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Maritime Mining Record

Nov. 24 1915

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JUNE 28TH., 1914

SOUTHBOUND Superior Dir.		STATIONS.	NORTHBOUND Inferior Dir.	
51	52		53	51
P. M.	A. M.	POINT TUPPER.	P. M.	A. M.
3 25	10 40	INVERNESS JCT.	2 40	11 00
3 50	11 05	PORT HAWKESBURY	3 50	11 11
3 12	10 59	PORT HASTINGS	4 03	11 11
3 12	10 12		4 03	11 20
3 55	10 12			A. M.
P. M.				
	9 57	THOU	4 20	
	9 44	CRENSHAW	4 33	
	9 27	CLASHMORE	4 45	
	9 08	ST. DIQUE	5 00	
	8 55	MARYVILLE	5 15	
	8 40	PORT HOOD	5 28	
	8 25	GLENCOE	5 44	
	8 09	MAYH	6 00	
	7 50	GLEN DYER	6 11	
	7 40	BLACK RIVER	6 25	
	7 25	STATHLOE	6 40	
	7 10	INVERNESS	7 00	
	6 55		P. M.	
	A. M.			

4 *MINING RECORD*

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 —AND— **STEAM**
JOGGINS. Domestic **COAL.**

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Wire Drawers, Manufacturers
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Patentees and Manufacturers of

LOCKED COIL and
FLATTENED STRAND
WIRE ROPES,

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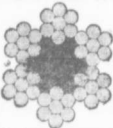
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Fig. 2. HAULING.



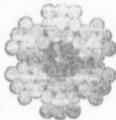
LANG'S LAY ROPES.



Fig. 26. WINDING.



Fig. 1. HAULING.



PATENT FLATTENED STRAND ROPES.

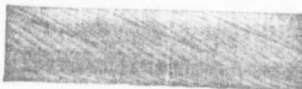


Fig. 4. WINDING.

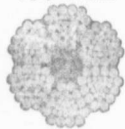
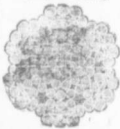


Fig. 13. SINKING.



Advantages of Patent Flattened Strand Ropes.

1. Greater wearing surface, therefore longer life of rope and less wear upon pulley.
2. Greater strength, thereby admitting of smaller ropes being used for existing loads, or of increased loads without increase in size of rope.
3. Spliced easily and more effectively.
4. Less tendency to twist and stretch in working.

Fig. 11b. CRANE, &c.

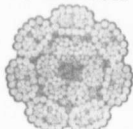
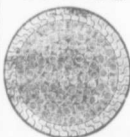


Fig. 13 for sinking & Fig. 11b for Cranes, &c., are non-twisting.

Fig. 15a. WINDING.



LOCKED COIL ROPES.

Indispensable for deep shafts.
Stronger than any other rope of same size.
Entirely free from twist.
Smooth surface reduces wear to a min. am.
Duration far ahead of any other construction.

Fig. 20. GUIDE.



DEPARTMENT OF MINES. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The Geological Survey publishes annually a Summary Report giving a summary statement of the work accomplished during the year. Maps and reports on various sections of the country and on special subjects appear from time to time. A catalogue of publications will be sent free to any applicant.

A single copy of a map or report will be sent to a Canadian applicant free and to others at a nominal price. Owing to the limited supply it is impossible to send series; the applicant should therefore state definitely the precise area concerning which information is desired.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS:

1085. Descriptive sketch of the Geology and Economic Minerals of Canada, by G. A. Young and R. W. Brock. Accompanied by a geological and a mineral map of Canada.
Guide Book No. 1, Parts 1 and 2. Excursions in Eastern Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.
Memoir 60. Arisaig Antigonish district, Nova Scotia, by M. I. Williams.
Memoir 41. The "Fern Ledges" Carboniferous flora of St. John, New Brunswick, by Marie C. Stopes.
Memoir 20. Gold fields of Nova Scotia, compiled by W. Malcolm from the results of investigations by E. R. Faribault.
Memoir 44. Clay and Shale deposits of New Brunswick, by J. Keele.
Map 39A. Geological map of Nova Scotia.
Map 53 A. Southeast Nova Scotia. Geology.

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

MARITIME MINING RECORD

Vol. 18,

Stellarton, N. S., November 24th., 1915.

No. 10.

SOME LEGAL STORIES.

(From the "Westminster Gazette.")

There have been many collections of legal stories published, and another has just been added to the list. It is entitled "The Majesty of the Law," and although many of the anecdotes are well known, the book provides good reading. A few extracts may be of interest. A declamatory speaker, Randle Jackson, counsel for the East India Company, who despised all technicalities, and tried to storm the court by the force of his eloquence on one occasion, when uttering these words, "In the book of Nature, my lords, is written—" was stopped by this question from the Chief Justice, Lord Ellenborough, "Will you have the goodness to mention the page, sir, if you please?" What the reply was does not appear.

A young Irish barrister began his speech to the Court in these terms: "The eagle soaring high above the mists of the earth, winning its daring flight against a midday sun; until the contemplation becomes too dazzling for humanity, and mortal eyes gaze after it in vain!" Here the orator was noted to falter and lose the thread of his speech; he sat down after some vain attempts to regain it. The judge then said: "The next time, sir, you bring an eagle into court, I should recommend you to clip its wings." No doubt the hint was taken.

Lord Brampton (Sir Henry Hawkins) used to tell a story about Mr. Justice Maule. A little boy of seven or eight was being examined as to his fitness to give evidence on oath. He was put through all sorts of questions to discover whether he might be expected to understand the nature of an oath. "And what becomes of people who tell lies—when they die?" asked counsel. "If he knows that, he knows a great deal more than I know!" interrupted Mr. Justice Maule, quietly. "Let the boy be sworn!"

Sir Francis Palgrave asserted that within memory, at the trial of a cause at Merioneth, when the jury were asked for their verdict, the foreman answered: "My lord, we do not know who is plaintiff, or who is defendant, but we find for whoever is Mr. Jones's man!" It turned out that Mr. Jones had been the successful candidate at a recent election, and the jury had been working in his interest. Another version of a similar story is this: There is a tradition current on the Welsh circuit of the great influence and ability of Mr. John Jones, one of the leading counsel. On one occasion, after one of Mr. Jones's felicitous speeches on behalf of his client in a criminal case, the jury, as soon as the judge had summed up, without waiting for the offi-

cer to take their verdict, called out: "My lord, we are all for John Jones, with costs!"

