

Males & Salt N.S. by Hon. Amos Young p. 7

MARITIME MINING RECORD.

April 28, 1920.

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436		437
A M		P M
10 50	POINT TUPPER	1 00
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9 57	PORT HAWESBERRY	2 30
9 52		
9 42	PORT HASTINGS	4 00
9 30	TROY	4 00
9 15	GREGGISH	4 30
9 52	GLAIGNOKE	4 45
2 00	JUDIQUE	00
	MARYVILLE	15
	PORT HOOD	20
3 55		5 45
3 55	GLAIGNOKE	0 11
7 25	MAROU	0 25
7 15	BLACK RIVER	
7 05	STRATHLOAN	
6 45	INVERNESS	
A M		

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MARITIME MINING RECORD

Vol. 22

Stellarton, N. S., April 28th., 1920

No. 20

A SUCCESSFUL CAREER

"One morning 50 years ago three young fellows evidently friends, walked up Broad street, in Aberdeen. Two of them disappeared into the warehouse of a wholesale cloth merchant named John Hall, to whom they were apprenticed, and the third (in a blue jersey and sea boots) made his way down to join his ship. One of the apprentices was named George Stephen. He was a slim, clean-built lad, and he lived with his aunt at the Spital, which was in those days a suburb of Aberdeen, though the intervening space has been long since built over. He was the son of a small farmer, and after serving his apprenticeship in Aberdeen, he went to London, and thence in turn to Newfoundland, Quebec and Montreal, whence he became president of the Canada Pacific railway, was created a baronet, and afterwards raised to the peerage—Aberdeen Free Press.

EXIT MR. SMILLIE.

(Glasgow Herald.)

Everybody will sympathise with Mr. Robert Smillie in having had to resign his presidency of the Miners' Federation for reasons of health. However much some of us may have disagreed with his policy, there can be no doubt that he worked hard in what he believed to be the miners' best interests, and has suffered physically in consequence. And to think that, after all his labours, the Trades Union Congress on Thursday turned down his policy of direct action by a majority of 2,820,000 votes! By the way, it is interesting to note that, while Mr. Smillie carried practically two-thirds of the miners—524,000 out of a total of 872,000 voting—with him for direct action, his idea of pressing for lower prices instead of higher wages has been turned down, and that Scottish miners are credited with having given the death-blow to his more unselfish policy.

A QUESTION FOR GREAT FIRMS

Is it wise, when so many eager hands are clutching to pull down and shatter the capitalistic system, to take these additional profits out of the public?—Daily Telegraph.

NATIONALISATION

In view of all the discussions on nationalisation the experience of the United States is of great importance. During the war both the railways and the telephone service were taken over by the Government. A shout of joy went up on all sides when it was recently announced that the railways would be returned to private ownership this summer. As for the telephone service—today it is worse in New York than in London. Previously it was probably the best in the world.

A MISTAKE.

The Labour Party is in the doldrums. Bereft of the favouring breeze which brought its ships home from the constituencies, it takes less interest in Parliamentary proceedings than ever. All the time it pursued its purely sectional interests to waken one evening to find that it had outraged public opinion by the selfish policy which the trade unions were pursuing in refusing to admit demobilised and disabled soldiers to their ranks.—Westminster Gazette.

SOUND PRINCIPLES AND PRINCIPLES OF SOUND

Speaking at the Westminster Central Hall. Rev. Eric S. Waterhouse coined an excellent impromptu epigram: "The architect of this hall," he said, "proceeded on sound principles, but"—with a humorous glance at the sounding board under the dome—"perhaps more attention might have been paid to the principles of sound."

A WORD ABOUT MINERS.

"Their corporate selfishness and irresponsibility in recent years have told heavily against them: they have much leeway to make up. If they are wise in their own interests, they will be chary of increasing that leeway now."—Daily Chronicle.

MARITIME MINING RECORD.

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

THE RECORD is devoted to the Mining—particularly Coal Mining—industries of the Maritime Provinces.

Advertising Rates, which are moderate, may be had on application.

Subscription \$1.00 a Year. Single copies 5 cents

R. DRUMMOND, PUBLISHER.

STELLARTON, N. S.

April 28, 1920

Speech of the Hon. Commissioner of Mines on Coal, Shale and Salt

The Hon. Commissioner of Mines excelled himself in a speech in the House of Assembly on the 31st March, the text being the Annual Mines Report, and the subjects, principally, the three minerals above cited. He not only excelled himself but, so far as the length of his speech and the manner in which he handled his subjects are concerned, all of his predecessors in the Mines Department. While saying so it is not to be taken for granted that the Record sees eye to eye with the Commissioner on every point touched upon. If attention may be directed to sins of omission and commission it will be done in a spirit of gentle and kindly criticism. The optimism which runs through his references to our basic minerals precludes censoriousness and of itself covers a multitude of minor sins. We will content ourselves by making extracts here and there from his lengthy remarks:—

"The most important mineral we have to do with in Nova Scotia is coal, and I suppose in all the history of coal mining in the province we have not passed through a year of more serious depression."

