

E. R. Fairbairn,
Geological Survey

with the Crown p. 7.

MARITIME MINING RECORD.

June 9, 1920.

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Time Table No. 36, Taking effect
12.01 June 1st, 1919.

SOUTHBOUND Superior Div.	STATIONS	NO. 1133 Inferior Div.
4:36		4:37 ¹
A M		P M
10 40	POINT TUPPER	5 44
10 53	INVERNESS JUMP	5 45
10 14	PORT HAWKESBURY	5 50
9 37		
9 55	PORT HASTINGS	4 03
9 42	TROY	4 06
9 59	CREIGHTON	4 20
9 15	GRAJMORE	4 25
8 85	JUDSICH	4 45
8 49	MARYVILLE	5 00
8 35		5 15
8 35	PORT HOOD	5 28
8 05	GLASCOW	5 35
7 36	NASOU	6 11
7 26	GLANDYBE	6 30
7 15	BLACK RIVER	
6 55	STRATHLOAN	6
6 44	INVERNESS	
M		

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MARITIME MINING RECORD

Vol. 22

Stellarton, N. S., June 9th., 1920

No. 23

WHAT IS BOLSHEVISM.

The following article by that excellent writer the former Berlin correspondent of the Christian World will well pay perusal, especially by the workers:—

The Socialist Federal Republic of Soviets is the official name which Russian Bolshevists have given to their administration. Soviets or "Councils" are legislative, executive, or administrative in accordance with the duties immediately devolving upon them, and in the absence of all elected and representative national and provincial assemblies of popular deputies. "Soviet" is also the name given to all governing and controlling bodies throughout Soviet Russia from the Supreme Soviet of Moscow, which includes the Ministry, to the humblest Council in charge of the affairs of the most insignificant village. It is also the name applied to all collateral bodies to whom the oversight of special departments has been delegated, e.g.: The Supreme People's Economic Council, the Central Executive Committee, the Bureau of Social Welfare, the Factories and Workshops Committee, and so on all through the various ramifications of the remarkably complex system of government which has been elaborated during the past eighteen months. Roughly speaking, the Soviet Government rules over 100,000,000 of the 170,000,000 of the old old Tsarist Empire. The Ukraine, the Caucasian Republics, and various other little Republics in Siberia and Central Asia do not recognise the authority of Moscow. But it is safe to say that nowhere among these hundred millions, not even in Moscow itself, does a state of affairs prevail which by any stretch of imagination can be called representative, orderly and regular government. Many of us in this country are toying with what we consider the ideas and ideals of Bolshevism without in the least knowing what Bolshevism is in practice. An active and remarkably skilful propaganda is being carried on among our working classes in which stress is laid upon the admirable decrees emanating from Moscow and covering every phase of the economic, social and political life of the Russian people. These decrees are, and must be, in the present condition of Russia, meaningless; but the unsophisticated and uneducated man or woman looking through the haze and soothed by the glamour of specious phrases, concludes that Bolshevism, carried out on the lines laid down by its prophets, will mean a new heaven and a new earth for the workers. Never was a greater and more perilous illusion.

Let us examine one or two of the events which led up to Bolshevist rule. After the March revolution the Provisional Government issued two very

important enactments, one being the re-formation of trade unions of all kinds, the other providing for the election of the Petrograd and other town councils. All adults, men and women alike, were given a vote for the Town Council. Very few Bolshevists were successful, and it is clear that hitherto they had nothing to do with the making of the revolution. Bolshevism must not be confused with the original Soldiers' and Workmen's Councils. In Tsarist days the trade unions had never been allowed to grow naturally. Masters and workmen formed unions, re-formed them, swallowed up old unions. Between one union and another there was no connection. All were at sixes and sevens. Each union was a law unto itself. During the early days of the new unions, in which Kerensky's Provisional Government found the greatest difficulty in carrying on the business of the country, disintegrating forces were at work, the chief of which was the desire for peace by the soldiers. In Kerensky's phrase, Russia was worn out. Chaos spread, and it was into the midst of this chaos and irresolution that Lenin stepped with his simple programme: Do you want the land! Then take it. Factories? They are yours, Money? The banks belong to the people. Peace? Certainly, there must be peace at once. The Lenin propaganda worked with tremendous effect among the war-weary soldiers. At the beginning of November, 1917 the Bolshevists, with Lenin and Trotsky at their head, occupied Petrograd, and the town council was at once dispersed. Lenin and his adherents thereupon formed a number of Soviets, and the elections to these bodies then and ever since have been a farce. No candidate for election was permitted who was not chosen beforehand by the Bolshevists leaders. In some cases candidates got elected clandestinely who were not Bolshevists. Their election was promptly declared null and void. Candidates considered dangerous were arrested on trivial charges, and two of the finest types of Russian democrats, Shingeroff and Koloshkin, were murdered by Bolshevist sailors whilst they were lying ill in hospital. All the administrative posts in the city were seized; quiet men and women were cowed. All offices were filled by Bolshevists selected by the "Supreme Authority," and the Bolshevist position was consolidated by terror and by the edict that none but avowed Bolshevists could be elected for any post. This rule prevails till the present day. We hear of elections to this or that administrative post, to this or that Soviet; but who the electors are and where the elections take place, no man knows except the few behind the scenes who pull

Continued on page 13.

