

136 Mc Larn St
Ottawa



Cumberland. * Pictou. * Cape Breton. * Inverness
New Series Vol. 12 No. 8 October 27th. 1909 STELLARTON N. S.

To Have and to Hold Your Business IS OUR GREATEST DESIRE.

We have a modern plant for the production of High Class Mining Appliances, and the following are a few of our WIDELY KNOWN PRODUCTS:

"Speedy" Coal Boring Machines, "Acme" Ratchet Rock Boring Machines, Miners' Tools, Copper Headed Stemmers Copper Pointed Needles, Miners' Picks, Mauls, Wedges, etc.

J. W. CUMMING & SON NEW GLASGOW N.S.

A. B. C. & A. 1 Codes Used.

Telegraphic Address, Latch, Haymills

LATCH & BATCHELOR, L^td.

AMALGAMATED WITH
WEBSTER & HORSFALL,

(ESTABLISHED 1730)

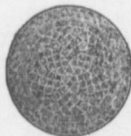
Works : **HAYMILLS, BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.**

AGENT: **H. M. WYLDE,** P O Box, 529 **HALIFAX N. S.**

Patentees and Manufacturers of

Locked Coil and Flattened Strand WIRE ROPES.

Manufacturers of all Kinds of **WIRE ROPES** for
Mines, Tramways, Aerial Ropeways, Suspension
Bridges, Cranes, Elevators, Transmission of
Power, Steam Ploughing and General
Engineering Purposes.



Locked Coil Winding Cable.



Locked Coil Aerial Cable or Colliery Guide.



Lang's Lay or ordinary Patent Flattened Strand Winding or Hauling. Patent Flattened Strand, (non spinning)

DRAWERS OF all Sections **STEEL-WIRE.**
HIGH CLASS
for Ropes, Springs. Pianos, Needles, Fish-Hooks
Binding Armatures and all other Purposes.

ACADIA POWDER CO., LTD.

MANUFACTURERS OF

DYNAMITE.

Blasting and Sporting Powder, Pellet and Grained Powder for Coal Mining.

FLAMELESS EXPLOSIVES for GASEOUS MINES, DYNAMITE, for SUBMARINE BLASTING, SUBMARINE FUSES.

LICENSEES FROM THE
Nobel's Explosives Co., Ltd., for the English permitted coal mining brands,
"Monobel" & "Saxonite," etc.

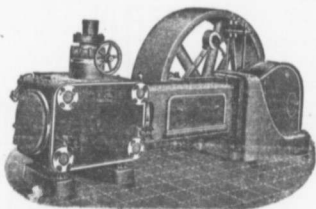
Electric Blasting Apparatus, Electric Batteries, Electric Fuses, Insulated Wires, Safety Fuse Detonators, Etc.

OFFICE: —76 and 78—

Telephone 251. P. O. Box, No. 20

GRANVILLE ST., HALIFAX, N. S.

ROBB POWER PLANTS.



ENGINES.

Corliss,
Slide Valve,
Horizontal
Vertical.

BOILERS.

Return Tubular.
Water Tube.
Internally Fired,
Portable.

ROBB ENGINEERING COMPANY, L't'd.

AMHERST, N. S.



The TORNADO AIR POWER COAL DRILL

is used extensively
by the
Dominion Coal Co
Nova Scotia Steel
and Coal Co.,
Inverness Ry.
and Coal Co.
and others.

Herzler & Henninger Mach. Works
Manufacturers of
H. & H. Coal Cutters & Tornado Coal Drills
Ballville, ILL., U. S. A.

Miners Wanted To Chew BULL DOG TOBACCO,

Because it is the only Tobacco
which does not excite **Thirst**
for Water after using
TRY IT!

The St. Lawrence Tobacco Co., Ltd.

—Montreal.—

—W. B. Reynolds, Halifax Representative—

MINING SHOVELS

our 'FENERTY' Brand

COOK'S PAN SHOVELS,
COAL TRIMMERS SHOVELS,
SCRAPER SHOVELS, ETC.

—ARE USED BY—

The Largest Mines in Canada

MANUFACTURED BY

The HALIFAX SHOVEL Co.

HALIFAX, N. S.

ALL GOODS GUARANTEED.

Genuine Garlock Packings
FOR ALL PURPOSES.

**Pipe and Boiler Coverings,
ENGINEERS SUPPLIES.**

also

"Tauril" High Pressure Jointing
the Best Sheet Packing yet
Produced.

THE GARLOCK PACKING CO.
HAMILTON, ONTARIO

Used by Collieries in Lancashire, Staffordshire & Yorkshire

•XTERRA'

COLLIERY LAMP OIL

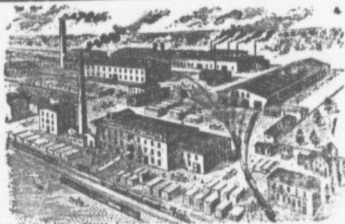
For Marsaut, Muesole, Deflector or Closed Lamp.

PURE WHITE FLAME.

LOW PRICE.

E. WOLASTON, Dutton St. **MANGHESTER**

Sole Representatives for Canada, **AUSTEN BROS.**,
Halifax, N. S.



—MANUFACTURERS OF—

RAILWAY
STREET and
MINING

CARS,

CAR WHEELS Church Pews.
FORGINGS & Fittings for Stores, Schools &c.
CASTINGS A SPECIALTY.

Large Stocks of Foreign and Domestic Lumber on Sale.

Rhodes,
Curry & Co., Ltd.

Branch **ROBBIE STREET**
HALIFAX, N. S.

BUILDING MATERIALS
GENERAL.

AMHERST N. S.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

Connection for

OCEAN LIMITED

(Canada's Summer Train)

leaves **STELLARTON 7.40 a. m.**

daily except Sundays

arrives **MONTEAL 1.30 p. m.**
daily except Monday.

Through Wentworth and Matapedia
Valleys in Daylight.

Connecting in Montreal, Bonaventure Union Depot.
—with the—

Grand Trunk Railway's INTERNATIONAL LIMITED.

LEAVING MONTREAL 9.00 A. M.
ARRIVING TORONTO 4.30 P. M.

and for
Detroit, Chicago and the West.

CANADIAN ASBESTOS CO., MONTREAL.

FACTORY IN LACHINE, QUE.

We carry the Largest Stock in Canada of all kinds of Asbestos Goods.

Such as Asbestos Cement for Covering Boilers, Steam Pipe Covering, Asbestos Roofing, Asbestos Packings, Paper and Millboards, Asbestos Building Lumber and Roofing Shingles, "Asbestine" Fireproof Cold Water Paint, Engineers' and Miners' supplies, Cotton Waste, Oakum, Flax Packing, Lace Leather, etc., etc. Write for Catalogue.

Try our "Gripoly" Solid Woven Belting.

MONTREAL STEEL WORKS, Limited.

Steel Castings,
Forgings,
Springs,
Frogs,
Crossings,
Interlocking Plants

We make a Specialty of

**Manganese Steel Castings for
MINING PURPOSES.**

Point St. Charles, Montreal, Canada.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

Philips Mine & Mill Supply Co.

PITTSBURG PA.

Works, South 23rd, 24th, Jane and Mary Streets.
Office 2227 Jane Street.

SCREENS, SCREEN BARS, SCREENING PLANTS COMPLETE,
CAR DUMPS, CARS, CAR WHEELS, LARRY WAGGONS, HITCHING, ETC.
LET US SUBMIT PLANS AND ESTIMATES.
—MANUFACTURERS OF—

Coal and Coke Works Equipment.

COLLIERY SUPPLIES.

Wrought Iron Pipe. Cast Iron Fittings.
Brass and Iron Valves, Steam, Water and Suction Hose,
Metals of all kinds. Boiler Plates and Tubes.
Fire Brick. Portland Cement. Fuse and Detonators.

Nova Scotia Agents for

Allan, Whyte & Company's Wire Ropes.
WM. STAIRS, SON & MORROW, LIMITED.
Halifax, Nova Scotia.

**NOVA SCOTIA STEEL & COAL COMPANY,
LIMITED,**

MANUFACTURERS OF

STEEL

MERCHANT BARS,

SHEETS AND PLATES—From 12 gauge up to 1 inch thick. Any Widths up to 50 inches.

HEAVY FORGINGS,

HAMMERED SHAFTS

... NOTHING REQUIRED IN CANADA TOO LARGE FOR US. ...

Steam and Electric Car Axles

Fish Plates and other Railway Materials

Tee Rails - 12, 18, and 28 lbs per yard

Scotia Pig Iron for Foundry Use.

Also MINERS and SHIPPERS of

The Famous Old Mines "SYDNEY"

COLLIERIES
SYDNEY MINES

COAL

SHIPPING PORT
NORTH SYDNEY.

An Unsurpassed Evaporating Coal.

Highest in Carbon, Lowest in Ash,

Unrivalled Facilities for bunkering at North Sydney.

The Best House Coal.

The Best Steam Coal

QUICK DISPATCH LOADING—BEST RESULTS STEAMING
Two points that always appeal to Shipowners.

SAILING VESSELS LOADED PROMPTLY.

For Prices and other Particulars. apply to

Head Office, New Glasgow, N. S.

VALVES
 IRON and BRASS
GATE VALVES
 GLOBE and ANGLE VALVES
 Valves of all Sizes, Materials and Weights



Brass and Iron Cocks

Cast Iron Screwed and Flanged FITTINGS



T. McAVITY & SONS, Ltd.,
 ST. JOHN, N. B.



The KEYSTONE
 Percussion Core Drill Attachment
 is an economical appliance for
TESTING COAL LANDS.

It can be used in connection with any good "churn" drill, but operates best on the long-stroke KEYSTONE, thus making the cheapest and quickest method of boring to be found.

In operation a hole is sunk to the coal with the ordinary Rock Bit. The Bit and Stem are then removed and the Coring Attachment put on in their place. It takes a 4 ft. core out of the Softest as well as the Hardest part of the vein. Avoids all delay and expense of "rods" water wash, diamonds, shot, and heavy operating mechanism.

