

Cumberland Co. coal output 1918 largest ever p. 12.  
by 12 companies.

E. R. Paribault,  
Geological Survey

# MARITIME MINING RECORD.

NOVEMBER 27, 1918.

## DOMINION COAL COMPANY LIMITED.

OUTPUT:—5,000,000 tons yearly.

Miners and Shippers of the Celebrated

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Emery, Phalen, Harbour, Victoria and Hub.,

“SPRINGHILL” Coal for Steam, Gas, and Household use.

Screened, Run of Mine, and slack.

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, C. B. and PARRSBORO, N. S.  
**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.

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# Acadia Coal Company, Limited

Stellarton, N. S.

Miners and Shippers of the

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Popular for DOMESTIC use.

Manufacturing, Steamship, and Railway  
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Shipments by water from Pictou Landing, N. S.

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Purposes

From Coal Washed by Latest Process  
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give as good results for Foundry purposes  
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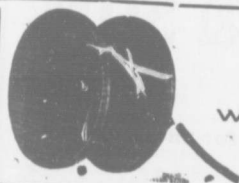
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Scotch seconds for  
Ladle lining etc.

SHIPMENTS BY RAIL OR WATER.

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## 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 J. McGILLIVRAY, General Manager.

INVERNESS RY. & COAL COY.

Time Table No. 35. Taking effect  
12.01 June 10th., 1917.

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**MARITIME****COAL, RAILWAY,  
& POWER CO.**

Miners and shippers of

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

Unexcelled for General Use.

Shipments by Intercolonial Railway and Bay of Fundy.

Collieries:—CHIGNECTO and JOGGINS.

Power Plant, CHIGNECTO, N. S.

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Limited.**We manufacture a complete line of Tools for the Coal Mine,  
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Wood or Steel let CUMMING'S make it.

**OUR PRODUCTS :**Coal Boring Machines.  
Stone Boring Machines.  
Ratchet Boring Machines.  
Breast Augers.  
Tamp Bars.  
Spike Bars.  
Machine Picks.  
Picks.  
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Stemmers.Steel Pit Hames.  
Screens.  
Light and Heavy Forgings.  
CASTINGS.  
Track Tools.  
Bark Peelers.  
Rond Makers Axes and  
Chisels.  
Rope Swivels and Cones.  
Steel Rails.Frogs.  
Spikes.  
Bolts.  
Mine Cars.  
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## MARITIME MINING RECORD

Vol. 21

Stellarton, N. S., November 27th., 1918

No. 10

## MR. ASQUITH'S VIEWS.

In view of the announcement that an election is to be held in Britain on the 6th of December, it may be timely to give extracts from a speech delivered a few weeks ago by Mr. Asquith, the recognised leader of the Orthodox British Liberals. Mr. Asquith's speeches are always readable:—

You may call a particular plant a rose, or, if you please and are anxious to avoid old associations, you may call it an odiferous vegetable. (Laughter.) It is a matter of taste. It is a matter of nomenclature. The thing will smell the same and will be the same, and therefore I do not think we need apologise in the least for discussing what used to be called the programme—except perhaps to those people who think that when the waters of the war subside all those old party distinctions which have been temporarily submerged will prove to have been permanently obliterated. Some of them even go so far as to discern in imagination a new earth with a new set of commandments and with new rules both of logic and of arithmetic. (Laughter and cheers.) Our experience, from the teaching of history, above all from those momentous controversies of which our own country, with its free public life, has been the secular arena—all those, according to some people, are to be reviewed and revised with the presumption, apparently, that the bulk of them have become outworn and out of date. (Laughter.) Some, at any rate, we know are to be regarded as tunes which have had their day, and which are now only fit to be played upon a hurdy-gurdy to some rustic crowd. (Laughter.) I do not hold these views. (Cheers.) I hope I am not blind to the lessons of the war, but I make no apology either for you as an organization of Liberals or for addressing you as an unrepentant fellow-Liberal and for congratulating you on the resolutions of your Conference, which seem to me instinct with the life and the undecayed spirit of Liberalism. (Cheers.) I cannot, of course, attempt in the time which is open to me to cover the whole ground, and if I leave, as I must leave, a number of topics untouched, it is not from indifference to their urgency or through any dissent, so far as I have been able to get possession of them, from your conclusions. So throughout what I am going to say let it be clearly understood that I am dealing with matters which will call for treatment when and not until the war comes to an end.

## Back To Liberty.

The first result of peace to which we must look for and which we must work is the restoration of domestic liberty. (Cheers.) The people have submitted, and on the whole have submitted splendidly,

for the sake of the war to very many fetters on their habitual and traditional freedom. The ordinary rights of free expression have been gradually, and in some cases altogether, abrogated, and we have been taught what it is to live under the regime of a censored and controlled press. (Cheers.) This is a price, high as it is, which most of us think is worth paying, and which all of us at any rate have been willing to pay, to prosecute and win the war. But limitations such as these ought not to endure an hour longer than the necessity which led to their being imposed and endured. (Cheers.)

And this suggests to me some considerations of a general character which as Liberals we ought to keep in view in all the processes of after-war reconstruction. There are two principles for which Liberals have always fought, and which will be just as vital to the healthy development of the nation in the future as they have been in the past. The first is that liberty is a good thing in itself and for itself. (Cheers.) Without it you can never provide that equality of opportunity which is the foundation of social justice and the only means by which a nation can make the best use, in the interests of all of its human resources. (Cheers.) Without it you will never secure the free scope of personal initiative and self-development which we Liberals believe to be just as essential to the domestic sphere as in this war we have declared it to be in the international domain. The restoration of liberty, complete, unfettered, and at the earliest possible moment, is, in our view, the gate way of the future. (Cheers.) There is a second principle which runs through and connects a hundred Liberal causes, on which I have often insisted as your leader in days gone by—the subordination of special interests and the privilege of particular classes to the general good. (Cheers.) You will find that that, too, has practical applications in the work of reconstruction. Negatively, it rules out all attempts at setting up the ascendancy, even though draped under democratic disguises, of any new class with special rights and claims of its own. Positively, it indicates the expediency not indeed of anything in the nature of a centralised direction of industry—we have before our eyes beacons which ought to keep us off that track,—but of keeping under control in the common interest, to avoid the risks of monopoly, and to safeguard social exigencies, such enterprises—I give them only as examples—as those which deal with transit, the supply of light and power, and the production and consumption of intoxicating drink. The principle is plain, though there will always be room in a party of free thought like our own for divergence as to the limits at any given time of its application.