MARITIME MINING RECORD.

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

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R. DRUMMOND, PUBLISHER.

STELLARTON, N. S.

June 9, 1920

NATIONALIZATION OF COAL MINES.

Though they have been completely worsted in parliament the British miners still cling to the opinion that they will yet reach the nationalization goal. They may, but it will be some time yet. The British Prime Minister Lloyd George who opposed the amendment made by the miners, claimed that on the test of coal output private ownership had justified itself. "You have," he declared, "no right to root up the whole industry of this country, which, on the evidence of the miners' leaders worked well before the war, in order to set up another system, unless you can prove it will work better." He recognized that the establishment of a special Mining Department would be of great benefit to the industry, and would contribute to the efficiency of supervision. Here, he remarked, he thought there was common ground, but he added that he would not anticipate forthcoming legislation on that subject. The Government had already committed themselves to the promise of a bill for the nationalization of the minerals.

The suggestion of direct action, failing assent by Parliament to the miners' way of thinking, the Prime Minister described as "a challenge to the whole fabric of free government," and an issue on which "we will fight right to the end."

NOVA SCOTIA'S IRON ORES.

In view of the fact that the local government will remit a part, or the whole, of the royalty on coal used in the smelting of native ores, in a fifty-fifty proportion it may be in place to give extracts from a paper read before the N. S. Mining Society in 1919. We will open with the most optimistic utterance the paper contained:—

"There are several occurrences of bedded iron deposits in Nova Scotia, which, while they have so far failed to compete with the Wabana iron ore in the open market, indicate the presence of ore former under similar conditions and point to the possibility of richer ores being found when the country is more thoroughly prospected."

In our opinion it will be some time yet before the Commissioner of Mines is called upon to implement

his bargain. The ore has yet to be found.

"Several beds of oolitic hematite were found south of the French Road about 1½ miles from John Gillis' farm where five beds of magnetite are reported to be 4½, 7, 10, 14 and 18 inches thick respectively; also on the farm of Donald McKeigan several hematite beds occur, the thickest 9¾ inches. In none of the above mentioned localities has the magnetite been found in such a quantity as to render it of economic importance."

Referring to the Arisaig ores the following is related:—

"Near Brown's Mountain post-office and in the locality of Doctor's brook, oolitic hematite is apparently inter-bedded with the greywacke of the lower formation of the Brown's mountain rocks. In the former locality the ore 'beds,' which are two or more in number, vary from about five to twenty feet or more in thickness. The ore is evidently very siliceous. A part of the thicker 'bed' is merely a grit impregnated with iron.

"The ore 'beds' of Doctor's brook vicinity are three in number and vary from two to eight feet in average thickness. The thickest 'bed' is very siliceous, but the thinner 'beds' are freely oolitic, sparingly fossiliferous, and contains a fair percentage of iron (40-48 per cent). The iron ore horizon is found near the base of the upper formation of the Brown's mountain group, which occupies a narrow belt to the south of the ore zone."

For further information as to the Arisaig ore, apply to the N. S. Steel & Coal Co., and for information as to the ores in C. B. and Inverness County, apply to the Dominion Steel Corporation. 'Tis true 'tis pity but as yet no ore right as to quantity and quality has been found in Nova Scotia.

MINERALS NOW VESTED IN CROWN.

In the Act of 1919, commonly called the "Cameron" Act, which purported to vest all minerals in the crown, the lawyers discovered a flaw, which they claimed made the act inoperative, so far as regards grants issued previous to 1858. The following amendments it is now supposed, give the crown indisputable title to all the minerals, except limestone and building materials, in all grants hitherto issued or what may be issued in future. This should be good news to those convinced that there are valuable deposits of iron ore and shales of commercial value, in the province. It is a great pity that ever the crown allowed the control of the minerals to pass out of its hands into those of the landholders. In the Record's opinion that action, to a large extent, hindered mineral development in Nova Scotia. No need hereafter to worry over whether the landowners or the Crown are the owners of the minerals. It is to be hoped no flaws may be found in the amended Act, and there should not be, as between both branches of the legislature, including deputies and clerks, there is at the least a score of lawyers.