Price of Complete Attachment
\$200.00

Catalog No. 2 B. is a book on the subject.
 We make Water, Oil & Test Well Drillers for all depths and purposes.

Keystone Driller Co. Beaver Falls, Pa.

Mining & Mill Supplies.

Valves, Fittings, Packing,
 Steam Goods—of every Description.

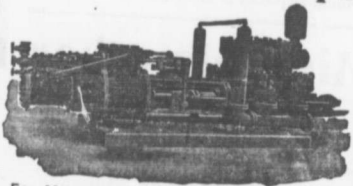


Boiler Tubes, Steel Plates, Angles, Tees, etc.
 SOLID DIE RIVETS.

Iron Pipe for Mining Purposes.

—Catalogues and Prices on Application.—
THOMAS ROBERTSON & CO.,
 —LIMITED—
MONTREAL, QUE.
 —Established 1852—

Jeanesville Pumps



For MINES, WATER WORKS, SEWAGE, ETC., ETC.

Are Reliable, Efficient, and Substantial,
 Because almost Fifty Years Experience
 Stands back of Every Machine. Following types for any capacity, any head:
 DIRECT ACTING and CRANK and FLY-WHEEL
 CENTRIFUGAL PUMPS, VOLUTE or TURBINE.
 Steam or Electrically Driven

Jeanesville Iron Works Co.,
 HAZLETON, PA., U. S. A.



NOVA SCOTIA.

Mines of Gold, Silver, Coal,

- Iron, Copper, Lead, Etc.

Titles direct from the Crown _____
 _____ **At Moderate Royalties.**

GOLD AND SILVER.

Licenses are issued for prospecting for Gold and Silver for a term of twelve months. They comprise areas 150 by 250 feet, and any number can be obtained, at a cost of 50 cents per area. Leases of any number of areas can be obtained, at a cost of \$2.00 per area, for a term of 40 years; subject to an annual rental of 50 cents per area.

Licenses are issued to quartz mills, which make returns and pay royalty on the gold at the rate of two per cent, on milled Gold valued at \$19.00 per oz.

Minerals other than _____ _____ **Gold and Silver.**

—LICENSES TO SEARCH—

over five square miles for eighteen months, cost \$30.00; leases for four renewable terms of twenty years each can be selected from them at a cost of \$50.00, and are subject to an annual rental of \$30.00

All titles, transfers, etc., are recorded free of charge by the Department. The royalty on coal is 10 cents per long ton, and on other minerals in proportion.

The Gold District covers over three thousand square miles, and the deposits of coal iron ore, etc., are practically unlimited.

FOR INFORMATION APPLY TO—

CHRISTOPHER CHISHOLM

Commissioner of Public Works and Mines Halifax N S

Priestley's
Mohairs
— and —
Lustres

Have Excellent
Wearing Qualities,

WILL NOT COOKELE
== WITH RAIN ==

Best for
SPRING AND
SHIRT W.D.

All Ladies who wish to look well
wear **Priestley's Dress Goods.**
Greenshields Limited, Sole Agents.
Montreal, Canada

NOVA SCOTIA'S INTEREST IN THE GEORGIAN BAY CANAL

The opening of the 22 foot waterway, allowing colliers carrying 6000 ton cargoes to go direct from Sydney to Fort William, will enable Nova Scotia to supply the province of Ontario with bituminous coal as readily as she now does the province of Quebec. The latter province buys about 2,300,000 tons (2,000 lbs.) of Nova Scotia coal yearly. Ontario buys none. When Ontario becomes proportionally as good a customer, which will undoubtedly be the case when the Georgian Bay canal is opened, she will buy 3,000,000 tons a year. The shipping conveying this traffic westward will be capable of bringing down 100,000,000 bushels of grain, or its equivalent, to the seaboard for distribution from the winter ports of Canada during the months while navigation from Montreal is closed.

Last year Canada grew 127,000,000 bushels of wheat, of which the Western provinces produced nearly 106,000,000 bushels. Mr. James Carruthers, of the Montreal Corn Exchange, predicts that by 1920 the Western provinces will be producing not less than 500,000,000 bushels of grain. This means a freight tonnage of 15,000,000 tons, of which a large proportion will naturally come to the Atlantic seaboard for export.

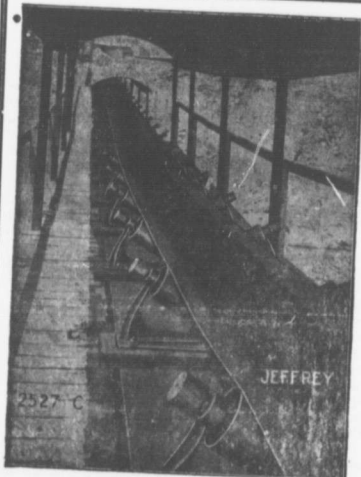
COAL MINERS.

Lessons by Post.

Many Students in N. S.

Syllabus FREE.

The **UNIVERSAL MINING SCHOOL,**
(308), CARDIFF, Gt. Britain.



JEFFREY
CONVEYERS
AND
ELEVATORS

are the most efficient, serviceable,
and economical for handling coal,
coke, stone cros, sand, gravel, etc.

BUILT IN ANY CAPACITY,
and to suit any conditions.

See Bulletin 1b 25


We build
Complete Coal Mine Equipments,
Air Power and Electric
Coal Cutting Machines and Drills,
Mine Haulage, Gathering and Crab,
Locomotives.

The **JEFFREY MFG. COMPANY,**
COLUMBUS, OHIO.

New York.
C Harlston, W. Va.

Chicago.
St. Louis.

Knoxville,
Denver,

Boston.  Pittsburgh
Montreal, Can. Buffalo.

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.

OCT. 27

ON MID-SUMMER HOLIDAY.

A SCOTTISH SABBATH.

(By the Editor.)

What grand fun American, and other long distance visitors, used to have over the manner in which the genuine Scot kept the Sabbath. These people, accustomed to noise, and to pleasure seeking on the day of rest could not get away with the orderly, staid and decorous behaviour and the somewhat severe and solemn look of the Scot on the Sabbath. They altered the proverb and made it read 'the Sabbath was made for man and the Scot for the Sabbath.' I must admit, after, ah, how many years sojourning in a strange land, that Scots were too austere in the keeping of the Sabbath, that they too much observed the letter and too little the spirit of the law. And yet, were I to compare the Sabbath of a quarter of a century ago in Scotland with that of the Sabbath of to-day in, say, the United States, the comparison without doubt, would be in favor of the former. If I compare the Sabbath of to-day as 'kept' in Scotland and America the comparison is wholly and most emphatically in favor of the former. Time has mollified the former strictness of the Scottish Sabbath, while, on the other hand, in America it has seen liberty outgrow itself into looseness and license. The change has been in some parts of Scotland beneficial; while in the U. S. the change has been for the worse. Of course in the big cities like Glasgow and Edinburgh there is more and more an approach to the continental Sabbath, but the few big cities and towns are not the Leart of Scotland. I have spent not a few Sabbaths in the States, a few in England, and one or two on the Continent, and yet I prefer the Sabbath as I saw it kept in Rothsay this year. Rothsay is a large coast town, a watering place, where the influx of visitors in the summer nearly doubles the population. One would not expect a well kept Sabbath in such a place. It is said that the young folk who were regular attendants in church in Nova Scotia after crossing the line become lax at first and then gradually give the church a wide berth. Of course there are many exceptions. When away from home and free from observation, for after all, the tear o' hell's a hangman's whip to keep the wretch in order, which of course means that the fear of detection has a restraining influ-

ence, one is very apt to take liberties which he would not dream of taking at home and, therefore the decorum, orderliness, and general unimpeachable behavior of the crowds was the more noticeable. The two score and more steamers unloading and loading passengers on week days had diminished in number to two. On week days there are an innumerable number of row boats and motor boats continually on the move. These, all of them, are riding quietly at anchor. There is no castle building, nor paddling in the water. Hard on the children do you say? Not a bit of it. Childish happiness consists in large part in 'looking forward', and with the Sunday break they look gladly forward to a resumption of their castle building and paddling on the Monday, and they resume their work and their pleasure with an added zest. There is not even a tram car running. That part of the fourth Commandment which says 'in it thou shalt not do any work' is being observed so far as it is possible to do so. And where are the crowds? Promenading. Sniffing the salt sea breezes or inhaling the exquisite indefinable perfume from the hills. There are crowds at this corner, and at that. What are they doing? Listening to the S. A. or some layman of this or that denomination. And besides the mission schooner Albatross is in the offing. Members of her crew land and conduct services. The crowds look happy. Many of them are shop girls and shopmen and many tradesmen and their wives, besides many 'well to do', who are here on a 'week end' outing.

Services in the churches in Scotland are generally at the canonical hour of eleven a. m., and the non canonical hour of 7 p. m. The mid-day service is not now the rule, but the exception. Of course we cannot miss a Scots sermon. We go to the nearest church, which turns out to be a U. S. Free. The church is filled. The service is conducted much as are services in Canada. One thing they can beat us all to pieces in, in Scotland, is congregational signing. It does good to hear it, and take part in it, to one with half an ear for music. Of course there was an organ and a choir, but their places were subordinate. They did not lead the congregation, it was the other way rather. Having got the pitch from the organ and the pace from the choir, the people took the matter in their hands and did it splendidly, drawing out the sound of the organ and the voices of the choir, not by mere noise, but by music from the heart, fittingly expressed by the lips.