In this, and indeed in every chapter of recon-

Continued on page 14.

## THE WORLD AND COAL.

The following extracts from a long article with an extensive heading is by Andrew M. Crichton in "Sawards Journal. Exigencies of space prevent lengthier quotations:—

### Importance of Coal Now Recognized.

Its importance is now recognized; it has a National Association and many effective local organizations to look after its interest with the public generally, and governmental agencies. Almost every industry in the United States is dependent upon coal and it is surprising how little even the people in the coal fields know about the industry or the product itself. The day has come when the importance of the nations of the world will be determined by their coal resources.

War regulation of the coal industry has undoubtedly appealed to many a wary politician, and will often in the future be used to win votes from the unsuspecting public. I do not believe coal can be considered a public utility in the same sense the railroads, water companies, light companies, etc., are for the reason that, although its necessity is recognized, it is so plentiful that no individual or group of individuals can control the business, either in the United States or locally. Therefore, I do not believe it will be permanently regulated in our day, as to profits, control of shipment, etc.

Government regulation of public utilities must necessarily carry with it protection from unfair competition and a guarantee of fair profits, and I don't believe our Government could ever afford to guarantee profits to the 5,000 to 6,000 coal operations in the country. Regardless of what the professors say, our present economic laws are all right, new theories are not needed, the law of supply and demand will straighten this matter out to our entire satisfaction after the war, but no one can deny the need of regulation now.

When Germany overran Belgium and France I think it was as much with the idea of acquiring the vast coal and mineral resources, which she actually obtained, as it was to reach Paris. Both objectives were sought, but of the two I think the more important to France and the Allies was the loss to Germany of the French and Belgian manufacturing centres and the vast coal and mineral production from a military stand point;—it made them almost helpless and dependent upon others for supplies and ammunition. I think it must have had a more depressing effect upon the morale of the French than could the loss of Paris.

### Resources of Different Countries.

In order to give an idea of the effect of this move on the part of Germany, as it pertains to the coal industry, I will give a statement of the coal resources and production of the important countries of the world. In 1912 a meeting of the International Geologic Congress was held in Canada. At that time geologists from all the important countries presented reports of the coal resources of their respective countries. It was then decided to complete the rec-

ord, with the result that we now have a book, in three large volumes, giving the "Coal Resources of the World." This record accounts for all coal and lignite down to a thickness of one foot and a depth of 4,000 feet.

It shows the total tonnage of the world to be over 7 million million tons, with over half, or 4 million million tons, in the United States. Of this amount 500,000 million tons is anthracite, 20,000 million tons of which is in the United States.

Canada has the next largest deposit of 1,235,000 million tons. China has 1,000,000 million tons; Germany, 423,000 million tons; Great Britain, 190,000 million tons; Russia, 60,100 million tons; Austria, 54,000 million tons; Belgium, 11,000 million tons; France, 17,600 million tons, and in the rest of Europe not over 30,000 million tons, with Italy only 240 million tons.

The greatest deposits of coal in the world are to be found in New South Wales and Victoria, in Australia. One drill hole record mentioned in Victoria shows over 700 feet of coal in six to eight seams in a total depth of a little over 1,000 feet. One seam is reported about 270 feet thick. Some of the coal of Australia is also high grade, and development in that country is more modern. They have also exported coal to the United States in small quantities.

The production of coal in the world for the year 1913, prior to the war, was one and one-half billion tons. At this rate, considering the coal lost in mining, the resources of the world would last over 3,000 years.

In 1913 the United States produced alone 570 million tons, and it is the only country whose production has increased during the war. This year production will equal about 650 million tons, or nearly one-half of the world's supply.

In 1913 Great Britain produced 322 million tons, which has been greatly reduced by the war (shortage of labor, etc.) to about 275 million tons this year. Of this amount they export about 60 million tons—20 million tons to France, 7 million tons to Italy, 2 million tons to Spain, and about 1½ million to South American countries. Before the war Germany and Austria got 10 million tons, and South American countries got 7 million tons from England.

### Europe's Pre-War Coal Trade.

France produced, in 1913, 45 million tons, imported from England, Germany, Belgium and the United States over 20 million tons.

Germany produced before the war 306 million tons, exporting 30 to 35 million tons. Their exports to Russia and France have been entirely cut off, and very materially reduced to Holland, falling from 5 million tons before the war to less than one million tons now.

Austria-Hungary produced, in 1913, 60 million tons of coal, importing about 6 million tons, chiefly from Germany.

In 1913 Belgium produced 25 million tons of coal. All of the Belgian mines were captured by the Germans.

(Continued from page 14.)

## MARITIME MINING RECORD.

## SPONTANEOUS COMBUSTION.

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.

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R. DRUMMOND, PUBLISHER.

STELLARTON, N. S.

