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Dr. R. Bell  
Geol. survey dept.

# Maritime Mining Record

April 25 1917

## DOMINION COAL COMPANY LIMITED.

OUTPUT—5,000,000 tons yearly.

Miners and Shippers of the Celebrated  
"DOMINION" Steam and Gas Coal  
and Coal for Household Use  
from the well known seams  
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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" " " "	171 Lower Water Street, Halifax, N. S.
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Unexcelled for STEAM Purposes.

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

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High Grade Fuel  
for Steam Domestic and General  
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From Coal Washed by Latest Process  
Growing more popular daily—and considered to  
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Quality.

Better than  
Scotch seconds for  
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**INTERCOLONIAL COAL MINING CO. LTD.**  
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Get the "Safety" Habit.  
USE  
**"DOMINION" WIRE ROPE.**  
MADE IN CANADA.  
The DOMINION WIRE ROPE CO., Limited,  
MONTREAL.

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

Apply to Inverness Railway and Coal Company Inverness,  
Cape Breton J. McGILLIVRAY, General Manager.

INVERNESS RY. & COAL CO'Y.  
Time Table No. 34. Taking effect at  
12.01 JAN. 28th., 1917.

SOUTHBOUND Superior Div.	STATIONS.	NORTHBOUND Inferior Div.
438.		487.
P. M.		P. M.
2 40		3 55
3 35	POINT TUPPEL	
3 27	INVERNESS RY. COAL	4 00
2 08	PORT HASTINGS	4 18
4 42		4 35
1 12	TROY	4 48
10 50	ORANGEMERE	5 05
12 26	JUDIQUE	5 20
12 10	MARYVILLE	5 38
11 53	PORT HOOD	5 55
11 45		6 15
11 30	GLENCOE	6 35
10 55	MAROU	6 10
10 45	GLENDYKE	6 48
10 30	BLACK RIVER	7 08
10 17	STRATHLORN	7 30
10 0	INVERNESS	7 50
A. M.		P. M.

MINING RECORD

# MARITIME COAL, RAILWAY, & POWER CO.

Miners and shippers of

**CHIGNECTO** High Grade  
—AND— **STEAM**  
**JOGGINS.** AND **COAL.**  
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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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**Manufacturers**  
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**COAL SCREENS**  
in all Strengths.  
Double Crimped  
Process.

WE SPECIALIZE IN  
ORNAMENTAL IRON AND WIRE WORK.  
**Jail and Prison Construction.**  
"Have you an Up-to-Date Lock-Up in your District?"

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HAMILTON.

Used by Collieries in Lancashire, Staffordshire & Yorkshire

**'XTERRA'** COLLIERY LAMP OIL  
For Mareson, Muesel, Deflector, or Closed Lamp.

PURE WHITE FLAME. LOW PRICE  
**E. WOLASTON, Dutton St. MANCHESTER**  
Sole Representatives for Canada, AUSTEN BROS.  
Limited, Halifax, N. S.

CANADIAN GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

## OCEAN LIMITED

### HALIFAX--MONTREAL

DAILY

Commencing April 15th.

No. 199 will leave Halifax	7,00 a. m.
Arrive Montreal	9,55 a. m.
	following day.

Commencing April 14th.

No. 200 will leave Montreal	7,15 p. m.
Arrive Halifax	12,20 a. m.

## Maritime Express.

will run on present schedule daily except Sunday

# J. W. CUMMING, & SON, Limited.

We manufacture a complete line of Tools for the Coal Mine,  
the Plaster Mine and the Lumberman.

Wood or Steel let CUMMING'S make it.