Organs and choirs are a necessary evil in some places, these days. As between organ and choir, and hear ye congregational singing give me the latter all the time. Even in these advanced days, when ritual has become fashionable it is possible to have high class congregational singing without the adjuncts of an organ or a sporty choir. Of course the comparison is between organs and choirs and Scottish congregational singing. Thank goodness it is not yet the custom in Scotland to sing and praise God with ones mouth shut, or by proxy. They do their own singing in Rothsay at any rate. They can sing in Scotland in congregations, to please even an English clergyman. A Manchester clergyman in his magazine describes in laudatory terms the singing in a church in Inverness. Among other things he says:—

"Those who cannot conceive of church music without an organ should attend the Free High Church at Inverness. They will have their eyes opened and their ears delighted, and will gain a new view of the possibilities of psalmody. The gallery behind the pulpit is occupied by a choir with an average attendance of sixty five. The leading of the conductor is efficient, and—mark this—unostentatious; with such a lead we sang. We did indeed, and what is more we could hear ourselves. The congregation has no objections to an organ, but fears it might put an end to their singing." And so it might, as it has done in some places. Some people, among them the organist, forget that the organ and the choir are, or at least should be, only aids.

Let me change the subject. There are in the summer time many forms of amusement. There are 'bioscope' or rather vaudeville shows. The peculiarity of these is that the performance is visible immediately in front of the platform. For these 2d, 3d, or 4d, is charged, according to position. Behind these chairs is the general admission open to the public, free, if they refuse to contribute. The space for the general admission is crowded to excess, even though there are vacant chairs. The Scots you know are canny. Having no fear of Stellarton elders before our eyes, the sea dividing us—in their presence we might tremble—for them—we boldly took a front seat, on one occasion at least. There is no occasion to give the whole show away. And we were rewarded. It was a really good and amusing affair. One song, with a catchy refrain, that caught the audience was about the suffragettes. The chorus ran—

"Oh put me on an Island where the girls are few,

Put me with the ferocious an'mals in the zoo,
Put me on an Island and I'll never never fret
But for pity sake DONT put me near a suffragette."

Talking of the suffragettes, they are everywhere and active. They carry on their propaganda even in coast towns. In answer to the question, 'What is the matter with the women,' a pawky Scotsman said, "O, they are badly in need of a man." What did he mean? Ah, that is too intricate a subject to discuss. For further information readers are referred to any duly qualified practitioner. They are terrors, these women, but more of them anon.

One would expect from what they have read and heard told that when Scots people are out for a time, they all think it indispensable to load themselves with Islay or Campbelton. That may have been the case twenty five years ago, but certainly it is not the case to day. Thirty years ago when a particular trade or craft went on an excursion, if they went all out sober they came back nearly all drunk. It is quite different now. Of the thousands upon thousands of excursionists I saw and sailed with, I do not think I saw a single drunk man. The sobriety of the pleasure seekers was as pleasing as it was surprising. A temperance wave must have swept over Scotland and carried with it much of the former alleged besetting sin of its people. The remark was made in a railway carriage, as to the absence of drunkenness in the streets of Glasgow, as compared with former years. Said a passenger, 'But perhaps you

did not go where drunken people are.' The reply was, 'I saw drunkenness on a former occasion without looking for it. I saw little or none on this occasion.' I have frequently read of clergymen and others from this side declaring they had seen more drunkenness in Scotland in a day than on this side in a year. Its a bold thing to do but I'm equal to it. I'll put my experience this year against theirs and declare in honesty and sincerity, that I saw more drunk men in Quebec, one afternoon and evening than I did in the six weeks I spent in Scotland, on occasions among vast crowds. The reproach of drunkenness is being lifted from off the Scots. That is the general opinion in Scotland.

If one wanted a days shooting in Scotland he could not well get it unless at a very great price. He might come across a game-keeper with an itching palm, or a soft hearted estate owner, but I doubt it. To secure a days fishing—salmon fishing excepted—is a comparatively easy matter. This can be done in several ways. He can fish off the pier head, or in a boat in a bay, or risk being caught whipping a well nigh depleted burn, or by tipping the gamey. The latter is more accessible to such a request than to one to practice with his fowling piece. He can either shut his eyes or go to the opposite side of the estate. At 'Rothsay boys and men are during daylight busy fishing off the pier. They do it for the pure delight of the thing, for the fish are not allowed to be eaten. The sewerage empties at the pier, and as some fish, like pigs, are not dainty in their diet, the edict has gone forth that the fish are foul, and unfit for food. Yet the fishermen fish away, and the catch is thrown to the gulls, which affords additional fun. The gulls are gluttons, some are good for a half dozen half pound fish. Where they stow them is the mystery. When a fish is thrown into the water there is a swoop after it. The rule of the game is that the fish must be caught as the gull flies. If the first misses, the next gull on the look out tries the trick. There are numerous failures for the fish must be caught by the head. When caught in this manner it can be swallowed at a gulp. If caught in the middle the catcher never gets the chance to swallow; a competitor comes along, takes in the situation, seizes the fish by the head, draws it away from the other and drops it down its own throat. There is as much sport to the onlookers as to the fishermen or the gulls.

The amazing thing about the local president's open letter is that it was ever written. If one thing is emphasized in the letter it is that American officials would not interfere in local interests, that is, that the C. B. miners would dance and the American officials would look on, hand in purse pocket, ready to pay the piper. Well, McCullough, the Vice-Pres. of the American order claims the honor of having ordered out the pumpmen, firemen, etc. at Springhill. Pres. Lewis would not have called them out for it is against the "policy and principles of the United Mine Workers to order out pumpmen and such others as are necessary to protect property." A good policy; and one that is perhaps followed by the U. M. W. in the U. S. But then the U. M. W.'s are not here to play fair with the N. S. mine operators. On no! they are here to squeeze them, and all, as some allege, in the interests of the American operators.

SHOULD THE U. M. W.'s BE EXCLUDED.

On hearing such a question a number of fanciful reformers may, likely, hold up their hands aghast. There are, possibly, a number of men of uncertain mind who will denounce such a suggestion as outrageous. The propounder of such a question, we know, exposes himself to the charge of being a narrow soul, and an ignorant bigot. And yet, notwithstanding, we take the full responsibility of standing forth the query.

We have been told, by no less an one than the Premier of the Province—reiterated by the press—that the workmen of this or any other province have a right to join any society they please.

We concede they have the right, unquestionably in some cases, while to a limited extent in others.

A man has a right to belong to any religious or fraternal society, wherever his home, because his membership in no way affects the trade, the commerce, or the industries of his native country. We are told a Canadian has a right to belong to the friendly societies whose headquarters are in the United States. We concede the right on the ground that such societies, being purely benevolent and fraternal, will never interfere with his politics, with his business, with the manner in which he shall earn his living, the amount he shall earn or his hours of labor. His belonging to any such society will never in any way tend to disarrange the business of his native land. He is willing to be under the jurisdiction of the Sovereign Lodge, though its executive may be chiefly American, for the one privilege of being able to give and receive the glad hand in his travels near or far.

A man we admit has a right to join the Mormon church if he pleases. His right is not so full as that of the provincial Oddfellow or Forester. He may join the Mormons but he is brought immediately to task, is seized by the law, if he attempts to put a certain doctrine of that church into practice.

His right is proscribed. He may hold the Mormon faith; he must forego Mormon practices. Why is his right limited?

Because it is considered a 'practice' of that church, if tolerated in Canada, would have an evil effect upon the morals of the community.

We are right in this declaration, are we not? Assuming we are we will make it the basis for an argument.

One born and brought up in the Christian belief has a right, if he chooses, to embrace the Jewish faith and attach himself to a synagogue. His rights however are limited. He may refrain from tory or his foundry on a Saturday, but about there his rights end. He durst not open the store, unless it be an ice cream factory, or work the foundry, on a Sunday. Several reasons are urged why he may not do so, which it is not necessary here to repeat.

The objects of government are to promote the moral, and the mental welfare, and the material prosperity of the people. The former it leaves very largely to the churches; it assists the peo- zation, while it is so jealous of the laws governing the third that it claims the making and remodelling of them as its prerogative. It uses this authority to the extent of declaring to outsiders:

"In order to prevent you from crippling, or interfering with the trade of our country, by underselling wares which the country produces, we will hinder your selling by statutory enactment."

This is done by a system of protective duties, and, more directly, by bonus.

To-day a vast majority of the people are protectionists, some of course more ardent than others, and advocate that policy, so there is no use splitting hairs over whether the tariff is a protective or a revenue one. The voice of the people, being the voice of the supreme tribunal, 'protection stands.'

Protection is the law of the land in order that native industries may be strengthened, stimulated and promoted, and thereby a wider and more lucrative field of employment be afforded our people.

It is in force so that the wheels of industry may not be stopped or clogged, by the dumping of wares by invaders from other countries.

Protection is futile, is a farce, if, while preventing the introduction of foreign goods from stopping the wheels of industry, it does not prevent them being stopped by other means, and methods.

By what other means?

By means of foreign agitators, whose followers would be more or less benefited by a stoppage. Is it thinkable that American mine operators should be permitted to compel the Canadian Finance Minister to frame a tariff policy to their liking. No. Why, then, should agitators, acting on behalf of American operatives, be permitted to come in and make worthless that policy, as applied to the coal mines.

'Monstrous, that is far fetched.' Not so far, after all, if we are going to allow foreign organizers and agitators to come and say when our collieries shall work and when they shall not. 'This is more nonsense.' Is it indeed? Members of a lodge are bound by its rules, lodges are bound by the Grand Lodge, and the Grand Lodge by the Constitution. Let us then appeal to Caesar. What does the Constitution of the U. M. W. say? It says any lodge, which implies all lodges, may be ordered out if the so doing is in the interests of—the miners of Nova Scotia? Oh no. Not by any means, but in the interests of the Mine Workers of America. It is said, we are aware, that the Grand Lodge, or whatever it is, of the U. M. W. will never interfere in local disputes. We, for our part, cannot trust them. In their pride they will do anything, as witness the strikes at Inverness, Springhill and Glace Bay. 'They will not do it.' Why will they not? The Constitution gives them the means, and the old saying has it, 'The means to do ill deeds make ill deeds done.'

