

44 Martini used
probably others underlying seams + Adygate Humber system + save the seams - p. 8.
1915 + 4 old seams. (Fords, Cape Pat. 3rd, Mc Gregor)
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MARITIME MINING RECORD.

E. R. Paribault,
Geological Survey

May 12, 1920.

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A M		P M P M
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10 30	INVERNESS JUMP	3 45
10 14	PORT HAWKESBURY	3 50
9 57	PORT HASTINGS	4 03
9 42	TROY	4 08
9 29	CHERRYBUSH	4 20
9 12	GRAINGORE	4 33
8 53	JUDIQUE	4 45
8 40	MARYVILLE	5 00
		5 10
8 25	PORT HOOD	5 20
8 05		5 45
7 55	GLENGOE	5 11
7 38	MADOU	5 25
7 15	GLENGYLE	
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MARITIME MINING RECORD

Vol. 22

Stellarton, N. S., May 12th., 1920

No. 21

"LEARNING THEM TO BE TOADS"

The miners are making a demand for a large increase in wages. They might do so on either of two grounds. They might say: "Since we must work for private profit we will obtain such an increase in wages as will reduce the profits to nothing, or next to it." Or they might say: "We know that the increases which we demand will not come out of profits, but will be passed on to the consumer, raising still higher the cost of living. We recast it, but since we cannot tolerably exist on present wages the demand is inevitable, and we rely on the public's recognition of its justice." But they are taking a strangely different line, if the "Daily Herald" rightly represents them. "The country," it says, "must get ready to pay for the delinquencies of the Government it appointed."

That (an extra 7s. 6d. a ton on his coal) gives the consumer some idea of what he is likely to have to pay for his politics. He chose his representatives in Parliament; he chose his Government. This is a small part of the price. He will pay in the price of other commodities. His food will cost more, so will his clothes, his light, and, indeed, almost everything he consumes.

And, well, the rest of the community should have backed them (the miners) up. It will have to pay more, and deserves to pay more, because it refused the only course which would have enabled it to pay less.

So the public, the community, the consumers are really to be punished for their political sins? The miners will jolly well 'larn them to be toads.' Has the "Daily Herald" perhaps a confused idea that "the community" and such abstract phrases connote nothing but capitalists and coalitions, or does it really mean that the miners are out to punish the rest of Labour also, who constitute by far the greater part of the community, for their contumacy? In East Lancashire, for instance, the community means mostly the textile and the engineering workers, the sort of "proletarians" of whom about four millions the other day voted against the miners' policy of direct action. If the miners tell them that they will now be made to "pay for their politics," there will surely be some opening of eyes. For this out-Lenins LENIN. The proletariat punishing the bourgeoisie for its politics is an old and intelligible conception, but one section of the proletariat punishing the mass is a new idea, ingenious certainly, but surely both unjust and unwise. For if the workers in general get the idea well into their heads (with Mr. Lloyd George's ready assistance) that the miners are making them "pay for their politics."

that they "will have to pay more and deserve to pay more," there will surely be some "larning" done by others than the miners. Nor will the prospects of nationalisation be improved.—Manchester Guardian.

OPEN COAL FIRES.

Coal as a household fuel is passing through a season of trial. At its present price we might well be said to be burning money—when we can get the stuff to burn at all. Naturally the advocates of centralised heating are finding the time opportune for singing the praises of their own specific. The open fire, though, is deep-rooted in the Englishman's sentiment, and he will be reluctant to exchange it for inhospitable pipes and steam. He will welcome, therefore, a valuable little pamphlet from the Air Pollution Advisory Board of the Manchester City Council, which contains some excellent tips towards economy in the use of coal. The fact is we have never quite given the coal fire a chance to get into economical habits. We build too many of our firegrates in outside walls, and the result is that a large amount of heat is wasted by conduction through to the open air. Who has not noticed street urchins warming themselves in winter against a house which has its fireplace erected on the wrong side of a room? The Air Pollution Board has also gone into the matter of draughts. Every knows that an excessive draught is wasteful. It sends heat up the chimney which we need in the room; while the stronger the air current passing through the room the more coal is required to keep it warm. A good draught is necessary, of course, to light a fire quickly, but that is no reason why the draught should not be cut down to a minimum as soon as its good work is done. Obviously, then, real economy would be served by having all our firegrates fitted with an adjustable register for controlling draughts. The more thorough-going smoke abaters will doubtless tell us these suggestions are mere palliatives; they are out for the wholesale banishment of soft coal from our stoves. There are certainly possibilities in semi-cooked fuels which have never been thoroughly explored in this country, though it has been proved that the radiant efficiency of low-temperature carbonisation cokes is considerably higher than that of coal.

MARITIME MINING RECORD.

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R. DRUMMOND, PUBLISHER.

STELLARTON, N. S.