## OUR PRODUCTS :

Coal Boring Machines.	Steel Pit Hames.	Frogs.
Stone Boring Machines.	Screens.	Spikes.
Ratchet Boring Machines.	Light and Heavy Forgings.	Bolts.
Breast Augers.	CASTINGS.	Mine Cars.
Tamp Bars.	Track Tools.	Surface Cars.
Spike Bars.	Bark Peelers.	Dump Cars.
Machine Picks.	Road Makers Axes and	Car Irons.
Picks.	Chisels.	Draw Bars.
Needles.	Rope Swivels and Cones.	Hitchings.
Stemmers.	Steel Rails.	

All Our Tools are built on practicable lines, and guaranteed to give satisfaction.

Home Office: NEW GLASGOW, N. S.

Branch Office and Warehouse, Leithbridge, Alta.

# MARITIME MINING RECORD

Vol. 19

Stellarton, N. S., April 25th., 1917

No. 20

## Coal Shipments, March, 1917.

### —DOMINION COAL CO., LTD.—

Output and Shipments for March 1917

—Output—		—Shipments—
Dominion No. 1	36 247	
Dominion No. 2	65 864	
Dominion No. 4	34 500	
Dominion No. 5	10 091	
Dominion No. 6	23 931	
Dominion No. 7	10 175	
Dominion No. 9	26 733	
Dominion No. 10	10 130	
Dominion No. 11	11 409	
Dominion No. 12	20 734	
Dominion No. 14	24 955	
Dominion No. 15	18 562	
Dominion No. 16	19 282	
Dominion No. 21	13 634	
Dominion No. 23	15 286	
	<b>341 533</b>	<b>223 062</b>

Shipments March 1917	223 062
Shipments " 1916	268 708
Decrease " 1917	45 616
Shipments 3 mos. 1917	717 555
" 3 " 1916	827 216
Decrease 3 " 1917	109 661

### —SPRINGHILL—

Shipments March 1917	26 686
" " 1916	26 030
Increase " 1917	656
Shipments 3 mos. 1917	75 141
" 3 " 1916	79 758
Decrease 3 " 1917	4 617

### —NOVA SCOTIA STEEL & COAL CO.—

Shipments March 1917	44 112
" " 1916	38 936
Increase " 1917	5 176
Shipments 3 mos. 1917	133 260
" 3 " 1916	118 180
Increase 3 " 1917	15 080

### —ACADIA COAL CO.—

Shipments March 1917	23 756
" " 1916	32 725
Decrease " 1917	8 969
Shipments 3 mos. 1917	73 761
" 3 " 1916	102 029
Decrease 3 " 1917	28 268

### —INTERCOLONIAL COAL CO.—

Shipments March 1917	13 803
" " 1916	8 956
Increase " 1917	4 847
Shipments 3 mos. 1917	35 877
" 3 " 1916	22 524
Increase 3 " 1917	13 353

### IRELAND'S WATER POWERS.

Ireland had none of the coal which made England rich, but she possessed in her mighty rivers white coal of which millions of horse power were being lost every year. Northern Spain had been transformed by the use of water power for generating electricity, yet Northern Spain had no river like the Shannon. The Canadians and Americans who had chained Niagara could, with the use of British capital, harness the Irish rivers, build up Irish industries, stop emigration, and make Ireland what she certainly was not now—a country of opportunities. Many Conservative M. P.s. had assured him that England could not talk about the rights of small nations while ignoring the insistent demand for some readjustment of Irish affairs.

### SECONDARY EDUCATION.

Mr. A. L. Smith, Master of Balliol, speaking at Lincoln, submitted that there could be no adjustment of conflicting industrial interests unless people who were not themselves workmen or employers aroused themselves. After the war there would be a great demand for juvenile labor, but he hoped we should not go back to the old days in that matter. It would be a social disaster if we did. Technical education was not necessarily education at all, but intelligent secondary education might be made to combine the needs of the employer to have his workshop hands properly trained with the needs of the community to have its young citizens educated right up to eighteen.

### THE THEOLOGIAN TODAY.

"He must deal, not with prayer in the abstract, but with prayer as it is now faced by a mother whose son will not come back."—Christian World.