If there are any industries in Canada that need protection the two most deserving are, certainly, coal and iron. And on these two industries, Nova Scotia's future prosperity undoubtedly hangs. In 'protecting' coal and iron labor receives more benefit than in any other industry. Take an ingot of steel. Place its value at twenty dollars. Deduct twenty-five cents as the cost of the ore, and the other nineteen dollars and seventy-five cents represent the cost of labor. In a word it is all labor.

Is it right that foreign agitators should have it in their power to do immense injury to so important an industry, from the labor stand point?

Here is a ton of coal, taken from a Pietou mine. The average selling price, slack included, is less than two dollars and fifty. Of that amount two thirds is claimed by labor, and in the colliery alone. The vast quantities of timber, used in the mine, also almost wholly represent labor.

In the interest of the government, who are benefited by the industry; in the interest of the people generally, who share in the money distributed in the province, by and through this industry, and in the interest of the laborers themselves, we hold that the government will be justified in passing a measure which will prevent our chief industry being jeopardized by outsiders, even though they come calling us brothers. Yes, even though they say they come to do us good, and show us the way to bigger and better things.

The fact that there has never been a voice raised against Canadians joining fraternal societies, whose headquarters are in a foreign land, has been put forth as an argument why workmen should have the right accorded them to join a foreign trades union. There is no restraint, we are told, put upon Canadians joining the Masons or Oddfellows, Knights of Columbus or Foresters whose head centres may be in the United States. We answer, there is little if any analogy between a fraternal society and a trades union. The Oddfellows, for instance, have no control over a man's actions, or of his outgoings or of his incomings, or of the times he shall go to work and quit and of the times he shall not work, so long as he is not receiving benefits. The Masons is a benevolent society without any schedule of rates of ailment. Men do not join it for pecuniary benefit in sickness but rather because that in visiting strange places they may be sure of making acquaintances and forming companionships to add zest to their journeyings. If the member of a secret society wishes to secure the greatest privilege, that of recognition and welcome, his by right of membership, the supreme or grand lodge cannot secure it for him. He must obtain it by his own individual exertion and action. We might elaborate this point but consider it unnecessary. With a trades union like the U. M. W. it is different. The head body dictates to the 'district' and the district controls the individual lodge, and the lodge orders about the individual member. The head centre, or the district, may order a lodge, whose members have no grievance, to strike. In short, the head centre, controlled by foreigners, can stop the wheels of industry in any locality, if it gets the notion into its head that such action may assist some other locality, even though that other is in far away Pennsylvania.

It is urged as a reason why there should be no interference with Nova Scotian miners joining an American miners union that already American unions of many trades have branches in Canada. We are told that the masons, bricklayers, carpenters, railwaymen, stevedores, etc. have international unions. What of that? The harm such connection—Canadian with American unions—can do is but limited. The American head centres or executive of such unions may only sanction and sustain strikes. The members of American unions are not individually or collectively benefited by such strikes. If the bricklayers in Montreal strike, the contractors there are not disquieted by the thought that brick houses will be bodily imported from

the United States. The work of building may be stopped, but not to the advantage of American builders, and so with the product of the labor of the other trades. A strike of Canadian railwaymen, or stevedores, carries with it no direct benefit to men of these classes over the line. It is entirely different with miners. A stoppage at the collieries in Nova Scotia means a direct benefit to the American operators and the American operatives. It means more trade and more profits for the former, and more days labor and bigger wages for the latter. If building is stopped, in a Canadian city for a time owing to a strike, it means brisker work when operations are resumed. A stoppage of work at our collieries may mean on the other hand less brisk work after resumption, for our operators have lost customers, to the American operators, who they may not soon win back again. Further, a strike of masons in Montreal or Toronto means no loss of revenue to the government, or restricted grants to education or roads. A strike of miners in Nova Scotia means loss to the government and injury to the province at large. 'But why,' it may be asked, 'this frequent reference to strikes; are the U. M. W.'s strike breakers?' We imagine so. They tell us in one breath they come as missionaries of peace; in the next they tell us that their coming and reception means two dollars where now \$1.50 is paid pit laborers, and \$1.75 where \$1.25 is paid pit boys. If the first be true the second is a lie; if the second be true the first is in that category. Any such demand could only be met by a refusal, and a refusal implies 'strike'.

We will probably be met with the cry, "To prevent workmen from joining any trades union would be an unjustifiable interference with their rights and liberties." But, then, we are interfering, with what some people hold to be their rights, every day and at every turn. Our individual and collective—in a sense—rights are interfered with—as we think—yet as patriots we are submissive. Most of us, for instance, think we have the right to sell in the dearest market, and buy in the cheapest. The American government, in the first instance, says "No you don't, unless you pay sweetly for the privilege", and, in the latter instance the Canadian government says also: "No you don't unless you pay sweetly for the privilege."

A duty on exports, or their prohibition as in the case of pulp wood in Quebec,—and prohibition is talked there—would be infringing on the liberty of certain subjects. Yet these are not considered, but the good of the people of the province at large.

New Zealand, another country much lauded, interferes with the rights of workmen—in the interests of the whole community. Its government says to workmen: "We have taken from you what you in the past have considered your best weapon, a weapon which, while it has hurt the employers, has also inflicted injury on the whole community, and we are substituting therefore an instrument that will protect the community while doing justice to you and your employers."

This is already a long story, though we have but touched the fringe of the subject. Some one may ask us to sum up and say how we would exclude the U. M. W. Our answer is in one or in two of two ways. First, Make it imperative that every trades union in Canada be incorporated, that the incorporators be Canadian, that its head office be in the province, granting incorporation, and, as

in the case of the P. W. A. a provincial society, that its rules and laws be subject to the governor in council; and or, second, make arbitration in trades disputes compulsory, and the findings binding, under large penalty. After that give the workmen the privilege to join a union in any part of the world. The P. W. A. is incorporated and its rules are subject to the approval of the Governor in Council. Why should an irresponsible foreign horde be permitted a footing in this country, who have no rule and whose history proves they despise order.

Under 'protection' Nova Scotia expects that her coal and iron industries will be fostered and expanded. But protection will be valueless if these industries are to be wholly at the mercy of a foreign organization, whose foreign membership would be benefited by their curtailment, crippling, or utter destruction. No other country would tolerate the interference of foreigners with their industries and the men employed therein. We are almost sick tired of hearing of the greatness of Germans and their country, yet let us take a lesson from them. A foreign trades union would not be tolerated for an instant in Germany. Foreigners are not allowed to interfere with German workmen. A year or two ago a Nova Scotia coal company sent an agent to Germany in an effort to secure men. Government officials got wind of it and the agent, on advice of the hotel keeper, made a hasty departure, leaving all its own miners. If, then, in so little a matter as that, Germany would not tolerate any interference, why should Canada tolerate an interference which may result in the entire stoppage of output at our collieries, and in the closing down of the iron and steel works.

'Yellow' labor is all but prohibited from coming into Canada, mainly because the people of British Columbia thought it would be inimical to the prosperity of their province. If Nova Scotia has any recognized rights at Ottawa, its people, on their part, have surely a right to demand the exclusion of the U. M. W. on the self same plea, that their admission is inimical to the prosperity of the province.

A FEW QUESTIONS FOR N. S. MINERS.

Is there truth in the suggestion that many of you are merely catspaws in the hands of artful American U. M. W. officials;

Are you aware that within five days over eleven thousand tons of American coal were landed in Sydney :-

And that this coal was the product of members of the U. M. W. in America :-

And that their gain is your loss.

Have you thought of the fact that you are supplying these American U. M. W. men with work at two dollars A DAY, or more, while in return, in the shape of alimony, they are supplying you with store orders at two dollars a WEEK.

Have you thought of your losses and their gains.

In the four months, ending Oct., you will have lost on an average, fifty dollars a month, or a total of two hundred dollars. During that time you have had store orders to the value, on a liberal average, of sixty five dollars for the thirteen

weeks.

You have lost \$135.00 a man.

How do you intend to make good the loss seeing your local president says the strike is not over wages, but wholly over reception by the company of a committee.

The official figures for September show that some sixty four thousand tons of American slack and round were brought into the maritime provinces. For each man employed in the Nova Scotia mines a ton and three quarters of coal are produced. The American importations mean the loss of labor to Nova Scotians of forty four thousand days—or the labor of two thousand men for a good average month, that is a month of twenty two days, and that is a big average for N. S. pit workers.

Do you see where it is to the advantage of the American miners that the production of the collieries in N. S. should be curtailed.

You say you are fighting for a principle.

What principle?

The right to belong to any organization you please.

Do you claim that as an individual right?

Oh, you won't answer, well I'll answer for you, I believe in the rights of individuals, but every single individual cannot form a trades union of his own, so I will concede the right of the workers at the twelve collieries of the Dominion Coal Co. to form a union on any lines they choose.

You cannot deny to others a right you claim for yourselves. Now, how will the principle—the liberty to join any union you like—you are fighting for, work out.

It will be confusion worse confounded, and will end in disjunction and not union. The right you claim cannot be denied to the P. W. A. men, and the same right you and they claim cannot be denied to another batch of men, and so on.

Where are you now? Is the company wrong in saying, "We can recognize one union only." We are told on the best authority that no man can serve two masters. And it is equally true that no master can please two servants, rivals for preference or preeminence.

The company grants the right of its employees to belong to a trades union, but it wisely draws the line at recognizing two rival unions, to do so would land it, surely, in the ditch.

Don't you honestly think so?

THE HUMILIATION OF HALIFAX.