SEEKING PEACE.

(Toronto "Weekly Sun.")

Despite all denials, it is scarcely to be doubted that Germany seeks peace. The allies reply with unmistakable resolution that the war must go on. The issue is apparently whether peace is to be made while Germany is in occupation of Belgium at least. It is to be assumed that Germany must either withdraw or renounce all advantage in peace negotiation of her occupation. If she will not do either, the war must go on.

The cost is so great that neither side can go on long, at the present rate. That Germany is the weaker in men and material resources is becoming clear. Reports which must be founded in truth accumulate that she, as well as Austria, is in distress. Disorganization of prices indicates that domestic credit is breaking down. War stocks, we read, become unsteady on the exchanges of New York and Berlin. That is another indication, not necessarily that Germany seeks peace or that the war will end at once, but at least that the end is coming into view. Those who predicted a war of exhaustion lasting three years, probably did not foresee the gigantic expense with which the war is carried on.

NO TIME FOR EXCUSES.

(Philadelphia "Public Ledger.")

Surprise and annoyance are expressed by the German Government that such publicity has been given to its shooting of Miss Cavell, and that in other nations resentment is at white heat against the perpetrators of the crime. The incredibly inane palaver from Berlin is utterly futile as a palliative. The direct effect has been to send thousands of men into the ranks of the British forces—her martyrdom is the making of the armies. "How long, O Lord, how long!" Nobody has time to listen to what Germany says about this latest outrage. The deep damnation of the taking-off thunders above an apology that is not even specious.

ONCE FOR ALL.

"There is no doing this thing 'rather more or less.' Either we win out-and-out or our candlestick as a great and free nation will be removed from its place for ever."—Standard.

MARITIME MINING RECORD.

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

THE RECORD is devoted to the Mining—particular y 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

November 24, 1915.

THEY NEVER RUN.

A correspondent of a New Glasgow paper told the readers of the paper that there would be no millennial dawn till capitalism was abolished, and the poor editor allowed the statement to go unchallenged. Of course the writer is one of those socialists who can, they say, practice a panacea for all ills, and give us nothing but gossamer generalities. Writers of his kidney say, "Now there remaineth these three, labor, capital and brains, and the greatest of these is labor." An ' that is just where they are mistaken. It may not be generally accepted, it's a fact nevertheless that neither labor nor capital are in it with brains though brains may avail little without the other two. At this time we will not attempt to demonstrate that the greatest of the three is brains. It is a subject we may enter fully upon at another time. These remarks are merely introductory to an article reprinted and appended hereto from the Kansas Star. Its merit is its sound sense and its exposure of the weak points in human nature which are the cause of discontent. We are afraid that in Nova Scotia there is a failure to recognize what loyalty is and what loyalty demands:—

May be you have seen those two funny men of the vaudeville stage who are digging a trench. Their picks are poised in air for the next stroke, but they never make it, for just then the whistle blows, and at the first sound of it they let go, and the picks clatter into the trench. It always brings a big laugh, because nearly every one in the audience knows at least one workman of just that type.

So many workmen are mere clock watchers! All their lives they are watching the face of the clock. Eight o'clock in the morning finds them scampering to register on the time clock before starting time. The forenoon is spent in watching the hands of the clock moving, oh, so slowly toward the noon hour. The afternoon finds them noting each passing hour, and when quitting time comes they beat the clock to it by a minute or two.

And then they wonder why they never succeed, why they are never advanced, why their wages are so slow in increasing; why, when a flurry of hard times comes, and some one must be laid off, they are always among the unfortunates.

The clock watcher usually blames his "hard luck" on the boss. The boss is against him. The boss doesn't like him. The boss is trying to keep him down. It's all the fault of the boss. The truth is that it is all his own fault.

The man who is only a "hired man," and noth-

ing more, never gets very far, and does not deserve to. If he does no more than he has to do to hold the job, if he has no more interest in the business than merely to work from starting time to quitting time, he is of no more value to the boss than an inanimate machine of iron eggs and rods and leather belts. The machine starts, too, when the whistle blows and stops when it blows again. The machine can't think and is not paid to think. One machine of that kind is just as good as another. It will turn out almost as much work, and so, when the boss goes to buy one he would be a fool to pay more than the lowest market price. But if he could buy a machine that could think as it worked, that could plan to do better work than the other machines around it, that could feel itself a part of the business and have an interest and a pride in making it successful, what wouldn't the boss pay for that kind of a helper?

Remember this, young man: The heads of nearly every successful business were once just ordinary workmen, at small wages, in that same business. The head of one of the biggest dry goods stores in this city was once a clerk in that same store. He didn't climb to the top by watching the clock. A thousand clock watchers who started out as well as he are still clerking, or fell by the wayside as he strode over their heads. He "arrived" because he went to work for that business; he felt a responsibility to help it succeed. He was loath to quit when the whistle blew, because he liked the work and wanted to help.

When you take a job, get the feeling that you are a part of the business; that much depends on you, that the boss is having a hard struggle of it, and you must help him all you can. If you do that you will soon see that the boss is your friend, and you will go ahead.

And this applies to every kind of a workman in every kind of business. The foreman of that gang of sewer diggers got his job because the contractor saw that he knew his business and took an interest in its going ahead. The clock watchers are still digging. The boss carpenter on that house building over there got his job because the contractor saw the same qualities in him. Employers are looking for men who are loyal, who use their heads to plan and help, who are not afraid of work. There was never an extra demand for clock watchers anywhere, and there never will be.

COAL STILL KING.

