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E. R. Paribault,  
Geological Survey

# MARITIME MINING RECORD.

May 26, 1920.

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436		437	
A.M.	P.M.		
10 40			
		STATIONS	
10 50		PORT WATKINS	2 45
10 14		INVERNESS JUNG	2 50
9 07		PORT HASTINGS	4 00
9 52			4 05
9 52		TROY	4 10
9 30		ORLEANS	4 15
9 15		BRALMORE	4 20
9 00		JUDITH	4 25
8 40		MARYVILLE	4 30
			4 35
8 30		PORT GOOD	4 40
			4 45
8 20		GLEBOE	4 50
7 50		HEMU	4 55
7 20		GLADSTONE	5 00
7 15		BLACK BAY	5 05
6 50		FRASERVILLE	5 10
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# MARITIME MINING RECORD

Vol. 22

Stellarton, N. S., May 26th., 1920

No. 22

## THE STATE'S NEED OF THE INDIVIDUAL.

(By One of the Crowd.)

We live in an age in which many draw a clear line between the individual and the community. Yet in the management of the country we have neither exercising supreme power. The State exists with far reaching control over both property and the individual, and the individual has as much freedom as is supposed to be good for him and for the State to which he belongs. Are we working, then, on right lines? Are we rising to a higher level even though, as De Tocqueville said, the masses find their position the more intolerable the more it is improved? What is the argument for collectivism, and what is to be said for the individual?

The objections to the present state of affairs are many. The existing system is said to be unjust and dishonest to the worker since greed and competition reduce his wage, and in estimating the price of an article the consumer is put first and the producer last. Accordingly there is a poor living for the toiler; no beauty or recreation in his life; so that he lives to work instead of working to live. He has to take his risk of bad times and unemployment. Capital, declares the Socialist, gets all the profit all along. Labor is exploited. This system, too, is full of waste which a communal system would save. In addition, it is labour which creates wealth, though it gets so small a share of it. Nor, runs the Socialist argument, have the rich any real right to their wealth in law or in morality. Their property is in a manner theft. The cure of it all is to abolish the wage-earner and to make everything national property.

### The Socialist Panacea.

How is this to be done, then? First, by creating public opinion in favour of it. The parable of the heaven gives us the secret. Permeate and annex. Educate and vote. Take possession of municipal authorities. Inculcate the community with Socialist ideas, and the new age will come of itself. The capitalist will be taxed out of existence. It is not a case of making a beginning. The work has begun. It is a question of where to stop. Get at the land and the sources of production. Nationalise industries. Get back to the springs, and there will be no difficulty about the reservoir. This will blot out the loca of gain on the part of the individual, who will then exist for the community. The State will be one large family. Private-mindedness will no longer exist. All will be for the State.

In the early days of the war, when farmers were compelled to sell their horses, private dealers often forestalled the authorised dealers by a few hours, and re-sold the horses at a profit. Hoarding during the war also illustrates the private-mindedness of the individual. Shipowners took advantage of the control of the sea to raise their freights. The policy of the jungle prevailed, not the good of the State. The "Times" said it was "idle to expect shipowners or farmers or anybody else to refuse the best offer they could get for their goods." Yet the new army was not raised in this way. It was not recruited on the basis of property but of patriotism. It is quite true that the good of the individual can be exploited at the expense of the State. A dividend of 240 per cent. emphasises the fact.

The argument rests further on this, that if we improve the environment of the worker we shall improve the man. There is something to be said for it, though it is a non-sequitur that if you give a man a new coat you thereby make him a new man. Still, character is influenced by environment and by heredity. That is to be granted. I feel, however, in regard to this point, that the real good is likely to end with the improvement of the environment. It is good to care for the weakling, and to seek the nearest good of the greatest number. Much depends on what we mean by "good." Socialism is apt to make too much of money—and too little; and, in the new age, Socialism will still have to starve the lazy, though it holds out to him a short day and a happy life in the regeneration. I question its ability to fulfil its promises.

What, then, are the difficulties in the way of a Collectivist State as opposed to that in which the individual counts for more, and what are his objections to it?

I reckon first that in such a State the individual would lose an incentive which, though not wholly good, yet makes him eager to work and do what he can. To do away with this incentive on the part of the individual is a loss. Socialism takes little account of man as man; though it professes to stand up for his freer life and happiness. Yet it bases itself chiefly on property and food and work. It leaves the mind out of account. Now it is true there is much fungus in our over-civilised civilisation, and there are many foolish distinctions founded on property. "Wholesales don't mix with retailers; yarn wool doesn't speak to half-penny ball of worsted; tallow in the cask looks down upon sices to the pound; and pig-iron turns up its nose at tennypenny nails." But, after all, man is human, and Nature had already made fine distinctions before man did

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## MARITIME MINING RECORD.

THE MARITIME MINING RECORD is published the second and fourth Wednesday in each month.

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R. DRUMMOND, PUBLISHER.

BELLARTON, N. S.

May 26, 1920

## CHEAP POWER.

On retiring from the presidency of the Nova Scotia Mining Society, Mr. T. J. Cantley chose for his valedictory remarks "Cheap Power." It is superfluous to say that the retiring president handled his subject as a master workman. Lucidity characterised his presentation of a subject which is bound to attract the attention of all captains of industry more seriously than at any previous time. In his introductory remarks Mr. Cantley said he would treat his subject from an economic rather than from a professional or technical standpoint. In this he is to be commended, because his treating the subject after this fashion shows his earnestness and that his remarks were not intended to make display of wisdom or of lore, but to be of real service, and not like too many papers and addresses, beyond the comprehension of the man on the street.