The information laid by James McLaughlan against the coal mine operators for conspiracy was not taken by the redoubtable Irish Scotsman at his own instance, nor at the instance of the Free Coal League or of any resident of Halifax or reputable Nova Scotian. The RECORD is in a position to state that it was taken out at the instance of the American officials of the U. M. W. of A., in face of the disclaimer which was trumpeted in the Herald that the American officials would not interfere in local affairs. Is the price of coal not a local affair? What is it to the people of the United States or to the mine workers of America what the price of coal is in Halifax and other parts of the province? Is it any of their business? Have the American offic-

ials become puffed up with the idea that not only do the miners of Springhill and Glace Bay need their assistance, but also the people generally of Nova Scotia. How proud the members of the Mining Society living in Halifax and Truro must be, how proud also the merchants and tradesmen of Halifax, and how proud, too, the whole of the people—coal mine operators and officials excepted—in the province must be, to know that that which they were too feeble, or dispirited, or disinclined or helpless to do for themselves, valiant foreigners have rushed in to do for them. The Herald may glory in this impertinent interference; every true Briton will hang his head in shame. Strangers, without a habitation or a name here, or, to be more correct, American filibusters daring to come in to this fair province to fight for its citizens their battles! The brazenness of the act is as astounding as it is humiliating. People in other parts of this fair Dominion if no protest is entered may be justified if they look on us as spiritless cravens.

COMPULSORY ARBITRATION

The Eastern Chronicle advocates strongly a compulsory arbitration act. We have always held that a so called voluntary arbitration act is an impossibility. As we perhaps stated before no arbitration is voluntary, or can be. If two persons mutually refer a dispute to arbitration each is compelled by honor to abide by the decision. An arbitration act must be compulsory to make it effective. This was recognized years ago by the legislature of Nova Scotia. The editor of the Chronicle is in favor of an act after the pattern of the New Zealand Act. Has the editor of the Eastern Chronicle, who is an old parliamentarian, over-looked the fact that we have on our N. S. statute books an act that almost might be called compulsory. The act is not to-day so good as in its first amended form. We would suggest to the Eastern Chronicle to look over this act—it was passed between the years 1885 and 1888 we think—and propose an amendment or two, which is all that is needed to make it a wholly compulsory act. It is a much easier matter at times to amend an old act than introduce and have passed an entirely new one. The Nova Scotia Act has never had a proper test. We admit that in its amended form it is unsatisfactory. There is only the nominal penalty of one dollar in the case of each man who fails to comply with the award or the findings of the arbitrators. This amendment made the Act a farce. What would be the good of adjudging a man guilty of theft if there was no penalty attached to the finding? And, so, an arbitration act in order to be effective must have a penalty. For years the New Zealand Act was defective, and there are still defects and attempts to remedy them. A very little amending will make the Nova Scotia Act every whit as good as that of New Zealand.

To a Truro paper representative Peter Patterson, one of the U. M. W. officials, expressed surprise that the U. M. W.'s had laid information against certain coal operators for conspiracy in keeping up prices. Peter has often been credited with having charge of the Glace Bay strike, and no wonder he was surprised that other of the bigger officials, like McLaughlan and McCulloch had taken the matter of laying an information into their own hands and never hinted such action to him. However Peter has his consolation.

- Rubs by Rambler.

It is a great pity that the Sydney Post did not give utterance six to nine months ago to a sentiment it gave expression to in commenting on the district president's 'plain,' 'clear,' letter. In a sane moment the Post deliberately and with much wisdom said, "There is no doubt the company can defeat the strikers by pursuing the policy (i e of importing men) because of their enormous resources." This is the first admission, from a champion of the U. M. W.'s, that there was even a remote possibility that the company can defeat the strikers. Said American official McCulloch in the Alexandra Rink, Glace Bay, "Now that we are here, we are here to stay and win, and, by the way, we will. We have come to Nova Scotia to bring about better conditions, and to gain the desired end are spending between thirty and forty thousand dollars weekly." McCulloch spoke without his host. "There is no doubt the company can defeat the strikers," says the Post, two months after. It is a great pity that the Post's aftersight had not been foresight. In such an event there would not rest upon its shoulders a terrible responsibility. If there will be suffering the coming winter among the families of the strikers, if children go about ill fed and ill clad, if mothers look into empty parlors in a vain search to appease the hunger of her children crying for bread; if fathers look upon vanished provision for the future, and on accumulating bills of landlords and shopkeepers, those who in any way urged the colliery workers to strike or encouraged them to continue it, have assumed a responsibility which for ever may fill them with remorse. These, be they clerics, lawyers, or editors, cannot say when the day of distress and defeat comes, 'Your blood be upon your own heads.' No plea of non particeps criminis will be admissible.

Let us go back to the time of the U. M. W. agitation, before the strike. What was the chief reason assigned for the revolt against the P. W. A., and the chief reason put forward in favor of joining the U. M. W. The voluminous correspondence in the papers furnishes a ready answer. Those champions of the U. M. W.'s said, and said many times, that the P. W. A. was not strong enough to cope with the company, but in the U. M. W. they had a society with an overflowing treasury, which was more than a match for the big company, 'Because it is strong' and 'because it is wealthy,' were the two main reasons given why the P. W. A. men should leave their father and cleave to a stranger.

The glamour of a big society blinded the eyes of more than the workmen. A clergyman of Glace Bay had this to say to his congregation "You are backed by an organization whose membership runs into the hundreds of thousands and whose funds number millions of dollars." There can be not the slightest doubt that those who broke away from the P. W. A. were lured by the great size of the American society and the alleged great length of its purse. The point must be emphasized so it is repeated, these two, numbers and wealth, were the great allurments, the bait, that caught the unwary, and it has now come to this that the min-

ers of Cape Breton have been leaning on a broken reed. In saying this we quote again 'The company must win on account of their great resources.' It is to be hoped that the Post's repentance has not come, that the repentance of those who were misled will not come, too late. From the start of the agitation the RECORD has been down on the agitators, and from the beginning of the strike not on the strikers but on the cause they struck for; and to strikers—no appeal is made to the leaders, their day of grace has gone—the RECORD makes appeal to return to work while yet there may be vacant places. There will be no vacant places for long. In four weeks time St. Lawrence shipments will have ceased and there will be no rush for coal. To use the classic language of a C. B. author, "Entrance to the castle gates leading to the collieries" may still be had. In a few weeks these gates will be closed against all strikers, and what then. Ah, then it may be like Esau of old that the strikers will find no place of entrance though they seek it with tears. The bowels of compassion of the company have not yet closed against the thoughtless and deluded. Any day from this out we look for an announcement that the strike, so far as the company is concerned is off, and that no striker in the future may apply. For their own sake let the men review matters seriously.

The Halifax Herald complains over the Liberal party being in power, in the province, for some forty years. The probability, from the way things look at present, is that they shall be in power for at least other twenty, and if this should turn out to be the case, the Conservative party will have to thank the Herald in particular, and its press generally, for what, from their viewpoint, will be nothing short of a calamity. In giving expression to this opinion the writer does so in all candor and honesty. Some perfervid tories may smile and say 'Another instance of the wish being father to the thought'. Not at all. With many who look upon politics as something to be entered into seriously, and not a thing merely to afford a pastime for gamblers and shufflers, the RECORD believes that a strong and sturdy, if not stubborn, opposition, is better for the party in power, and better for the province and the people. Until a few weeks ago, many of this mind, had hope to see the opposition in the House of Assembly about doubled, that is that the government majority would be reduced from say thirty two to twenty-two. The unimaginably unpatriotic, erratic, if not wholly idiotic course pursued by the Herald, particularly in reference to the chief industry of the province, not only makes such a hope no longer tenable, but its realization impossible. Conservatives who have stuck loyally to their party through days of stress and storm are now disheartened if not disgusted, and in no softened tones declare they cannot longer uphold a party which has the Herald as its exponent of principles and will not vote with it until the Herald and other of its organs are repudiated. There are to-day many men of influence, who have in the past supported the Conservative side heartily, men who have no selfish ends to serve in their support of it, who declare that not in twenty years will the part played by certain of the Conservative organs, of late, be forgotten. The better element in the Conservative party,—this is no secret—have tried hard to reduce the Herald to reason; it is time they recognized it is uncontrollable, and therefore

but one course open to them, namely, to repudiate it as an organ of the party. This is not written in the interests of the Liberal party; it is indited in pain, without a sense of the passing pleasure of the political prophet.

Sometimes a Homer nods. A C. B. paper says the plain people have coddled and protected the coal people. The Sydney Post does not then belong to the plain people for for the past couple of years it has done anything but coddle them. And then the C. B. paper adds, "The plain people have protected the coal industry not merely that companies may amass riches, but for other USEFUL purposes." Good! The Post is one of the organs of the U. M. W. The members of that society from President Daniel down to McLaughlan, who presides over the district treasury, declare that it is a shame and an unforgiveable sin for coal companies to amass riches, and they have come to think, by long brooding over it, that they were sent into the world to see that the coal companies did nothing of the kind. The president—at least the treasurer—thinks it is a sin not to be forgiven in this world or the next, for a coal company to amass riches. Their patron, the Post, thinks it no sin, but that it—the amassing—is a wise purpose. It is pleasing to have the admission, from so influential a source, that one of the wise purposes for which we have protection in Canada is to enable the coal companies to amass riches. Alas, protection in this instance, has failed, in one of its wise purposes. Leaving out three of the companies—two on the Island and one on the mainland—none of the companies are 'amassing' more than salt thing some of them are amassing are the back dividends due bond-holders.

The Post says, it only understood what the demands of the U. M. W. really are, after a perusal of Dan McDougalls letter.

The Post says it would be intolerable that matters in Nova Scotia should be directed from Indianapolis. Very good. From the beginning of the strike up till the publication of the open letter the Post gave a whole souled support to the strikers. That support was given before the Post knew the demands of the strikers were "so" simple.

The Post believed that recognition, broad and full was demanded. 'Recognition' included dictation to the U. M. W. in C. B. from Indianapolis. It will scarcely dare to acknowledge that it was in utter ignorance of what recognition implied; any confession to that effect would be tantamount to an acknowledgement of utter imbecility. We credit the Post with the knowledge that the policy of any society is not dictated by a lodge or district but by the Grand Lodge. A lodge has a lodge's powers and privileges, nothing more. A superintendent of a particular colliery supervises the work or that colliery, subject to the directions of and the policy determined upon at the Head office. And so with the U. M. W. The policy to be adopted in Nova Scotia is approved or rejected—if not determined upon—by the head executive and not by a lodge or district executive. Knowing all this how did the Post champion so heartily the side of the strikers?