## MARITIME MINING RECORD.

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

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

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

Subscription \$1.00 a Year. Single copies 5 cents.

R. DRUMMOND, PUBLISHER.

STELLARTON, N. S.

APRIL 25, 1917

## RESTRICTING THE OUTPUT.

It seems that the P. W. A. and the new order styled the United Mine Workers of Nova Scotia have each applied for a conciliation board over the question of a big increase in wages. We have heard it stated that the P. W. A. was the first to apply. Though their petition was perhaps not absolutely refused up to the time of this writing, no board had been granted. We have further been told that the Minister of Labor has deferred answer to the U. M. W. on the ground that having declined so far the request of the P. W. A. he could not well grant that of the U. M. W. Whether we have been rightly informed on these points does not matter greatly. The U. M. W. seemingly have made up their mind that they must and will and shall have a board. They sent an ultimatum to the minister that if a board was not granted in forty-eight hours there "might" be some idle men at the collieries. The minister asked for a week's grace, which was granted, though not perhaps graciously. Mr. Crothers now knows what will happen if the board is not granted on or before the 21st inst. The U. M. W. have not declared they will strike, but the members will take a day off on the 23rd. This may be or it may be not hasty action. The U. M. W. may or may not be within their rights, but whether or no in either case they are acting in the opposite to a patriotic spirit and are playing with a two-edged sword. Indeed if they persist in idle or off days they persist in playing a game full of danger and that may react upon themselves. We cannot believe that at such a time as this the government will stand to be threatened. The government indeed may become aggressive and adopt measures that will surprise the unwise leaders, and the too mild natured rank and file of the U. M. W. What can it do? Why it can say "work regularly and faithfully in the mine, or go work in the trenches." For those over military age there is also an alternative to steady work. The recalcitrant workers may be removed from the mines, placed in camps, and put to breaking stones or tearing oakum. Would any minister, any government dare to do this? Wait and see. Should the action of a certain number of miners delay the bunkering of steamers employed in a business necessary to the successful carrying on of the war, then it is not a small matter that would

stay the government from taking immediate, drastic and effective steps to get an adequate coal supply. The government now has the power to compel every man to do his bit, and if more power is needed parliament, it may be taken for granted, is sure to give it. A leader at a meeting ten days ago of the U. M. W. declared that the reason a board was not granted was that the Minister of Labor was under the influence of the employers. This is a strange accusation for the Record has long held the opinion that Mr. Crothers was a little too pliant when assailed by certain noisy labor councils and congresses. In another sense, than formerly used, the Record's advice to agitators is to "Ca Canny."

## JOTTINGS FROM HALIFAX.

A large number of bills of more or less importance have been introduced in the legislature since last writing, but as yet if a breeze over the powers of the Compensation Act be excepted, there has been nothing this season approaching an interesting debate. Some members of the assembly professed to be amused at Mr. Stanfield's statement as to his long delay in taking his seat. For my part I do not see that a statement was necessary as more than one member took his own time in coming to Halifax and taking his seat. It would have been better for the member for Colechester to have taken his seat and have looked and acted as if his late coming was no other body's business, save his and his constituents. In reference to the extended powers to be given or proposed to be given the Compensation Act board Mr. Melnes took somewhat similar ground to that taken in last issue of the Record. The Record claimed that already the board's powers were autocratic to a large degree. Mr. Melnes took the ground that the bill made the legislature of little account, if it did not wholly deprive it of any control of the board's action.

There may likely develop some opposition to the government's proposed commission to enquire into shipbuilding possibilities, etc., in the province. Lloyd George says that the urgent, the imperative, need of the hour is for ships, ships, ships. That does not mean at some future time, but now, and in the immediate future. If a commission is to proceed along the lines of certain other commissions that have been appointed, it may be a year or two before plans can be perfected. The report of the commissioners for one thing cannot be made for a year, and before the expiry of that time the Federal may intervene and take the wind out of the local government's sails.