## CONCERNING THE N. S. IRON ORE.

The morning Chronicle referring to the bill introduced by the Commissioner of Mines for the encouragement of iron ore mining in the province is highly laudatory, more especially over its efforts in 1905 to induce the government to pay a bonus to the iron miner for every ton of ore removed from the mine and smelted. The writer of this has a lively remembrance of the Chronicle's idea of how best to promote the iron ore mining industry. The Chronicle at first advocated one policy and then having received instructions from the Mining Record amended its first pronouncements. The Chronicle's reference to the commissioners plan for renewing iron mining activity are so highly interesting that it would be unwisdom on our part to let them pass unnoticed. Says the Chronicle:—

"In this connection it is worth noting that The Morning Chronicle fifteen years ago urged the importance of encouraging the development of the iron ore deposits of Nova Scotia. In 1905 it pointed out that iron mining in this Province was languishing, by reason of the importation of ores from other countries, chiefly from the deposits at Newfoundland, from which our two Steel Companies, after 1896 drew their chief supplies of ore. We urged at that time that we could not afford to allow our

iron deposits to lie idle, that every effort should be made to make them productive, and to that end we advocated a policy that would make our steel industries stimulate the development of Nova Scotia's iron mines as our factories stimulated our coal mines.

The plea for development was summarized and set forth concretely in a pamphlet published by The Morning Chronicle entitled "The Decline of Iron Mining in Nova Scotia," written by Mr. C. Oehiltree Macdonald, in which the imperative necessity of developing our iron mines for the assured support of our steel industries was pointed out, and authorities were quoted to show that Nova Scotia contained large and important deposits of iron ore.

It was proposed at that time that the most feasible policy for the encouragement of iron mining was the payment of a bounty to the iron miner on every ton of ore removed from the mine and smelted. At that time bounties were being paid for the manufacture of pig iron, and it was obviously a fair argument that the iron miner who mined the native ore was entitled equally with the maker of pig iron to a subvention for the development of this important industry. The bounties, however, in course of time expired and were not renewed, and unfortunately no action was taken for the encouragement of the mining of native ore.

The Bill now before the House is in line with the policy which we advocated fifteen years ago, and will, we hope, be the means of encouraging the development of an industry, which probably is even more important now than it was at the time when The Morning Chronicle first urged the adoption of a far-seeing policy for the development of the native iron ore deposits of Nova Scotia."

It is greatly to be regretted that the plea so concretely set forth in Mr. C. Oehiltree Macdonald's pamphlet, fell on deaf ears, and that it did not stay further declension of the iron ore mining industry. Indeed it seems to have had an opposite effect, and hastened its extinguishment. There is only one service further the gentleman can do the iron ore industry of the province. It revolves upon him to write a fitting obituary. Let him write another pamphlet, a corollary to the one mentioned by the Chronicle, and as a title we respectfully suggest:—"The decline and fall of the N. S. iron ore mining industry." Or, if he cannot conscientiously write an obituary he might publish his first pamphlet with a supplement pointing out the districts in Nova Scotia, where ore carrying fifty per cent of iron can be found in sufficient quantity to warrant active and extensive mining operations. If he should do this he will be doing a service, a real practical service to the province, and at the same time demonstrate that he is an iron ore expert, who can give pointers to the heads of the two big steel companies in the province. These say they have searched in many places for iron in quantity and of right quality, but all in vain. Let Mr. C. Oehiltree Macdonald take the Record's advice and do this thing and then we will admit that he is, after all, a man of weight and worthy of esteem, and of all the eulogiums the Chronicle has heaped upon him.

## LABOR DISORGANIZERS

Under the above heading the Sydney Post contains the following excellent remarks on labor leadership as it presently exists in Cape Breton, and possibly in other mining counties. The visit of two Winnipeg agitators roused the clergymen of all denominations to make keenly pointed remarks. This is not the time to be mealy-mouthed.—

If the published reports of the public meeting addressed in this city Thursday night by Mr. Heaps, Winnipeg strike leader, Mr. J. C. Watters, and Alderman Angus J. McDonald of Ward Five, are approximately correct, it is apparent that the predominant spirit had in it less of zeal for organized labor than of revolt against the organized institutions of the country. One example of this was the diatribe of Mr. Heaps against the court that tried him and convicted a half dozen of his associates on certain charges at Winnipeg some weeks ago. Another illustration was furnished in the "seathing denunciation," Mr. Watters uttered against the members of the Sydney Ministerial Association. And scarcely less illuminating was the claim of Alderman McDonald of Ward Five that as a member of the Council he represents none of the citizens but those who voted for him. Finally there was the resolution which was adopted, condemning the executive of the Dominion Trades and Labor Council, for its decision against endorsing an appeal to the Privy Council from the judgment of the Supreme Court of Manitoba.

These little episodes are recalled, not so much to impress the general public with the character of these agitators, as to indicate to the sane, healthy-minded, well-balanced workers of this city, the paths along which they would be conducted, if they entrusted themselves to the guidance of such "leaders."

How many workingmen are there in Cape Breton who are willing to allow ranting speakers, of the type which directed Thursday's meeting, to persuade them that the entire judicial machinery of a Canadian Province is corrupt? How many will accept on such reckless authority a "seathing denunciation" of the clergymen who minister spiritually to half the population of this city? Who is the safer guide for decent, law-abiding men, to whatever class they may belong,—Mr. J. C. Watters, or the pastors of the Anglican, Baptist, Methodist, and Presbyterian congregations of Sydney? There was a certain mob which exclaimed on a notable occasion, "Not this man, but Barabbas,"—the said Barabbas being a robber. But there is no such mob in Sydney today. The agitators only think there is.