When did the idea that interference from Indianapolis would be repulsive, intolerable strike it. The

Post did believe that recognition was demanded and that recognition included American officials interfering and yet it was pleased with the proceedings.

What has opened its eyes so that it now pronounces recognition with what it involves intolerable.

Has the Post's calculations miscarried?

Is that which it thought would help a particular political party proving to be a boomerang?

Is the Post realizing it put its foot into it?

Why else the loud shrieks 'Mercy, enough, enough.'

If there is any one in Fictou County who is jealous for the prosperity of the County, and at the same time approves of the attempt being made in the Police Court in Halifax to convict the operators of conspiracy in keeping up prices, I would like to put to him a plain question or two:

Is not the County as prosperous within the past nine years as in any previous period within the past fifty years, of its history?

Was the County less prosperous in the ten years preceding 1900 than in the years since?

Which would you rather have, a continuance of good times and good wages with the advanced price of coal, or cheaper coal and a return to dull times and low wages?

Have you considered that if the price of coal was lowered and the present rate of wages sought to be maintained that the only alternative left the operators of the County would be to cease coal mining as an unprofitable pursuit?

I think I know what the answer will be to each questi-
n, but, some one may ask, 'why is coal sold in Montreal as cheaply as in Stellarton?' Admit that it is, it is sold at little in some cases no profit in order to keep down the price to local consumers. Some others may say, the price of coal could be lowered without restriction of output or stoppage of collieries. I answer 'it could not.' My unsupported ipse dixit may not be considered sufficient. Well, then, suppose, to settle the point, we agree to ask the editor of the Eastern Chronicle to wait upon the Assistant Manager of the Acadia Coal Co., with whom he is on excellent terms, and ask him as to the profits made of late, and the possibilities of a reduction in the price of coal, or the consequences that might follow a reduction, and, if he disagrees with my conclusion, I will admit, reluctantly, that I have not got the hang of this hanged subject.

The Glace Bay Gazette's bosom friend the Post when it takes to nodding lets fall 'all beknavens' to it great chunks of wisdom. For instance, talking of the trouble in C. B. it says "The plain people have a right to seek the removal of the offending cause." Surely, That's a fact. Here the Post speaks by the book. We endorse the Post's endorsement of the powers and privileges of the plain people. 'Remove the cause.' That's it. Who or what is the cause? The U. M. W. agitators. Then remove them by all means. Any efforts the Gazette's friend the Post, may make towards the removal of the cause will have the hearty help of the RECORD.

The Halifax Herald, which frequently, now a days, contains column upon column of overproof cant, says that John Moffatt is responsible for the strike, and that the responsibility, has attained terrible proportions,

That won't do. The people of the province have already judged,—and their judgement is just—where the responsibility lies, and they do not place it on the shoulders of John Moffatt, but on those of the Herald and other papers, and certain selfish individuals, who in the false hope of being gainers by it, encouraged the men to strike, and are still encouraging them to continue it. The Herald may be too dull to realize its responsibility; that will not save it. If there is sorrowing and suffering, pangs and pains among the strikers and their families the coming winter, the Herald, neither by specious pleadings, or special prayers, can escape its terribly large share of responsibility.

In reference to the Springhill stoppage, two questions may be asked: First—"Why should the Cumb. Railway and Coal Co. be expected to continue working its pits without profit if not at an actual loss; and second, Why is it to be expected that the men should work, so long as they are getting paid by foreign friends for remaining idle." Why, indeed, unless they soon realize that the U. M. W.'s are not serving—in seeming—the cause of Nova Scotia miners for naught. I have been told that a number of wives of Springhill workers have declared that they could wish the strike to continue indefinitely, as they never were better off than now. They get something to live on now, whereas previously what they ought to have got went in another direction, in short it went towards the way of the grog shop. But the number who are better off must be few in comparison with those who are worse off. Though orders are given for goods, instead of cash in hand, it is not to be thought that the drouthy chap is minus the means of 'raising the wind.' There are instances, it is positively stated, in C. B., where an order for goods to the extent of three dollars was accepted by a storekeeper, not for goods of equal value, but for cash. The discount charged only amounted to 33 per cent. Strikers are not the only ones who resort to expensive ways of 'raising the wind.' A drouthy chap, scarce of cash between pay days, but with labor to his credit, went to the company's store and bought a pound of tobacco. This he bartered for a very small bottle of whisky. The operation was repeated thrice the same day. Another foolish and very dry man got a pair of boots and bartered them for a big bottle of whisky. No matter how big the bottle, the other fellow had by far the best of the bargain. Of course the striker who pawns his store order and doesn't wait for a 'coupon,' is more to be censured than the man who merely discounts his next fortnightly pay. The store order is a gift, not to call it an alms, and should only be applied to the purpose for which it is given. The man and the boots is simply an instance of extreme folly. It is assumed that both barterers were unmarried.

In order to draw the sympathy of the public, and lessen the repugnance to a foreign order, the local president asserts that the 'American' officials will have nothing to do with local interests. Ah but what will the American officials look upon as merely a 'local' interest. Everything will be looked at as affecting the American union. But the president of the local union is wrong if the organ of the U. M. W. states the facts. Here is what the organ said immediately before the inauguration of the Springhill strike: "The local union of Springhill will not strike on its own account leaving the re-

sponsibility of this with McCullough " Well who is the gentleman named. He is one of the American officials, and though he took all to do with the strike, he had, according to the local president, no business to interfere. It was a local matter. Notwithstanding the president's statement, the American officials will want to poke their noses into all U. M. W. business in Nova Scotia, local or otherwise.

Hark! "To watch the struggle of a great industrial warfare, where one breathing the same prayers to a common God clutches each other by the throat in the fierce struggle for bread and gold." If Sir Frederick's star witness were asked to comment on the foregoing the reply would likely be "tommy rot". In our opinion it is so sublime that it covers half the space said to divide the sublime from the ridiculous. Any one who can spin it out in that fashion should no longer waste his fragrance in the C. B. desert air. Dan's criticism might be; "bosh the fight is not for gold but for that above it, 'recognition.'

Poor local president Daniel is being driven from pillar to Post. He is now saying 'Just you wait till the Spring.' He never, no never, expected that the company would give in before next Spring. The winter is to be the trying and the testing time. The company on account of the continuance of the strike will be unable to make contracts for next year. Poor blind Danny. As the company from the 20th. Nov. will be getting all the coal it wants the strike will then be declared off. But let us take the local president at his word and say the company will be unable next Spring to make the necessary contracts. What follows? No work for anybody even though the Coal company was so weak as to send for a 'committee of its employees' in the form of U. M. W. officials and, as a result, the strike was declared off. Would'nt this be a cruel victory for Daniel and his men. It is to be feared that the local president, in the matter of sound reasoning, is in a class all by himself,—the first infant class.

The U. M. Ws. have been asserting around the C. B. collieries that the Dominion Coal Co. will force a reduction at the termination of the present contract. Realizing now that the company have no such intention they are trying to compel the operators to reduce the price of coal. Knowing that they will have no part in drawing up the next contract they are trying to make it as hard as possible for the P. W. A. to secure favorable terms. And in all this they are showing how great is their love for the C. B. workmen.

In order that the men who left the Dominion Coal Co. may be in a position to become members of a committee of employees,—all that the Americans now say they ever asked for—and in order to qualify themselves as employees, all that is necessary is for them individually to apply to any of the superintendents of collieries having places open, for work, and to renew their oath of allegiance. Quite a simple matter.

The one and the only way to settle the strike at the C. B. collieries says Pres. Ross 'is for the men to come back'. This statement is clear and plain, and differs from another 'clear and plain' statement in the fact that it is a restatement of Mr. Ross' position from the beginning. The sooner the idle men at Glace Bay realize that this is the one and the only way and that

there cannot possibly be any other, the better for themselves.

The Free Coal League was in attendance in a body at the coal prices conspiracy hearing in the Halifax Police Court last Tuesday. Though the League made an imposing appearance none of the operators were strongly enough impressed to offer the League other and less precarious means of earning a livelihood.

Why is it that the U. M. W. have not sent a photo of the strike leader in Glace Bay, Peter Patterson, to the Halifax Herald for reproduction. Even a short glance would instantly convert every beholder into an acute sympathizer with the members of that order, in Peters jurisdiction.

The Halifax Herald may know all about 'a road race'; it knows nothing about a strike

The U. M. Ws, in Cape Breton having been beaten out their boots in a stand up fight, have taken to guerrilla warfare. Sniping commenced in Halifax last

THE POSITION OF THE U. M. W.

In their efforts to induce the miners of Cape Breton and of the other mining counties to take shelter under the wing of the U. M. W., the organizers and other officials of that body, asserted and reasserted that by the aid of the foreign union the miners would be exalted to a state of affluence in comparison with the miserable conditions which existed under the P. W. A. Miners were told they would receive greatly increased rates, while about twenty-five per cent. would be added to the wages of all day laborers. The boys, even, were not overlooked.

President Lewis, the head of the order, speaking not in Nova Scotia, but in the United States, openly and emphatically, declared that coal prices must not only be maintained but increased before the wages of colliery workers can be improved.

Had any of his hearers interrupted and said, 'Oh you are mistaken, let us force the operators to put down the price of coal, and the rates of wages up', the U. M. W. president would have called the interrupter an idiot.

And in employing such a term Pres. Lewis would not have been calling the man other than he actually was.

The U. M. W. officials in Nova Scotia must therefore be what Pres. Lewis would have called the interrupter, for they are actually, while declaring that they come to increase mining rates, trying to make criminals of the operators for putting and keeping up coal prices.

Can there be a mine worker in the province dull and dense enough not to see the utter inconsistency of the position of the U. M. W. officials. If ever there are to be increased rates of mining in Nova Scotia, then there must be an increase in the price of coal.