November 27, 1918

## COAL HAS WON THE WAR.

Referring to the transcendent part coal has played in winning the war the Coal Trade Journal, New York, among other things says:—

That coal should win the war was inevitable. It is the manner in which the responsible heads of the industry met the call to service that counts. With the purpose clear, a great industry turned aside from the promised land of unusual profits and accepted governmental supervision in a spirit of high patriotism. From the start there was no suggestion of obstructive tactics such as have attended certain other past experiments in public regulation. When the coal industry fought, it was, as so aptly phrased by Captain Coyle, "for the right to help." When it voiced opposition it was not for the purpose of functioning less efficiently but that it might bring to the war greater efficiency and accomplishment. The business was swept harshly at times, often it seemed unnecessarily, from its regular channels, but even when its future was threatened, the objections raised by the coal men have been formal rather than hard-pressed. A few—a ridiculously small number when the magnitude of the industry is considered—have sought to betray it by evasion, but the scorn that has been visited upon this inconsiderable minority by the rank and file tells the true story of the coal man in war time.

When the flush of these momentous days has passed and emotion gives place to cold judgment, history will give coal its front rank in this great war of national resources. When that time comes, no coal man worthy of his calling will have cause to feel ashamed of the part he and his industry have played in making certain that liberty shall not perish from the earth."

There are those in Nova Scotia who should think over what is said in the last paragraph. Are there not some who will have no cause to feel proud at the part they played, the small part. All hands in the United States did their part, some of them went so far as to intimate that they were willing to work overtime in order that production might be increased. Notwithstanding the shortage of labor in the mines, there were records which left all former outputs in the shade. In their eagerness to help thousands of U. S. miners "tore their shirts." We have heard of no such enthusiasm on the part of provincial colliers.

Some three months or more ago, at least one of the C. B. papers had it that Pres. Wrookman of the Dominion Coal Coy. had expressed fears that the big coal bank of 150,000 tons might take fire, that it was heating. Earlier in the summer reports were current that the coal of another company was liable to spontaneous combustion. We suppose it must be admitted that certain of our coals when banked high and when the proportion of slack is large are liable to heat and ignite. Many reasons have been given for this free ignition, but it seems that most of the reasons were not scientifically sound. The Inspector for one or two United States Insurance companies has been making investigation and has made a report which knocks many of the old theories on the head. For the following extracts from the Insurance companies' Inspector's Report we are indebted to "Saward's Journal." We regret the exigencies of space prevent the publication of the report in full:

"The exact chemical constitution of bituminous coal is unknown; it is intensely complex. We know, of course, that coals, from the same fields vary quite widely, especially in their oxygen and sulphur contents. The chief objection from our standpoint to bituminous coal is its liability to ignite spontaneously. Still, this hazard has been decidedly over-emphasized. Soft coal is easily ignited and quite often fires caused by locomotive sparks, oily waste, tramps, steam pipes, etc., in other words, free from extraneous causes, are charged up against spontaneous combustion. It is human nature to blame an irresponsible agency for all our troubles, which is all the easier done since a fire generally destroys the evidence of its origin.

"The cause of spontaneous combustion in bituminous coal is unknown. It was formerly believed to be related to a high sulphur percentage or it was blamed on the pyrites in the coal. We are now more apt to emphasize the undesirability of a high oxygen content, but nothing definite has been established. Piling coal to a considerable height, say 50 feet, used to be considered an excellent inducement to spontaneous combustion; in fact, some insisted that coal should not be piled higher than 8 or 10 feet; but this is also now an exploded theory, although to be sure, the higher the coal pile the longer it takes to control the fire by moving the coal out of harm's way.

## Dangers of Summer Storage.

"Practical experience has taught us that bituminous coal (a poor heat conductor) maintains in the storage piles the temperature at which it was piled. For example, during July or August, with the freshly mined coal confined for days and weeks in steel cars too hot to be touched by bare hands, and this hot coal piled afterwards in the full glare of a mid-summer's sun, we will find that the coal pile from top to bottom will maintain for months a temperature of 90 degrees to 100 degrees F.

"If this warm coal is piled in the open and is occasionally damped by a thunder shower, it heats up quite noticeably and may ignite. In this section

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of the country some people used to consider Southern coal more hazardous than Pennsylvania coal, but experience has proven that such generalizations will not do, and under equal conditions there are no reasons for such broad assertions.

"The physical condition of the coal should be the main consideration. Of course it must not possess too high a latent heat, and it must be dry, and above all it must not be too finely broken up. In other words, 'lump' coal is the safest, and screenings are the worst. Under present conditions, though, we will find mostly unscreened or 'run of the mine' coal, and this class of coal, especially when freshly mined, will heat spontaneously.

"Spontaneous combustion of bituminous coal generally occurs within three to six months of the time it was mined, and coal stored for a year can be considered fairly safe or 'seasoned.' We used to have great faith in 'ventilation,' but 'thorough' ventilation of 'run of the mine' coal is impracticable, and poor or insufficient ventilation only increases the danger of spontaneous combustion. When fires occur no attempt should be made to use water unless it is available in tremendous quantities. Insufficient water, especially inside of buildings, may cause serious explosions. The best way to handle a bituminous coal fire is to remove the pile as quickly as possible and spread the coal out on the ground in very thin layers.

Ten Factors of Safety.

"In issuing policies on bituminous coal the following points are worth ascertaining: (1) In how

many distinct piles is the coal stored? The more piles the better. (2) How many tons in each pile? Two hundred tons is plenty for one pile. (3) How far are the piles apart? They should be at least twelve feet apart. (4) How quickly can the coal be moved in case of heating? Are cranes with clamshell buckets available or is dependence placed on manual labor? (5) When was this coal piled? If piled during extreme mid-summer heat, considerable caution is necessary.

"(6) Is the temperature of the coal taken regularly? This can be done readily by driving two or three inch iron pipes into the piles in which an armored thermometer is lowered. When the temperature reaches 150 degrees F. remove the coal at once. (7) Is the coal roofed over? Coal in the open is, of course, less desirable than coal that is roofed over. Alternate dampening by rain and drying by sun and wind is quite undesirable. If the coal is roofed over, the storage building should, of course, be adequately ventilated. (8) Are the coal piles exposed by rail roads, or what are the exposures? (9) Is the coal under constant supervision? Is the yard fenced in? Is the building kept locked? I have found large coal piles in remote locations beyond all supervision. (10) Is the coal piled on 'dry' ground? The drier the location the better.