May 12, 1920

UNIFICATION OF LABOR LAWS

The Royal Commission's Committee on mining laws has issued a report. The Committee recognized that provisions in the Acts of several of the provinces were made necessary by local conditions therefore they directed their attention to provisions of a general character applicable to all the provinces. So far as Nova Scotia is concerned it cannot be said that the committee has suggested any real practical reform which is not already included in our Coal Mines Regulation Act. Indeed the committee fails to recommend provisions in the N. S. Act which would be beneficial if adopted in other provinces. The following are some of the recommendations of the committee:

1—That the age of 14 be the minimum age for boys working around mines, (above ground) and that no boy be allowed to work beneath the surface unless he has attained the age of 16.

2—That no boy under 18 years of age shall be in charge of or operating any power machinery used for moving material in a mine, and no person other than a man of 21 years of age or over shall operate any power machinery used for raising or lowering persons in a mine."

Why, if a boy may work "around a mine," that is overground, if he has attained the age of 14, is he not allowed to work underground until he is sixteen? As a rule, unless we are greatly in error, and unless boys have changed greatly within the past twenty years, a majority of boys born in a colliery district would much prefer to go to work in a mine where they would not be subject to the heat of summer, nor the cold blasts of winter. The risk of causing injury to himself, or to others is not greater in the mine than on the surface. But that is not the principal objection to clause No. 1. There is no educational test. He may go to work at 14 whether he can write or count. The N. S. Act applies an educational test and if the boy cannot pass that, then there is no work for him in or around a mine.

Exception may be taken to Clause 2. What is "power" machinery. There are machines in mines that may be termed power machines that need for their working neither skill nor much strength. Can a machine that is neither driven by manual or animal labor be called a "power" machine? If so Clause 2 will dispossess out of their jobs a number of workers who are as good at their work as if

they were of 18, 21 or 24 years. Section three recommends that an eight hour day clause be put in all the Mining Acts of the Provinces. If the R. C. Committee could guarantee that it would stay there, and stop at eight hours it would be joyously adopted. Evidently the gentleman on the Committee called Gillis wanted to throw contempt on the suggestion of the C. B. "big three" that six hours would be a "perfect day." Evidently the committee overlooked the fact that in Nova Scotia at least, the U.M.W. need no statutory eight or nine hour day, from the fact that in the matter of hours to be worked in each day they are a law unto themselves.

4—That payment of wages at least semi-monthly be made compulsory by law in all provinces where such legislation is not already in existence, such payment to be made by cheque or currency. Payment of wages on hotel premises and the cashing of pay cheques in or at a hotel or bar where intoxicating liquors are sold to be prohibited by law in all provinces."

We are a long way ahead of this in Nova Scotia. Payment of wages fortnightly has been superseded by weekly payments. One might think that the last sentence in the clause was wholly unnecessary in a country professedly given over to prohibition. If the prohibition mentioned in the sentence is necessary, and is applicable to any province in Canada, then that province is thirty years behind the times.

Clause 5 refers to a lien for wages and does not apply to Nova Scotia, which has had such a lien for many years.

6—That legislation be enacted in all provinces, where legislation is not already in existence, providing that no amount may be retained from wages of an employee except sums due for powder, coal, oil, rent and such doctor's and hospital fees as may be approved by the workmen's compensation boards and supplies necessary to the execution of the work carried on by such employees, nor shall an employer apply the wages of an employee to payment of a debt without the written consent of the employee given individually or by collective agreement.

This clause has good and bad points. The words Nova Scotia mine workers might object to are: "and such doctors fees and hospital dues as may be approved by the Workmen's Compensation boards." The mine workers had a stiff fight in Nova Scotia before they wrested from the companies the selection of the doctors for whose services they had to pay, and it is not the least likely they will forego this privilege in favor of any compensation board. The colliery doctor selected by a worker to visit him or his family in case of sickness, is, as a rule, the one to attend the worker in case of accident, and the fees charged by him must be paid by some one, either compensation board or employer or the worker himself. The clause we admit, may have other interpretation. The concluding part of the clause may not be acceptable to certain interested parties who would not permit mining companies to deduct for supplies, even with the written request of the worker. This should give the quietus to the periodical outcry for the abolition of coal companies' stores, for the demand that the companies should not deduct for supplies

even on the written request of the workers, is tantamount to that.

7—That where in any province examinations are required, certificates of competency for mine managers, pit-bosses and for other working officials, such examinations shall be conducted by a board composed of a government inspector, working miner and a mine manager.

This section is certainly defective. The implication is that only in some provinces certificates of competency for mining officials are necessary, and contains no recommendation that all officials, from manager down, must have certificates. An examining board of three only is open to grave objection.

8—We would recommend that all candidates for certificates as mine managers, pit bosses, etc., shall have at least five years mining experience, produce evidence of ability, sobriety and good conduct and be at least 23 years of age.

This section, also, is open to objection. There is no graduation. An overman must have five years experience, or must have served in the mine as long as an underground manager, and a U.G.M. must do as long penance as a Manager. As respects both No. 7 and No. 8 clauses the law in Nova Scotia is far in advance of the recommendations of the proposed Board. The foregoing are only a few of the criticisms that might be advanced.

THE PICTOU COAL FIELD.