"An Act to amend Chap. 4 Acts of 1910, etc., etc. "Be it enacted by the Governor-in-Council as follows:—Section 22 of Chap. 4 of the Acts of 1910,

"The Crown Lands Act" is repealed and the following substituted:

22 (1) Every grant of Crown Land made at any time before the twenty second day of August in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Ten, shall, whether the same is so expressed or not, and notwithstanding the provisions of such grant, or any enactment or law, be construed and held to have reserved to the crown all the minerals in the lands so granted excepting only Limestone and Building Material.

(2) When it is shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioner of Mines that but for this section any rights which any person would 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 of Mines 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 or an 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 minerals.

(3) Provided however such application by or on behalf of any person claiming a license or lease by reason of having developed any mineral or expended any money must be made within thirty days after the last publication of a notice of any prior application published once in each week for four consecutive weeks in a newspaper circulating in the county in which the lands are situated, but in any case no application by any person claiming a license or lease by reason of having developed any mineral or expended any money shall be considered unless such application is duly filed with the Commissioner of Public Works and Mines before the first day of July, A. D., 1921.

2 Section 23, etc. of Crown Land Act of 1918 repealed.

3 Compensation shall be made by the province of Nova Scotia for the minerals which but for the passing of this Act would not belong to the Crown in the manner following, that is to say: Where any claim is made by any person that he is injuriously affected by the Act the Governor-in-Council may agree with such person as to the compensation to be made therefor, and if no agreement can be made the Governor-in-Council shall appoint a Commissioner or Commissioners under the Public Inquiries Act, 1919, to enquire into and report as to what compensation, if any, shall be made and the Governor-in-Council is authorised to make such compensation accordingly.

4 Nothing in this Act shall affect litigation pending prior to the enactment of Chap. 35 Acts of 1918.

5. This Act shall be read and construed as if the same had been passed on the 26th day of April, A. D., 1918, provided however that no license or lease heretofore issued by the Commissioner of Public Works and Mines shall be held to be invalid by reason of this Act."

- Rubs by Rambler. -

General Horne has been mildly lecturing the British returned soldiers. He says that many of them have been so long loosed from parental restriction that they are troubled with swelled heads. I wonder what the General would say if all the demands and assumptions of the Canadian G. W. V. A. were related to him. They say they saved the empire, therefore the empire and all it contains is theirs.

A British Congregational Minister, who was chairman at the annual meeting of the Durham and Northumberland Congregational Union, made some notable remarks which caused much heart searching. His subject was "Our churches need for reconstruction." He declared that in no sphere was reconstruction more needed than in the church. The churches had all failed in their work of winning the world to Christ, to redeem the world and to save people from their sins. The churches had lost caste, lost influence and become eiphers. He condemned the Sunday School teaching which taught the scholars theories concerning the creation of the world, which had been discarded for generations. The most notable perhaps of his remarks, and one that would stagger the brethren, was:—"We must reconstruct the theology set forth from our pulpits. My opinion is that St. Paul did much to side track the simple gospel of Christ. Original sin, predestination, the glories of heaven and the everlasting punishment of hell do not trouble us so much now, but are we any nearer the vital truth. Can we offer the people a gospel that will save them from all the ills of life?"

A day or two after Jimmie's latest explosion, which the C. B. papers declared was a body blow to the C. B. coal trade, the Sydney Record had the following, under the heading, "Is Shrewdness Vanishing." Possibly the writer meant it to read "His Shrewdness Vanishing,"—the His in capitals. Of course The Record does not agree with the Sydney Record in its assumption that Jimmie ever displayed shrewdness. Were he a shrewd man he would not have so frequently emptied his whole stomach on a long suffering public. The Sydney Record in the closing sentence innocently asks: "Can it be that lure of the spotlight is destroying his judgment." How can that be? Were it not for his intermittent stepping into the spotlight, Jimmie would be a nonentity, and what would be life worth to him if he fell so low. The writer has for months told the C. B. papers, and the Herald, that they are responsible for his proudly strutting around. They give him publicity and that is breath to his nostrils and "red" blood to his veins:—

"Perhaps Mr. James B. McLachlan is losing something of his native shrewdness. He is urging the miners to reduce their output by fifty per cent, until the mine operators grant certain wage demands. If the men accepted Mr. McLachlan's coun-

set the companies' business would suffer, of course; the provincial steel plants and their employees would also suffer, and the dependents of steelworkers, and the public generally. But who would suffer first and most? The miners and their families. Less money would be paid in wages, less money would go into the miners' homes to buy food and clothing for the miners' families. The miners' union would be relieved of the necessity of paying strike allowances, which would have to be paid if Mr. McLachlan and his associates brought on a strike instead of the 'cut production' plan—and this, no doubt, is one of the considerations which Mr. McLachlan has in mind in suggesting the latter plan—but the miners and their families would 'pay' in needs which would go unapplied because of less money earned in the pit. If The Record were consumed with that hostility to Labor leaders which some labor men impute to every newspaper it would probably hope for the adoption of Mr. McLachlan's suggestion. Mr. McLachlan could scarcely think of any plan more likely to recoil upon his own head and destroy him as a labor leader. He used to be too shrewd for that sort of thing. Can it be that love of the spotlight is destroying his judgment?"