And how many industrial workers are there in Cape Breton who will repudiate the executive of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress,—representing as it does virtually all the important Labor Unions in Canada,—at the behest of Watters and Heaps?

Finally, how many will accept the principle that an Alderman,—the elected and sworn representative of all the people,—is the deputy only of those who voted for him, and irresponsible to all others

for his official conduct?

Surely it must be apparent to every thinking wage-earner in Cape Breton that the acceptance of these amazing propositions is no part of the obligation of a member of a Labor Organization. And it must be evident to all that whether two or three blatant agitators denounce in one breath the Government of the country, the courts of law, the ministers of the Gospel, and the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress, there must be something radically out of gear with the mental machinery of the slang-wielding orators.

If Labor Unionism signified the acceptance of such rubbish as Heaps and Watters would cram down the throats of the workmen of Cape Breton, it would die a swift death and would have small terrors for capitalists during its brief career. But it signifies nothing of the sort. It is a movement of reform not of nihilism, Bolshevism, or revolution. Its worst enemies are those who would destroy it from within. Its internal destruction has been attempted through the intriguing agencies of the One Big Union conspiracy. But the attempts have been thwarted, the One Big Union has been smashed. International Unionism has triumphed, and Mr. Heaps and his precious Winnipeg associates are casualties of the conflict on the beaten and discredited side. And now these gentry have the assurance to ask the Labor Unions they tried to destroy to recognize them as martyrs to the cause against which they pitted themselves in Winnipeg. And they prove their attachment to Unionism by procuring the adoption of a resolution condemning the official representatives of the Dominion Congress of Labor!

## LABOR AND SOCIALISM.

(M Bae, M.P., in Glasgow Herald.)

That we are within measurable distance of seeing a Labour Government in power in this country is a belief prevailing among sections of the public not usually identified with the working classes, or we should not have such criticisms showered upon the Labour party as the War Minister and others have been indulging themselves in of late. But if Labour is to secure the support of the electors in sufficient strength to make this probability a certainty, then it will be necessary for advocates of the idea of a Labour Government to convince this old democracy that they can safely give their votes and confidence to candidates seeking election to Parliament under the auspices of the Labour party. To this end the constitution of the Labour political movement has been so extended that every man and woman in the country who is prepared to give adherence to the new Social order can be accepted as members. Labour is undoubtedly the source of all wealth, but it is labour of the brain united to labour with the hand which must be accepted as the proper interpretation of this doctrine. The question is being put both in a friendly and distinctly unfriendly



manner—Would a Labour Government mean Socialism?—and to a large degree it is having a determining influence upon the relationship of numbers of people to the Labor party in the way the question is answered. I wish it was not so often forgotten that the British Labour political movement is much more than a propagandist organisation. Opponents do not hesitate to use the declarations of the most extreme among us to frighten timid people. The usual formula for this purpose is that a Labour Government would at once proceed to Socialise all the means of Production, Distribution and Exchange, and would not hesitate to adopt confiscation as the basis of their actions in this direction. That some members of the party may favour such a policy I do not deny, but that a programme upon these lines is the considered and officially decided procedure to be followed is most certainly not in accord with the vast majority of those who make up the membership.

#### The Path Democracy Will Travel.

The Labour party are convinced that Land, Mines, Railways, Transport, Water, and similar national necessities ought not to be owned and controlled by private people. It is too great a monopoly of power for any individual or individuals to be allowed to possess, and from the stand point of national welfare, in contrast to the special advantage of the few, it is essential for a fundamental change to be made in the ownership of these root means of life and happiness. But the Labour party proposes to make this economic change by fair compensation to the present possessors, and to operate the concerns involved not by bureaucratic control from Whitehall, but by those whose brains and hands are engaged in the undertaking and whose own individual advancement, socially and economically, is dependent upon the success they make of their joint efforts. There need be no reluctance on the part of anyone in accepting this view as the governing principle of Labour in connection with their proposals, inasmuch as it is evidenced in the adoption by the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, the Trade Union Congress, and the Labour party, as the basis for the ownership and control of the mines of the kingdom, as recommended by the Coal Industry Commission. The scheme for nationalising the mines, for purchasing them, and controlling them, in the interest of the Commonwealth, definitely marks the path which democracy will travel toward the goal they have ever had before them. It will become the classic example as to the way the economic needs of the future should be dealt with. There may be variations in details as a result of the experience gained, but the foundation will have been well and truly laid, whether it be Land, Railways, or Transport generally which is the problem to be dealt with. Under the Mines Nationalisation Scheme a fair price is to be paid for the property acquired, and that price is to be fixed by an impartial tribunal. The method adopted to make the purchase is founded upon the precedent established when the Port of London Authority was created. The management of the undertaking is to be in the hands of those who are vitally interested, and who have

complete technical knowledge of the industry. But the personnel upon the respective controlling authorities is so carefully arranged that neither party are given a majority. The public must have representation, so must the officials, and the claim of the workers to an effective voice in the control and management is not less imperative than that of the public or the managerial staff.

#### A Guarantee for the Workers.

Economic changes made in this manner should cause no fear in the mind of anyone who really desires to see humanity evolving to a higher and fuller standard of life. It is quite clear to every careful student of our times that the war has given men and women new conceptions of the sacredness and majesty of life, and economic methods hardly tolerable before the war can only be maintained now at much risk if not actual danger to the well-being of the State. If workpeople are to be encouraged to produce to the last ounce of their capacity, then they must be given the assurance that the result of their labours will go to enrich the whole of the people, and not a privileged few. The problem of increased production cannot be solved unless those who labour with their hands in key industries are treated as much more than wage-earners, and without the production of essential industries reaching their highest possible standard how can the nation have a reduced cost of living and a higher standard of prosperity be established?