Many attempts have been made by men of science and practical engineers of repute to discover a substitute for coal. They have sought to utilize the wind and the waves, the heat from the sun and the heat way down in the earth. There are too many objections to coal, its wastefulness and its soot. But expensive as coal is held to be there is no motive power in sight yet likely to replace it for long time the world over. Of course in some favored localities where there is abundance of water falls coal has been largely superseded. In Quebec it is possible that, for some purposes, there will in the future be a lessened demand for coal, due to the fact that vast water powers are being utilized for the generation of electricity. In such cases coal is not

economical for either household or industrial purposes. Where water is employed for the generation of electricity the cost as compared with the employment of coal is reduced two-thirds, the cost of Quebec electricity for lighting purposes is 5 cents per kilowatt hour as against 15 cents in Pictou County, and electricity for cooking purposes is three cents a watt hour. The distances that electricity is being carried from the generating plant are increasing year by year, but the districts that can be served by electricity generated by water power are comparatively few and far between. We are told that the day is coming when no coal will be hauled to the surface, but that it will all be used underground, and the gases distributed cheaply far and wide. But that day is not yet and there need be no worrying. Coal will still be king for many a long day. As indicative for the many schemes tried for the superseding of coal we take the following from the engineering column of the Manchester Guardian:

The steam engine is wasteful of fuel as compared with the internal combustion engine. While the fact is highly important, it is nevertheless erroneous to sum up a comparison between the two engines of prime mover in the statement that the gas engine saves coal. Probably as many orders for either type of engine are given on grounds of convenience or general fitness as upon grounds of economy. The same thing applies in the selection of the fuel itself, and in the selection of a natural source of energy, when there are such sources to be selected from.

Most of the natural forms of energy are usually very much diffused or attenuated. It takes a wind current of very large cross section indeed to develop one horse-power in an average breeze. It is only on a very superficial glance, therefore, that the limitless and costless power of the wind presents much attraction. Wind power offered a general inducement only in a time when the only alternative was water power, which was only available at certain places. It is an expensive business to drive one of the largest liners across the Atlantic, but yet it is done in spite of cheap sailing ships, because there is convenience in it. It is curious that the obsolescence of the sailing ship alone has not caused the advocates of tidal and other natural powers to reconsider their arguments. Tidal energy is free, but, on the basis of a 20-foot tide, it would need a square mile of tidal area to produce 30,000 horse-power theoretically. In practice the production from such an area would perhaps be not more than 10,000 horse-power. The inconvenience attendant on the use of such a large area might or might not be very great, but it is certain that the cost of the plant for it would kill any such scheme as a financial proposition, even with the price of coal at twice its present figure. Radium, again, has had its heyday and its apostles, but although we have been taught to regard it as the most concentrated form of natural energy, as the most commendable authority of Sir William Ramsay, we have it on the quarter of a ton, or the equivalent of about 115,000 tons of coal. As its energy would be spread over about 450 years it would only average out to equal the burning of about 328 tons of coal per annum,

or, say, about 50 horse-power. So the prospects of radium as a fire producer are even poorer than that of the tides or the winds.

Judging by recent developments solar energy is in a better position. In tropical districts, where the sun is at its best and coal at its dearest—touching, as it does, 28 a ton,—the sun power plant appears to be commercially competitive. In this country, however, sun power can hardly come within the range of practical speculation. As the exact opposite of sun power, there was Sir Charles Parry's suggestion to use the heat of the earth, which he made before the British Association in 1904. The essence of his plan was a bore hole 12 miles deep. The temperature of the earth at that depth is estimated at 272 degrees Fahrenheit. Water would be pumped through pipes going to the bottom of the bore and returning to the surface, going down cold and coming up as steam. Apart from the cost, which in this case would no doubt be prohibitive, the power developed would probably not be very much, as the pressure to be expected would probably serve for very little more than to circulate the water and steam through the twenty-four miles of piping. Careful examination of the foregoing schemes and others of the same general kind serve only to lead us back to the more commonplace but much more useful study of fuels.

THE INDUSTRIAL DISPUTES ACT.

The Minister of Labor proposes to consolidate and amend the Industrial Disputes, and the Conciliation and Labor Acts. A draft bill has been prepared, printed and distributed to certain parties body on application to the Department of Labor. We have gone through a portion of the bill, and think we recognize in the amendments the hands of others than the Minister of Labor. We venture to assert that the Trades and Labor people had a little bit afraid that the Minister of Labor thinks the Labor Congress a far more important body than it is, and that suggestions coming from that quarter demand extra special attention. Some of the proposed amendments are rather startling. If any employer has three employees they may constitute themselves a union, and appoint two of themselves to apply for a board. Indeed we are not certain formerly had to be made by ten employees. It is proposed to strike the figures out and substitute merely employees, or two officers of a union, or two named by non-unionists. At a future time we may have something to say in reference to the act itself as well as the amendments. Meantime we call attention to two sections. The first "Industrial Agreement" because it is new and has commendable features, and the second "Regulation of Conduct of Employers and Employees," because in the "notes" there is reference made to the Miners' Arbitration Act of Nova Scotia, which it is admitted was in advance of the Lemieux Act. In Nova Scotia the same treatment was meted out to the act as is said to be bestowed on native born prophets, that is, neglect. The Department of Labor is to be commended in having discovered that which

Nova Scotians saw not:

Industrial Agreements.

53. Industrial agreements for any term not exceeding five years entered into respecting terms of employment between an employer and—

- (a) a trade union to which any number of his employees belong or,
- (b) a majority of his employees or the representatives of such majority, or
- (c) a majority of such of his employees as assemble at a meeting called on not less than three days' notice for the purpose, expressly stated in the notice, of dealing with the question of such agreement, or the representatives of such majority

may be registered with the Registrar without fee by transmitting or delivering to him such agreement or a duplicate thereof.

Notes.—Sections 53-56, dealing with industrial agreements, are new. Their object, briefly, is to promote the entering into and observance of agreements between employers and unions or other bodies of employees, respecting terms and conditions of employment. The advantage to every one of such agreements is generally admitted. Provisions respecting them are to be found in the Statutes of a number of places: See Industrial Arbitration Act of N. W. South Wales, 1912, sections 11, 12; Commonwealth of Australia, 1904, sections 75, 85; New Zealand Act, 1908, sections 25, 26, 28; and see recommendation in Report of British Columbia Royal Commission on Labour, 1914, page 18. In 1904 a law was passed in Switzerland, Canton of Geneva, dealing rather elaborately with the matter of collective agreements. Provisions respecting such agreements are also to be found in a number of other laws.