• • •

A correspondent of a Pictou County paper repeats the slander that there is only one article in the Halifax Herald's creed and that that lone article is "make money." If that be really true then many will be sorry for the Herald for the love of money, that is, the inordinate love of it, is a soul corroding affair. Those responsible for that statement possibly knew what they were talking about. I cannot speak from personal experience. I am not base enough to say I never loved money, at least I could never put my hand on my heart and say so, but this I can say heartily that if I have loved the thing, it never loved me, and ever kept me at arm's length. But to return to the Herald. Up till, say a year or more ago, I thought the Herald was a moral reform paper and a prohibitionist. During the time the local legislature was in session the Herald gave up its editorial column to a writer signing himself S.R.O. The chap professed to be a prohibitionist but not an extreme one. Now, how any man professing to know the English language could say he was a prohibitionist but not an extreme one takes me to the fair. It sounds to me as if one said: "I believe in the eighth commandment to a limited extent." A real prohibitionist is a prohibitionist without reservations. Any reservation compels him to assume a different name. Such as say "restrictionist" or "controller." The funny thing about S.R.O. is that he ceased to be an anti-extremist prohibitionist as soon as the Temperance Act of last session was ratified. The question is: Why did he? Was he paid by anyone, and was the Herald paid also? "Listening Post" another writer in the Herald seems to have been captivated by S.R.O.'s logic. He goes out of his way gravely to assert that "prohibitionists told us that a prohibition law would put an end to drunkenness." Prohibitionists never said anything of the kind. No prohibition law has been, since the world began, nor ever will be until the millennium is in full swing, wholly effective, and it never was asserted by a

single individual that with a prohibitory law drunkenness would cease. If man continually breaks divine laws, is it not to be expected that he will implicitly follow a man made one? The ten commandments are all prohibitory, and they are being broken continuously. Yet will anyone say they should, on that account, be abrogated? Many men, foolish fellows, cling to the old phrase: "You cannot make men sober by act of parliament." True in a sense, but a foolish lie as applied to the community. It was an act of parliament that reduced drunkenness in the large cities of Britain, during the war years of control, thirty to fifty and more per cent. Law, among other things can lessen temptation to drinking and to wrong doing.

• • •

Labor is having much its own way these days. I would have written very much had not I read lately where a high authority declared that the use of the adverb, in a majority of cases, rather detracted from than added to the strength of a statement. This injunction, to avoid the use of intensives, was personally acceptable, for on several occasions of late I have called attention to the present day habit of exaggeration in newspaper headlines, and much newspaper talk, especially post mortem paragraphs. But labor and the capitalistic classes will only be allowed to riot for a time. The great middle class, or classes, have been long suffering, but wait until their wrath bursts forth and then things will happen. An exponent of the rights of the middle classes enters into reasons why the middle is a neglected class and little feared or talked about at present in Britain. He holds that one reason is that neither their virtues or their vices are so prominent as in the case of the other two classes. Among other things he says:—

Nor are our virtues showy. Our way of living one family to a house; our domestic lives enveloped in a sheath of polite detachment towards our neighbours has great advantages, but it does shut us off from that wonderful communal kindness which the poor expect and receive from one another, while the unsolved domestic problems, together with that intolerable bugbear, the increased cost of living, has prohibited the middle-class from dispensing anything but the humblest form of hospitality. In fact, we fail to catch the limelight; publicity passes us by on the other side.

But perhaps our greatest social crime is two-fold—we hide our griefs but take our pleasures sadly. It is the fault of our upbringing, which makes for self-restraint and an endeavour to be as precisely like our neighbour as two peas in a pod. Displays of emotion are considered regrettably bad form, and we are inclined to be born, live and die within certain prescribed areas of thought and feeling.

In addition to our other faults we are weak—we lack cohesion. We have not the forcible weapon of trade unionism, with which the working man can lever the most difficult problem, nor have we that close caste feeling which holds the upper classes together in a bond. In fact, we seem to be in a bad way, and one wonders why we are allowed to lumber the ground, until an examination of our position discloses the fact that even if all that is said

Continued on page 12.