The following are prefatory remarks of an elaborate paper on "Fighting Mine Fires in Pictou from practical experience gained in Pictou County," prepared by Mr. F. E. Notebaert, and read before the last meeting of the Nova Scotia Mining Society. The whole paper is most interesting and should be of great value to mine managers and mining students. We confine our extracts to the first pages of the paper, as these demonstrate that there are more seams in Pictou County than were dreamed of ten years ago, and hint that further exploitation would reveal many seams more. It is possible that in a future issue reference may be made to the modes adopted in subduing several outbreaks of fires in the mines in recent years:—

A large portion of the Pictou County Coal Field is composed of very thick seams, amongst these we will mention seams that have been known for years:

The Poord Seam—40 feet thick.

The Cage Pit Seam—18 feet thick.

The Third Seam—14 to 17 feet thick.

The McGregor—The thickness of which at certain places reaches over 22 feet.

These four are those known as the old seams of the Stellarton district, some of which have been worked for over a century.

To these a series of thirteen new seams underlying the four first mentioned, were added—when in the winter of 1915 a borehole drilled by the Aeadia Coal Company, revealed their existence.

As in the upper seams, the heavy thickness of

these new seams have prevailed and we have to record:

One 21 foot seam.

One 28½ foot seam.

One 20 foot, 4 in. seam.

One 24 foot, 2 in. seam.

One 23 foot 0 in. seam.

These seams were found intermingled with smaller ones, such as: 3'-6", 5'-0", 6'-2", 4'-11".

Undoubtedly had the borehole been extended further down, other seams would have been discovered, and eventually the borehole, still extended further down, would have entered the Westville coal measures. These very often have been considered as being the same seams as those of the Stellarton district, but thrown in a south westerly direction by a fault of great amplitude known as the "McCULLOUGH BROOK FAULT" the existence of which has never been proved. Without certainty, although without much doubt, we are fairly safe to abandon the old conception of the so much talked of "McCullough Brook Fault" and to assume that the Westville seams are the regular continuation of the series of Stellarton seams, thus adding an enormous tonnage of coal to that already known to exist in the Stellarton district.

Having so outlined, what may be properly now called the main coal field of Pictou County, we will enumerate the main features of this field.

The angle of dip may be called steep in comparison with a majority of the Cape Breton fields. At the southern end of the field, the seams outcrop with an angle of 21° to 23° dipping northerly until they reach a basin line, where they rise up in a northerly direction at various inclinations, varying from the true level up to 90° indeed in certain disturbed sections of the northern portion of this field, the seams are completely reversed, the foot wall resting on top and the hanging wall lying underneath.

The angle of the dip, the thickness of the seams, the fact that the space left open by the working out of the coal is not flushed nor filled, implies almost necessarily a method of working by "Bord and Pillars," retreating from the limit of the field towards the main slope, leaving only a crush behind the working faces.

The immediate consequence of such a system is the unavoidable abandonment of a more or less important tonnage of coal in the gob. This coal being subjected to the heavy pressure of the roof, is crushed, and provided that the oxygen of the air is allowed to get in contact long enough with this "loose coal" great heat is bound to be generated, which ultimately will provoke a "gob fire."

These gob fires are naturally frequent in the seams of the Stellarton district, or more correctly, would be quite frequent if special precautions were not taken. These precautions are of three different natures, namely:

1. Reduce the quantity of combustible matter left crushed in the gob, the presence of which is the original cause of the fire.
2. Reduce the prolonged contact of air (oxygen) and crushed coal in the gob.
3. Emergency measures, consisting of heavy

stoppings which allow us to isolate and to seal off any section or part of section whenever this section is threatened or affected by fire.

These emergency measures are naturally very expensive, but our experience has proven to us that they may be after all, the cheapest and safest method to prevent gob fires or to fight them.

The amount of combustible matter left in the gob, when attempting to work out such thick seams, can only be reduced to an unimportant quantity by the adoption of the "flushing system" also called "hydraulic filling," but at this stage of the coal industry in Nova Scotia, it is very questionable if in long slopes with an abnormally high cost of labor, as compared with the selling price of the coal, the time has yet come when "hydraulic gob flushing" can be introduced in our mines with financial profit. Although as we have just stated in the case of our Pictou County mines, the "flushing system" is and will be the only system by which all the coal being recovered, the gob face will be completely suppressed. Let me also mention incidentally that the hydraulic flushing dust, explosive was in a fling of the past.