It will be observed that under the provisions of the present Bill recommendations of a Board which the parties have agreed to abide by are classed as Industrial Agreements (see sec. 54). Industrial agreements are to be for a term not exceeding five years and may be registered (see sec. 53), and they are in all cases to be binding on the successors of the employers and employees as well as on those who were employer and employees at the time the agreement was made (sec. 55). Any such agreement may be terminated by mutual consent or, if sufficient cause is shown, may be cancelled by a Board on application of either party (secs. 55, 56). While a registered industrial agreement is in force in any public utility industry it is to be unlawful to strike or lockout (sec. 59).

It is considered better that industrial agreements should not be made for too long a term, as expiration and renewal gives an opportunity for any readjustment that change in conditions or other circumstances may make proper or desirable, and this also makes such agreements more likely to be lived up to. The provision for release from any such agreement that in the opinion of a Board has proved unjust, will also no doubt tend to the same end, and will make such agreements more likely to be entered into.

It will be observed that there is no attempt in the Bill to prevent anyone ceasing to employ or ceasing to work, for any ordinary cause,

when he sees fit; the prohibition is merely that in public utility industries he must not lockout or strike while the agreement is in force.

54. All settlement agreements made pursuant to section 22 of this Act, and such recommendations of Boards under the provisions of this Act as the parties have agreed to accept and abide by, shall, for the purposes of this Act, be deemed to be industrial agreements, and it shall be the duty of the Registrar to register the same without any application for such registration.

Note.—See note to 53.

55. Every industrial agreement shall for the purposes of this Act, until it has expired or has been cancelled by a Board under this Act or by mutual consent of the parties, be and continue in effect not only as to those who were employer and employees in the employment for which it was made at the time it was made, but also as to the successors of such employer and employees.

Note.—See note to 53.

56. Upon the application of either party to an industrial agreement the Minister may, if satisfied that the circumstances warrant it, grant a Board to consider such agreement, or any question or difficulty arising thereout.

2. Such Board shall be appointed and constituted in similar manner to, and shall be deemed to be, and shall have all the powers and duties of, a Board of Conciliation and Investigation under this Act, and, except as herein otherwise provided, all the provisions of this Act, with such adaptation as may be necessary, shall apply to such Board and to the application thereof.

3. In case such Board is unable to procure a settlement of the question or difficulty between the parties, it may, if the agreement has been broken by the other party or if it is clearly satisfied that the agreement is unjust, and if it is satisfied that in all the circumstances the applicant should be relieved therefrom, set aside or cancel the agreement.

4. Nothing contained in or done under this section shall make any strike or lockout lawful, or have any effect on the lawfulness or unlawfulness thereof, except that where the Board sets aside or cancels an agreement, such agreement shall not of itself thereafter be any bar to a strike or lockout.

Note.—See note to 53.

Regulation of Conduct of Employers and Employees.

57. It shall be unlawful in any public utility industry for any employer to declare or cause a lockout or for any employees to declare or cause a strike or go on strike, unless such lockout or strike is on account of a dispute which, after reference and investigation to which such employer or employees have been party, has been reported upon by a Board under the provisions of this Act; provided that nothing in this section shall be deemed to prohibit a lockout or strike on account of any dispute after such report has been made, or to prohibit a lockout or strike by any employer or employees on account of any dispute in respect of which such employer or employees have duly applied for a Board under this Act and been refused such Board by the Minister.

Notes.—Corresponds to sec. 56 of 1907 Act, but part of the proviso of that section is now transferred to a separate section (sec. 60) and a new part is added to the effect that where a

Board has been refused the restriction against lockout or strike shall not apply. Upon this latter point opinion seems to be divided as to what is the meaning of the present Act. The special reference to railway disputes under the Conciliation and Labour Act is omitted, as the procedure under the new Bill is to apply in all cases; the words "to which such employer or employees have been party" are inserted; and by change of wording the meaning of the old section, as interpreted in *Rex v. McGuire*, 16 Ontario Law Reports, 522, is made plain.

As has often been pointed out, the Act does not prohibit strikes or lockouts altogether, but only postpones them until after investigation and report by a Board, and this only in public utility industries, where the public is specially concerned. The chief purpose of the postponement, of course, is that a settlement may, if possible, be brought about in the meantime, and a lockout or strike thus altogether avoided. The objections raised by employees that the delay tends to prevent their obtaining betterment of terms or conditions of employment as soon as they otherwise might, and that if they finally have to strike to obtain what they feel they are entitled to the strike is not likely to be so effective, are endeavoured to be removed as far as possible by shortening the time for dealing with applications for Boards (sec. 13, 1); by distinctly providing that where a Board is refused they can (if no industrial agreement (secs. 56, 59), is in effect and if a strike vote has been taken (sec. 58) strike at once (proviso in new sec. 57); and by changing old sec. 57 to make it clear that they do not have to wait till the expiration of the 30 days mentioned in that section before applying for a Board in respect of an intended change in terms of employment, but may apply at any time after ten days from the time notice is given (sec. 64). And there are also some other changes designed to prevent delay; see secs. 13 (2), 14 (2), 20 (2), 10, and 6, Form 1 (not requiring prior authority for strike before making application).

The principle of prohibiting strikes pending investigation and report was not new. Prior to 1907 it existed in Nova Scotia in the Miners' Arbitration Act passed in 1890, incorporated in Revised Statutes of Nova Scotia 1900, Chap. 21. This statute, however, went further in that it, like most of the Australian and New Zealand legislation, prescribed measures for enforcing the award of the Board, even where the parties did not agree to be bound by it. This latter element is entirely absent in the Canadian Act.

The Transvaal Act, passed in 1909, has adopted the principle of the Canadian Act, but has extended the prohibition for a month following the report, the object of this extension being to give time to have the contents of the report published and fully considered. A suggestion to insert a ten-day period in the Canadian Act was considered but has not been adopted.

Eq. It shall be unlawful in any public utility industry for any employees to go on strike unless and until the employees affected have, by secret ballot, voted on the question of such strike.

Note.—This is a new section which it was thought would likely commend itself to all parties.