A long time ago the Hon. Mr. Fielding made the proud boast that the Victoria General Hospital was free to all who were unable to pay. And so it was at the time. If a bill now before the house passes such a thing cannot again be said. The government will contribute a set sum, about thirty-four cents a day, and the municipalities from which the patients come, will be responsible for the balance per day of the patient's board and attendance. Halifax city is not at all pleased at the thought of being called

upon to pay a large sum, as the largest number of patients proportionately come from the city. This move on the part of the government may be the means of inciting every town and county in the province to build and equip a hospital all their own.

"Bob" MacGregor's bill for curtailing the powers of the legislative council is not worrying the members of that body of long standing. They have come through the mill previously and therefore are not depressed or greatly agitated. Members of recent appointment are in a sort of quandary. They made no promise to support any measure curtailing the powers of the council. The bill, it is declared, follows British precedent but then the Lords had blocked the will of the Commons on a money bill. Not since the liberals came into power thirty-five years ago has the council interfered with money bills, therefore it is said the analogy does not hold and that it will be time enough to endeavor to pass such a bill when the council has thrown one out, or has blocked the expressed will of the people repeatedly.

A few weeks ago the report was current in a narrow circle that the Federal government might appoint a commission to look into matters in the chief mining districts of the province. The local government has forestalled the Federal. The principal clauses of a bill are appended. From the wording of sub-section 3 it is apparent that the real object of the bill is to enquire into the differences existing among the employees of the Dominion Coal Company. Of course the local government can, through a commission, inquire into all the matters mentioned, but after the enquiry what:

1. The governor-in-council is empowered to appoint a board of investigation to consist of three or more persons, for the purpose of making inquiry into and a report respecting all or any of the following matters; that is to say:

(1) The economic and other conditions under which the coal industry, or the operations of any company engaged in such industry, is carried on within the province, or of any part thereof, with respect to markets, prices, labor and the like;

(2) With respect to any such industry or company, the circumstances relating to the wages, allowance or other remuneration of the employees or workmen, and the relation of such wages to the cost of living and to production, capital invested and profits resulting from the undertaking;

(3) With respect to such industry or company, all circumstances relating to work done in such industry, or relating to the privileges, rights and duties of employers and employees, and under what circumstances, if any, preference of employment, or any other preference, is given by such company to one class over others of persons being or not being members of labor or other organizations, British subjects or aliens; and whether any preference of

employment, or other preference, is or should be given to employees who are members of a particular labor organization over persons not being members of such organization, and if any such preference is given the circumstances relating to the same;

(4) With respect to any matter incidental to the matters hereinbefore mentioned, or any of them.

2. The governor-in-council shall appoint one of the commissioners to be chairman of the board.

Such board shall have the same power as to the attendance of witnesses and the taking of evidence as persons appointed under the provisions of Chapter 12 of the Revised Statutes, 1900, "Of Inquiries Concerning Public Matters."

Though the Halifax newspapers are warning the people about a food shortage they are not being taken seriously on their fears. There is no real saving of food let alone stinting, and yet in this instance the warnings are justified. Food will be scarce this year, and scarcer, almost to a famine point next year, so it behooves all the people to have a care. The British people are feeling the pinch, but they cannot believe in a famine so long as the brewers are allowed to waste so much food. Says the British Weekly:

"It is quite impossible to make people believe that there is danger of famine so long as so much tonnage is consigned for beer. That fact kills to a large extent the agitation for economy in food. How it works is shown in a letter we publish from a Scottish mother today. She is the type of thousands, of life, and they can hardly obtain them, and meanwhile the brewers have their supplies. The situation is too monstrous. For our own part, we believe that there is a danger of famine, and that the government warnings have facts behind them. But this, in our opinion, simply adds to their guilt. They are not in earnest. A bishop, whose praise would rather see Britain free than sober. His successors say that they would rather see Britain starve than resist the brewers. As the Manchester Guardian says, if the food position is alarming we ought not to waste one day's supply. The Daily News says that the diversion of invaluable food stuff to the brewers' vats to the extent of to support an industry which at the best is useless and at the worst is actually deleterious. The women of Great Britain have begun to utter themselves, and they will speak more plainly."