"The reporter made a lapse here. What the Commissioner said, or intended to say, is that never during his administration of affairs in the Mines Dept. had the times been so depressed, for it is known to old timers that the year 1919, with all its leanness was a fat year, when compared with some of the years in the past. Last year in a part of C. B. the cry went out for assistance, but the cry was not for bread from the government, but that the government should send along orders for coal. There were times, or a time, when a real cry went forth for food to sustain the workmen at the mines. That of course was before C. B. had rail connection with the mainland. If one is to judge of depression by comparison with a preceding year then there were worse depressions than that of last year. The year 1866 showed a depression of say twelve per cent as compared with 1865 and the year 1867, a similar rate of depression as compared with 1866; the year 1893 showed a depression of say 15 p. c. as compared with 1892; and 1909 sixteen per cent, as compared with its predecessor, while 1919 showed a depression of only three and a half per cent as compared with 1918.)

After referring to the demoralization of indus-

tries all over the world due to the war the Commissioner proceeds:—

"It is most gratifying, so far as Nova Scotia's coal industry is concerned to testify to the fact that the coal mining fraternity of the province, I think, showed very commendable wisdom and discretion and loyalty, when they did not adopt the same methods of redressing some of their grievances as were adopted in other countries. I think it stands to their credit that they did not take what is known as direct action, when perhaps there was some justification why they might have done so; but they stood by the industry and did not adopt these measures, which were adopted in other jurisdictions, and the coal industry of Nova Scotia notwithstanding it has come through great depression, has come through in a very good condition. This, I think in some respects is due to the coal miners themselves for satisfactorily dealing with this matter between themselves and the operators."

(In the foregoing we have an arresting example of obedience to the scriptural injunction to heap coals of fire on the heads of enemies. One of the leaders of the mining "fraternity" applied a name to the Commissioner of Mines which could not by any stretch of imagination be termed eulogistic, and instead of taking umbrage the commissioner returns good words for evil. But why applaud the "fraternity" for not doing that which if they had done would entitle them to be accorded the title of veritable heroes? Let it be admitted—but only for argument's sake—that there was resort to direct action in other countries. What of that, there may have been a show of necessity for it, while here in Nova Scotia there was none, absolutely. If there was direct action in other countries it was because the demands of the workers were not conceded to. Here their every demand was assented to and the public were called upon to pay the piper. There would be no direct action in any country if the demands of the workers were as readily complied with as they have been in Nova Scotia during the past two years.)

"One of the things that has been developed as a result of the war is this: the attention of the entire British Empire has been directed towards the matter of investigating the future possibilities for many of those natural resources with which the province of Nova Scotia is richly endowed. It has become apparent as a result of the war that,—as regards coal or fuel—that nation which is not self-contained, which has not fuel for heat, light and power, is in very straitened circumstances, and the ambition of those interested in natural resources is to discover where these resources are which will make a nation self-contained not only in the matter of fuel and coal necessary for power, heat and light but for other national resources, which in many respects we regard as essential for "carrying on" in such great conflicts as that through which the world has just come . . . One of the things that has been directed to our attention the last year is the matter of fuel oil. It may be known to most members of the House that we have in Nova Scotia, in more than one locality, very rich deposits of oil shales, and one of the things which is engaging the attention of scientists and

Oil Shales

research men is where there can be found an ample, abundant and practical supply of oil for power purposes. These have gone so far as to say that the internal combustion engine will be the engine of the future, as far as the British navy is concerned, and it impressed me very much when I had a call from two distinguished British gentlemen, who are vitally interested in this investigation of the oil resources of this province; they came here and looked over the oil resources and became impressed with the quality and quantity of the supply in this country. The great object is to have under the British flag a source of supply of those natural resources essential to the carrying on of national undertakings. I regard the development of the oil shale business as of very considerable importance and that we should know what we have available in the province, what value engineers place upon them, etc. . . . The Empire must have supplementary supplies of mineral oils. E.U.

"We had some investigation in 1910 in reference to oil shales, and so far as the investigation went it has not been entirely satisfactory, nor has the research work been carried on to the extent I propose to carry it on if we can procure the proper men. It is conservatively estimated that there are at least five hundred million tons of shale in an area of one particular county that can eventually be worked profitably. This is calculated from the strata exposed in various sections of McLellan's Brook, Shales Brook, Steep Brook and Marsh Brook. The thickness of the shale is from 80 to 100 feet, which can be worked open cast. The continuity and uniformity of the deposits have been proved by borings possibly 1000 feet deep, in various parts of the field.