59. It shall be unlawful in any public utility industry for any employer to declare or cause a lockout, or for any employees to go on strike while a registered industrial agreement is in effect respecting the employment in which such lockout or strike takes place.

Note.—This is a new section.

THE RIGHT TO WORK.

Under the heading "A Broad Judgment" the Montreal Witness says:—

The State of Arizona has been given a lesson by the Supreme Court of the United States which must have a marked effect on the other western States, which are all somewhat inclined to be disagreeable to the stranger within their gates. The Arizona Legislature passed a law that no employer could have among his employees more than eighty per cent. of individuals who were not citizens of the United States. In the enforcement of this law there developed the case of a cook in a restaurant, who was told by his employer that he would have to leave because more than eighty per cent. of the employees of the restaurant were not citizens of the United States, and he had been called on to dismiss someone. The cook took the matter to the courts and won his case. The State appealed; the cook again won; the State again appealed, this time to the Supreme Court of the United States. Justice Hughes has just handed down the decision of this court, the principal paragraph of which reads: "It requires no argument to show that the right to work for a living in the common occupations of the community is of the very essence of personal freedom and opportunity that it was the purpose of the 14th amendment to secure. If this could be refused solely upon the ground of race nationality, the prohibition of the denial to any person of the equal protection of the laws, would be a barren form of words." This is a victory for foreigners in the western coast more careful in future about legislative thrusts at Asiatics.

It will be noticed that if the first sentence of the above quotation from the Supreme Court's decision be read alone, it is not restricted in its protective care to the rights of foreigners but secures to everyone the right to work for a living as "the essence of personal freedom." It will be seen that this sentence read alone is a decision which should sound the death-knell of the intimidation whereby strikers often attempt to enforce their demands. And this sentence can be read alone for the first clause of the 14th amendment on which it is founded has nothing to say of foreigners. The amendment says, "No State shall deprive any person of life, liberty or property without due process of law, nor deny to any person under its jurisdiction the equal protection of laws." It will be seen that this judgment could not be more clearly worded to give anybody the right to demand the protection of the State when his attempt to work for his living is interfered with, and that the Supreme Court will support his plea. On the other hand it can equally well be

interpreted to prevent an employer denying his employees the right to earn their living only because they are members of a union, either by shutting down his shop or by dismissing men for their membership in such a union.

and I had not imagined there were any in a lower form. I have been trying to imagine who the others are. Did he mean fossils of an earlier and later period? The putting of the others in a class with non church goers leads to the conclusion that there are some people to be avoided at River Denys.

- Rubs by Rambler. -

Greece seemingly is attempting the nigh impossible task of trying to please everybody.

And now the Allies have a war council, and will all from this out act in unison with one head to direct. Germany's strong point is that it has in the Kaiser a boss who bosses.

They say the troops are to have a quiet winter at the front. What does that mean? That there will be no more drives till the spring. That is prolonging the agony, but the military lords must be obeyed.

Peace at the present stage of events would be the sorriest of calamities. It would mean that countless thousands of the Allies had shed their blood in vain and that millions upon millions of money had been worse than thrown away.

The bad weather in France has given something to our boys by which to remember Nova Scotia. There is floating mud in abundance. That won't jar them; they have been accustomed to it since they began to solve the subject of transportation.

An influential German paper wishes its readers to believe that the Allies "with lolling tongue are panting for peace." If its readers hug that delusion they are sure of a rude awakening. The longer the war and the more brutal the acts of the Germans the greater the certainty that there will be no peace till the Kaiser begs for it on the Allies' terms.

I cannot get away from the thought that there is a wide gulf fixed between the editorial and the business departments of the esteemed Herald. The Herald is fierce at times in its advocacy of the abolition of the bar, while all the time it continues to laud the praises of "Black and White" and other spirituous and malt liquors—in its advertising columns. Liquor advertisements are not as plentiful in its pages as a few months ago. I thought for a time the Herald was excluding them, but now I think the liquor vendors are trying a boycott. Many could wish that, as the organ of a party advocating prohibition, the Herald was consistent.

There is some one in River Deny who knows how to write a pungent paragraph as is shown by the following from the Presbyterian Witness:—"The whole session (14) all S. S. teachers and nearly all C. E. workers voted for union. All non-church goers and others voted against." Now the question is who are the "others?" From a church's standpoint a non church goer is surely a nonentity.

The political coterie to whom it has been given to hound Genl. Sam Hughes must be very angry at Sir Wm. Mulock, postmaster general in the Laurier Government, for having said some nice things about the Minister of Militia, which will go to break the force of what Gadsby, their chief operator, has been saying. The moral to be drawn from Sir William's remarks is that political opponents in berating and saying all manner of nasty things about each other should not be taken too seriously. Read the following portion of a late speech by Sir William. After admitting that some change had come over his feelings Sir William said:—"I recall, more in sadness than in anger, that at one period in his most useful life he had the misfortune, in the judgment of a political party with which I was once more or less allied, to be always wrong. I did my best to improve him in those days, but unsuccessfully. Perhaps because I have retired from public life or perhaps because he has become wiser—whatever may be the cause—I FIND MYSELF IN MOST ABSOLUTE SYMPATHY WITH HIM TODAY. (Applause.) He has not escaped consideration and attention. (Laughter.) I regard it as a tribute to his worth. There is no administration that does anything WORTH DOING but must come in for criticism. I believe the critics of yesterday of Sir Sam Hughes today recognize his usefulness to his country. No doubt in his energetic career, with the limited time at his disposal to build up a Canadian fighting force, General Hughes was at first obliged to brusquely brush aside those who stood in his path. It was necessary. YOU CAN'T HAVE OVEULETTES WITHOUT BREAKING EGGS. And in our force we will admit he has given us a very fine kind of omelette." Sir William raised immense enthusiasm when he concluded by saying: "Better that the world should perish than that the barbarous Hun and his most fitting companion and ally, the unspeakable Turk, should have dominion."