Since the paragraph relating to the Murray mine commission was written news comes that the Federal government has also appointed a commission. Its scope, however, is limited to an enquiry as to what all the row is about between the Dominion Coal Co. and the U. M. W., and the latter and the P. W. A. One would have thought that in granting a commission and not a board the Department of Labor would have appointed men on the commission who could not be classed as advocates. There is only one inde-



## MARITIME MINING RECORD

pendent man on a board of conciliation and that one the chairman. The other two are advocates one for the men the other for the company. No objection can be taken to Judge Chisholm and Principal Forrest, who never have taken sides openly with employers or employees, but what is to be said of Joy who has at every fitting opportunity displayed an animus against both the Dominion Coal Co. and the P. W. A. He may have changed since his appointment to the Compensation board, but as a member of the board his stand in the matter of the compensation board versus the benefit society shows no change of heart.

The Compensation Act came in for discussion on Thursday last. Reid, Douglas and Butts wish to render of no effect the vote in favor of the benefit society, and want to compel the miners to have nothing to do with it. The following report of the discussion shows how matters stand:

Mr. Tory moved an amendment which would have the effect of bringing all industries which are covered by the act under the act. He declared that if the act were to be worked effectively and efficiently its application should be universal. This amendment was seconded by Mr. Douglas.

Premier Murray said that while he approved to the full the desirability of having the act apply to the province as a whole he wanted to call the attention of the house to the circumstances existing which in his opinion made it not advisable to make any changes at present in the way of making the act compulsory in Cape Breton. He told of the vote that had been taken among the workers in Cape Breton, the result being that by a considerable majority the workers expressed a preference for the relief societies. He had hoped that the vote would result otherwise, but since it had resulted as it did he believed it advisable to leave it to the workmen themselves whether or not they should come in under the act. If they wished to come under the provisions of the act they had a perfect right to do so either individually or collectively. It was well to leave the bill as it now stood and the question of coming in to the judgment of the men of Cape Breton.

Mr. Douglas asked the premier if the government had not had representations made to it by the Sydney trades and labor council and others regarding the taking of the vote. Since the vote had been taken there had been complaints made that the procedure was grossly unfair.

In reply the premier said he was not prepared to say how carefully and correctly the vote had been taken. He had never heard a man complain of the manner in which the vote was taken. He did not think that the Dominion Coal company or the Dominion Steel company, knowing that every man who did not vote would be counted against the companies' plan would be apt to put any interference in the way of voting.

Mr. Douglas: "Were those votes counted?"

Premier Murray: "I presume they were. If the act has the merit I believe it has and the workmen of Cape Breton have the intelligence I believe they have, I do not believe we should tell them they didn't know how to vote."

Mr. Cameron said it was very easy by questions

to insinuate that there was something improper about the taking of the vote. He believed that the returning officer, Mr. Wetmore, did his work honestly from start to finish and made an absolutely correct return. If the men preferred the companies' scheme of relief to the Workmen's Compensation act, "Why, in the name of heaven," asked Mr. Cameron, "should this legislature take it from them?" Mr. Kinley said the bill had been brought in, in the first place largely by the action of the men from Cape Breton and expensive machinery had been built up for its application. He thought it was just that the bill should be made to apply to Cape Breton and he would support Mr. Tory's amendment.

Speaking for the second time to his motion Mr. Tory said he realized that this matter affected the industry from which we got our largest revenue therefore it was well to avoid as far as possible any action which would interfere with the harmony of the relations of the employers and the employees. The sooner any cause of contention among the employees was eliminated the better. As he understood it, when the men voted they did not understand the act and they were under the displeasure of the company if they voted in favor of the Workmen's Compensation Act. He appreciated the wisdom and the political sagacity of the leader of the government, but in this matter he felt that the premier was wrong.