"Mr. Lucas, in the final report of the Fuel Controller, says:—

"We have in some parts of Canada, most notably in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, very large deposits of oil shale. In Nova Scotia alone, in Pictou County, there is estimated to be five hundred million tons of oil shales, which will yield a minimum of thirty gallons of oil to the ton, of which 50 per cent is available for motor fuel. The remainder makes fuel oil, lubricating oils, and greases. It is estimated that these shales will yield four hundred million barrels of oil, and seven million tons of ammonium sulphate . . . The oil shale industry in Scotland has been a very profitable one for years, where they have distilled a lower grade of oil than ours, and in most cases they had to mine it the same as coal. Most of our deposits could be mined by open pit methods. This fact, together with the high yield of oil, should make the development of these deposits a very profitable investment, and still further aid in expanding Canadian industry, and supplying products now imported or manufactured from imported raw materials. Then he (Mr. Lucas) goes on to give some notes as to the experiments made in testing out this (Pictou County) oil shale. Messrs. Williams, Miller and Robertson, of Edinburgh, Scotland, consulting engineers to the Pumphorson and other Scottish shale companies, in a report made in 1911, estimated that within less than one third of the areas, and considering the average thickness to be

24 feet, there are one hundred million tons of shale in sight that can be worked by open pit methods. One seam alone from which the samples taken averaged 40 gallons of oil and 79 lbs. of sulphate of ammonia a ton, is reported to contain thirty million tons. There are two varieties of shale in this field a coarse shale containing 18 to 30 p. c. of fixed carbon and a curly shale. There appears, however to be only one seam of the latter. This is from 5 feet to 6 feet in places, and averages 60 to 75 gallons in oil and 35 lbs. sulphate of ammonia. The shale from the other beds will average from 20 to 50 gallons of oil and from 30 to 70 lbs. of sulphate of ammonia. Some of the overlying thickly laminated shales yield as low as twenty gallons to the ton, but taking the whole mass the average is far above the Scottish yield. In Scotland shale as low as ten to fifteen gallons per ton is commonly mined and this from a depth of from 1200 to 1400 feet in comparatively small seams."

"Then I have reports from other engineers who made very definite tests of the content of these shales in this particular locality. They show that there is anywhere from thirty to forty gallons per ton of oil, besides a large per centage of sulphate of ammonia—and other by products, equally valuable. We have made some progress in an effort to develop these shales and we have made an arrangement with a company to lease certain areas. These English engineers have become interested in the shales and there is assurance that within a reasonable time the content of these shales can be verified . . . we may have a considerable industry developed in this province in connection with the oil shales, second to none on the continent of America."

Another matter that came to the notice of the Department during the year showing to some extent the importance of our province in mineral resources, is Salt. I do not propose to discuss the matter at length because it may be sub judice. I refer to the subject of Malagash salt. I do not think that it will be a surprise to members, yet it may, and may also be to the people of the province at large, to know that in the County of Cumberland there is a deposit of salt which may be the only deposit of rock salt in Canada. There are other rich deposits of salt, particularly in Ontario but the salt mines of Ontario are deep, and the only way the salt can be procured at the Windsor Salt Works—or near Windsor—is by first boring down 1200 to 1400 feet, then letting in water, then pumping out the brine and afterwards distilling it. The deposit of salt discovered at Malagash will be the only salt deposit worked from an open mine in Canada. The deposit, it is asserted, is very valuable. I am not claiming to have positive proof that the deposit is most valuable, nor am I committing myself to any possible settlement with those who own the land, but I think it is worthy of interest to show what possibilities there are in Nova Scotia in the way of mineral exploitation. Not only is there a very large deposit of salt at Malagash—I will not say how rich it is for that is a matter of chemical analysis,—but there is certainly evidence of a large deposit of salt, which can be mined without the necessity of dissolving the

salt, and then pumping the brine out. If this be true the opportunities of developing the salt industry in this province are considerable, and if the salt be mined,—and some samples I have seen are pure—it will afford facilities for opening up an industry of much importance, because the Maritime provinces alone consume enormous quantities of salt in connection with the fishing industry. But there is not only the evidence of salt but in combination with it, and perhaps of greater importance, is a by-product admittedly of great value at this time. One of the things disclosed by the analysis is that the salt is rich in potash. If we have in these salt deposits potash in addition, we have what prospectors and geologists would call a valuable "find." I am assured by some of those who have made tests that there is potash and taking this assurance as correct, then we may boldly say we have a mineral which, if it can be economically operated, will be an asset of untold value to the province. Hitherto we have had to look to Germany as the chief market in which to secure potash. But Germany has been stripped of part of her potash territory. It follows therefore that if quantity and quality of this mineral can be assured to the province, that an industry will be established whose value cannot well be computed.

... I think the demand for our provincial industries will be great and there may be difficulty in meeting the demand for commercial coal. I may say that so far as the development of these new areas, salt and also shale, are concerned, the department has been disappointed. We had made arrangements with the mines department at Ottawa, by which we could have, during the next summer, some of their best research men to explore our shale fields, as well as coal. I intended to have done much during next summer. I am asking the Legislature for a reasonable appropriation for that purpose."