#### Co-operative Helpfulness.

We are warned without ceasing about the danger of taking away inducement from capitalists, financiers, and industrial chiefs, if private enterprise is interfered with by substituting public ownership and control for private ownership and control in national undertakings. It is because the Labour party are convinced that the commonweal demands the discovery of an inducement for the large mass of the people as the pressing need of this age that they are projecting their schemes of public ownership and joint control in selected industries suitable for that system of working. A Labour Government in power would not be Socialistic in the ordinary sense of the term—rather, indeed, it would frame its legislation upon principles which would unify the best efforts of the nation as a whole, instead of dividing the people up into contesting sections moved to secure advantages for themselves at the expense of their neighbors. The economic system of to-day has for its motive power scientific selfishness; the economic system of to-morrow, for which the Labour party stands, is co-operative helpfulness. That being so, a Labour Government in power would not mean Socialism, unless that designation meant co-operative activity, co-operative benefits, and co-operative responsibilities in connection with every phase of the nation's corporate existence. Knowing there can be no permanent uplift of humanity through seeking sectional advantages, a Labour Government could not be parties to any legislative programme which was based upon an endeavour to secure benefits to one section of the commonwealth at the cost of their fellow-citizens.

## AROUND THE COLLIERIES.

Since Dom. No. 17 was reopened the deeps have been driven over 700 feet; two levels, running east and west respectively, are winning new ground. Much other permanent work is planned.

A 200 horse power electric motor has been installed at Dom. No. 17 to run the compressor. A new foundation has been put in under the fan motor, and much other construction work is going on.

The travelling road at Dom. No. 17, is being cleaned up. This is no small contract as it is badly fallen in. This road will be used for a while as an air course. It is being well timbered, leaving ample space for air supply. When completed this old slope will look like a new one. Its size is 8 x 12.

Most of the material having been drawn from the Hub colliery, the plant on the surface is being taken down. Part of the machinery may be found at almost every colliery of the Dominion Coal Co. The six remaining boilers are to be transferred to, and erected at, the new colliery at Port Morien.

Regarding the defence made by "Jimmie" for the May day fiasco, to wit, that he had not a vote at the Turo convention? What of that? If he had a vote and knew nothing at all, at all, about it, how came it that he was able to tell one of the Locals that the collieries would be idle, as they were. Who told Jimmie? And where did he get the information that warranted him in making the prediction. A letter to the papers throwing the onus on the rank and file will not exonerate the apostle of the O.B.U.

The "Workman" Mine—or No. 6—at Springhill, shortly after the start ran into faulty ground. The fault has now been pierced through, and the mine is giving promise of being a fair producer of coal. The deeps are down about 800 feet, and are now in good coal after having passed through part of the seam that was split. The seam is about six feet thick. A new surface plant will soon be erected, and it is proposed to develop as quickly as possible this promising part of the Springhill coal field.

Mr. John Moffatt, General Secretary of the P.W. A., for many years, and Mrs. Moffatt, have engaged passages from Montreal to the other side. In their journeyings they will take in the battlefields of France, and of course "do" London before proceeding to Scotland, where the best part of their holiday will be spent. The Record sincerely hopes that the weather and the sea will be propitious, and that both will have a pleasant time and return fonder than ever of the land of "brown heath and shaggy wood," and benefited in every way by their trip.

Many of the bills introduced, and passed, at the late session of the Nova Scotia Legislature will aid indirectly to the high cost of living, and as many more will add to the high cost of law.

It is said by those in the ken that the Dominion Coal Co. will have no steamers regularly plying this season between the C. B. shipping ports and Montreal. The export trade is claiming first attention.

During the past few months rapid progress has been made in sinking the new shaft at Dominion No. 2. A depth of over 600 feet was reached at the end of April and it is safe to predict that June will see it down to the Phalen Seams. The shaft is being finished as it goes down, part way bricked, and the rest of concrete.

The foundation for a half battery of boilers has been laid at Dom. No. 11, and the work of the installation of the boilers is proceeding. This colliery is giving a temporary supply of compressed air to Dom. No. 24 and supplementing electric current at Birch Grove collieries.

It was decided in the House of Lords that an explosion, caused by a miner striking a match to light his pipe, in consequence of which he was fatally injured, was not an accident "arising out of and in the course of his employment" and the widow was not entitled to compensation. To carry matches into a mine is a statutory offence.

"It is a curious thing in law," remarked Judge Chier at Shoreditch, "that if a dog bites a sheep or a horse, the owner of the dog has got to pay, but if the dog bites you or me the owner has not got to pay unless he knew the dog was dangerous or had bitten somebody else before. . . . It is an assumption in law—I think a very wrong one—that a dog is not a dangerous animal."

The Mining Record has secured a copy of Seward's Annual, a publication that has been published annually for a long term of years. The annual has earned for itself a high reputation among all interested in the production and sale of coal. It may appropriately be entitled an "Inquire within upon everything" in relation to the coal industry, not only of the present but of the past. It is replete with varied and most interesting information and as a reference book it is of great value. It not only gives statistics of the trade as it affects the United States but all countries. The authors are to be highly commended for having produced a book which without exaggeration may well lay claim to be *multum in parvo*.

## AROUND THE COLLIERIES

The Halifax Herald did its best during the time of the late session of the provincial parliament to win for itself the name of "The Brewers' Herald."

Six Radial coal cutting machines have been placed in Dom. No. 24 for the purpose of more rapid development. It is expected that when these are running properly the output of coal, and the rate of progress of development, should be doubled.