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## 'Rubs' by Rambler.

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At the beginning of the war Lloyd George declared that Britain was fighting three enemies, Germany, Austria and drink, and the greatest of these is drink. The prime minister has been instrumental in causing herculean work to be done in waging the war against the central powers, indeed he has been a marvel of energy but it seems that strong as he is "drink" is too many for him, and in face of the "trade" he is powerless to fight it. But he is not being permitted to forget what he said, and is being told what is expected of him as head of the government. The "Strength of Britain" movement has taken hold upon the better thinking of the people. Mr. Mee, a member of the movement and a friend of Mr. George, sends him an open letter of which the following is a part:

"The cares of the empire rest upon you in these grave days; there rests upon you, too, the most solemn responsibility that ever fell on mortal man. It is in your power to speak a word that will save your country.

"I do not think there is a reasonable man who doubts that, had the nation heeded your words two years ago and stopped drink then, it would have saved a multitude of lives and shortened the war. But parliament would not follow you; it left you, with Lord Kitchener and the king, to pursue your own short way to victory. No man knows better than you how tragic the consequences of that act have been.

"You have told us that drink is worse than submarines, that it is a greater enemy than Germany, and these two years have proved that you were right. You have told us that simply by stopping drink we should add to the man-power of our workshops the equivalent of 10 per cent of all our men, and the war savings committee has confirmed you in that conclusion. You have told us that had we had shells enough two years ago the end of the war would have been in sight even then; and you know better than any other man that the greatest cause of the shortage of shells was drink.

"Our people have spent on drink since war began £500,000,000. This trade has used up shipping equal to a fleet of sixty ships of 5000 tons working all the time; it has robbed us of man-power equal to about 100 days of all our war work; it has consumed more food than the whole British army—the weight of food and other stuffs carried about for it in ships and trains has been equal to the solid material carried by the navy to all our fighting fronts.

"The awful significance of these facts, their momentous bearing on the situation of the war, will be especially plain to you, but it will for ever be your consolation that the blame is not with you. The whole country knows the brave stand you made when a stone wall stood in your way.

"But it is different now, and you stand in a tremendous hour. Be brave and bold again. Our men are not a drunken race; they do not mutiny against necessities of war. Ignore the drunkard and trust the moderate drinker. One does not count; the other counts no sacrifice too great if the state requires it of him. For ages to come men will read of you in this page of history, as of Cromwell in his, and they will say that on you, more than any other man on earth, depended human freedom. The opportunity that was lost has come again to you, and a nation under orders is ready for your word.

"Do you know the facts? You must know them. You know that women wait in queues for food outside our shops. You must know of all those tragedies in soldiers' homes that are breaking the hearts of our people. You must know that the men who pass through our hospitals for a foul drink disease equal in a year the strength of our first expeditionary force. You must know of those appalling cases of boys made drunkards in our wet canteens, made so much worse than drunkards that they are being sent home degraded. You must know that we broke the word the Canadian government gave its people; that Canada is all on fire with that betrayal, and that Canada's day of reckoning looms ahead. You must have heard from Mr. Justice Rowlatt, who warned the government that if we were to avert a time of terror when our men come home it might be necessary to sweep drink clean away. You cannot, in your high place, be ignorant of things like these.

"You have told us plainly that we can never settle with German militarism till we have settled with drink. Then why not settle with drink? The opportunity is here. Our greatest allies have faced it, and both have shown more courage than ourselves. You know what prohibition did for Russia; it raised her savings from £8,000,000 in the last year of vodka to £177,000,000 in a year of prohibition. It has made her free. You know what prohibition has done for

Canada. No more is she a borrowing country; she lends instead of borrowing."