"The spontaneous combustion clause is a delusion and a snare for which we should not make a substantial rate concession. How are we to prove that the fire was started by spontaneous combustion? Quite contrary to general belief spontaneous combustion does not always start in the bottom of the pile, but is likely to start anywhere. I dug into a coal pile which was practically on fire

four feet below the top but was quite cold ten feet lower down. In short, by attaching the spontaneous combustion clause we simply reduce our premium income without obtaining any compensating advantage.

## **- Rubs by Rambler. -**

At intervals during the past two or three years there have been urgent demands by a portion of the press that the provincial government should operate the coal mines to the benefit of the community. This is no new cry. Many years ago Dr. Kendall—who being a friend of Murray is friendly to Fielding—urged the local government to go into coal mining which he strove to demonstrate could be produced for a dollar a ton. The coal mines in the United States for the past twelve months may be said to have been operated by the government through the Fuel Administrator. Well, did government operation tend to reduce the price of coal? It did not; on the contrary up went the price. Take the following clipping from a United States trade paper and digest it:—

All the trend of public opinion before the Fuel Administration came into existence was that there would be a very notable reduction in the price of anthracite "as soon as the Government got hold of it." Yet there have been three stiff advances since then—one early last winter when miners' wages were raised, another at the time of the freight rate advance of a few months ago, and now, to cap the climax the jump of \$1.05 on November 1st. Probably any drift of sentiment in favor of Government ownership of coal mines has been definitely checked by rising prices, to say nothing of the irritation which some of the Fuel Administration's methods have produced among the public as well as among coal men.

The leaders of a certain trades union in Nova Scotia said if they had control they would make things hum. Well, they were given virtually—or took control and things didn't hum the least little bit.

Even negroes, these days, are making Cabinet Minister's wages. Read the following paragraph in reference to coal carriers' wages in the U. S.:

Having been charged \$2.50 per ton for having a ton of coal carried from the street to the bin of his residence, Dr. Garfield has established a local rate of 75 cents for such work and directed the Washington retailers to handle tonnage at this figure when so requested by the purchasers. It remains to be seen whether the dealers can employ men to do the work at this price, as it is estimated that Negroes have been making as high as \$2.00 an hour on their own account carrying in coal.

I have always maintained that we have a better class of miners in Nova Scotia than they had in the United States. I am wondering if I will have to revise that opinion. In the United States the miners are not more intelligent, are not more capable, but it looks as if they had more grit and go in them. As in Nova Scotia so in the United States the war de-

pleted the collieries of many of their best workmen. In Nova Scotia this had a noticeable effect on production. Down it went. In the United States, on the other hand, with depleted ranks up goes production. Let those who are so zealously working in Nova Scotia keep on good terms with the workers, so that they may by and by, win by this unselfish effort some votes. Explain the phenomenon if you can. I cannot, or stay, perhaps I could, but if I did would I not at once be accused of being in the pay of the capitalists or some other individual or corporation? Let me be content with giving the cold facts. Up till the end of October—from the 1st of April—the production in the United States was, roughly, 358,000,000 tons. Last year during the same period the production was 316,000,000 tons. This gives the handsome increase of 42,000,000 tons in spite of the greatly reduced number of producers.

The assertion is frequently made that shorter hours favor increased production, or, in other words favor efficiency. That is not always the case. The President of the Lancashire branch of the British Association of colliery workers, in an address lately delivered, gave several reasons for the decline in coal production per man in Britain, as compared with the United States. Here is a portion of his address which is commended to the attention of those of our provincial legislators who are disposed to sanction a statutory and arbitrary eight hour day. Touching on the failure to introduce coal cutting machines in Britain he said:—

It may be said that the reason for this lies in the fact that our seams are less favorable to their use than those in the United States and very probably there is a measure of truth in this statement; but, speaking generally, our thinner seams will have to be got by coal-cutting machines and conveyors if the production per man is to rise. Coal-cutting machines, however, will not be introduced by any co-operation between employers and workmen, but by co-operation between employers and management.

"One peculiarity of coal-mining machinery (especially coal-face conveyors) is that owing to the large variety of conditions, a large number of different types of machines are required to meet these conditions and owing to our wretched Patent Laws, which almost cause the ruination of anyone who tries to invent machines to meet these conditions, suitable machines are not brought out.

### **Labor Laws Hamper British Producers.**

"Another factor that has hindered production in this country has been our restrictive industrial legislation. It has especially hindered the introduction of machinery. The only way by which coal-cutting machines in thin seams can be made a success is by cutting and clearing the face every day, and it is very difficult to do this without frequently breaking the Eight-Hour Act.

"In an American paper recently I read of a breakdown at a colliery which caused a stoppage during the whole of the day shift. The miners appointed a deputation to see the management, and offered to come on in the afternoon, so that no output would be lost. This was accepted, and there was

no loss of output. If a similar offer were to be made to a manager in this country, he would be unable to accept it, as to allow it would be a breach of the law.

"A fall in production per man in ordinary times is a disgrace to the industry, but in these days it is nothing less than a crime, and every man connected with the industry, either as employer, official, or workman, will have to make it a personal matter if the retrogression is to be stopped."

Mr. Jackson also points out that under existing conditions, with such an urgent need for every ton of coal than can be shipped, the question of cutting down consumption at the collieries by eliminating waste and adopting the most efficient types of hoisting equipment, is one that deserves careful attention.

Fuel control is to continue in Nova Scotia according to J. C. Watters, and in the United States according to Seward's Journal.