Considerable water gathered in the deeps of Dom. No. 11 colliery, while the new part of the smoke stack was being placed in position. This stopped the driving of the deeps for some time, but the water has been pumped out and the deeps are in operation again.

A steamer of over six thousand tons carrying capacity, is being loaded with Port Hood coal for Europe. For a colliery that started operations not much over ten months ago this is a rather noteworthy feat and betokens courage on the part of the colliery management. Several steamers of large capacity will be loaded at the Port Hastings pier during the year.

It is said that Mr. Henderson who has for months been trying to get parties to interest themselves in the Inverness Mines has purchased from the Receiver of the Inverness Coal Co. the total product for 1920. Mr. Henderson is the head of the firm of H. D. McKenzie & Co., Halifax. The output of the colliery at the present time is seven hundred tons a day.

The Malagash land holders were not unanimous in their opposition to the government's bill resting all minerals in the crown. After the delegation, which came to Halifax in opposition to the bill, had gone home, the House was surprised to hear read by Mr. Carter a petition from over eight landholders in favor of the acquisition of all minerals by the crown.

If all tales are true Louisburg is to experience a big boom as a result of the merger. With collieries being opened up, whose location is nearer, in some cases and not more distant in others, to Louisburg than Sydney and with the expectation of greatly increased business there will soon be a demand for further shipping facilities. Among the things talked of, indeed it may be said planned, is an extensive new shipping pier at old Louisburg. The shipping facilities are not equal to the necessities of the increasing trade. There is considerable delay at times in bunkering steamers. With the erection of a pier, with all modern appliances quicker despatch will be given to cargo boats, as well as those calling for bunker.

Manager Pendergast, of Dominion No. 2 colliery, read a very interesting and most instructive paper before the Nova Scotia Mining Society at its late meeting in Glace Bay, on the duration of the life of the different kinds of pit timber used in coal mines. Mr. Pendergast has been a keen observer, and close student of his subject and his presentation of it met with the general approval of the members of the Society present.

At the late meeting of the N. S. Mining Society, Mr. A. J. Tonge, General Supt. of the Dominion Coal Co., was elected president for the year 1920-1921. In the selection of Mr. Tonge an excellent choice was made, as he, since coming to Cape Breton, has shown outstanding ability as a mining engineer. In the work of operating undersea coal Mr. Tonge has been a wise adviser. In emergencies, such as fires in the mines, he has shown skill and courage of so high a character as to evoke the praise of the mine workers. In every branch of coal mining he shines as an expert. Part of his policy has been to reduce the causes of accidents to the minimum. He has spared no effort to protect the lives of his workmen. Shotfiring, by night, is his latest effort in the direction of safety, and this he established in face of the opposition of the very men it was introduced to help. Last and not least Mr. Tonge is a fine type of the English gentleman, and that is saying much to those who know the type.

### LABOUR'S WILD MEN.

Mr. Brace, one of the British Labor M. P.'s in a letter to the Glasgow Herald does his best to disassociate labour from its extremists, to which the Herald replies as follows:—

But the fact remains that, as Mr. Johnstone, M.P., put it to the Renfrewshire Liberal Association the other night, "the great danger of a Labour Government would be the wild elements outside which might force on fantastic schemes that would be dangerous to the country and the nation." And what do these men propose? Anything and everything that is wild and unconstitutional. "Their principal business," declares Mr. Wm. Graham, the Labor M.P. for Central Edinburgh, "is one form of extremism after another. Were their present programme accepted by organised Labour, they would immediately frame another more revolutionary still." And so ad infinitum. One of the most promising signs of the times is the growing realisation of Labour itself that the sooner an end is put to the dictation of this noisy, persecuting minority the

better will it be for the party and all concerned. They are, says Mr. Graham, "frankly despised by the trade unions and opposed by all who believe in the ordered progress of the people. The time has come for a determined fight against this element. It is idle to discuss with them; they will tolerate no opinion but their own. It is futile to be courteous with them; that is regarded as a weakness. To-day earnest labor men and women are threatened with the ruin of all their work at the hands of a vindictive minority that cares nothing for them or for the past. . . . All that representative institutions have accomplished is to be wiped out. We may safely conclude that such incredible folly would never commend itself to the electorate of this country. . . .

The suggestion of dictatorship as a short cut to a social millennium is one of the great hallucinations that could haunt the human brain. The people are tired of dictators, and they do not want this Prussianism of the anti-Prussians. The revolutionaries propose seriously to arm the workers for what they call social revolution. . . . The electorate are thus invited, if necessary, to march to social happiness through slaughter. Social happiness does not lie that way. And the electors are not such fools." Bravo, Mr. Graham! It may be idle to discuss with the extremists. But argument of this kind is bound to have a wholesome effect on the electorate.

### HENRY FORD.

(Ceil Roberts in Christian World.)

Mr. Henry Ford is an international figure. The Ford motor-car has been seen on every road in England, and if anyone succeeded in avoiding that evidence of his industry, the mission of the Ford peace ship, with its tragicomic setting, made known the name and ideas of Henry Ford.

It was quite impossible, therefore, for me to be in Detroit and not to visit the works there, occupying 90 acres and employing 40,000 persons in those vast sheds and workshops. I witnessed a miracle of mechanical dexterity. I saw a car made from the rough frame to the finished product, and running on the road in forty minutes! Everything in the Ford works runs on chutes. There is no lifting to be performed, the chutes pour forth their products, nuts, tires, bolts, cranks shafting, tanks, petrol even, on to the central running assembly track. On this track the car is put together. First, one sees the bare framework of the car, without engine or wheels. It moves along the running track and at every yard, as it passes, eager hands add another part. One man does nothing but turn a screw on an engine plate, another joins on a wheel, another adds the petrol tank. All the time the track is carrying the growing car along to the final room, where under its own power it runs out into the loading vans ready for sale. In this manner the Ford works turn out one thousand cars a day.