(Here the Hon. Commissioner bewailed the fact that, due to small salaries, a number of the best men in the Mines Department at Ottawa had transferred their services elsewhere, and the Commissioner said he did not know if it would be possible to get men to fill their places. The Commissioner need not fret so far as coal, shale and even salt is concerned. What need have we of research men? We are finding coal where the so-called research men never hinted it might be found. As for shale it was no research man that pointed to the Stellar coal as suitable for the production of oil. It was no research man that told us where shales could be found, the shales told on themselves. What is wanted, above and before all, is a capable analyst. If the government had a real, competent chemist, whose services were at the disposal of the government solely for the people's good, then one might be willing to bet fifty to one that we would find out more about the minerals the province has, and has not, than had the province at its disposal any number of research men.)

... "Coal and iron are the two commodities upon which the future of the province mainly depends. The success of these allied industries in the past has been gratifying, resulting in giving

to the whole province, more especially the Eastern part of it, a stimulus that might well be called phenomenal. One has but to glance at the rapid growth of coal sales to be convinced of this. Divided and scattered operations will not succeed. Whatever controversy there may have been over the matter I have always maintained, still maintain that one of the most defensible pieces of legislation ever enacted in the province, was that which consolidated the coal mines of Eastern Nova Scotia and led to a wonderful development of the industrial life of the country. Exception may be taken, but the history of the coal and steel industries shows that unless you have consolidation and the scattered operations united, you do not have success, and while I have no defense for close corporations and monopolies, I maintain that having a plentiful supply of coal, and leasing the coal areas with proper conditions attached, we have under our control and subject to our regulations a great industry which must mean much to the province if we are conservative as to legislation, and see that any consolidation is properly safeguarded. The increases in coal sales during the several decades since 1880 show a remarkable growth, and I do not think this satisfactory condition of affairs would have arisen but for the consolidation I have referred to. I say the tables show a remarkable growth in the coal sales and I do not think any other condition of affairs would have brought that about other than the consolidation spoken of. I say economically and nationally consolidation may be the best way, the only solution of many of our weaknesses, so far as industrial development along scientific and economic lines is concerned. Expansion stands out prominent in the history of the past score or more of years, and I predict we will maintain the past ratio of expansion up till 1921 so that the history of thirty years will be ample justification in pointing to consolidation of interests as having been highly beneficial and I insist that it cannot help being so, as far as the future development of our mineral resources is concerned. Last year we were not optimistic as to production during 1919, while at this time we are most optimistic, as to the possibilities for the future, and I look together with the other officers of the Department, to have six million tons of an output in 1920. The coal trade today is in a more favorable condition than it has been for some time. There are many indications to justify this belief. The coal trade of the world today is demoralized and there is a great demand for coal by foreign nations. The demand for export is so great that it becomes a serious question how far the domestic supply can be maintained. . . . The time may come when exportation of Nova Scotia coal to foreign countries may have to be prohibited. From a conversation I held with a large coal operator that impression has been forced upon me. Another thing that inclines me to be optimistic is that the steel trade is reviving. All over the country wherever steel industries are dependent on coal these are over run with orders. This can only mean one thing, and that, that a very active demand for our coal—which is an excellent steel coal—must ensue. If the steel shipbuilding which has been start-

ed in this province becomes a permanent industry—and I have every hope for and faith in it—and with the starting of the plate mill at Sydney—which is one of the finest plants in America—we have an assurance that there must follow a largely increased demand for coal. Industries are on the increase, and the more of these the larger the demand. I have not the slightest doubt, unless some abnormal situation arises, the demand for the St. Lawrence will be so active that it will not be a question of markets, but of the ability of the province to supply the demand for her coal. You have read, no doubt, of the probable advance in the price of American coal of \$1.25 per ton. I think the day when Nova Scotia coal will go into the Montreal market and require to compete with American coal at \$2.50 a ton will never return. I believe the railway and mining conditions in the United States will make it impossible for U. S. operators to compete with Nova Scotia on anything like the old terms. It does seem rather an anomaly that with the New England States at our door, and with the St. Lawrence open to us, that American coal should be used to the extent it is in Montreal and perhaps even farther west."

(The Commissioner then dissected the tables in the Mines Report, giving the production per man for the year and expressing disappointment with the figures. The Record is glad that the Commissioner took his courage in both hands and set down the reduction to its proper source. One of the leaders of the U.M.W. lately declared that they had fulfilled their pact to increase production. They did so "with a hook," as the boys say. The following remarks on this point by the Commissioner throws contempt on the boast.)

"The number of men employed in 1919 exceeded the number in 1918 by 359 and yet the total days worked in 1919 was less by 73,068. This number of days lost multiplied by the average production per man will about account for the actual decrease in production. I say that is not a satisfactory showing. It is unfortunate that with a greater number of men employed the number of mining days worked was smaller. One can only attribute this to an undue amount of absenteeism, or holidays, more than there should have been."

THE PRICE OF COAL

Says the Sydney Post: "Within the past few months the Coal Company has increased the price to consumers by \$1.40 a ton; 60 cents a ton being the first increase. This was put into effect before the McKinnon Conciliation Board award was announced. Citizens claim that the readjustment of wages given the miners does not warrant such extravagant increase in price. The city council is to be asked to take the matter up and see if something cannot be done."