AROUND THE COLLIERIES.

May shipments next issue.

The Record will wait till it is sure of what it says before referring to rumors of resignations from and appointments to the staff of the Dominion Coal Co.

A C. B. paper, referring to the paper read by Mr. Revere at the late meeting of the Mining Society, on Pit Timber, styles the author the veteran Revere. Veteran, not in the sense of old age, but in that of long service. The writer is also in that sense a veteran, but neither of the pair will admit being veterans in the sense of being 'old.' Neither will admit that, though each has seen long service.

The Sydney folk claim that Sydney is to become the Pittsburgh of Canada. So be it, so long as they will not demur to New Glasgow claiming to be the Sheffield of Canada. As will be seen from our advertising columns the Riverbank Manufacturing Company is in the future to supply the Nova Scotia and New Brunswick collieries with screens, picking tables, tripes and all the kinds of machinery now necessary in the preparation of coal for the market. The tools necessary to the mining of coal, and its transportation in the mine, are now supplied by the Record's long time patron J. W. Cummings & Son. The two concerns should render it wholly unnecessary for the coal companies to go outside the province for the supplies which these two companies can furnish.

The announcement, some weeks ago, that there was a smell of smoke from one of the "gobs" in the Drummond colliery, was not one to startle folks. There have been intermittent smells of smoke in Pietou County for nearly a century. We hear of the spontaneous combustion of coal, but the pranks it plays, in that respect, are not once to be compared to the frolics chips, fireclay and coal combined, indulge in, in old gobs or abandoned places. The Drummond officials have adopted the easy and wise plan, of giving the smoke, with its smell, a term of solitary confinement.

The Canadian Mining Journal naively remarks:—

"The coal mines and steel works of Nova Scotia, the lumbering, metallurgical and mining industries of Quebec and Ontario, are all suffering from a shortage of men who are willing to work with their hands, and an over supply of men who are not so willing." Who is the Journal referring to? There are labor unions—at least there is one—who have a small army of non manual—and therefore non-producing workers. Surely the Journal is not hinting, even distantly, at those constituting this little army, presidents, secretaries, board members and so forth. It cannot be, as these are essential to the welfare of the province, at least they think so.

The coal in Acadia No. 1 mine is proving to be of good quality, to the full extent of the seam, 7 feet in height.

The Government Drill is being erected at a point near Thorburn; to prospect seams known to overlie the present six foot seam.

All the coal from the east side of the new Acadia No. 1 is being hoisted up the Main Slope from No. 4 level. The west side coal for the present is still being handled via the drift to McGregor Slope and thence to the surface.

The opening up of the Acadia No. 1 Mine is proceeding satisfactorily. The output from this colliery is now approaching 300 tons per day. This output will be constantly increased as the levels advance, permitting the opening up of new balances.

The street has it that Mr. J. J. McDougall has been appointed assistant to Mr. Notebaert. Just what title should follow Mr. McDougall's name the Record cannot tell, as no official announcement has been made as to the titles of the several officials since the Acadia's change of ownership. It is the real management and not titles, however, that tells.

Mr. Brace, British, M.P., and miners' leader transmits the following advice to certain miners' leaders in N.S. The advice is excellent in view of "Jimmie's" fifty per cent reduction in output threat: By all means demand shorter hours and increased wages, but unless you produce to the last ounce of your capacity you will be unable to reduce the cost of living, complain as you like."

An excellent topographical map of a section of Pietou County, including New Glasgow, Trenton, Stellarton, Westville and Thorburn, has just been published. This is printed on a scale of 2,000 feet to one inch and with a contour interval of 10 feet, and should be of great value in engineering work. Copies may be had by applying to the Director, Geological Survey, Ottawa.

Mr. D. Roryson, formerly underground manager at Inverness, where, due to his diligence and acute and intelligent management, the cost of pumping the water out of the mine was cut in two, resigned the position on the 1st of June to become manager of the Ridge Coal Co., Newcastle Bridge, N. B. We have every belief that if the Ridge Coal Co. have anything like a workable seam Mr. Roryson will take out of the mine every pound it will yield. The Record wishes Mr. Roryson every success in his new position.

AROUND THE COLLIERIES

Very little prospecting work is going on in Albin-McGregor Mines.

At the Allan Mine the prospecting slope in the Foord Seam, to the east of the shafts, is advancing well in coal. The total length of the slope is now 743 feet. The Foord Seam is maintaining its good quality and thickness though the section is a little faulted.

Within a few weeks, the new Acadia mine air-shaft located near the outcrop will be started. This shaft will be about 75 ft. in depth. A pair of return airways on each side of the main slopes are now driving and it is expected will be connected through to the new shaft this year.

