Societies.

MR. GUE—The same majority would be against you with the larger number. I am in favor of the original scheme, federation for the purpose of publication of transactions.

THE CHAIRMAN—The scheme before the meeting is the very one you mention.

MR. WILLIS—My objection is to the manner of electing the Secretary. I object to that part which says that the Secretary shall be elected by the Council.

MR. GUE—Why do we want a Council and Secretary for the editing of the joint report?

THE CHAIRMAN—The object of this scheme is economy. It costs us about \$500.00 to publish our proceedings. The scheme is, that by the payment of one-

third of that amount we get the same thing and in addition the papers published by the other two Societies. This programme is open for amendment. We can reject it, or we can send them a substitute, or we can reject it altogether and stand on our own footing.

MR. ARCHIBALD—I think the simplest way out would be to give us the simple object of this federation. There seems to be a suspicion that this Council can do us an injury in some way or other, or call upon us to pay more money. If the object of the Society is simply as you specified, to have the reports issued cheaper than before, I do not see that I have any objection to it.

MR. THOMAS—I don't see that it is necessary to have a Council in this affair at all.

THE CHAIRMAN—I think a few figures will show the reason. This Society with a membership of eighty or ninety purchases two hundred volumes of its transactions. Five hundred copies of the transactions would cost little more than the same amount. Putting the membership of the Quebec Society at one hundred and twenty and Ontario at one hundred there would be about three hundred altogether.

THE SECRETARY—Our printing has been done at Ottawa. The printing here is slightly cheaper, but we have to have the plates done in Montreal and Toronto.

MR. FERGIE—I would suggest that the representation for Council be one for every forty members, following the precedent of the English Federation. I move this as an amendment.

MR. POOLE—I second it.

MR. THOMAS—The words "affairs and business" should be better defined. Why not make the Secretary responsible to the Council of each Society.

THE CHAIRMAN—You would find that more difficult than to make him responsible to one body.

MR. HAYWARD—I fail to see why it is necessary to appoint a Council to transact a matter of one hundred and fifty dollars a year.

THE CHAIRMAN—The Council will have the control of more than four hundred and fifty dollars a year. There is another object in view also. The Royal Society of Canada, as I am informed, gets a grant from the Dominion Government of about \$10,000 a year, which sum is almost entirely devoted to the publishing of their transactions. If our federation goes through we shall apply to get a grant from the Dominion Government which will help to pay for the publication of our proceedings.

MR. THOMAS—Why not say what the object of the federation is?

MR. POOLE—Let us first have it established that it is the desire of this body to form a Federated Institute and then consider the details of the organization section by section. We will make better progress in that way.

THE CHAIRMAN—I would like to point out that at the united meeting in Cape Breton it was passed unanimously that we do federate. Mr. Wyld made the motion.

MR. WYLDE—When that motion was made, the question of federation simply for the sake of economy in publishing the transactions, was under discussion. Any objects other than this have been brought up since that resolution was passed.

THE CHAIRMAN—At the suggestion of our Past President, unless there is objection, having agreed to federate, we will proceed to discuss this scheme paragraph by paragraph. The two schemes of the Quebec and Ontario Associations are practically the same, where they differ I will read each.

MR. HAYWARD—I move that the proceedings taken in Cape Breton be reconsidered.

THE CHAIRMAN—I cannot entertain that, as that was a united meeting and we cannot deal with what was done there.

(Mr. Hayward appealed to the meeting, but the Chairman was sustained.)

MR. PEARSON—I must confess to considerable ignorance on the subject. As it appears to me, a decision was arrived at by the united meeting at Cape Breton to amalgamate, the object being the joint publication of the proceedings of the Societies. If that was defined distinctly then it is only a question of the machinery necessary to carry that out. Is there any clause of the constitution by which the object is limited to that particular thing. I would say it would seem to be a pity that the object should be limited.

THE CHAIRMAN—Mr. Pearson has stated the facts as they are. It does define the objects, viz:—

(a) The publication in one volume of the papers and proceedings of the several organizations in the federation.

(b) Action upon all matters affecting or relating to the mineral industries of Canada.

These objects can be extended with advantage.

As to the first paragraph, the name, Ontario suggests "Mining Institute of Canada," Quebec, "Canadian Mining Institute."

MR. PEARSON—I would move that this Society approve of the name "Mining Institute of Canada."

MR. POOLE—I second that, because we will use the expression "The Mining Institute" in conversation.

The motion passed.

Paragraph 2 was then read and the first part down to "(b)" adopted.

MR. WILLIS—I move that sub-section (b) "Action upon all matters affecting or relating to the mineral industries of Canada" be struck out.

MR. HAYWARD—I second the motion.

MR. POOLE, seconded by Mr. Fergie, moved that it be retained.

MR. WILLIS—The report of the first committee limited the object of this federation to the publication of the reports. Now this is added on to that, I am not in favor of federation for any other purpose.

MR. POOLE—It is desirable that there should be some organization with a Dominion character. I would not like to see the Mining Society of Nova Scotia become of secondary importance, and I do not see how it can under this new formation. I think giving it a Dominion character would add dignity to it in the eyes of the public. We have allowed the mining business to be run by the politicians alone; now we all want to have a say in mining matters.

MR. PEARSON—As I understand it the proposition is to create a council and clothe it with powers to do something as representative of all the Societies of Canada. It commends itself to my mind that that council should have some functions besides editing minutes, functions by which it could talk in the name of the Mining Societies of Canada. Limit them entirely to the mining interests in Dominion matters. The Dominion Government control the duties on coal coming into Canada. They may negotiate reciprocity treaties. The societies at the two ends of the country should have some central institution which could speak for them. The jurisdiction should, however, be limited to matters of general Canadian interest. I would move that that clause be not passed upon now, but that it be sent to a committee to consider what limitations be put in it. It seems to me that it is very desirable to have an additional clause to the one passed, but it might be well to limit the jurisdiction of the council to some class of subjects distinctly Canadian.

MR. THOMAS—I second that motion.

Messrs. Willis and Poole withdraw their motions.