

Coal Shipments, November, 1916.

—DOMINION COAL CO., LTD.—

Output and Shipments for November, 1916.

| —Output— | |
|-----------------|---------|
| Dominion No. 1 | 138 737 |
| Dominion No. 2 | 62 956 |
| Dominion No. 4 | 35 743 |
| Dominion No. 5 | 9 179 |
| Dominion No. 6 | 24 197 |
| Dominion No. 7 | 11 361 |
| Dominion No. 9 | 25 224 |
| Dominion No. 10 | 9 129 |
| Dominion No. 11 | 8 370 |
| Dominion No. 12 | 21 504 |
| Dominion No. 14 | 25 476 |
| Dominion No. 15 | 19 557 |
| Dominion No. 16 | 18 720 |
| Dominion No. 21 | 13 146 |
| Dominion No. 22 | 15 533 |
| 338 759 | |

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|------------------------|-----------|
| Shipments Nov. 1916 | 293 505 |
| Shipments " 1915 | 382 232 |
| Decrease " 1916 | 88 727 |
| Shipments 11 mos. 1916 | 3 490 052 |
| " 11 " 1915 | 3 926 121 |
| Decrease 11 " 1916 | 436 069 |

—SPRINGHILL—

| | |
|------------------------|---------|
| Shipments Nov. 1916 | 22 095 |
| " " 1915 | 29 440 |
| Decrease " 1916 | 7 345 |
| Shipments 11 mos. 1916 | 257 296 |
| " 11 " 1915 | 306 775 |
| Decrease 11 " 1916 | 49 479 |

—NOVA SCOTIA STEEL & COAL CO.—

| | |
|------------------------|---------|
| Shipments Nov. 1916 | 48 302 |
| " " 1915 | 66 734 |
| Decrease " 1916 | 8 432 |
| Shipments 11 mos. 1916 | 510 863 |
| " 11 " 1915 | 532 544 |
| Decrease 11 " 1916 | 21 681 |

—ACADIA COAL CO.—

| | |
|------------------------|---------|
| Shipments Nov. 1916 | 31 044 |
| " " 1915 | 28 856 |
| Increase " 1916 | 2 188 |
| Shipments 11 mos. 1916 | 323 144 |
| " 11 " 1915 | 263 694 |
| Increase 11 " 1916 | 60 450 |

—INTERCOLONIAL COAL CO.—

| | |
|------------------------|-----|
| Shipments Nov. 1916 | ... |
| " " 1915 | ... |
| Decrease " 1916 | ... |
| Shipments 11 mos. 1916 | ... |
| " 11 " 1915 | ... |
| Decrease 11 " 1916 | ... |

—INVERNESS RY. & COAL CO.—

| | |
|---------------------|---------|
| Output Nov. 1916 | 22 313 |
| " " 1915 | 26 882 |
| Decrease " 1916 | 4 569 |
| Output 11 mos. 1916 | 245 243 |
| " 11 " 1915 | 218 915 |
| Increase 11 " 1916 | 26 328 |

RUBS—(Continued from page 9.)

"If he resigned and is leaving the country can you enlist him?"

"No. This matter was taken up with Major General Benson, and he told us that we must let him go rather than enlist him."

"We had a case only a few days ago. A man was leaving for the U. S. He had been given his time, and we, knowing this, enlisted him. We got into trouble about that."

"That is rather restricting a man's liberty, is it not?"

Mr. Crowell smiled, and said: "Occupying the position I do under the department I do not feel at liberty to answer that question."

"What will they do with the recruiting office?"

"Well, this is not only a recruiting office but rather a sort of clearing house and general intelligence office. Lt. Chirwin attends to correspondence between the units at the front and friends at home, fixes separation allowance matters, marriage questions, and things of that sort."

"Is there not some sort of a special service battalion stationed at Halifax?"

"Yes, they are attached to the 246th for training."

"What are they for, if physically unfit for overseas service?"

"I don't know."

"Why was it authorized?"

"I haven't the slightest idea."

"Could not they be used for industrial purposes?"

leased. Oh, by the way, we have permission to enlist the Steel and Coal companies, but from these departments only. Of course, they must have permission to enlist."

How very anxious the recruiting officer is over the liberty of the subject. So far in Nova Scotia there has been little if any interference in that direction. Mr. Crowell calls the prohibition of colliery workers to enlist "industrial conscription." Well, has not Lloyd George, the most versatile, the most active and the most popular of the British ministers, urged, abetted and enforced just such conscription. He not only forbade recruiting among mine workers, but actually took men at the front back to the mines. The recruiting officer has no business to be in the vicinity of coal mines or munition plants. Let him go to the outlying districts. The fact is, the prohibition of recruiting in colliery districts should have been enforced long ago. If recruiting was continued in the mining districts the output of coal would be insufficient to keep the munition plants in full operation. Mr. Crowell seems to have had his pride touched because he cannot take a man from the mines without General Manager McDougall's consent. Well, is there a higher authority to say whether a man's services, in coal cutting, are indispensable or not? The coal companies were very slow in demanding that the coal producing centres should be relieved of the presence of the recruiting officer. There was a protest from them, and the promise given that recruiting, in mining centres, would be relaxed, but the promise was not faithfully kept. That it is stopped at last is something to be thankful for, though Recruiting Officer Crowell is inclined to pout.