About 2,215 feet back of the mouth of the McGregor Slope, of the Acadia Coal Co., a borehole is being put down several hundred feet to test the outcrop of known seams underlying the Acadia No. 1, and also prospecting for others, if any, below the seams found by borehole from No. 6 Level McGregor.

The McBean Slope was down a total distance of 1,981 feet at the end of May. The thickness of the seam is about 8 feet of fair coal. A gradual improvement is taking place in the quality of the seam as the slope advances, and it is expected the region of good coal will be reached within the next few hundred ft.

The output from the several collieries of the Acadia for the month of May was 44,149 tons compared with 26,946 last year and 46,886 for the month of April. The loss of tonnage as compared with April is entirely due to the May Day and Victoria Day holidays, which disarranged the organization considerably.

Some weeks ago the Mining Record announced that the firing of shots in Caledonia colliery of the Dominion Coal Co. had been abandoned in the day time, when a large majority of the workmen were in the mines and that firing the shots by night had been resorted to. This new practice was found to work so well that prediction was made that it would extend to other of the collieries. Attempts to introduce it into the Dom. No. 9 colliery led to a day or two suspension of work by the miners on the ground that night firing tended to reduce earnings. It is possible that until the new system got into free working order that this might have followed but surely it would have been of short duration. The new system is in the interests of safety. It is declared that some of the workers were willing to take the risks attendant on the old system. In

this instance the workers are not the only parties to be considered. There are the owners and the public to be considered. This is so apparent that it need not be enlarged upon. Here is another view. When an accident attended with much loss of life occurs is it not customary to charge the catastrophe to the ignorance, indifference or incapacity of the officials of the colliery? And yet when the management of a colliery purposes an innovation, certain to diminish risk, those intimately affected make the loudest protest. When the law was in contemplation prohibiting the use of black powder, and after the law was on the statute book, there was violent protest from many of the workers. Black powder was cheaper, and on that account some were willing to take the risk of injury (or death) and the discomforts attending black powder fumes. When the Dominion Coal Co. introduced mining machines, a large number of men desired the scalp of an official of the P.W.A., because he seemingly was in favor of, instead of protesting and denouncing the innovation. And there were also strong objections in certain mines to the introduction of safety lamps. Time, however, has justified the several innovations, and there is little doubt that if the workers give the proposed system of firing shots by night an honest trial they will find that their objections were groundless.

Attention is directed to the advertisement on page 16 relative to two Empire Drills, for sale by War Purchasing Commission.

MINING EXAMINATIONS.

Notice is hereby given that the regular Annual Mining Examinations for Certificates of Competency as Managers, Underground-Managers, Overmen, Mine Examiners, and First, Second and Third Class Stationary Engineers will begin on June 23rd, 1920 at 9.30 o'clock in the forenoon.

Said examinations will be held at the following places:

Cape Breton	Disarict, Y. M. C. A. Hall, Sydney.
Inverness	" Orange Hall, Inverness.
Pictou	" Inglis Hall, Stellarton.
Cumberland	" Y. M. C. A. Hall, Springhill.

All applications for examination shall be in writing and shall be made to Hiram Donkin, Secretary of the Board of Examiners, at the Mines Office, Halifax, N. S., not later than June 19th., 1920.

Blank forms of application and regulations may be procured from the Mines Office, Halifax, or from the various Deputy Inspectors.

E. H. ARMSTRONG,
Commissioner of Public Works and Mines.
Halifax, N. S., June 3th., 1920.

Coal Shipments, April, 1920.

Output and Shipments for April, 1920
—DOMINION COAL CO., LTD.

	Output	Shipments
Dominion No. 1	28 198	
Dominion No. 2	42 924	
Dominion No. 4	26 450	
Dominion No. 5	8 330	
Dominion No. 6	18 337	
Dominion No. 9	23 036	
Dominion No. 10	10 455	
Dominion No. 11	14 182	224 271
Dominion No. 12	15 733	
Dominion No. 14	16 311	
Dominion No. 15	10 833	
Dominion No. 16	13 375	
Dominion No. 17	1 226	
Dominion No. 21	13 162	
Dominion No. 22	16 301	
Dominion No. 24	2 299	
	261 152	

Shipments April 1920	224 274
Shipments " 1919	224 823
Decrease " 1920	549
Shipments 4 mos. 1920	868 560
" 4 " 1919	850 872
Increase 4 " 1920	17 688

SPRINGHILL.