Now this is a wonderful achievement in mass production. Thus, the upholstering section has hun-

duction, and every branch of these works has an amazing feature. Each department specialises in one dreds of tailors, and each employee is a specialist—he does the one thing only, whether it be turning a screw, hammering a rivet, or cutting a strip of cloth.

But Mr. Henry Ford is not only a Napoleon of industry, he is, curiously enough for a very successful business man, an idealist whose views are often characterized as those of a crank. I think it is time that his efforts had serious consideration. From what I saw he is doing a great work for humanity as well as for the American nation, and it is with the idealism of Mr. Ford that I wish to deal. He pays his employees six dollars for an eight-hour day; he gives them a bonus of a dollar and a half per day. The result is that 20 per cent. of the Ford employees possess their own houses and 2 per cent. their own cars.

This bonus scheme of Mr. Ford's has been vigorously denounced in labour circles, and I have heard it severely criticised in England. For to obtain the bonus the employee must prove that he is putting it to good use, and for this purpose Mr. Ford has a detailed question sheet and a staff of several hundred advisers and investigators. The question sheet is indeed searching. Name, nationality, age, whether single or married, number of children, age of wife, religion, savings, investments, liabilities, debts, condition of health, these and various other questions are asked. In fact, Mr. Ford wishes to know everything. Then his advisers visit the homes of the employees and report upon the condition of the children, how the house is kept, whether the man treats his wife properly and is allowing her a right share of his earnings.

All this sounds abominably inquisitorial. But I think Mr. Ford is justified. In the first place, when he makes his employee a profit sharer he makes him a partner virtually. "I have a right to know what is the character of this man I am taking into partnership. I am not willing to give away the profits of the business to a man who neglects his family or lives extravagantly. If the man wishes to take the bonus, which is in addition to his definite wages, then I am going to make one condition—that he shall use the bonus for the benefit of himself, his family and the nation."

If the employee parts with this much of his freedom, there is no further restraint. Mr. Ford does not build houses for his workpeople. He lets them build their own houses from their savings. There are dozens and dozens of fine dwellings holding happy families wherein the owners have no feeling of "landlordism." He is independent of the Ford works for his shelter.

The first necessity in dealing with hordes of aliens who could not speak English was to educate them. So a school was started. It is almost compulsory. There are five courses. There is the course in industry and efficiency, in thrift and economy, in domestic relations, in community relations, and one in industrial relations. The English school provides courses in speaking, reading, writing English, and in arithmetic. The man who declines to take the course is given a fortnight's rest away from work to think it over, and if after that time he still re-

fuses to be educated he is told to seek employment elsewhere. There is method in Mr. Ford's madness. He knows that the welfare of his factory depends upon the welfare of the homes of his workers. Good housing is carefully watched, and sometimes whole families are removed to better neighbourhoods. It is insisted that the husband shall provide generously for his wife and family, and should he fail to do this his profits will be turned over to his wife until he becomes reasonable. Mr. Ford will not hear of lodgers or boarders, and if they are retained the bonus is withheld. This, needless to say, finds the full approval of the wives, since the wages paid to employees are sufficient to maintain good homes.

There is no discrimination as to race or creed. Mr. Ford takes the ex-convict and gives him his chance. It was discovered one day that the proportion of Jews was less than the average of other creeds. An inquiry was made, and it was discovered that foremen, thinking Jews more troublesome than other workmen, had been keeping them out of employment. "You must engage 250 Jews by Monday morning to make up the average," ran Mr. Ford's order when the report was made. He has solved the problem of the discontented workman, for the foremen have no power to discharge employees. Tyranny from this source, so common in works, is thereby eliminated. Only Mr. Ford and his deputy can discharge. Complaints are made to the central office. When several complaints come from one source, then Mr. Ford knows who is to blame. When an employee wants to buy a home he can get free legal advice from the department, which will protect his interests. When he or his family is ill, there is a hospital, with a staff of sixty, ready to look after them. The conditions under which an employee is eligible for profit-sharing are thus simply put forward—

Every employee 18 years of age or over who leads a clean and constructive life and is of proven thrifty habits. A married man should be living with and taking good care of his family.

Any employee under 18 years of age who lives with and is the sole surviving support of a mother or next-of-kin, and leads a clean and constructive life.

Such briefly, are the main principles of Mr. Ford's work, and if this is tyranny—well, we could do with more of it, judging by the happy condition of his workpeople and the fact that thousands try every week to join his great family.

### THE GREAT TRUTH.

"Increased energy means increased output. Increased output means increased purchasers. These things taken together spell prosperity and the ability to give work-people 'their place in the sun.' Labour may be assured that labour-saving machines will increase and not decrease the number of skilled men required."—Evening Standard.

Continued from page 6.

With the loss of the individual and his distinctive effort, follows the loss of his independence. It is

good to be subsidised by the State, but it is as bad as it is good, and we shall shortly discover that—as Rome did.

Allowing that a collectivist State is possible, however, and that it has come into being with its huge army of officials—for there will be flunkeyism there too—such a system would not attain its end. It would not blot out the desire for gain on the part of the individual, though it might be successful in blotting out his effort. The sine qua non of a successful Socialism is a millennium, and by a successful Socialism the world would probably lose as much as it would gain. Much accrues to man by suffering—even if that is no justification for retaining it. A Socialist State, however, would overturn the virtues. The sober, industrious man would be the milk cow of it, and a Collectivist State would cure great evils by creating greater. The lazy man would still draw an unearned increment as much labour does to-day. A State founded on the idea of the brotherhood of man could not use force or let him starve, and dare not let him hunger-strike, for its foundation is in the reply to hunger.