B We put this plain question to the miners of Cape Breton: Can the U. M. W., or any other union assist hou to better rates and at the same time play into the hands of those who would force down coal prices?

There has been a little better supply of coal cars of late though complaints were heard last week as to shortage.

The small coal mine operators are in the middle of the best harvest they have had for years. They cannot garner it all in.

The demand for Pictou coal for domestic use is very active at the present time. The companies are at a loss how to meet all the orders coming in. This rush of business is due to the closing of the Springhill mines.

So that it may not be forgotten in the future when the leaders of the U.M.W. may seek to deny it, it should be noted down that the first and principal of the four demands of the Springhill strikers is for recognition of the U. M. W.

It is reported from Glace Bay that a number of former prominent strikers have recently gone to work. These men are wise. They recognized that it was no use holding out and that at times discretion is the better part of valor, really.

Things are going ahead fairly well at the mines of the Maritime Coal Co. Development work is being pushed. The pit rolling stock is being added to. The company received two hundred pit cars from J. W. Cumming and Son, New Glasgow, lately, and have lately duplicated the order. This looks like business.

In order not to disoblige certain people in Halifax who are anxious as to the welfare of the coal operators, the leading men in the business went to Halifax last week, and held a reception in Stipendiary Feldings well known rooms. The coal men were able to go to the court in full regalia, as they had courted the invitation.

Last week we referred to the good work being done at Sydney No. 5 colliery. The output had reached 500 tons. The writer happened to be in the general office when Superintendent Brown called in Manager Robertson to thank him for his good work, for Tom Brown knows that the keeping of his staff in good humor is attended with good results. Manager Robertson did not say 'thank you', he said 'I think I'll be able to go 600 some of these days.' He has been as good as his implied promise. He sent the output of No. 5 up to 630 tons lately. This is high marvelous work for a mine which the experts of forty years ago considered played out. The outputs of all the N. S. & Coal Co's collieries show good improvements. The total daily output at Sydney Mines has reached, as we expected, 3,500 tons. By and bye 4,000 tons daily may be looked for.

The strike at Glace Bay must have an unsatisfactorily effect upon the output of the Dominion Iron & Steel Co., it is therefore curious that a Sydney paper should have shown such sympathy and given strong support to the strikers. Though the coal being imported by the Steel Company is slack it is costing nearly twice the price of run of mine, under the contract with the Dominion Coal Co.

A company, subsidiary to the Sydney Cement Co. has commenced construction at Sydney upon a plant for the manufacture of brick from blast furnace slag cement, and this industry will be producing by the first of the year, or possibly at an earlier date.

One of the chief features of the Halifax Exhibition was J. W. Cummings & Son splendid display of mining tools. These included several kinds of couplings, light and heavy, various kinds of augurs, and boring machines, for rock or coal tamping rods, needles, picks, etc. The display was well and tastefully arranged. Young Cummings is keeping up the reputation for excellent workmanship and material, established by his father. The works are busy with orders, in spite of the strikes. Twenty-five men are given steady employment. A longer notice of the exhibit is unnecessary, as in all mining localities from the Atlantic to the Pacific the tools of the firm are in daily use. The firm, by the way, secured a gold medal for the excellence of its exhibit.

DOMINION COAL CO'S. OUTPUT.

For six days ending July 10	27,697	
" " " " " 17	24,325	
" " " " " 24	30,082	
" " " " " 31	34,615	116,719
For six days ending Aug. 7	32,851	
" " " " " 14	35,440	
" " " " " 21	34,400	
" " " " " 28	40,043	142,743
For six days ending Sept. 4	36,888	
" five " " " 11 A	33,766	
" six " " " 19	44,807	
" " " " " 25	44,541	159,152
" " " " " Oct. 2	45,023	
" " " " " 9	47,061	
" " " " " 16	47,601	
" " " " " 23	49,845	

DOMINION BRIDGE CO., LTD., MONTREAL, P. Q.

BRIDGES

TURNTABLES, ROOF TRUSSES
STEEL BUILDINGS
ELECTRIC & HAND POWER CRANES
Structural METAL WORK of all kinds

BEAMS, CHANNELS, ANGLES, PLATES, ETC., IN STOCK

CURTIS'S & HARVEY, LTD.

Manufacturers of all Descriptions of

...EXPLOSIVES...

BEST QUALITY ONLY.

Blasting Powder and Compressed Pellets, Dynamite,
Gelignite, Gelatine, Dynamite and Blasting Gelatine.**PERMITTED EXPLOSIVES.**

For use in Gaseous mines. Suitable for all Kinds of Work

Bobbinite, Curtisite, Excellite, Kolax, Rippite, &c., &c.

CURTIS'S & HARVEY, LTD. HEAD OFFICE.
3 Gracechurch St. London, E C

Supplies of all Explosives to be obtained from

Agents for Nova Scotia — **AUSTEN BROS.,** Halifax

Contractors to Admiralty and War Office, also Colonial Governments.

ALLAN, WHYTE & COY**Clyde Patent Wire Rope Works,**Cablegrams: "Ropery Rutherglen" **Rutherglen, Glasgow, Scotland.** Codes, A B C (4th & 5th Eds)
A. L. Liebers and Private.**Wire Ropes** for Winding & Haulage
in Collieries and Mines.
Aerial Ropeways, Suspension Bridges, etc. Specially
flexible for Ore & Coal Discharging Cranes, Winches, etc.The Nova Scotia Steel & Coal Co., Ltd., who use our Ropes largely, write that one of our
Haulage Ropes at Wabana Mines has been in service for over 5 years, drawing over 1,700,
000 tons in that time and is still good for further considerable service.

Agents in Nova Scotia:—Wm. Stairs, Son and Morrow, Limited.

Agents in New Brunswick:—W. H. Thorne & Co., Ltd., Saint John.

—Different Sizes and Qualities kept in Stock—

WIRE ROPE All Kinds and Sizes
GREENING and for all purposes.
 Sandard and Lang's Patent
 Prices Right. Lay. Prompt Shipments.

Rope Fittings. Rope Grease.
THE B. GREENING WIRE COMPANY, LIMITED.
HAMILTON, ONT. MONTREAL, QUE.

CANADA FOR THE CANADIANS!
WIRE "DOMINION" ROPE
 For Everybody.
 PATRONIZE HOME INDUSTRY
 The DOMINION **WIRE ROPE** CO., Ltd., Montreal

INVERNESS IMPERIAL COAL

INVERNESS RAILWAY and COAL COY.
Inverness, Cape Breton.

Miners and Shippers of INVERNESS (BROAD COVE)

Screened, Run-of-Mine Slack.
 —First Class both for Domestic and Steam Purposes.—

BUNKER COAL Shipping facilities of
 the most modern type
 at Port Hastings, C. B. for prompt loading of all classes and
 sizes of Steamers and sailing vessels.

Apply to Inverness Railway and Coal Company, Inverness,
 Cape Breton; Wm. Petrie, Agent, Port Hasting, C. B.

INVERNESS RY. & COAL CO'Y

Time Table No. 28, Taking effect at 1 a. m.
 OCT 17TH., 1909.

WESTBOUND Superior Dir.		STATIONS.		EASTBOUND In factor Dir.	
P. M.	A. M.			P. M.	A. M.
3 30	10 30	P. TUPPER JUNCTION		3 35	10 30
3 15	10 24	"INVERNESS JCT."		3 40	10 25
3 07	10 19	PORT HAWKESBURY		3 45	10 01
2 50	10 02			3 58	11 20
P. M.	9 57	PORT HASTINGS		4 03	A. M.
	9 47	TROY		4 15	
	9 34	CHEGONISH		4 28	
	9 17	CRALDMORE		4 40	
	8 58	JUDIQUE		4 55	
	8 45	CATHERINE'S POND		5 06	
	8 31	PORT HOOD		5 23	
	8 25	GLENCOE		5 28	
	8 10	MAROU		5 43	
	7 49	GLENYVIE		6 06	
	7 50	BLACK RIVER		6 18	
	7 15	BLACK RIVER		6 38	
	7 02	STRATHLORNE		6 50	
	6 45	INVERNESS		7 00	
	A. M.			P. M.	

The Mark to Look For if You Want



Highest Grade Materials, Particular Workmanship, Greatest Efficiency in your BOILER.

North Atlantic Collieries,

LIMITED.

Mines and Loading Piers, Port Morien, C. B.
Miners and Shippers of **Cow Bay Basin Coals.**

EXCELLENT FUEL FOR
Domestic, Steamship
and Railway Use.

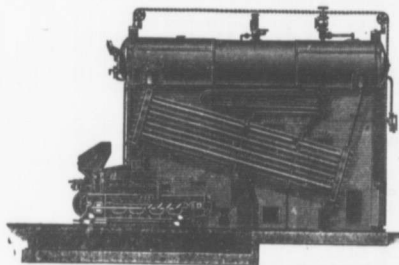
Recent analysis of the coals in several of the seams in this Basin—which will be persistently developed—show them to be remarkably low in ash and sulphur.

All modern appliances for Screening and picking, so that this coal can be shipped more than "reasonably free from stone and shale."

Loading Piers at Port Morien C. B. Quick Dispatch.
Head Office, Halifax, N. S. Mines Office, Port Morien, C. B.

BABCOCK & WILCOX, Limited.

"B. & W." PATENT WATER TUBE BOILERS.



"B & W." PATENT WATER TUBE BOILER.
SUPERHEATER AND IMPROVED MECHANICAL STOKER.

Over 7,000,000 h. p. in use.

Also, **Steam Superheaters,**
Mechanical Stokers, Piping,
Coal Handling Machinery
and **Electric Cranes.**

Text Book, "STEAM," sent on request.

Head Office for Canada:—
New York Life Building, Montreal
TORONTO Office, Traders' Bank Bldg.

A. & W. MacKINLAY

LIMITED

Rule and Print Special Blank Forms for Mining and other Industrial Corporations. **BLANK BOOKS** ruled to pattern and made in any Style of **BINDING.**

Loose leaf supplies of all kinds made to order.