Commenting on the above a contemporary says: When, however, the explanation is glibly given by some of the Company's underlings that any such

raise is attributable to the increased wage paid to employees a protest is in order, and an investigation as contemplated by the City Council is certainly needed. We do not see how it will be possible for the Council to get at the records to learn whether any such increase was justified or not, but Mr. Silby Barrett, a bright and shining light in U. M. W. circles, has stated that the levelling of wages recently arranged (McKinnon award) represented a cost of about 23 cents per ton. There is an enormous difference between \$1.40 and 23 cents. Can it be possible that the Dominion Coal Co., Ltd., have been discounting the Truro Convention and any further demands their employees see fit to make? If so, it implies a condition of affairs where Capital and Labor join hands to exploit the public. We do not, as a matter of fact, think such is the case. We believe the Company will show fight if further demands for wage increases are formulated, but there is no getting away from the fact that the Company by their actions are inciting their men to forward action. It is only natural, when coal jumps \$1.40 a ton, that Labor should demand its share of the plunder. The men have been very modest under the circumstances."

The Record at this time has no intention of entering into any controversy as to coal prices. We would like, however, to quote a short sentence from the speech of the Commissioner of Mines. Here it is: "The time may come when exports of Nova Scotia coal will have to be prohibited." Exports of course to foreign countries. To some the sentence may appear wholly irrelevant to the subject of coal prices. Is it really so? On the export or non-export of coal depends much the price to N. S. consumers. Cut off at once the export, cut them off at any time before the Montreal market is fully recovered, and what then. Then follows slack times, or a slump in the price of coal, or, and a decided slump in wages. The one question the Record would ask and possibly one or two question are involved in the one is, "are the mine operators in the business for profit, are they in it for the best profit they can honestly make? If the answer, or answers, are in the affirmative why can they be blamed if they prefer to export coal, at a price higher than can be obtained in the home or Canadian market? If the company can sell all their output at a higher figure than they charge in the home market, and refrain from doing so in the interests of Nova Scotia are they not rather worthy of praise than of blame? Must the old saying "business is business" undergo modifications to make itself commendable to changing and changing ideas, and conditions? From the Sydney Post we make further extracts which almost go to show that any investigation on the part of the Sydney Town Council, is a work of supererogation—to use a word the writer has not heard for an indefinite number of years.

"Discussing the recent increase of 80 cents per ton in the price of coal announced a few days ago by the Dominion Coal Company, Silby Barrett, international board member of the United Mine Workers, district 26, declared that such an increase was away out of proportion to the recent wage increases granted the miners.

"The miners were given approximately 23 cents

per ton of a wage increase," said Mr. Barrett, "but this would not entitle the company to jump their prices to the consumer first 60 cents and then 80 cents in the price has been made in order that the operators may meet our new demands, drafted at the Truro convention last week.

According to Mr. Barrett the miners intend to place their demands for further wage increases before the operators within a few weeks. "We are going to press for these increases too, in no uncertain manner," was the way Mr. Barrett referred to the demands formulated at Truro.

There is general indignation among the citizens of Sydney and Glace Bay over the recent increases in the price of coal and the statement by Mr. Barrett offsets any claim that the companies might have that this increase was necessary in view of the wage agreements recently entered into by the operators and miners."

Instead of asking for an investigation why not call Sibly Barrett, as an expert witness, to the stand? He says the late increase in wages adds only twenty-three cents to the ton; that settles it—or may settle it in Sibly Barrett's opinion. Will he therefore make public the figures on which he bases his statement? Before a man of Mr. Barrett's high standing, a man whose clear sightedness has brought eulogiums from President Lewis—would make the statement credited to him he must have had "first information" at hand. The public has a right to demand that he spread out this important information before them so that they may be in a position to censure or refrain from censuring the coal operators. Our opinion is that Mr. Barrett cannot even give an approximate of the cost, to the company, of the several increases in wages.

INCORPORATION OF TRADES UNIONS

The sentiment "all things come to those who wait" may be accounted by some as merely a poetical expression. Were the phrase altered to read "some things come to those who wait," many would be willing to accept it as a practical suggestion. The Mining Record has waited long for public opinion to veer around to the belief that Trades Unions, in order to best attain their objects, and secure general favor, should secure from the legislatures acts of incorporation. For the past year or two a voice, here and there, at intervals, has called for the incorporation of all Trade Unions, and the cry is spreading, and will soon make a demand in this direction which legislators may not well ignore. Ten days ago a despatch from Ottawa to a Halifax daily read as follows:—

'Legislation to place agreements between labor organizations and employers in the same class as legal contracts, enforced by the courts, is talked of here, as a result of certain "outlaw" strikes. Those strikes are in violation of agreements and contrary to the wishes of international executives.