At the A. M. W. conference J. C. Watters, who represented the federal fuel controller, had a scheme to submit to the union, proposed by Mr. Magrath, for the formation of joint production committees at each of the mines in the district. The duties of these committees would be to keep posted on the production of the mines, and to make suggestions for improvements by which the men might increase production of coal. The fuel controller would promise that all such suggestions, when feasible, were carried out by the company. The scheme was received quite favorably by the convention, and Secretary McLachlan afterward told The Record that Mr. Magrath had favorably impressed the miners by his square dealing on former occasions.

And Swards says: As a matter of fact it is contemplated that Government regulation of coal prices will continue throughout the entire period of transition, for it is recognized that any removal of control would likely cause violent fluctuations in many directions and there is evident a strong tendency to guard against such a development. In this connection it is noted that the steel industry of the country has through its official organization recommended a continuance of Government control until matters have thoroughly adjusted themselves, and coal, the other basic commodity, may anticipate similar treatment.

It is plain to all that the great demand for tonnage for new and essential uses could not have been provided had there not been a curtailment of production to the certain older and more or less non-essential uses. Even the essentials had to observe great economies and a lessening of the pressure in this direction will tend in large measure to make up for the reduced demands in other quarters. With these practical points before us to give an optimistic tone to one's views of the future there may well be considered the psychological side of the case, the social and economic questions that will arise, the political plans and policies that will be formulated and the general regulation of the affairs of the world under the new order of things, now that Czars and Kaisers have been consigned to the scrap heap. We think it is evident that the business community must align itself in opposition to the socialistic tendencies. All countries will not go to the extreme of the Bolshevik movement; but even in our own land the principles of socialism sometimes find expression in

high places. Trade and industry must take measures to safeguard commercial interests. The financiers of the country must, we feel free to say, play a strong part in the presentation of material that the daily papers cannot be expected to take up in view of the idea of their own particular constituency. We submit that this situation is one of the most important in the general reorganization of affairs.

### THE "FLU" IN BRITAIN IN OCTOBER.

The influenza epidemic is spreading in all parts of the country. In many localities it has been found necessary to close the schools in the hope of stamping out the trouble. The epidemic is more general than any previous visitation, and there can be little doubt as to the reason for this. We are none of us in the same condition to resist this sort of visitation as we were in the times of peace, plenty and prosperity. We are short of what the food experts call "body-warmers," fats, sugar and the carbohydrates generally, and this affects the resisting power of all of us. We are told officially, however, that we must, as a preventive, avoid mental worry. How can we? Most of us are doing two men's work, and nearly every member of every family has the regular gnawing anxiety about the welfare of somebody in the danger zone. How can we avoid mental worry when we are afraid of every knock at the door, wondering if it is a dreaded message? The air raids in London, too, have unquestionably had something to do with reducing the resisting power of the more nervous sections of the population. All things considered, there is no wonder that the epidemic is spreading, but its general character should make us all careful and determine us to go to bed at the first warning and stop there till danger is past. That is the only safe thing to do.

### UNREST IN BRITAIN.

Strikes and threats of strikes are still the order of the day. But we must not be unduly alarmed. Things look worse on the surface than they really are. Of course, there is unrest, but we are afraid that the Government is to blame for a good deal of it. The trouble is that they let things drift until an outbreak comes; then they settle things in a hurry, and not always wisely, but generally in such a way as to encourage other bodies of workpeople to take precipitate action. By their present course of conduct the Government are trying their best to teach the workers that they can get more in three days by ceasing work than in three months by negotiation through their recognised leaders. That, if allowed to grow, would be a very dangerous state of things. Yet that is certainly the idea that is growing among the workers. The Government don't lay taking any notice of requests until there is an outburst, and then they can be pretty quick, if not altogether wise. The police strike was a case in point.

### CAN N. S. BEAT IT.

A single wheat stem bearing 390 grains has been grown by a farmer at Leigh. This is believed to be a record for England.

## AROUND THE COLLIERIES

A mechanical loader has been installed in one of the leading places of Dom. No. 9 and is giving good results.

Foundation work for the new electric installation at Dominion No. 6 is going on slowly on account of the scarcity of labor.

The new shaft sinking at Dom. No. 2, on which work has been at a standstill for some time is to begin again. This shaft is a circular one, and is bricked to within ten feet of its total depth.

A more modern system of longwall work is to be tried at Dom. No. 10—Emery seam, Reserve. Every coal seam must have the method of mining most suitable to meet the conditions of roof, floor, and coal structure. This seam will come to its own in good time.

The increase in the number of coke ovens at Sydney has increased. The consumption of coal used here about 1,300,000 tons yearly. The coal company are trying to get a larger amount of slack out of their coal, and to this end are putting in screws at some collieries and charging them at others.

Mr. J. B. McLaughlin of the A. M. W. of N. S., shortly to be merged in the U. M. W. of America announces that there will be a further demand for increased wages for all classes of colliery workers. Of course that means increased cost of coal, which in all conscience is high enough already. It is just possible that the operators may "buck." The last strain will come sooner or later.

Despatches last week from New Glasgow to the Halifax papers declared, in reference to the ear works strike that "notwithstanding the unfortunate illness of Mr. Dane the men were standing firm." What is wonderful in that? Have the men no backbone? Is Mr. Dane the only one among them who has brains and who supplies backbone? Why will papers continue to speak as if men were children incapable of doing any business without a leader.

Many appreciative notices have already been received of Mr. Drummond's book, "Minerals and Mining in Nova Scotia," a number of which will be published shortly. Meantime the Record is content to make reference to the nice review by the Eastern Chronicle. It is selected for notice for the reason that in the past the Editors of the Chronicle and of the Record have gone at each other hammer and tongs. Possibly from the belief that the one thought the other worthy of his steel. If the Chronicle editor can puncture mercilessly he can also praise manfully. It is pleasant to come across one who can have a fight and over with it; in other words, who "can play the game."