Shipments April 1920	32 938
" " 1919	26 078
Increase " 1920	6 860
Shipments 4 mos. 1920	121 957
" 4 " 1919	97 065
Increase 4 " 1920	24 892

—NOVA SCOTIA STEEL & COAL CO.—

Shipments April 1920	46 498
" " 1919	34 690
Increase " 1920	11 808
Shipments 4 mos. 1920	101 816
" 4 " 1919	123 571
Increase 4 " 1920	68 245

ACADIA COAL CO.

Shipments April 1920	42 394
" " 1919	31 185
Increase " 1920	11 209
Shipments 4 mos. 1920	158 626
" 4 " 1919	123 724
Increase 4 " 1920	34 902

INTERCOLONIAL COAL CO.

Shipments April 1920	11 143
" " 1919	13 277
Decrease " 1920	2 134
Shipments 4 mos. 1920	47 428
" 4 " 1919	49 110
Decrease 4 " 1920	1 682

RUBS.—Continued from page 9.

against and for us be true, it still remains that the middle-class is probably the chief source of progress.

As a first modest claim, we possess the bulk of the country's brain. The war, with its manifold new demands, has confirmed this in the realm of practical politics, and the outstanding names are those of middle-class men, irrespective of any heights to which they may now have climbed. In art and literature too the middle-class is the seed ground from which come the strongest plants. It would, of course, be easy enough to cite many authors and artists with blue blood in their veins, or with the smell of the soil clinging to them, but nevertheless the great majority of creative art is produced by the middle-class. For one reason or another, perhaps the larger share of the religious life of the country is borne by the middle-class; we tend to raise the standard of the nation's health, we give it the gift of which we are inclined to be ashamed—our stolid uncompromising respectability."

When the Dental Bill was being discussed in the House of Assembly an eminent physician of Halifax said that there ought to be free clinics established in Halifax in the benefit of poor people who could not afford to send their children, having diseased teeth, to a dentist because a dentist charges as great figures that a poor man could not pay. The word "clinic" must have a wider application than that given in the dictionary which tells us that a clinic is "a medical lecture delivered at the bedside, or in the presence of a patient." When the M. D. spoke of clinics the conversation was on diseases of the teeth of children. Children with bad teeth are not as a rule to be found in bed, and a lecture would be lost upon them. By free clinics I understood him to mean free advice at the expense of the government or municipality. The Red Cross Society without waiting for any governmental or other action are about to set out on a clinical tour on their own account. Most people think that the Red Cross is an institution for war purposes only; this is a mistake. Its peace time work is a matter of high importance though it is not so well known being less widely advertised. I clip the following from a circular sent out by the Society:—

The formation with headquarters at Geneva of The International League of Red Cross Societies was the first step toward adapting the wonderful war time Red Cross organization to an even greater and more important work for humanity in times of peace.

Those who served in any capacity in the military forces of Canada, either at home or abroad, are aware of the work done for troops and civilians by the Red Cross Society during the war. The highly elastic organization of this society renders it particularly useful in that its helpful activities can take almost any form and can avoid anything like military red tape.

The Red Cross has chosen those Portable Clinics as a way to offer a helping hand to some of the isolated rural districts of Nova Scotia. Every one knows of places that for many years have necessari-

ly been more or less neglected from a medical and public health standpoint and where certain diseases and unhealthful conditions have flourished unchecked except by occasional emergency visits when some serious illness or epidemic has forced an overworked medical man or nurse to make a journey to these out of the way places.

Each of these two clinics will consist of motor trucks, motor ambulances and touring cars carrying medical specialists, dentists, a certain number of especially trained nurses and Red Cross representatives.

Continued from page 6.

the strings. At an early stage in the Bolshevik regime Lenin thought out the system of Commissars, and as soon as his power was sufficiently established these officials were appointed at breakneck speed by the hundred. Roughly speaking, the Commissars are the executive of the Soviets. From the Supreme Council at Moscow to the most insignificant local Soviet, each has its staff of Commissars, whose business it is to see that the edicts of the Soviets to which they are accredited are carried out. Commissars have become the most ubiquitous persons in Russia. If the Tsarist police flogged the people with whips, the Commissars employed scorpions. Probably the Commissars, more than any other Bolshevik instrument, are responsible for the terror, corruption and cruelty which from the beginning has characterized Bolshevik rule. It was at a congress of "People's Commissars," representing a number of government departments, that the people were divided into the four famous categories for food rationing. These categories were as follows: First, all manual workers and peasants; secondly, those engaged in clerical work and those who had not more than one employee; thirdly, employees who had more than one employee; fourthly, those who lived upon rent or interest. Outside the categories, for obvious reasons, were the men of the army and navy, the railway servants, and of course the Commissars themselves and their friends.