### Ease—and Poverty!

In addition to all that, we should be a poorer State with a poorer labor capacity and a poorer living, for the essence of the idea of a State of this kind is ease. We could not compete against other countries—and, even if we could, we dare not, for, according to the Collectivist Bible, competition is wrong. Nor could we in any way fight against other nations, for our hands would be tied behind our back. For we should certainly have abolished all trusts, and created a trust and a monopoly in the State beside which all others would be but toys—a trust which would take charge of us with flaming swords that turn every way, as they do in Russia to-day.

I do not know what Russia is like under Bolshevik rule. I have seen it in pre-war days, and it was bad enough then. It will be interesting to watch its great experiment. We may be sure of this, however, that if there was no place for the individual in Russia before the war there is still less now. The only difference is that one set of dictators has been changed for another—not for the better. Serfdom was heaven compared with the hell in Russia to-day. May these things not go over us as a summer cloud without our special wonder.

"When I think," said Lord Shaftesbury, "of the world's miseries I am afraid to die"; but, if as Christians we did not believe that a better day was dawning, we should be afraid to live. "Have you hope?" they asked John Knox, as, past the power of speech, he lay dying; and he pointed with finger upward, and so died.

A wonderfully good State could be evolved out of any nation if only the Christian spirit prevailed, and the Golden Rule; for these are potent both for the individual and the community. "We have forgotten God and become wild beasts. This is the sole cause of our misery," says a Russian. "The materialist Utopia is doomed," says Prince Troubetzkoy in the "Hibbert Journal"; "the victory of the spirit is assured."—Glasgow Herald.

## THE MORE BENEFICIENT.

I am persuaded that until work and love are firmly established as the foundations of human life and society, the world can never be a happy world nor individuals be restored to the image and similitude of God. An unloving or an idle Christian is as much a contradiction in terms as an unloving or idle Christ. . . . A minimum wage is a beneficial ideal, but a maximum of excellence in work is an ideal more beneficial still.

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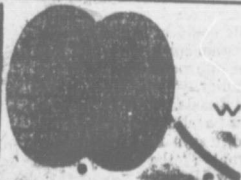
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- CHAPTERS XXXVII to XLVII. Pages 313 to 368 treat respectively on: By Products of Coal—Vast increase in Mineral Wealth—Quality of N. Scotia Coal—Mine Explosions and Fires—Government Assistance to Mining—Technical College, Mining Schools—Coal Companies of Nova Scotia—New Seams, Stellarton—Nova Scotia Coal Sales, 1871-1917—Staff of Mines Department and Some Production Comparisons.

## NOTICES OF THE BOOK:

Favorable, indeed flattering notices are being received of the book issued by the editor of the Mining Record. That youthful modesty which is, as many know, a characteristic of the author, forbids a rehearsal of many of the nice things said. At the same time, that arrogance, also characteristic of youth, impels him not to hide them all in a napkin. Here is a little coincidence. With the same mail came two notices and both from McInnes's, one a former District Superintendent of the Dominion Coal Coy., and now a wholesale coal merchant in Montreal, the other from a highly respected citizen of Port Morien:

"While in Cape Breton two weeks ago I got a copy of your new book. It is very interesting—brings back the old days. The coming generations will find it an accurate story of the periods just passed, when Nova Scotia came into her own as a coal producer and as a pillar in our industrial development."—Mr. A. McInnes.

And this from Daniel McInnes: "I congratulate you on your authorship—the right man in the right place. No other man could write such a history without the knowledge you possess.

And these:

R. McDougald, Westville: . . . All that comes from your pen is always to the point, and within the limits of human knowledge, accurate. I am very glad that you undertook to conserve the acquisitions of a life time of special study and observation in a book. It will no doubt prove helpful to many a Canadian mining student.

John Moffatt, Dominion, C. B.: I have read your book and am convinced that to the great work accomplished by you in the sphere of labor, in the past, you have added another service which will endure for many years, and be often quoted from. The Province of Nova Scotia is indebted to you in many ways, and this well written book adds to that obligation.

This from another C. B. correspondent—  
"The book made a hit. It has proved itself a success. I have heard not a few complimentary remarks, both regarding the book and the author. I hope the 2nd and the 3rd editions will be called for before long.



## Synopsis of Coal Mines Regulations.

**C**oal mining rights of the Dominion, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Yukon Territory, the North-West Territories and in a portion of the province of British Columbia, may be leased for a term of twenty-one years, renewable for a further term of 21 years at an annual rental of \$1 an acre. Not more than 2560 acres will be leased to one applicant.

Application for a lease must be made by the applicant in person to the Agent or Sub-Agent of the district in which the rights applied for are situated.

In surveyed territory the land must be described by sections, or legal sub-divisions of sections, and in unsurveyed territory, the tract applied for shall be staked out by the applicant himself.

Each application must be accompanied by a fee of \$5 which will be refunded if the rights applied for are not available, but not otherwise. A royalty shall be paid on the merchantable output of the mine at the rate of five cents per ton.

The person operating the mine shall furnish the Agent with sworn returns accounting for the full quantity of merchantable coal mined and pay the royalty thereon. If the coal mining rights are not being operated, such returns should be furnished at least once a year.

The lease will include the coal mining rights only, rescinded by Chap. 37 of 4-5-George V. assented to 12th June, 1914.

For full information application should be made to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, or to any Agent or Sub-Agent of Dominion Lands.

W. W. CORY,  
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be aid for.—86575.



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### Mines Branch.