MALAGASH AND THE CAMERON ACT

Ten days ago a delegation of five, representing, it is alleged, some two hundred land holders in the Malagash district, Cumberland County, had an opportunity of speaking their mind to the Committee of Mines and Minerals, in the House of Assembly chamber. The delegation was composed of men who could speak to the point. Their principal claim was that the Cameron Act despoiled them of their rights as land holders who, by their grants, was entitled to the minerals below as well as above ground. They disclaimed any idea of being greedy or grasping, or as one of the speakers termed it "heglish." First and before all they wanted to see development of the salt industry, and also the recovery of that mineral at present of high value, potash. At the same time they held that if the government determined to claim ownership of all minerals, the land owners, in all justice, should be in some measure remunerated. The delegation is highly to be commended in that they did not follow the tactics of some delegations and sternly demand that the land be handed back to them; they presented their case so clearly and calmly that the Commissioner of Mines complimented them on the graceful manner they had given expression to their opinions. There were two classes of owners represented by the delegation. The Herald reporter gives his paper particulars of the claims of the two parties as follows:

"There are those who, subsequent to the discovery of the salt, were approached by Messrs. MacKay and Chambers with a view to securing options. Agreements were reached with some fifty of them, whereby by the payment of some \$20, they gave options covering the whole of their lands, and agreed to sell two or more acres at some \$200 an acre, thereby giving up all their rights therein. Some of

these options were for ten years, but most were for five. Then upon the passage of the Cameron Act, it was found that the title to the minerals had been vested in the Crown, and the two option buyers had secured leases from the Crown which covered the whole territory. So their options have been rendered worthless, it was emphasized. These men are by no means grasping; what they desire to see above all else is the development of the areas, and some compensation made to them proportionate to that which they would have received had their options continued to be good.

The second class consists of those who did not give options, and who had got together for the purpose of working part of the areas independently from Messrs. MacKay and Chambers. They want above all to see the development of the whole areas, but they feel that this will not be possible under the present condition of affairs, because Chambers and McKay have secured control of the whole peninsula by means of a blanket lease, and though their own power to work them is limited, they have the ability to shut all others out by refusing to lease any of the lands they cover. It is demanded that all the property be returned to the original owners, so that capitalists can deal with them individually."

As the Malagash salt field may play a heavy part in the mineral development of the province it is well to give a sketch of its history as related by Mr. Alan McKenzie. Mr. McKenzie, as reported, spoke as follows:—

"In 1915 a farmer of the locality, named Murray, in boring a well for his stock, found that the water was very salty. He had sent samples to Ottawa, which, on analysis, were found to be 28 per cent salt, the strongest possible solution. He had come to the speaker to see if it could not be developed, but meanwhile certain gentlemen had got wind of the find at Ottawa, and had proceeded to secure options, some fifty in number, over the neighboring farms. The prices had been satisfactory at the time. Early in the history of the discovery of the salt, the farmers had gone to the trouble of getting information as to the validity of their rights in the minerals. They had received a reply from the office of the Commissioner of Mines that these rights were vested in the owners of the land. So they had thought themselves all right. Then as development continued, the company seemed no longer to care about exercising its option, and the farmers had found that their rights had been taken away.

It was there to see that if those minerals must unavoidably be vested in the Crown, some fair means of compensation might be arranged, which would not interfere with the development of the industry.

The prospects were so large that one company with one shaft could not begin to work the deposits. From drilling north and south it had been estimated that the seam was at least 800 feet wide, it probably extended for miles, from the Strait, clear across the Cobequids, and the depth had not yet been ascertained.

Another of the delegation, Kenneth McKenzie, said that if he had a clear title to the minerals on his property he would be able to dispose of it for half a million dollars. The present shaft was down

about 170 feet, and a drift is being run along a twenty foot seam of pure white salt, from which ten men are producing seventeen tons of salt a day. Then, as to the presence of potash, not long ago samples taken from a car load being sent to an ice cream manufacturing company, were analyzed by Professor MacKiel of Mount Allison University, and found to contain from 47 to 64 per cent. of potash. From this it is evident that there are tremendous possibilities of development of these areas. The question to be solved by the committee is whether they shall endorse the amendment, thereby vesting the title to these minerals in the Crown, or return them to the original grantees, who at present are shut out from participation entirely, with the exception of a small royalty, for instead of the original owners being given the preference in the securing of leases of the mineral rights, they were not informed by the government of the legislation that was being passed, and Messrs. MacKay and Chambers got in first and covered the whole areas. Not only that, but leases have been taken out all along the line of where geologists say the seam probably runs, from the Northumberland Strait through Springhill, and even in Lants County across the Basin."

Mr. McKenzie also expressed the opinion that the legislation of last year had been at the instance of the two who stood to gain most, though Messrs. McKay and Chambers had denied all knowledge of it until a week after it had been passed. Mr. McKenzie is wholly in error here. The amendment was not suggested by any one interested in salt. The one who probably suggested the amendment had a mineral other than salt in mind. Mr. McKenzie must have been misunderstood by the reporter, or did not express himself clearly when he asserted he could have secured \$500,000 for an option on his property had he had a clear title. He would be one big fool who would give that amount for an option on all the minerals in the Malagant peninsula—so called—for the reason that no one can as yet tell whether they are worth as much or not. Possibly some one wanted to obtain from Mr. McKenzie an option on his property, five hundred thousand to be paid if the option was taken up. Had Mr. McKenzie said he had received \$10,000 for an option of his property at a price of \$500,000 the Record might not denur from the statement. Many options carrying a deposit as forfeit are allowed to expire, that is if, after exploitation it is found that the property is not worth the option figures.