For instance, in Montreal, certain printers have walked out, although their agreement has some time yet to run, and wages have been supplemented

by bonuses, and although their action has been disapproved by the executive officers of their international organization in Chicago. Such difficulties are regarded in some quarters here as menaces to international trade unionism. There have been suggestions that labor organizations should be incorporated and thus attain corporate entity which would permit of their suing or being sued in the courts. The talk here at present, however, is of the possibility of legislation being enacted to give agreements such a legal status that the parties thereto would be individually and collectively responsible for carrying out the obligations they have assumed."

Why has the Lemieux Act been a partial failure? Simply because there was no machinery whereby the workers might be constrained to live up to their agreements, while the other side, the employers, could be forced to a compliance with an award under penalties. In Britain, at the present time, the Government is searching for a scheme whereby not only the leaders, but the rank and file must carry out any agreement arrived at between them and the government, or between them and their employers. It is certainly a feather in the cap of the old P.W.A. that at the beginning of its activities it sought for, and secured, incorporation, and it was sought for, in part, for the reasons given in the above despatch. It cannot be denied that unincorporated Trades Unions are irresponsible affairs, as witness many of the late strikes that have occurred in the United States and also in Canada. When the P.W.A. was incorporated, high two score years ago, unions were looked upon as "outside the pale." The leaders of the society sought incorporation so that the term "outlaws" could not well be, for the future, applied to its members, and for the further reason that the members might have a possibly needed restraint in the exercise of their newly found power.

A curious thing about the incorporation of the Provincial Workmen's Association was that it became a party affair, and still more curiously had the support of the Conservatives while it was looked coolly upon, where not opposed, by the Liberals.

It may not be uninteresting to give the views of certain of the legislators, when the bill was before the House.

The Hon. Mr. Townshend introduced the bill, and was asked by the Attorney-General to explain its object. Mr. Townshend said he did not see there was anything to explain about it. It was simply to incorporate a number of workmen, principally miners, for benevolent purposes and to enable them to hold and deal with property as a corporation. Mr. McGillivray—afterwards Judge—thought it was a very peculiar bill, and deserved some consideration before being passed, and that it would be impudent to deal with it until the real objects had been ascertained. There was nothing to show what the purpose of the Association, sought to be incorporated, was, except that it was to promote the moral, material, social and physical well being of its members, and to manage its pecuniary affairs. Now under so indefinite a purpose much harm might be concealed. The House had nothing to do with associations of the kind proposed. He therefore would move that the bill be read that day three.

(Continued on page 14.)

AROUND THE COLLIERIES.

There are rumors to the effect that a new seam, or a continuation of one of the known seams, has been struck at Fox Brook. The Record awaits further information, prospectors as a rule being of those who are classed "sanguine."

One of the officials of the Nova Scotia U.M.W. took it into his head to lecture International President Lewis, and all but told him to mind his own business. Lewis has come back on the official by writing another official a flattering letter in which he declares that he—Lewis—looks upon him—Bartlett—as a tower of strength to the whole order. That other official won't like being passed over.

Ten days ago a delegation of U.M.W. forefront men waited on the government demanding amendments to the compensation act. Among the score or more of delegates there was one conspicuous by his absence. Possibly the commissioner had written him after the fashion that Sir George Foster wrote to Flynn, viz: "If I am what you said I am, then if you believed it you don't want to see me, and if you said what you didn't believe then I don't want to see you."

*Loch Lomond
Iron &
Coal* It looks as if C. B. county was to experience another of its periodical booms. Not only is coal but iron to be sought for and worked. There are, it is alleged, two seams of coal at Loch Lomond. One of these is five foot thick. It is alleged to be "coal" for a ton of it tested, at Sydney presumably, turned out fair coke. The other seam, if the analysis is correct, is not coal. The quantity of sulphur in it is negligible, so much so that it is either bitumen or first class oil shale. It is to be hoped that the holders of the areas will have practical tests made of stuff from both seams. The government might take a hand in determining the value of the seams, and thus set anxious minds at rest.

In the junior output contest it looks, at the present time, as if the Port Hood Coal Co. was to be an easy winner. With two such energetic men at its head as Malcolm Beaton and Dan McLellan, this is not surprising. The present output of this new mine ranges from 250 to 290 tons a day, but in the near future this output must be largely increased, as the company has closed a contract with one concern for a hundred thousand tons. That means a daily average output for the remainder of the year of at least 400 tons. The principals are confident this output can be attained. The mining business has had a markedly beneficial effect upon "Danny." His step is more elastic and his face wears the sort of smile of which it is said "it wont wear off." The example set by Port Hood should not be lost on the other contestants. There is still room near the top.

A delegate to the Truro U. M. W. Convention who used a non parliamentary term in a reference to Mr. Moffatt, formerly Grand Secretary of the good old P.W.A., has been challenged, under a forfeit of fifty dollars, to make his ribald assertion good. Men of the stamp of the utterer of the slander are not, as a rule, other than cowardly, and the challenge is not likely to be accepted. The Record inclines to the opinion that vituperation, of the Truro U.M.W. convention kind, had better best be answered by the silence that implies contempt.