#### Recent Publications:

- 1 Summary Report of the Mines Branch for the Calendar Year 1918.
- 2 The Coal Fields and Coal Industry of Eastern Canada, by Francis W. Gray.
- 3 The Thin Coals of Eastern Canada, by J. F. K. Brown.
- 4 Annual Mineral Production Reports, by J. McLeish, B. A.
- 5 Analyses of Canadian Fuels, Parts 1 to V, by J. Stausfield, M. Sc., and J. H. H. Nicolls, M. Sc.

The Mines Branch maintains the following laboratories in which investigations are made with a view to assisting in the developing of the general mining industries of Canada:—Fuel Testing Laboratory, Ore-Dressing Laboratory, Chemical Laboratory, Ceramic Laboratory, Structural Materials Laboratory.

Application for reports and particulars relative to having investigations made in the several laboratories should be addressed to The Director, Mines Branch, Department of Mines, Ottawa.

R. G. McConnell, Deputy Minister.

### Geological Survey.

#### Recent Publications:

- Summary Report. The annual Summary Report of the Geological Survey is now published in parts. Applicants should, therefore, state what particular geologist's report is required, or what subjects they are interested in.
- MEMOIR 44. Clay and shale deposits of New Brunswick, by J. Keele.
- MEMOIR 59. Coal fields and coal resources of Canada, by D. B. Dowling.
- MEMOIR 60. Arisaig-Antigonish district of Nova Scotia, by M. Y. Williams.
- MEMOIR 78. Wabana iron ore of Newfoundland, by A. O. Hayes.
- MAP 63A. Moncton Sheet, Westmorland and Albert Counties.
- MAP 164A. St. John, New Brunswick, Topography.

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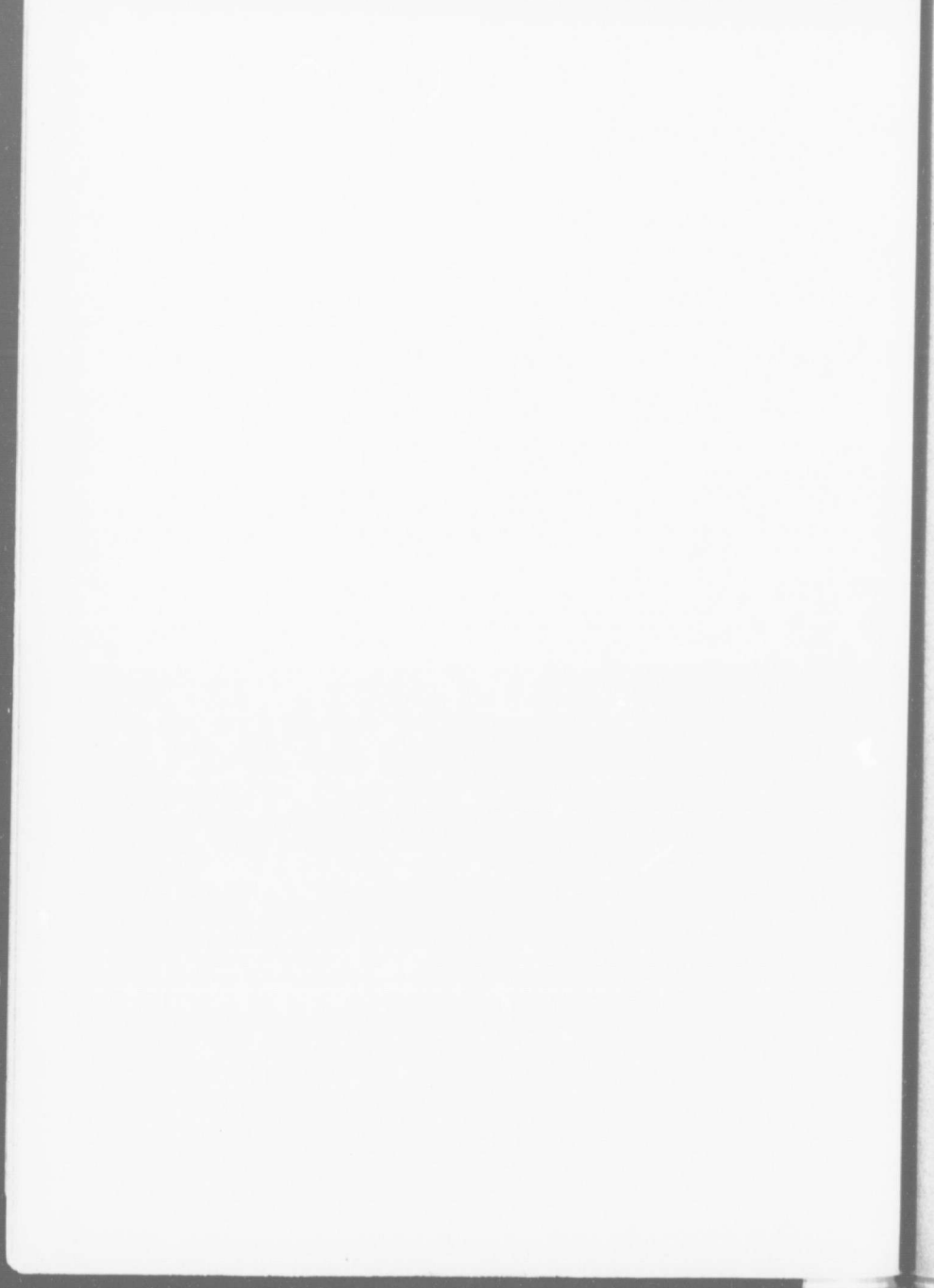
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