In order to make the Cameron Act clearer and so that there may be no quibbling as to what it really means the following amendments are embodied in a bill introduced in the legislature by the Hon. Commissioner of Mines. There is an effort in Section 3, sub-section 1 to mollify the land owners. It is to be hoped that this amendment is not garnished with legal camouflage, but just how there can be an equitable disposition of the spoils beats us. All things however, so we are told, are possible:

22. (1) Every grant of Crown land made at any time before the first day of July in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-

Seven or at any time between the Thirtieth day of June in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Sixty-Seven and the Twenty-Eighth day of April in the year of Our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and Ten shall whether the same is so expressed therein or not, and notwithstanding the provisions of such grant or of any enactment or law be construed and held to have reserved to the Crown all the minerals in the land so granted excepting only limestone plaster and building materials;

(2) Where it is shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Public Works and Mines that but have had to or in respect of any mineral in land so granted is affected by this section and that such person has prior to the Seventeenth day of May, A. D., 1919 developed any mineral in such land or expended money for or in connection with such mineral and the said Commissioner deems such development or expenditure to be substantial then the said Commissioner may grant such person a license to search for or a lease of such mineral on application therefor under the provisions of the Mines Act notwithstanding any prior application by any other person under the Mines Act for a license to search for or a lease of such mineral.

3. (1) For the purpose of providing compensation for the Minerals which but for this Act would not belong to the Crown, there shall from time to time be set apart, and appropriated by the Governor in Council one quarter of the Royalty or the life that may accrue and be paid to the Crown for, or in respect of each such Mineral and the Governor in Council shall from time to time apportion and pay the same among and to such persons recording to their respective interests as determined by the Governor-in-Council.

THE MINERS' MAY DAY STRIKE.

Being touched on a tender spot, by criticisms in the pulpit and the press, over the folly and the wickedness of being in large measure responsible for the silly May day strike, in token of the N. S. miners sympathy with the Winnipeg law breakers, Mr. McLachlan—so spelled now—has written to the papers disclaiming all responsibility in the matter, and stating that he is not concerned over the abuse heaped upon him, as the instigator of the great folly. If he is not concerned why then does he squeal like a child? Notwithstanding McLachlan's disclaimer he must be held largely responsible for the fiasco, for the reason that he kept the case of the Winnipeg outlaws, at short intervals, before the N. S. members of the U.M.W., a majority of whom would never have thought of a sympathetic strike had he not given the cue. The question is: "Is Mr. McLachlan a U.M.W. leader or is he not?" If he is not, why does he appear—of his own volition—in the public press, as if he were the head and front of the whole show? If he is a leader why doesn't he lead so that his followers will not receive the merited censure of the press, the pulpit and the general public? The disclaimer of the

Secretary-Treasurer cannot be accepted for he lost no occasion to speak sympathetically of the Winnipeg anti-trade unionists. The May day strike was a strange way of showing practical sympathy. The day might have been better devoted to work, and the amount in wages donated to some practical purpose, such as the erection of monuments to the men lost in the late disasters. The following are expressions of opinion from different sources. The Sydney Record says, under the heading "Bad Business"—

"The action of the miners of District No. 26 of the United Mine Workers in deciding to quit work today as a protest against the detention in jail of convicted Winnipeg lawbreakers is a piece of indefensible folly, and folly, indeed, is too mild a word. In principle this action is the same as the actual exercise of force to compel the prisoners' release, and that is an utterly bad principle. That principle has to be resisted in this country or the country must be prepared to abandon the rule of law and in its place accept the rule of the mob. The Winnipeg men were arrested under due process of law, defended by capable counsel, tried by a jury the same as other prisoners. They were found guilty and sentenced. They are appealing to another court. If, pending the decision of that appeal, they are to be allowed freedom on bail it must be by court order and not all the 'protest strikes' from Cape Breton to Vancouver Island should influence the courts in the least in coming to a judgment as to whether or not bail should be granted. The miners of District 26 do neither themselves nor their district any credit, but rather discredit, by their inexcusable attempt to exert pressure upon the authorities."

The Sydney Post says:—

The case could hardly be put more clearly and succinctly than Dr. Thompson expresses it in his letter to the Glace Bay Gazette:—

"This public demonstration is about to be made in honor of a gang of blackguards who, some time ago, in the city of Winnipeg, resorted to looting, burning and shedding of blood. It is made as a protest against the action of the officers of the law who did their duty in arresting the criminals, and also as a protest against the conduct of the judges who likewise did their duty in passing sentence on the same outlaws.

"Is it right to take part in this particular strike? NO!"

"Is it wrong to approve of it directly or indirectly? YES!"

"Saturday's conspiracy of idleness was what is known as a 'sympathetic strike.' A sympathetic strike means that the strikers themselves have no grievance against their employers. It is a symptom of One Big Unionism, against which the miners of District No. 26 went on record at their Truro Convention a short while ago. In this particular case the 'sympathy' expressed by the cessation of work by the miners on Saturday was not for fellow miners, or fellow wage earners. The seditious conspirators who were sentenced in Winnipeg a few weeks ago, on being found guilty by their fellow countrymen after a trial in which the defence was given extraordinary scope, are not workers at all. Few of them know what an honest day's work is.