The Temperance people are quite active at the present time. The illicit sale of liquor in many parts of the province is being attempted to be suppressed. The administrators of the law seem to have had an accession of courage or are reading the law differently from what a month or two ago. The fault found with the administration of the Temperance act in the past was that stipendiaries and justices did not imprison for second offences but kept on fining for first offences, when in reality the offence might be the fiftieth. There is at least one stipendiary in Pictou County, probably he dispenses justice in Stellarton, who does not at times fine for first offence but sends the law breaker right to jail. If in all parts of the province the law was administered in like vigorous fashion scoffers at the failure of all temperance legislation might be persuaded that after all, law, even laws against the sale of liquor, can be enforced. The temperance people claim that they are hindered in attempts to enforce

the Temperance act in the counties in which it is in force, by the open sale of liquor in Halifax. A big attempt is to be made when the local legislature meets. A big delegation waited on Premier Murray lately respecting which the Morning Chronicle, the government organ, says:

Premier Murray promised a delegation of clergymen and laymen that his government would give serious consideration to their request that the Halifax City. He agreed to provide prohibition for the war presented a new phase of the question of licensed bars versus prohibition. Premier Murray was given an enthusiastic reception by the large number of delegates present. The members of the government present were Premier Murray, Hon. O. T. Daniels, Hon. E. H. Armstrong, Hon. Geo. E. Faulkner, Hon. Jason M. Mack and Hon. Robert McGregor. Those who spoke in favor of prohibition included the Rev. Hamilton Wigle, Rev. L. T. Donaldson, Mrs. Frank Powers, J. T. Wilson, Rev. Clarence McKimmon, Rev. J. T. Rev. W. I. Croft, Rev. Mr. Freeman, W. O. Creighton, and Rev. Dr. Moore, of Toronto. City Solicitor F. H. Bell spoke of the difficulties of enforcing prohibition. He was greeted with cries of "sit down, sit down," and was interrupted over and over again.

LABOR'S TREMENDOUS PLEDGE.

(London "Daily Telegraph.")
It is a tremendous pledge that Labor has given. Thirty thousand recruits a week—no longer collected by the haphazard methods necessarily employed at the beginning of the war, and with the recruiting sergeants forbidden to throw their nets in some of the reservoirs where they would be most sure of a haul. The more we think of the task to which Labor has addressed itself, the more we admire the courage of the pledge. For if Labor finds that the pledge cannot be made good, then, obviously, Labor is bound in honor to co-operate with the Government in devising and applying a satisfactory and efficient alternative. For all parties are agreed that the recruits must be got. Without them the war cannot be won, and if the war be not won outright, all the nation's sacrifices will have been made in vain.

A very interesting item is the approaching expedition from the South African Union against German East Africa. It is said that an army of twenty-five thousand men under General Smutz has been designated for this task. It will be altogether different from the campaign in German West Africa, a bare and arid country, such as the Dutch farmers were well qualified to cope with. Here they will find tropical conditions of a distressing character. The acquisition of that territory would be the fulfilment of Cecil Rhodes' Cape to Cairo vision.

THE COLOUR-SERGEANT.

"The Village Know-All: 'Ow's that son o' yours went into the Army gettin' on, Mr. Highpate?'"
"Mr. Highpate: 'Oh, doin' splendid. They've made 'im a colour-sergeant now.'"
"The Village Know-All: 'Ave they, though! What colour?'"—Weekly Scotsman.

Coal Shipments, October, 1915.

—DOMINION COAL CO., LTD.—

Output and Shipments for October, 1915

—Output—		—Shipments—	
Dominion No. 1	42 194		
Dominion No. 2	65 749		
Dominion No. 4	34 627		
Dominion No. 5	12 450		
Dominion No. 6	26 882		
Dominion No. 7	17 738		
Dominion No. 8	32 450		
Dominion No 10	12 291	433 870	
Dominion No 11	10 884		
Dominion No 12	31 035		
Dominion No 14	34 878		
Dominion No 15	29 707		
Dominion No 16	27 247		
Dominion No 21	12 322		
Dominion No 22	17 284		
408 274			

Shipments October 1915	433 870
Shipments " 1914	397 351
Increase " 1915	36 519
Shipments 10 mos. 1915	3 543 889
" 10 " 1914	3 480 045
Increase 10 " 1915	63 844

—SPRINGHILL.—

Shipments Oct. 1915	27 478
" " 1914	33 688
Decrease " 1915	6 210
Shipments 10 mos. 1915	277 373
" 10 " 1914	279 535
Decrease 10 " 1915	2 162

—ACADIA COAL CO.—

Shipments Oct. 1915	29 844
" " 1914	33 082
Decrease " 1915	3 238
Shipments 10 mos. 1915	234 758
" 10 " 1914	299 912
Decrease 10 " 1915	65 154

—NOVA SCOTIA STEEL & COAL CO.—

Shipments Oct. 1915	58 469
" " 1914	89 925
Decrease " 1915	31 456
Shipments 10 mos. 1915	475 810
" 10 " 1914	621 143
Decrease 10 " 1915	145 333

—INTERCOLONIAL COAL CO.—

Shipments Oct. 1915	14 894
" " 1914	11 895
Increase " 1915	2 999
Shipments 10 mos. 1915	134 756
" 10 " 1914	144 396
Decrease 10 " 1915	9 610

CLAN DRUMMOND AND ITS CHIEFS.

(Continued from last issue.)

David, the second Lord Drummond, was in arms for Queen Mary. He himself married a princess of the Scottish royal house, Margaret, daughter of Alexander, Duke of Albany, and grand-daughter of King James II. By her, however, he had no children. By his second wife, Lillias, daughter of Lord Ruthven, he had two sons, Patrick the elder of whom became the third Lord Drummond, while James the second son was in 1609 created Baron Maderty, and became ancestor of the Viscounts Strathallan, who were to succeed to the chiefship of the family through this link three hundred years later.

Meanwhile the elder line of the Drummonds was to continue a highly distinguished and romantic career. James, the fourth Lord, after acting as ambassador for James VI. to the Court of Spain, was in 1605 created Earl of Perth. The earldom was created with remainder to heirs male whatsoever, and its first heir was the Earl's brother John. This chief of the Drummonds was a Royalist officer in the short brilliant campaign of the Marquis of Montrose. He married Lady Jean Ker, daughter of the first Earl of Roxburgh, through which marriage his fourth son William became second Earl of Roxburgh and ancestor of the three first Dukes of that name. The third Duke of Roxburgh, with whom the line of Drummond Dukes of Roxburgh ended, was the famous book collector, after whom a certain well-known book binding takes its name.