The angle deep of Dominion No. 1 is two miles long, and a level, going from the farthest part of the deeps, runs in a further distance of a mile.

A bore hole is being put down at Quarry Point to connect with an underground pump which hauls the surplus water of the west side of Caledonia Mine.

Complaints about the bad explosives brought one of the Inspectors for the manufacturers down to C. B. and tests were made at several of the collieries. It was found that the explosives were in what is known as a frozen state. When kept in a warm place for a day and night before being used good results were obtained.

The Scot's saying is "many littles make a muckle" and it is well illustrated in the coal shipments from Cumberland County this year. There are at least twelve companies operating in that county, all of them, with the exception of Springhill and the Joggins, being shippers of from 51,000 tons down to a thousand tons. The little fellows, however, are going to save the situation and it looks today as if 1918 will show the highest production Cumberland ever had. The shipments last year from the County were approximately 550,000 tons. If November and December maintains the average of the ten prevailing months, Cumberland output will be well over 600,000; possibly the only county to show a noticeable increase.

### "NORTH OF THE CONGLOMERATE."

As hinted elsewhere in our columns it was not our intention to publish in this issue any of the appreciative notices of Mr. Drummond's book but the temptation to publish the following unprompted letter by Mr. J. H. Cavanagh of New Glasgow, under date of Nov. 20th is too strong to resist—

Dear Sir:—I have received and read your interesting book.

You put a lot of work in it. I suppose it was a labor of love. Although you have written for the public, making no pretence of a scientific or technical treatment of the subjects, yet in confining yourself to ascertained facts you have produced a work of real value.

There are a few printer's errors, which the careful reader will mentally correct and for others it is doubtful if they will be noticed.

Of course there will always be those who will try their luck "north of the conglomerate." To those your book will not appeal. To those who are looking for a promising field to lay foundations for fortunes your advice on shales and coal by-products are sound.

I shall have much pleasure in bringing your book to the notice of anyone I think will be interested in it. May it have a wide circulation.

# Around the Collieries.

The preparatory work for the endless haulage of south side of Dom. No. 9 colliery, is reaching completion and by the first of the year should be in operation. A new surface haulage house of brick has been built and 80 lbs. nails laid over 6000 ft, and roof supports of steel rails put up every three feet over the distances mentioned, thus working a permanent system of haulage.

A C. B. correspondent says: "There is little doing and little to report around the C. B. collieries. The truth told the miners of the province did not acquit themselves like our soldiers in France, or the miners in the U. S. They took every advantage of the situation and you were right when you said so. It is over now and the truth will shine through later on."

There is an unworked coal area in Pictou County, the lessees of which have been paying rental for some forty years. It is not owned by a company and no demands have been made on the owner to work it. How is that? It, to the Record's mind has far more possibilities in it than either the Pottery seam or the Black Diamond. The coal in this area would require to be "mined" not quarried. Possibly that is the reason it has little attraction for those who would like an easy way to become "barons."

From notices in the C. B. and Halifax papers stating that the A. M. W. would at their conference propose a revision of the wage scale of Dom. Coal Cos. employees "inherited from the P. W. A.," one might be led to imagine that this "wage scale" had prevented any increase of wages during the past two years. All fudge. Had there been no increase in wages there would not be today any A. M. W.

Some fifty years ago the refrain of a popular concert hall ditty ran somewhat as follows:—

"Up and down the city town  
Searching for the 'Eagle'  
That's the way the money goes,  
Pop goes the weasel."

It is just as hard to account for its then great popularity as it is to account for that of "Tipperary" of war times. The old refrain came to me after reading the Secy.-Treas. of the A. M. W.'s financial statement, and the reason he gave for the huge expenditure. The statement should not have been published without giving the amounts paid the checkweighmen, and also the portions of the "data" they compiled. The A. M. W. should not profess that its every action is open to the public, while the items in which the public would be most interested are withheld. In at least one sense the statement is liable, and for that reason it should not be suppressed. After this there will be keen canvassing by aspirants to the lucrative position of checkweighman. The following is the Treasurer's statement as it appears in the Sydney Record:—  
Secretary J. B. McLachlan submitted the financial report of the A. M. W., which was briefly as

follows:  
Amount on hand at the end of last year . . . \$ 1,923.14  
Collected during the year . . . . . 30,250.81

Total . . . . .  
Disbursed during year . . . . . \$32,173.95  
Balance on hand . . . . . \$15,956.56  
The secretary pointed out that the heavy expenditure had been caused by paying checkweighmen to obtain certain data for the union with regard to production of coal in the mines.

Owing to the unexpected large early sale of Mr. Drummond's book "Minerals and Mining in Nova Scotia," the book-binders are now at work on a second edition.

Speaking at the "At Home" given to the Victory loan workers by Lieut. Col. Cantley, of Bonnie Brae, A. McGregor, M. P., said it was "very gratifying indeed to know that Col. Cantley had been given a place on the Board of Directors of the Canadian Northern, particularly in view of the fact that all Government railways had been placed under the control of that Board. He felt confident that Col. Cantley's presence on the Board meant much not only to the Province of Nova Scotia, but also and especially to the County of Pictou."

The Record rejoices at the recognition, by the powers that be, of Thomas Cantley's sterling business worth. Possibly Mr. Cantley may not look at his latest appointment as an honor—he has been so much in the honor line and public ear of late—but certainly it is an honor to Pictou County. Honor won't kill Cantley. Was it not another Thomas—Carlyle—who said (altering the position of the climaxes) "For every roo men who can stand adversity, one man can start of his career, solid on his shoulders and not high up in the air. At the beginning of his career he adopted as his motto 'I durst' and, so, when there was no way he made one."