They belong to that class of parasites who go up and down the country haranguing honest workers and keeping them in a state of turmoil, and whose sole inspiration is the love of notoriety and the toll they levy on the hard earned wages of their dupes. Two of them are unrooked ministers of the Gospel, who were expelled from the sacred calling which they were making "a by-word and a shaking of the head" among the people. One of them is an alien of enemy origin. All are nondescripts so far as useful occupations go—professional agitators who live by their wits. All have been adjudged guilty of crime by the unanimous verdict of a sworn jury of their fellow citizens, empaneled in the community where their crimes were committed. Nothing could be more ludicrous than the conception that law-abiding, industrious, British workmen, engaged in useful production three thousand miles away from the scene of this trial, have a community of interest with such worthless agitators so intimate as to warrant the sacrifice of a day's pay, as a protest against the procedure of a British court, and the enforcement of British law, in the City of Winnipeg. Nothing is clearer than that the honest miners of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick have in this matter fallen victims to agitators as irresponsible and conscienceless as those who are now paying the penalty of their misdemeanors under sentence of the Court at Winnipeg.

In such a state of facts surely it is the duty of real leaders to make themselves heard. It is high time that the voice of the spiritual advisers of the people should be raised against that of the professional agitators. As Rev. Dr. Thompson has done, so it is to be hoped the pastors of all the churches in the mining districts of the Province will have the courage and patriotism to do."

The following is from the Glace Bay Gazette:

"Commenting on the May day strike Rev. Dr. Thompson, rector of St. Ann's parish, delivered a very strong sermon referring to the Winnipeg strikers in scathing terms. Referring to the May Day strike here, Dr. Thompson said it was as if some one had erected a May pole for their amusement and had a monkey climb to the top and unfurl a red flag. He denounced the L.W.W. leaders in Canada and flayed the men who called themselves labor leaders and who were daily spreading Bolshevik teachings among the workers. Referring to the Winnipeg strike leaders, in whose sympathy the strike was called, Dr. Thompson said that the judges in that city had been too lenient with the strike leaders and the public were up in arms because a jail sentence had been imposed. Of the local men who went out on strike in sympathy with these radicals, Dr. Thompson said he did not believe that one out of every twenty knew what he was doing. Dr. Thompson concluded his sermon by advising the men to be careful and not to be led by such with radical ideas."

As strong censure was uttered on the North side of Sydney Harbor as on the South and in the Glace Bay district. Quoting again from the Post:—
"At immaculate Conception Church, Sydney Mines, at the last mass on Sunday, Father MacDonald referred to the walkout of the preceding day. The preceding Sunday, Father MacDonald had spoken

on the church's attitude towards labor, pointing out that so long as the principle of private ownership is recognized and respected, the church not only approves and supports all movement looking to the improvement of the workman's lot but also looks to the ideal of profit sharing by workers, and, wherever practicable, of control of industries by workers as the ultimate solution of the capital and labor problem.

The May Day walkout, however he denounced as unneeded and unjustifiable. He pointed out that the Winnipeg men were not imprisoned or refused bail because they were strikers, but because they were charged with committing criminal acts in connection with the strike. These men, he said, were tried by a Canadian jury, before a Canadian judge, under Canadian law and though the court might have erred, yet it was necessary that law and order should be upheld and the authority of our courts sustained. It was impossible to judge of the guilt or innocence of these men, except on the evidence adduced in court, and if it were possible for any class of men to take the government of the country by the throat and disrupt the orderly administration of law, there would speedily be an end to law and order.

Most of the men who remained at home on May day, he held, either did not fully understand the situation or were afraid to oppose their leaders. He urged on all Christian workmen to take a more active interest in the doings of the labor unions and strenuously to oppose any moves so radical and destructive of good order as that of the first day of May. It was acknowledged by the highest authorities in the church that the greed of capitalists had reduced workers to a state little better than slavery, but the man who was afraid or ashamed to follow his convictions and oppose any leaders of labor was no better than a slave, to that leader. Such acts as those of Saturday however would do no good to the imprisoned strikers, and only injure those who took part in it, and would help to hasten the day when the great middle class of the country would unite to make repetition of them impossible."

Loch Lomond Iron

TO ENCOURAGE IRON MINING

The following is a bill introduced by the Hon. Commissioner of Works and Mines entitled "An Act to encourage the making of iron and steel from native ores within the province of Nova Scotia." The assistance that the Commissioner proposes to give shows him to have a leaning to the Farmer's Fiscal policy. The proposed assistance would beggar the provincial exchequer, nor will it enrich any venturesome iron maker. Produce a native ore that shows two per cent more of iron than the Wabana ores, and the refund of the royalty will be wholly unnecessary. If the Loch Lomond ore will run fifty per cent even of iron the steel companies will gladly utilize it for it is believed that they are desirous to obtain a good ore, in addition to that of Wabana. If Nova Scotia ores cannot be found to run as high in iron as those of Wabana, it will need

more than a refund of royalty, or the coal necessary for smelting, to induce the steel companies to utilize them.