Meanwhile the Earl of Perth's eldest son James succeeded to his father's own earldom. By Lady Anne Gordon, daughter of the Marquis of Huntley, he had two sons, both of whom played a distinguished part on the Jacobite side at the time of the Revolution and after. The elder brother James, fourth Earl of Perth, was Chancellor of Scotland. At the Revolution in 1688 he was passing in a boat down the Forth, with a view to escaping to France, when he was seized, plundered and thrown into prison at Kirkealdy, where he remained till 1693. Eventually he was released on a bond of £5000 to leave the kingdom, whereupon he joined his royal master in France, and was created Duke of Perth by James VII. at St. Germain's in 1695. His son James, Lord Drummond, having taken part in the Earl of Mar's rebellion in 1715, was attainted, and therefore could not succeed to the Earldom of Perth, which accordingly became dormant at his father's death in the following year; but by the Jacobites he was styled the second Duke of Perth, that title having been confirmed in France by Louis XIV. in 1701, on the death of King James, at the same time as the titles of the Duke of Berwick, Fitz James, Albermarle, and Melfort, all of which were Jacobite dukedoms in the same position.

The second Duke had two sons, and it was the elder of these, James, the titular third Duke, who was head of the family at the time of the last Jacobite rebellion. He was living with his mother at Drummond Castle, when it became known that Prince Charles Edward had landed in the West Highlands. The Government of George II. knew his sympathies, and sent an officer, his neighbour, Captain Murray of Auchtertyre, to effect his arrest. The family were at dinner when Captain Murray

arrived, and the Duke insisted upon deferring business until the meal was over. This being done, after a glass of wine the Duke proposed that they should join the ladies, and politely opened the door to allow his guest to pass first. He did not, however, follow him, but, closing the door and turning the key, escaped by another exit, and in a few moments was galloping away to join the Prince. He was wounded at Culloden, and died on the passage to France on board the French frigate La Bellone a month later.

Something of the Jacobite ardour of the family can be gathered from the fact that, after the cause was finally lost, his mother caused the fine lake at Drummond Castle to be formed to cover up for ever with its waters the stables which had been polluted by the Hanoverian cavalry of the Duke of Cumberland.

The second Duke's brother, Lord John Drummond, had also taken an active part on the Prince's side. Sir John Cope, who was afterwards to earn unenviable fame by his defeat at Prestonpans, had encamped in the park of his house of Ferntower, near Crieff, and on the way northward to Culloden the Prince himself had lodged both at Drummond Castle and at Ferntower. Lord John was therefore attainted along with his elder brother, and the Drummond estates were forfeited in 1746. It was for him that the famous regiment of Royal Scots in the French service was raised. He died without issue in 1747, and was succeeded in turn by his uncles, John and Edward, as fifth and sixth titular Dukes of Perth. Edward, however, died without children in 1760, and with him ended the whole male line of James fourth Earl of Perth, by the attainder of whose son James, Lord Drummond, in 1715, the Earldom of Perth had become dormant.

This title was now revived in the person of James Drummond, grandson by his first wife of John, second son of the third Earl. This John Drummond had been General of the Ordnance and principal Secretary of State for Scotland in the time of Charles II., and had been raised to the peerage as Viscount Melfort in 1685 and as Earl of Melfort in 1686. Like his brother, the fourth Earl of Perth, he had followed James VII. to France, and had been made Duke of Melfort at the Jacobite Court in 1692, with succession to the children of his second wife, the title being confirmed as above mentioned by Louis XIV. in 1701. By an Act of the Scottish Parliament, the Earldom of Melfort was attainted and forfeited in 1695, but he continued to be known as titular Duke of Melfort. His third son William was Abbe-prieur of Liege, and his fourth son, a Lieutenant-General in the French army, and Grand Cross of St. Louis, was ancestor of three generations of distinguished officers in the French service who bore the title of Comte de Melfort.

The Duke's eldest son by his first wife, James Drummond of Lundin, as already mentioned, came in as chief of the Drummonds in 1760. He was served heir to the last Earl in 1766, and thereupon assumed the title of Earl of Perth. His son, James Drummond, eleventh Earl of Perth, had the Drummond estates in Strathairn restored to him by the Court of Session and Parliament in 1785. At his death in July, 1890, however, these estates passed to his only daughter, Lady Willoughby de Eresby,

whose grandson, the Earl of Ancaster, possesses them at the present day.

Meanwhile John, Lord Forth, eldest son by his second wife of the first Duke of Melfort, had succeeded as second titular Duke of Melfort, and inherited the Melfort estates which had been granted to his father by James VII. He married the widow heiress of Lussan in her own right, and he had two sons, the younger of whom, styled Lord Louis Drummond, was second in command of the Royal Scots at Colloiden, and became a lieutenant-general in the French service, Grand Cross of St. Louis, and Governor of Normandy.

It was his grandson James Louis, fourth Duc de Melfort, and Comte de Lussan, a general in the French service, who on the death of the eleventh Earl of Perth in 1800 became twelfth Earl of Perth and Chief of the Drummonds. He died nine months later, and was succeeded in all these titles by his brother, Charles Edward. In 1803 the latter began proceedings in the Court of Sessions to assert his claim, but had the action dismissed for a technical reason, and, as he was a Roman Catholic prelate, he could not bring his claim before the House of Lords. After his death in 1840, however, his nephew, George Drummond, established his pedigree before the Council d'Etat of France and the Tribunal de la Seine, and his right of succession to the French honours of Duc de Melfort and Perth, Comte de Lussan, and Baron de Valrose. He was sixth Duc de Melfort and fourteenth Earl of Perth, and by Act of Parliament in 1853, was restored to the honours of his house in this country as Earl of Perth and Melfort, Lord Drummond of Cargill and of Stobbsell and Montreux, Viscount Melfort and Forth, and Lord Drummond of Rickartown, Castlemaine, and Gaistoun, Thane of Lennox, and Hereditary Steward of Strathairn.