The mainland collieries for March show up well as compared with March of last year, and the increase for the three months ending 31st March is also gratifying. Scotia shipments show a large increase, and, so far, has a good lead in the six hundred thousand tons for the year, contest. The Dominion Coal Co. should soon be showing a forward stride and eclipsing outputs for the past three years.

The scarcity, combined with the high price of coal has led to inquiries by Americans as to the possibilities of securing unworked areas, or working collieries in Nova Scotia. These have been told that they can be accommodated in both directions, or rather that they can secure worked areas and a colliery now idle. It was pointed out to two American visitors that there were unworked areas on the south side of Cow Bay, C.B., and an idle colliery at Broughton, C.B. They might also have been directed to the several mining counties. It is reported that one or two new discoveries have been made in Pictou; in Inverness there are St. Ross, Chimney Corner and Mabou, and there are, it is alleged, numerous unworked small seams in Cumberland Co., but that county at present is in disfavor. The Fenwick affair has given the county a back seat for a time.

A year or more ago the Record called attention to a piece of coal obtained at Kempton by Mr. Lithgow, of New Glasgow, which, on being tested, showed such a large percentage of Carbon that it was declared to be a coal which if it might not be called anthracite, was entitled to be named semi-anthracite. The coal has been worked for some time but did not attract much attention, first because a fault was encountered and secondly because for a time the coal was not properly prepared for market, the necessary machinery for doing so being lacking. The original lessee got tired of his ventures and was prepared to make a sale. Buyers were found, with Mr. Jemison, M.E., Truro—the layman who downed the Amherst lawyer on the Malagash salt discussion—as the chief mover. This new company have taken hold of the property, and intend to make a real coal mine on it, and put up a plant

that will so treat the coal, when it comes to the surface, as to ensure for it a ready sale in Truro and vicinity. It will be treated as anthracite coal. A crusher will be erected and the coal broken into the sizes popular with anthracite coal buyers. The mine is situated say four miles from Truro, and therefore it will be necessary to build four miles of railway, plans for which are fully prepared. The Mining Record is told that development work in the mine has advanced so far that there are some two hundred thousand tons "in sight." Buyers were at first dissatisfied with the product, but after the coal had been freed from minerals other than coal and the buyers instructed to break the lumps before putting them in the furnace, not a single complaint has been heard. If the Truro folks can have the coal delivered in Truro around six dollars a ton they will have cheap fuel, and the operators should be able to realize a fair return on their investment.

The daily papers of ten days ago went into ecstasies over the announcement that the Dominion Coal Co. is to begin operations at Port Morien. The Herald heads the announcement in big letters as follows:—"Big Surprise Sprung in N. S. Coal Circles." There was no surprise, as the Mining Record and the C. B. papers hinted weeks ago that the Dominion Coal Co. was perfecting plans for the early re-opening of the unfortunate mine at Port Morien. The following piece of high pressure gush is from the Morning Chronicle.

"The Dominion Coal Company is to be congratulated on its ownership of this enormously rich Morien property, calculated by Mr. Macdonald to hold some \$30,000,000 in royalties for the Provincial Government and to be worth, even at pre-war figures \$600,000,000 to Canada. This "splendid property" is destined to make Morien, long famous as the birth place of our coal trade, literally one of the richest mining regions in Canada.

If the Dominion Coal Company possessed nothing more than Morien, it could still be classed as one of Canada's first mining corporations, and this great company ought to be in a position to greatly extend its usefulness by this decision to operate the property organized by Mr. Macdonald amid now happily dissipated incredulity as to the availability of under-sea coal in Nova Scotia."

The "Morien" property may be "enormously" rich, but the same property while it was a godsend to at least one individual, was the graveyard of the hopes of many who had confidingly taken pecuniary interest in the property. One would infer from what is said of intended operations that the Morien was a virgin field, lately acquired by the big coal company. The fact is the Dominion Coal Co. has been virtually holders of the property for many years. The property has had a chequered career, not to use a more cutting word. The Gowrie & Blockhouse held it for a time, then the Newcastle Syndicate, after this came the North Atlantic Co. and then the Boston and Morien (alias the D. C. Co.). The Dominion Coal Co. went through the form of buying it at sheriff's sale in 1917, but they really were owners since 1912. The "enormous" value of the property may be judged from the fact that it

Continued first column, next page.

Coal Shipments, March, 1920.

Output and Shipments for March, 1920

—DOMINION COAL CO., LTD.

	Output	Shipments
Dominion No. 1	30 068	
Dominion No. 2	50 891	
Dominion No. 4	31 213	
Dominion No. 5	9 625	
Dominion No. 6	22 621	
Dominion No. 9	25 126	
Dominion No. 10	11 622	
Dominion No. 11	15 480	241 551
Dominion No. 12	18 086	
Dominion No. 14	16 807	
Dominion No. 15	12 885	
Dominion No. 16	14 136	
Dominion No. 17	1 192	
Dominion No. 21	13 882	
Dominion No. 22	16 260	
Dominion No. 24	2 500	
	292 484	

Shipments	March 1920	241 551
Shipments	" 1919	190 643
Increase	" 1920	41 908
Shipments	3 mos. 1920	644 286
"	3 " 1919	620 303
Increase	3 " 1920	23 983

SPRINGHILL.