1. The Governor-in-Council may by order refund the whole or any part of the royalty paid on coal used within the Province of Nova Scotia in the making of iron or steel to any company now carrying on the business of making iron and steel or to any company that may be organized hereafter and which has or shall have erected within the Province plant, buildings, machinery and appliances capable of a daily output of not less than two hundred tons, where such iron or steel is made from ore fifty per cent of which is mined in the Province of Nova Scotia.

2. The Governor-in-Council may by order in Council fix the period during which in the case of each company such rebate shall continue and may also provide such regulations as may be necessary for ascertaining the amount of coal consumed by each company referred to in this Act, and the rebate to which it may be entitled thereon and for the proper carrying out of the provisions of this Act.

THE THREE PROBLEMS.

The following has been received from a tax reform Association in Toronto. It furnishes proof that Henry George, though dead yet speaketh, and in the Record's opinion the speech will become louder as the years roll on:—

There are three problems before the Canadian people to-day upon the solution of which the future prosperity of the country depends. They are:

- 1.—The Housing Question.
- 2.—The High Cost of Living.
- 3.—The raising of revenue sufficient to provide for our debt and national expenditures.

All these questions are intimately related to our system of taxation.

In order clearly to establish this relationship let us consider some effects of our present system.—1st. Our Municipalities are forced by our system of assessment and taxation to penalize the building of every dwelling by heavy taxation. The value and consequently the price of a lot upon which to build is increased by every public expenditure for public service. By a vicious interpretation of our tax laws by the Assessors, the vacant lot is assessed at much less than the value demanded by the owner from a would be user, thus making it easy to keep it vacant until the owner can get his piece. This increases the amount of capital necessary to build houses and restricts the supply. In addition to this it is the custom of assessors, regardless of law to assess land built on, at a higher rate than similar vacant land and this, with the high assessment on improvements is one of the chief factors in causing the present shortage of houses.

2nd. Greater production will greatly help to solve the problem of the High Cost of Living. Everyone is being called upon to "Produce, Produce, Produce" and yet every producer is handicapped by

special taxation. When it is remembered that a tax upon any labor product is virtually an additional cost of production which with a profit on the tax enters into the selling price, it is easily seen, that one of the quickest ways to decrease the cost of living is to repeal all taxes upon things made by industry.

3rd. Our public debt is over \$2,000,000,000 and the interest required, together with pensions and other Government expenditure necessitates a revenue of about \$350,000,000 a year. How is this to be raised without increasing the already intolerable burden of taxation to which the people are now subjected? To increase the tariff would be to increase these burdens and it is very doubtful if this would reduce rather than increase our revenue. As already shown any increased taxation on things produced by labor will add to their price and increase the cost of living, thus making a sufficiently difficult situation impossible.

The solution of the three-fold problem lies in the taxing of land values and the utilization of such of our natural resources as are not yet alienated. Land is the only thing which can be taxed without increasing its selling price. For to tax land is to make it harder to keep unused, and the higher the tax the lower will be the selling price and in this way the high taxation now necessary, if applied to land can be made a benefit instead of a burden.

Tax land values only and exempt houses from taxation; then land will become cheap, houses plentiful, and rents will fall. Take taxes off all food, clothing, etc., stop putting obstacles in the way of trade and commerce such as tariffs, licenses and wrong taxation, and much more quickly than by any other means the cost of living will come down. Take the tax off production and discourage the holding of land idle. Then there will be no need to urge men to "produce." Men are kept from production by unjust taxation which makes it more profitable to keep land idle than to use it, and which fines men in proportion as they do produce, or employ men to produce.

The annual rental value of the land (which value is wholly a community produced value), together with our remaining natural resources are amply sufficient to provide for all the needs of Municipal, Provincial and Federal revenues, and this is the only way a sufficient revenue can be obtained justly, and without aggravating the present situation. The adoption of this method will solve the three questions of Housing, High cost of living, and adequate revenue, which are now pressing for settlement, and there is no other practical solution of these problems and upon their solution the future prosperity of Canada depends.

NOVA SCOTIA INDEPENDENT FEDERATION OF LABOR.

A bill was introduced in the House of Assembly last week having for its object the incorporation of a trades union under the above name. If the Re-

cord is not mistaken this is the first trades union to apply for incorporation since the incorporation of the P.W.A. high two score years ago. The fact of this application shows the trend of the times and it is to be hoped the example set will be followed by unions now existing. Below are some of the sections of the bill:—

1. John J. Stacey, Coal Handler, Lestrade Hise-ler, Fish Handler, Hugh Pynn, Clerk, Sylvester Tasmania, Fish Handler, and Arthur Tucker, Coal Handler, all of Halifax, and such other persons as shall become members of The Nova Scotia Independent Federation of Labor are hereby incorporated and their successors are created a body corporate by the name of "The Nova Scotia Independent Federation of Labor" (hereinafter referred to as "the said corporation") for the purpose of managing the affairs of the said corporation and for the protection and promotion of the cause of labor throughout the Province of Nova Scotia.