On the death of this Earl at a great age in 1902, however, the entire male line of Patrick, third Lord Drummond, became extinct, and the chiefship of the Clan, along with the family honours, was inherited by Viscount Strathallan, representative of James, Lord Maderty, second son of David, second Lord Drummond, of the time of King James III.

The first Lord Maderty was raised to the peerage by James VI. in 1609, and, like all others of the Drummond family, his house remained steadfast supporters of the Stewart cause in Scotland. His second son, Sir James Drummond of Machany, was Colonel of the Perthshire Foot in the Engagement to rescue Charles I. in 1648, and Sir James' grandson, Sir John Drummond, was forfeited in 1690 for his adherence to the cause of James VII. at the Revolution. His eldest son William, however, in 1711 succeeded his distant cousin of the elder line as fourth Viscount Strathallan.

Meanwhile David, third Lord Maderty, who married a sister of the Royalist Marquis of Montrose, was also a supporter of the cause of Charles I.; and William, the fourth baron, held a high command like his cousin in the ill-starred Engagement of 1648. Later he fought at Worcester in the cause of Charles II., and, though taken prisoner, managed to escape and join the Royalist remnant in the Highlands, till it was dispersed by Morgan in 1654. He then joined the army of Russia, and attained the rank of lieutenant-general, but at the Restoration returned to this country, and was appointed a Lord

of the Treasury and General of the Forces in Scotland. As a reward of his loyalty, he was in 1686 created Viscount Strathallan. It was at the death of his grandson, the third Viscount, that William Drummond of Machany succeeded to the title as above mentioned.

Having taken arms for Prince Charles Edward, this lord was slain at Colloiden, and his name, along with that of his eldest son, was included in the Bill of Attainder.

It is interesting here to note that, while Strathallan was thus engaged in the Jacobite turmoils of the North, his brother Andrew was busy founding the well-known banking house of Drummond and Company, London, purchased the estate of Stanmore in Middlesex, and founded an important family there.

Meanwhile the representation of the family was continued by the son and grandson of the attainted fifth Viscount. The grandson, who was a General and Governor of Dunbarton Castle, in 1810 petitioned fruitlessly for a restoration of the family honours. At his death in 1817, his cousin, James Drummond, son of William, second son of the fourth Viscount, became representative of the Strathallan family. The family honours were restored to him by Act of Parliament in 1824, and a new chapter in the family history opened. This second son, Sir James Drummond, G. C. B., was a Lord of the Admiralty, Officer of the Legion of Honour, and Knight of the Medjidie while his third son, Edmund, was Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces of India, and his great-grandson is the eleventh Viscount, now Earl of Perth, and Chief of the Drummonds. His lordship succeeded his father, the tenth Viscount Strathallan, in 1893, and his cousin, the fourteenth Earl of Perth, and Drummond Chief, in 1902.

It is a long and strange tale, this, of a race which several times intermarried with the Scottish royal house, and several times ruined itself by giving that house its loyal and strenuous support; but there are few houses or clans which, with so long a record, have so little to stain the honourable blazon of their arms.

IS IT THE EBB?

The whole tone of the despatches from the Russian front is the reverse of what it was some weeks ago. Then it was always the Germans who, though more slowly than before, were making gains. Hindenburg's overwhelming columns were more sluggish in pace, but still resistless, and still his gawky colossal wooden statue was worshipped in Berlin. Now, the Kaiser is in a passion with him, because his diminished force has not taken Riga, as he was peremptorily ordered to do, as usual at any cost. Now, it is always the Russians who make any substantial gains of ground and who carry off masses of prisoners and material. Has the German tide which has been six months flowing begun a six months' ebb?

MR. BELLOC'S ESTIMATE.

"If you weigh all the scales against the Allies, you arrive at the date when the enemy's effectives will decline, at somewhere about the turn of the New Year or very little later. Say the end of January at the very latest."—Land and Water.

ENTER THE LANDLADY.

"Mary Jane: 'Yes, mum, you may well sniff, it's the lodgers that's started smokin' thick twist. The war's comin' 'ome to us now, ain't it?'—
Passing Show.

Here is one of Alberta's little pleasantries. Now that the people there have voted for a dry Province they are beginning to sing:

"It's a long way to Ontario,
It's a long way to go.
It's a long, long way to Ontario,
Where the whisky whistles blow,
Good-bye, Tom and Jerry,
Farewell Gin and Rye.
It's a long way to Ontario,
Now Alberta's gone dry."

A man entered a famous restaurant and asked for coffee. After he had finished his repast he called for the waiter and said: "Waiter, this coffee has its good points. One of its good points is this—it has no chicory in it." "Yes, sir," replied the waiter, quite gratified. Visions of a handsome tip floated before his mind's eye, and he rubbed his hands gleefully. "But," resumed the customer, "its bad point is this—it has no coffee in it."

"Look here!" sternly said Squire Peavy, "this is about the seventh time you have been up before me in a year!"

"Yas, sah," replied Brother Hooker. "I's proud to say 'tis 'eawdin' to muh recollection. I never was one o' dese fluttery pussons dat's heah today and some 'rs else tomorrow; when I like a man I gives him all muh business. Sessah, when a gen'leman wins ma 'steem I b'lieves in standing by him."—"Woman's Home Companion."

Once at the close of the sittings in the Illinois House of Representatives the Clerk read the following:—"I am requested to announce that the Rev. Doctor McFarland will deliver a lecture this evening in the hall on the 'Education of Idiots.' Members of the Legislature are invited to attend."

FOR SALE.

250 H. P. Electric Endless Rope Haulage Engine, the last word in this type of haulage gear.

A. C. three phase, 60 cycle 2200 volts, slip ring motor with reversing controller, etc.

Ball wheel, 9 feet in diameter, with brake, etc.

Double reduction gearing: 1st. set machine cut helical teeth, second set plain moulded.

Bed Plates of steel joists, suitable for surface or underground installation.

This Engine was never erected and is in the original shipping cases.
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Joggins Mines, N. S.

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LIMITED.

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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 influence, and is now considered the one reliable authority on all matters connected with the coal trade.

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