Shipments	March 1920	29 779
"	1919	24 445
Increase	" 1920	5 334
Shipments	3 mos. 1920	89 019
"	3 " 1919	70 987
Increase	3 " 1920	18 032

—NOVA SCOTIA STEEL & COAL CO.—

Shipments	March 1920	47 942
"	1919	26 838
Increase	" 1920	21 104
Shipments	3 mos. 1920	145 318
"	3 " 1919	88 881
Increase	3 " 1920	56 437

ACADIA COAL CO.

Shipments	March 1920	35 234
"	1919	22 677
Increase	" 1920	12 557
Shipments	3 mos. 1920	116 232
"	3 " 1919	92 539
Increase	3 " 1920	23 693

INTERCOLONIAL COAL CO.

Shipments	March 1920	8 580
"	1919	12 216
Decrease	" 1920	3 636
Shipments	3 mos. 1920	36 285
"	3 " 1919	35 833
Increase	3 " 1920	452

was bought at Sheriff's sale for \$150,000. Of course the property has some value now and can be made more valuable. There are four seams on the property. In neither of these seams does the height of the coal exceed five feet. The Mr. MacDonald mentioned by the Chronicle, won his spurs as a promoter at Morien. He gained the principal part of his knowledge of the field from Mr. Anderson, who for many years was an honored officer of the Gowrie Mine, of the Archibalds. The re-opening of the colliery will be of benefit to Morien, but it is not expected to turn out the prize that the twin collieries at Birch Grove have proven themselves to be.

- Rubs by Rambler. -

The Bitter Cup—There is so much of pathos and of insight in the following from a British paper that I am constrained to reproduce it:—

Dr. Orchard, in the course of a sermon on the heroism of Christ, delivered at King's Weigh House a week or two ago said that he had lately been speaking to a mother who had lost five sons in the war. "You talk of the sufferings of Jesus on the Cross," she said to him fiercely, "but did He know a mother's agony in the death of her sons? What is His suffering compared with mine?" When she had calmed a little, Dr. Orchard put to her the searching question, "If any of your five boys had not fallen in war, but had fallen in sin, would you not have suffered more?" "Oh," she said, "infinitely more." "And that," said Dr. Orchard, "is what He suffered." And then she understood.

Lord Robert Cecil remarked that he had read with anxiety many speeches intended to divide the electorate into Labour and non-Labour. It was a disastrous division, and he would have nothing to do with it. He was against the dictatorship of the proletariat and against the dictatorship of any other class. The only safe thing was to recollect that it took all sorts to make a nation. We wanted a partnership between the classes at home, and between the nations abroad.

Continued from page 11.

months. The motion was seconded by Mr. D. J. Campbell.

Mr. Kenney said the bill had no suspicion of Nihilism or socialism, and unless some damage could be shown to be connected with it he thought the passage should not be opposed.

Hon. Mr. Townshend expressed surprise at the bill being opposed. He could not understand what possible objection there could be to it. . . . The House had already passed similar bills for the Odd Fellows, the Orangemen and the Free Masons. There was nothing inconsistent with the laws of the land in the purposes of the Association.

Mr. McGillivray said the bill was both incomprehensible and absurd.

Mr. Patterson thought the purposes of the society desiring to be incorporated were laudable.

Mr. McGillivray wanted to see a copy of the constitution and by-laws, so that the true objects of the Association may be laid bare.

The Hon. Attorney-General and the Hon. Provincial Secretary thought also that the constitution should be submitted before the bill was adopted so that the House would ascertain its objects.

Hon. Mr. Townshend said that the mere fact of incorporation should not shield from the operation of the law any individual who violated the law. A clause might be inserted that the bye-laws should not be inconsistent with the laws of the province. The bill passed with an amendment that the constitution should have the approval of the Governor-in-Council.

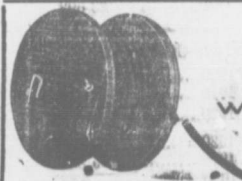
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- CHAP. IX. Diatom Earth. CHAP. X. Molybdenum.
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- CHAPTER XXVI. The Part, Wabana Plays.
- CHAPTER XXVII. The Advent of Dominion Steel.
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- CHAP. XXIX. An Offer Fortunately Unaccepted.
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- CHAPTER XXXI. The First Mine Inspector.
- CHAPTER XXXII. The Wonderful Island.
- 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—Vest 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 Co., 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 in 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 allowed 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 subdivisions of sections, and in unsurveyed territory, the tract applied for shall be stated 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. COEY,
Deputy Minister of the Interior,

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Mines Branch.

Recent Publications:

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

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

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

R. G. McConnell, Deputy Minister.

Geological Survey.

Recent Publications:

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

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