The Bolsheviks came into actual power in November, 1917. It might be mentioned here that their name means "members of the majority." According to M. Litvinoff the word was coined after the first split of the Russian Democratic Party in 1903, when the more moderate wing (Mensheviks—"minority") was left in a minority, and the revolutionary wing secured a majority of votes. Lenin proceeded actively with the formation of his Soviets in all parts of the country. The village was linked up with the district, the district with the province the province with the Supreme Authority in Moscow. When Lenin assumed power the election to the Constituent Assembly arranged by the earlier Provisional Government was in progress, and took place during the fortnight following the coup which placed the Bolsheviks in power. Under various pretexts Lenin refused to allow the Constituent Assembly to meet. The delegates, elected by universal adult suffrage, were ordered home, and authority transferred to the Soviet buttressed by the bayonets of the Red army. The Mensheviks, a

body somewhat similar in its views to our Independent Labour Party, the Social Revolutionaries, and the Co-operative Societies were hostile to the Soviets, mainly on the ground that these Councils were absolutely devoid of representative character. The trade unions as a whole do not incline to Bolshevism and Soviet government. Their chief complaint is that the elections for the various offices in a union are absolute unrealities. The workman has no voice in the selection of candidates for office. He is simply told that he is to vote for So-and-so. In this way all the union officials have become the creatures of the Bolsheviks, while the rank and file dare not call their souls their own. Any insubordination towards their tyrants incurs the risk of starvation. It is an easy matter to arrange that a recalcitrant workman be placed in a lower rationing category. To call the Soviet Government a dictatorship of the proletariat is, therefore, a perversion of facts. The dictators are not the proletariat, but a small minority who have managed to gather political authority into their own hands. It is thus in the trade unions, it is thus in every Soviet in the country. Menshevik newspapers protesting against this state of affairs were ruthlessly suppressed. The Red Guards are adept at suppression. Their methods are thorough.

It is essential that the worker of this country should know all this. The proletariat of Russia is ruled by a system more tyrannical than any known to history. Soviet Russia has quickly resorted to the conscription of labour, the bogey which was used to terrify British working classes during the period of compulsory military service. Lenin and Trotsky are insistent upon the need of "an iron military discipline on the Labour Front." At a recent congress of water transport men Lenin used these words: "Only a great struggle, a military discipline of iron, can conquer for us." Mr. Will Thorne, in *The New Age* reminds us that compulsion is inferior to inducement as a motive of production, and it was a high Soviet official, with an intimate knowledge of economic affairs in Russia, who declared that the process of destruction in his country cannot but continue in all branches of industry and labour, and for these reasons: "All stimulus to industrial work has been removed; no wage cover the cost of living; chronic underfeeding and disease; absence of personal safety; the appointment of unqualified persons to responsible administrative posts. This witness declares that industrial workers have been reduced to the position of serfs, have no voice in their concerns, and are subject to what is tantamount to prison discipline in the factories, to leave without permission is punishable as military desertion is punishable. It is this which extreme Socialists in this country either do not understand or blindly ignore. They do not tell those whom they would influence that Bolsheviks contemplate the increased stringency of their iron rule, the substitution of real personal dictatorship for the simulacrum of dictatorship by the proletariat." In Russia Lenin would be the dictator, the man whose bloodstained hands Mr. Lloyd George would not

touch. Under the new conscription Russian Labour is sweating its eleven hours to the day for seven days a week, and under a discipline as strict as it was at the military front. The British working man would certainly find himself in the same position were the mad policy to succeed which some of his wilder leaders are forcing upon him. And would he then be a happier man, or stand higher in the scale of civilised manhood?

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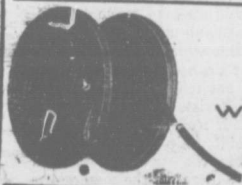
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CHAPTER VI.	Coal Trade Expansion.
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CHAPTER XXX.	Iron Ore Mining.
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CHAPTER XXXIII.	In the Early Days.
CHAPTER XXXIV.	Early Coal Mining in N. S.
CHAP. XXXV.	Romance in Prospecting and Findings
CHAPTER XXXVI.	Submarine Mining.
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, 1811-1917—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 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. Hence the 2nd and the 3rd editions will be called 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 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. 27 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 allowed.—83575.



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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. Stansfield, 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.

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

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drilling of oil and water wells,
testing of foundations, etc.

The drills were purchased from the New York Engineering Company, 2 Rector Street New York City, and among their circulars there are testimonial letters from Mr. F. S. Clarke, British Columbia Drill and Dredging Co'y., Vancouver, and Mr. G. H. Knowlton, Vancouver.

Full Particulars and Prices on application to the Geological Survey, Department of Mines, at address given above, or to the Secretary, War Purchasing Commission, Ottawa, Ontario.

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