## CHAPLAIN BUT NOT RELIGIOUS.

Rev. Samuel F. Collier, writing in The Westminster Bible Record on conditions created by the war and their bearing on the mission of the Church, France, who has been remarkably used amongst soldiers, had to censor his men's letters, and one man, Watkins, a very decent sort, but with not much religion about him. Watkins was rather embarrassed, and sought out the writer and said: "What do you mean by saying this? I am going to let it go; but what do you mean? 'What I mean is,' said the man, 'you are not religious, but you are a real folk-monger! He meant that religion stood for formality, not virility and vitality; and it has come to many men to be a term to be despised. We have looked upon the terms 'Christian' and 'Religious' as being interchangeable. We are apt to overlook the distinction."

### Coal Shipments, October, 1918 —DOMINION COAL CO., LTD.

Output and Shipments for October, 1918

	Output	Shipments
Dominion No. 1	32 012	
Dominion No. 2	58 460	
Dominion No. 4	28 571	
Dominion No. 5	7 439	
Dominion No. 6	21 121	
Dominion No. 7	nil	
Dominion No. 9	23 720	320 231
Dominion No. 10	7 323	
Dominion No. 11	11 782	
Dominion No. 12	15 567	
Dominion No. 14	17 368	
Dominion No. 15	11 501	
Dominion No. 16	14 840	
Dominion No. 21	11 875	
Dominion No. 22	14 311	
	275 890	

Shipments	Oct. 1918	320 231
Shipments	" 1917	320 598
Decrease	" 1918	367
Shipments	10 mos. 1918	2 467 383
"	10 " 1917	2 754 315
Decrease	10 " 1918	286 932

#### SPRINGHILL.

Shipments	Oct. 1918	25 416
"	" 1917	20 386
Increase	" 1918	5 020
Shipments	10 mos. 1918	255 887
"	10 " 1917	250 225
Increase	10 " 1918	5 662

#### —NOVA SCOTIA STEEL & COAL CO.—

Shipments	Oct. 1918	44 542
"	" 1917	47 528
Decrease	" 1918	2 986
Shipments	10 mos. 1918	417 377
"	10 " 1917	471 415
Decrease	10 " 1918	54 038

#### ACADIA COAL CO.

Shipments	Oct. 1918	31 725
"	" 1917	28 545
Increase	" 1918	3 180
Shipments	10 mos. 1918	182 898
"	10 " 1917	289 963
Decrease	10 " 1918	107 065

#### INTERCOLONIAL COAL CO.

Shipments	Oct. 1918	11 387
"	" 1917	12 425
Decrease	" 1918	1 038
Shipments	10 mos. 1918	126 585
"	10 " 1917	124 226
Increase	10 " 1918	2 359

(Continued from page 6)

Spain produces about 5½ million tons, importing from Great Britain and other countries about 4 million tons.

Italy produces only about a half-million tons of coal, and is dependent upon Great Britain for most of its needs, in 1913 the imports from Great Britain being 1½ million tons.

A further statement regarding the coal and iron ore situation between the European countries at war, due to the present situation on the Lorraine front may be of interest. The principal coal field of France extends from a short distance west of Lens to Valenciennes. This field produced about 45 million tons per year. It was nearly all captured by the Germans early in 1914. In a limited area retained by the French 15 million tons was produced, and this has been increased during the war to a total of almost 30 million tons production.

Around the city of Lens, recently recaptured by the French and British, is the most important by product coal area in the country, so that considerable importance attached to the capture of this area, not alone because of the coal production that would be recovered, but the by-products now so necessary.

This same basin of coal extends on through Belgium, including Mons, Charleroi, Namur, and to Liège. In the eastern end of the Belgian coal field immense amounts of money have been spent in the sinking of very deep shafts for thin seams of coal. One of the deepest shafts in Belgium is 3,773 feet deep. Some of this development work had been continued for six to eight years, and it is reported that, as there was no production from these mines, this work has been destroyed by the Germans.

Reference has been made to the German coal fields, and that the coals of Germany are mostly of lower grade than the balance of Europe. The Silesian coal field, before referred to, is probably the most important. The Westphalian coal field, along the Rhine, east of Belgium, contains probably the best quality of coal. This coal is deep, one shaft nearly 2,800 feet deep, and the mining difficult and expensive.

The Saar Valley coal field lies east of Metz, Saarbrücken being the center of it. This Saar Valley field produces about 10 million tons of coal per year, but it is not a by-product coal, and very little coke is made from it that is useful in the manufacture of iron and steel.

Continued from page 5

struction, I should be prepared to adopt for myself and to recommend to my friends as a convenient and appropriate watchword and summary the formula of a national minimum. In concrete terms, I understand that to mean we ought not to be content until every British citizen, man, woman, and child, has in possession or within reach a standard of existence, physical, intellectual, moral, social, which makes life worth living, and not only does not block but opens the road to its best and highest possibilities. (Cheers.) The same idea of a national minimum ought to inspire and direct the inevitable and much-needed reconstruction of the relations between capital and labour. I observe that you have



here in your resolution—and rightly as I think—taken the Whitley Report as the point of departure. Let me summarise in two or three sentences what I think ought to be our aim. We must provide, first, by means of the machinery of Industrial Councils and Trade Boards a minimum wage. We must provide, next, for shorter hours, especially in the more arduous industries. We must provide further for definite and regular holidays and for a proper system of good superannuation; and, lastly, what is perhaps the most urgent and most difficult problem of all, for the prevention of unemployment. There is no task to which the States could more fruitfully extend its thought and energy than the prevention of unemployment, which means the discouragement of slack work, and, what is perhaps still more important, the banishment from the lives of the workers of the spectre of insecurity. (Cheers.)