135 to 137 GRANVILLE STREET.

HALIFAX. N. S.

JERSEY - LILY - FLOUR.



Best all round flour on the market.
Uniform in quality. Every barrel
can be depended upon. This flour can
only be had in Cape Breton at the stores
of the Dominion Coal Company.

**Air Compressors, Rock Drills,
Imperial Pneumatic Tools,
Air Appliances, Coal Cutters,
"EVERYTHING IN AIR MACHINERY."**

BUILT BY
CANADIAN RAND CO., LIMITED.

MONTREAL. HALIFAX. TORONTO. WINNIPEG. ROSSLAND. VANCOUVER

THE
BOILER INSPECTION & INSURANCE CO.
OF CANADA.

(COMMENCED BUSINESS 1875.)

Head Office: Continental Life Building, Toronto.

Issues Policies of Insurance after a careful inspection of the Boilers, Covering
ALL LOSS OR DAMAGE TO PROPERTY

and Loss resulting from
LOSS OF LIFE AND INJURY TO PERSON,
caused by **STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS.**

ASSETS FOR THE SECURITY OF POLICYHOLDERS, \$4,244,438.53

JOHN L. BLAIKIE, President.

H. N. ROBERTS, Vice-President.

A. M. BONNYMAN, Inspector, Amherst, N. S.

AGENTS: FAULKNER & CO., Halifax, N. S.

R. W. W. FRINK, St. John, N. B.

A. M. CROFTON, Sydney, C. B.

RUBBER HOSE for Air Drills. Pneumatic
Tools, Steam, Suction, etc.

"REDSTONE SHEET PACKING,

For highest pressures with Steam, Hot or Cold Water and Air.
The most durable and satisfactory packing on the Market.

RUBBER BELTING For Transmitting, Conveying and Elevating

Unequaled for Durability and Power Transmitting Qualities.

— MANUFACTURED BY —

The Gutta Percha & Rubber Mfg. Co. of Toronto, Ltd

Branches at Montreal, Winnipeg and Vancouver

Head offices, 47 Yonge Street, Toronto

Acadia Coal Company, L't'd.

STELLARTON, NOVA SCOTIA.

Miners and Shippers of

Celebrated ACADIA COAL.

Unexcelled for Steam, Domestic and General Purposes.

**DELIVERED BY RAIL OR WATER,
SHIPPING PORT, PICTOU LANDING.**

Quotations Furnished Promptly on Application.

MARITIME COAL, RAILWAY, & POWER CO.

Miners and shippers of

CHIGNECTO High Grade
—AND—
JOGGINS. **STEAM** **COAL.**
AND
Domestic

Unexcelled for General Use.

Shipments by Intercolonial Railway and Bay of Fundy.

Colliers:—CHIGNECTO and JOGGINS.

Power Plant, CHIGNECTO, N. S.

DAVID MITCHELL, General Manager, MACCAN, N. S.

The BROWN MACHINE COY.

New Glasgow, N. S.

Coal & Gold Mining Machinery a specialty

Endless Haulage Engines, Revolving Tipples, Picking Tables and Complete Screening Plants for the Cleaning and Picking of Coal. Rope Wheels, Pumps, Valves, Shafting, Belting Etc.

Complete equipments furnished for Coal or Gold Mines

Screening plants are now in operation at Sydney, Springhill, Broad Cove, Port Hood and Westville
ESTIMATES CHEERFULLY GIVEN. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

DRUMMOND

COAL

High Grade Fuel
for Steam Domestic and General
Purposes.

COKE

From Coal Washed by Latest Process

Growing more popular daily—and considered to
give as good results for Foundry purposes
as the United States Article.

FIRE CLAY

of Fine
Quality.

FIRE BRICK

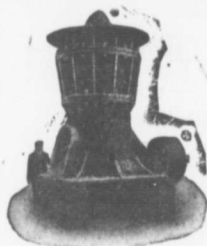
Better than
Scotch seconds for
Ladle lining etc.

SHIPMENTS BY RAIL OR WATER.

INTERCOLONIAL COAL MINING CO., LTD.

Westville, Nova Scotia.

HADFIELD'S STEEL Foundry Co. **SHEFFIELD**
Limited.



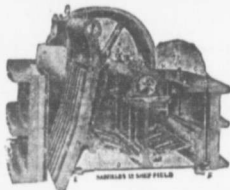
PERFECT GYRATORY
STONE CRUSHER.



CAST STEEL
BRONZE BUSHED
SELF OILING.

WHEELS & AXLES

WE MANUFACTURE
CRUSHING ROLLS,
ELEVATORS,
and Gold Mining Requisites.



HADFIELD'S PATENT

JAW CRUSHER

(Solid Steel Construction)

The Parts which are subject to Excessive Wear are made of
Hadfield's Patent 'Era' Manganese Steel.

Sole Representatives of the Hadfield Steel Foundry Company, Limited Sheffield, for Canada.

PEACOCK BROTHERS, Canada Life Building, MONTREAL

MARITIME MINING RECORD.

ISSUED ON SECOND AND FOURTH WEDNESDAY MONTHLY.

The organ of the rapidly expanding Coal Trade of the Maritime Provinces.

It covers the entire field, and that adequately.

There is no better medium in the Dominion for "Supply" men, whether they be makers of Fans, Pumps, Engines, Boilers, Wire Ropes, or, in short, of any kind of Mining Machinery needed for the extraction and preparation of minerals, or if they be producers or agents for the numerous articles that enter into consumption at the collieries.

The Record is always consulted on all subjects, and its advertising columns are carefully scanned by Directors, Managers, and Purchasing agents.

Advertising Rates are Moderate

AND FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

Every Coal Company of any standing a patron of **The Record**.

EDGE & SONS, LIMITED.

CABLES :— "EDGE" Shifnal.
CODES :— A.B.C. 4th. Edition.
Bedford McNeill's

SHIFNAL, (England),

Have always in Stock every size of their standard

TREBLE BEST SPECIAL CRANE CHAINS

Manufactured in their own Workshops by selected Workmen, under Strictest Supervision and every Link carefully Tested and Certificates Furnished.

Mine Cars, Drawbars and Hitchings a SPECIALTY.



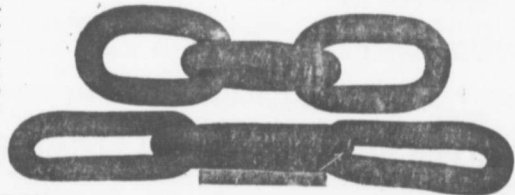
Forged from the Solid

X

The only weld taking place at X

Improved Type of Tram Hitching, consisting of Three Side-welded Links. The illustration shows one of these couplings before, and after, being tested on Lloyd's Public Machine. Made of 1½ dia. Iron. The centre link narrower to prevent buckling.

Broke at 57½ tons in the iron. The welds showed no sign of giving way.



DOMINION COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

Miners and Shippers of the Celebrated

"DOMINION STEAM COAL,"

Gas Coal and Coal for Household Use

from the well known seams

'Emery,' 'Phalen,' 'Harbour,' 'Victoria' and 'Hub.'

12 Collieries
in Operation.

OUTPUT:
3,500,000 tons Yearly

Used by Railways, Tramways, Steamships, Manufacturers, Water Works, Light and Power Stations in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime Provinces, also in Newfoundland and the New England States, Mexico, Sweden, South Africa and the West Indies.

Shipping Piers equipped with modern machinery,
ensuring Quickest despatch

—AT—

SYDNEY, LOUISBURG, and GLACE BAY, Cape Breton Island, Nova Scotia, Canada.

7000 ton Steamers Loaded in 7 hours.

Special facilities for loading and prompt despatch given to sailing vessels and small craft. Box Car Loaders for shipments to inland points. Discharging Plants at Montreal, P. Q., Three Rivers, P. Q., Quebec, St. John, N. B. and Halifax, N. S., Capacity up to 1000 tons per Hour.

BUNKER COAL. The Dominion Coal Co. has unsurpassed facilities for Bunkering Ocean going steamers the year round. Steamers of any size promptly loaded and bunkered.

IMPROVED SCREENING FACILITIES at the Collieries for the production of Lump Coal of superior quality for Domestic trade and Household Use.

FOR TERMS, PRICES, ETC., APPLY TO

Dominion Coal Co., Limited,

" " " "

" " " "

AND FROM THE FOLLOWING AGENTS:

R. P. & W. F. Starr, St. John, N. B.

Peak Bros. & Co., Charlottetown, P. E. I.

Glace Bay, Nova Scotia.

112 St. James St., Montreal, P. Q.

171 Lower Water Street, Halifax, N. S.
Quebec, P. Q.

Harvey & Company, St. John's Nfld.

Hull, Blyth & Co., 4 Fenchurch Ave., London, E.C.

G. H. Duggan,

2nd. Vice-President and Gen'l Manager.

Alexander Dick,

General Sales Agent.

GENERAL OFFICES, GLACE BAY, NOVA SCOTIA, CANADA.

CUMBERLAND

RAILWAY AND

COAL COMPANY.

OPERATING THREE
THICK SEAMS
NOS 1, 2 AND 3.

—Miners and Shippers of the Well Known—

FRESH MINED SPRINGHILL COAL

... ANALYSIS ...

	NO 1	NO 2	NO 3
Moisture.....	2.02%	1.41%	2.71%
Volatile combustible matter	18.94%	27.93%	28.41%
Fixed Carbon.....	75.29%	67.47%	64.69%
Ash.....	3.75%	3.19%	4.19%
	100.00	100.00	100.00
Sulphur.....	1.15%	58%	.79%

BEST COAL FOR
LOCOMOTIVE USE.

Delivered By Rail or Water

BEST COAL FOR
GENERAL STEAM PURPOSES.

The year Round

BEST COAL FOR
DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION.

IN Lots To Suit Purchasers.

BEST GAS COAL

Mines

SPRINGHILL

Mined in the Province.

N. S.

Head Office

MONTREAL