2. The said corporation may purchase, take, hold, and enjoy real estate not exceeding Fifty Thousand Dollars in value, and may sell, mortgage, lease and otherwise dispose of the same for the benefit of the said corporation and the furtherance of its objects.

3. The said corporation is hereby authorized and empowered to organize branches to be known as "lodges of the places or districts in which they are formed. These lodges shall be under the control and subject to the direction of the said corporation and be governed by any by-laws made in reference thereto pursuant to this Act. The said corporation shall issue a certificate to be known as a "charter" whenever a lodge has been formed, to be used by the said lodge until it has ceased to exist, at which time the said certificate shall be cancelled and delivered to the said corporation.

4. Neither the said corporation nor any lodge thereof shall be responsible for any wrongful act done by its officers or members unless the same has been previously authorized or subsequently ratified by the said corporation or a lodge, as the case may be.

5. The said corporation shall not be responsible for any debts, liabilities or acts contracted, done or committed by any lodge or its officers or members nor shall any lodge be liable for any debts, liabilities or acts contracted, done or committed by the said corporation, its officers or members, or any other lodge, its officers or members.

6. No member of the said corporation or any lodge shall be liable in his personal or separate estate for the debts of the said corporation or a lodge, as the case may be, unless he shall have personally made himself responsible therefor.

7. The real estate or personal property of the said corporation shall be held in the corporate name, but shall be managed by a board of trustees, consisting for the time being of the duly elected and acting President 1st Vice President and Treasurer.

That the Loch Lomond iron areas are likely to prove extensive enough to justify immediate working is the interim report that comes to Sydney from the prospectors engaged in making an examination of the fields on behalf of the Dominion Steel Corporation. The work of the prospectors will not be completed for two weeks yet, and their final report is being awaited with the greatest of interest here. Iron ore near the coal mines means cheaper steel, and cheaper steel means a greater Sydney.

A. A. McKinnon, Ry. Dept., Springhill—"Have read 'Minerals and Mining' with much interest and profit. Am greatly impressed with the author's splendid optimism regarding the future development of the mineral resources of Nova Scotia. The book contains a wonderful fund of useful information hitherto hidden from the writer, who will treasure the book on account of its own worth, as well as for form a friendly association with its author."

A. S. McNeil, District Superintendent, Glace Bay: I have received a copy of your book. It is very interesting, instructive, and to the point. I congratulate you on the completion of this valuable work and trust it will meet with the appreciation which it deserves.

MINERALS AND MINING.

WHAT IS SAID OF IT.

"May I join my voice in the concert of eulogies that have more than consecrated the value of your work"—P. Lechien.

Dear Sir:—Accept my hearty congratulations on the production of your invaluable book, "Minerals and Mining," which I have read with intense interest, presenting, as it does a complete history of the mining industry of the Province, and from so authentic a source it should prove very helpful, to every mining student. To myself the book is especially interesting on account of our intimacy at a mining center, in the seventies, and the reminder of old and lasting recollections.—John Fraser

Thomas Cantley, Chairman of the "Scotia" Board, writes: "I wish to congratulate you on your book. It is certainly creditable, well printed, good clear type, in short, the binding, the size of the volume, and general make-up leave nothing to be desired. Altogether it is a most creditable production, and I have no hesitation in saying that it will be looked on as an authoritative history of the Iron and Coal industry in this Province, the value of which as the years go by will be continually enhanced, and in it you are helping that which will keep your name alive so long as Nova Scotia is interested in civilization's great basic industry."

J. Macgillivray, Receiver and Manager, Inverness Railway & Coal Co.: I have been reading your book "Minerals and Mining, Nova Scotia", and find it highly interesting and instructive, containing, as it does, much useful information in very readable form.

LENTEN BREAKFASTS

When people have begun having the lightest possible breakfast they are surprised to find that nothing clears the brain so well, to meet the day's work and worries, as a meatless breakfast.—Daily Sketch.

IRELAND'S PAST.

"Have we forgotten it already, this lesson of the war—when Ulster drew her sword and stood by our side, and Dublin drew her knife and crouched at our back?"—Morning Post.

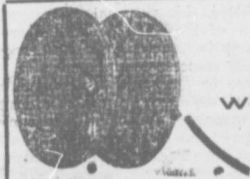
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treat respectively on: By Products of Coal—Vast
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Schools—Coal Companies of Nova Scotia—New
Seams, Stellarton—Nova Scotia Coal Sales, 1811-
1917—Staff of Mines Department and Some Pro-
duction Comparisons.

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.

Coal 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, renewal for a further term of 21 years at an annual rental of \$1 an acre. Not more than 2500 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, vested 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. GORY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be held for.—84675.



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Hon. Arthur Meighen, Minister.

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 I to V, by E. Stansfeld, 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. V. 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.

Applications for reports should be addressed to the Director, Geological Survey, Ottawa.

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DR. X. X. X. X.

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THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO

PHYSICS DEPARTMENT

RESEARCH REPORT

NO. 1001

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