It is only on these lines that the mass of our population can be secured in the possession of adequate facilities for home life, and of the leisure which it needs for educational progress and for free human development. I might easily enlarge my survey and extend my topics and yet leave a large part of the field of reconstruction not only uncovered, but untouched. But I will, in concluding, ask permission to leave with you one guiding thought. The great question for the democracies of today is how to reconcile, both in separate societies and in the larger family of nations, the claims of free self-development with the restraints and obligations which are needed for the safeguard of common interests and the attainment of common ideals. This war, with all its tragedies of suffering and sacrifice, is purifying and cleansing the atmosphere. We can neither go back to the past nor rest in the present, but out of the lessons and the experience of both we can build up a worthier fabric for the future of humanity. (Loud cheers.)

### The Plight of Russia.

Its stupendous unity, which in the past has weathered so many storms, is for the moment torn and riven into discordant fragments. Moscow and Petrograd, the ancient and the modern capitals, are dominated and ravaged by cutthroats and criminals. The autocracy is dead; the Duma is no longer alive; Bolshevism is tottering into a dishonoured grave. Germany, naturally enough, is making the most of the opportunity to exact so-called indemnities and to develop disintegration in order that she may find political and economical compensations in the east for the failure of her attack on the liberties of the

west. There are in Russia itself some sporadic centres and rallying-points, and there has been of late, both in Northern Europe and Eastern Siberia, a tardy, perhaps a necessarily tardy, intervention of the Allies. That intervention, I wish to say clearly, is justified, and can only be justified, by a purpose which is conformable with their settled policy in the war—not to dictate to Russia how she shall be governed, not, as the Germans aim at doing, to exploit her for the profit of others, but to give her a free chance, when her internal fever has run its course, to become the mistress of her own future, and, under whatever form of government she pleases, to resume her place and her authority among the great nations of the world. I have taken those two examples to show to Count Burian and his allies that peace—and the only peace which we can accept—is one that guarantees to nations, small and great, security against sinister and predatory ambitions and the full right of self-determination. (Cheers.) And, let me add—and it shall be the last thing I shall say on that part of the subject,—that in the official statements made to the Reichstag this week the Vice Chancellor, Herr von Payer, not only adheres to the Brest-Litovsk Treaties, but expressly refuses to submit them to the Peace Conference. In this connection he advises his countrymen—I quote his own words—not entirely to forget the old saying, "Try to hold what you have." (Laughter.) If this were to be regarded as the last word of Germany for peace with despair. (Hear, hear.) Let us trust that it is the last word not of Germany but of a dying era of military bureaucratic dominance. (Cheers.)

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### Concerning the 'Record'

The first Number of the 'Trades Journal' was issued the first Wednesday of 1880. The 'Journal' while taking a deep interest in the Coal Trade, was more particularly interested in matters affecting the welfare of those employed in the coal mines of the Province. Its aim was to secure for these better working conditions, and to give them the standing in the community to which, it thought, they were entitled. That much good was accomplished along these and kindred lines is acknowledged by all able to make comparison between conditions as they existed in 1880 and as they exist now.

In 1898 the name was changed to the Maritime Mining Record, in order to express more distinctly the place it was intended to occupy. Since then, till now, its pages have been devoted chiefly to coal mining, which is the staple industry in Nova Scotia. With the growth of the trade it has grown in importance, and is now considered the one reliable authority on all matters connected with the coal trade.





## Synopsis of Coal Mines Regulations.

**C**OAL mining rights of the Dominion, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Yukon Territory, the North-West Territories and in a portion of the province of British Columbia, may be leased for a term of twenty-one years renewable for a further term of 21 years at an annual rental of \$1 an acre. Not more than 2500 acres will be leased to one applicant.

Application for a lease must be made by the applicant in person to the Agent or Sub-Agent of the district in which the rights applied for are situated.

In surveyed territory the land must be described by sections, or legal sub-divisions of sections, and in unsurveyed territory, the tract applied for shall be staked out by the applicant himself.

Each application must be accompanied by a fee of \$5 which will be refunded if the rights applied for are not available, but not otherwise. A royalty shall be paid on the merchantable output of the mine at the rate of five cents per ton.

The person operating the mine shall furnish the Agent with sworn returns accounting for the full quantity of merchantable coal mined and pay the royalty thereon. If the coal mining rights are not being operated, such returns should be furnished at least once a year.

The lease will include the coal mining rights only, rescinded by Chap. 27 of 4-5 George V. assented to 12th June, 1914.

For full information application should be made to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, or to any Agent or Sub-Agent of Dominion Lands.

W. W. CORY,  
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—83575.

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## CANADA. DEPARTMENT OF MINES.

Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister.

### Mines Branch.

#### Recent Publications:

- 1 Summary Report of the Mines Branch for the Calendar Year 1916.
- 2 The Coal Fields and Coal Industry of Eastern Canada, by Francis W. Gray.
- 5 The Thin Coals of Eastern Canada, by J. F. K. Brown.
- 4 The Value of Peat Fuel for the Generation of Steam, Bulletin No. 17, by John Blizard, B. Sc.
- 5 Report on Iron Ore Occurrences in Canada (Part 1) by E. Lindeman, M. E., and L. L. Bolton, M. A., B. Sc.

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

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

R. G. McConnell, Deputy Minister.

### Geological Survey.

#### Recent Publications:

- Summary Report of the Geological Survey for the Calendar Year 1916.
- MEMOIR 20. Gold fields of Nova Scotia, by Wyatt Malcolm.
- MEMOIR 44. Clay and shale deposits of New Brunswick, by J. Keele.
- MEMOIR 59. Coal fields and coal resources of Canada, by D. B. Dowling.
- MEMOIR 60. Arisaig-Antigonish district of Nova Scotia, by M. Y. Williams.
- MEMOIR 78. Wabana iron ore of Newfoundland, by A. O. Hayes.
- MAP 63A. Moncton Sheet, Westmorland and Albert Counties.
- MAP 50A. Pouchok Lake Sheet, Nova Scotia.
- Applications for reports should be addressed to the Director, Geological Survey, Ottawa.

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