I had thought to end the extract here but a second reading of the remainder forces me to the conclusion that it is too pointed to set aside:

"National crime," said Cromwell, 'is a thing God will reckon with, and I wish it may not lie on the nation a day longer than you have the opportunity to apply the remedy.' We are faced with the crimes of Germany, but we are faced with a national crime at home, and a word from you can stop it. Our people are ready to make the sacrifice that wins; but you, almost the first Liberal statesman to realise the need for compulsion in war, discovered in those early days that in war we act under orders. Surely there can come to you no more solemn thought than this, that this nation is waiting and ready to make the sacrifice that will win the war and lift her up to untold greatness, if you will speak the word. You need not be afraid of drinkless revolutions; there are greater things to fear with drink than any we need fear without it.

"You guide the destinies of the land of Milton and Cromwell and Nelson and Drake. There is another name to be added to that mighty roll, the name of him who will free our Motherland from her greatest foe. He will have with him all that is best and noblest in this land, with the sympathy and admiration of millions of hearts throughout the world that thrill when the name of England sounds. He will lead this land to glory greater and greater yet, for he will deliver her from the thralldom that has bound her hands and chained her powers and crushed her soul. He will raise her up and set her up on high; he will make her proud at home and feared abroad. He will make her once more, as you have beautifully said of France, the honor and the hope of Europe.

"He can do that, or he can leave her in the grip of this foul thing that keeps back victory and brings on famine. One Gallipoli we have had from the hands of our rulers; pray God we may not have another."

President Wilson has this to say to the miners of the United States, let it be read as if it was said to the miners of Nova Scotia: "To the miner, let me say that he stands where the farmer does. The work of the world waits on him. If he slackens or fails, armies and statesmen are helpless. He also is enlisted in the great service army."

Annie S. Swan, in her novel "The House of the Rock," says that rich as the English language is the Scottish is richer and she points to the word "sort" used as a verb and says of one of her characters that "she could 'sort' the house and could also 'sort' people." Where the Americans use the word fix and Nova Scotians say "tidy up," or "arrange," Scottish people as a rule employ the word sort, as "sort your tie, sort the furniture, sort the room, sort your hair, sort the kitchen, sort the books, sort the mail" and so on ad infinitum. I allow it is a very handy word especially when one's vocabulary is limited or when one wants to give a general order that includes the doing of a variety of things.

We have been told that if you take away the soldier's rum ration, or the sailor's grog, or the workman's beer, there is sure to follow a terrible fuss. That no longer applies, for the British workmen, especially the Scottish proportion, are ready to give up their whiskey and go whole-heartedly in for prohibition. The Govan workmen, engaged in ship-building and engineering, have declared after a plebiscite that they would welcome prohibition if it would shorten the war by a single day. The British Weekly says: "The result of the prohibition plebiscite of eleven shipyards and factories in the district was announced at a meeting of Govan workers as follows: For prohibition, 3607; against, 2398. We also have a report of a crowded demonstration in the Greenock town hall, which showed what a strong feeling has been roused by the adverse vote of the Greenock corporation. It was explained that the meeting was not a temperance gathering. Those present were there on the broad ground of their common citizenship, facing a national emergency."

• • •  
Sir Alex. Booth, chairman of the Cunard Co., says the wastage of food stuffs in brewing must stop. Here in part is what he publicly declared:

"We are here to declare our firm belief in the future. But today we cast aside all thought about the controversies of the past and all hopes or fears about the problems of the future. We have come here to discuss this question simply and solely from the point of view of the war. Our object this afternoon is twofold: (1) To protest against the destruction of foodstuffs now in existence in this country by their conversion into what is at best an entirely unnecessary form of consumption and against the continued use of our depleted and overburdened transport facilities by sea and land for the same useless purpose. (2) To declare our firm belief that, where freedom and honor are at stake, the people of this country are prepared to make the sacrifice which total prohibition would undoubtedly mean. Many of us realised long ago that the demands of war on our transport services were bound sooner or later to force us to make our choice between bread and beer. After the prime minister's impressive speech on February 23, is it possible to deny that the time has come? But there is no need to appeal to the prime minister's speech. You have the evidence of your own experience during the last few weeks. Why have prices gone up? The wicked war profiteer, I suppose? Nonsense. Prices have gone up because there isn't enough to go round, and I assure you that two months hence there will be a great deal less to go round than there is now. Inevitably the suffering and privation will fall chiefly on those least able to bear it—the poorest. If we had bravely faced the issue two years ago, or even a year ago, we could have avoided this suffering and privation to a great extent. It is not too late even now, but it is too late for half-measures. We have been told by the prime minister that the half-measure proposed by the government will set free 600,000 tons of shipping space in twelve months. We demand that the remaining 400,000 tons shall also be used for feeding the people, and not for the manufacture of alcohol. But don't imagine that our shipping is the only transport service which is strained today

almost to breaking point. The congestion of our railways is already delaying the distribution of the cargoes which arrive at our ports, and our ships are therefore kept tied up in dock when they ought to be starting on another voyage. When every engine and truck we can possibly spare is wanted in France to back up our advance, what accommodation can we give on our railways to the grain and coal going to the breweries and distilleries and to the barrels coming back? If we are in earnest in wanting to get our boys home again as quickly as possible, the answer must be, Not a single truck. What about the carts in our great cities? Have we so many carters to spare that we can go on delivering barrels of liquor to the public-houses and cases of bottled drinks to our home? In Liverpool I have some direct responsibility under the government for the transit of cargo through the port. One of the essential links in the chain, if we are to avoid congestion and the holding up of ships, is the cart which plies between the dock, the warehouse, and the railway station. We have constantly been short of carts; munitions and foodstuffs, and the ships which brought them, have been delayed in consequence. Yet the brewer's dray and the wine merchant's cart carry on their business as usual.

#### A NEW WORLD-AFTER.

There would be a new country, a new church, a new empire, and a new world after the war, said the Bishop of London, at the Temple church, on Sunday. Surely it could not be a law of the Medes and Persians that we must always have Hoxton on one side of London and Belgravia on the other. Nothing could have been more splendid than the wonderful patriotism the boys of Hoxton had displayed, considering the dull life we had given them before the war. There would arise a new country in which capital and labor would walk pleasantly hand in hand, just as they had fought side by side in this war.

#### NOT WAGES ALONE.

The most progressive and advanced trade union leaders insist upon better conditions for the working day. They know full well that high wages do not compensate for unhealthy factories and workshops. What shall it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his health? Good health is the essential of complete happiness, and happiness is one of the greatest energies in business. But as to wages, I should point out that, generally speaking, the workmen who labor under good conditions, and as a consequence produce more work and better work, earn more money than those who are hampered by insupportable conditions and have doctors' bills to pay.

#### THE CENSORS.

Professor Pollard remarked, at University College, that he happened to know several of the censors, and they were really quite intelligent people outside the censor's office. In their office they were subject to all sorts of orders, but blue pencils and red tape were fatal to any rational being.

## AROUND THE COLLIERIES.

The lessees of the Port Hood areas have applied to the government for the loan of a drill. This will be granted as soon as the papers containing the necessary guarantees are received by the Department of Mines.

The board which formulates the questions to be submitted to applicants for certificates as managers, underground managers and overmen, will soon be at their allotted work. The great cry these days is "increased output." A question that might well be submitted to candidates for manager's papers is: "Taking into consideration the present short supply of labor, and the reported loss of time by miners, workers, suggest what immediate practical steps you would recommend to increase output." Another question might be: "Is the allegation that much time is lost by workers underground unnecessarily such absenteeism, and can you suggest a reason for remedy?"

The following amendments have been made to the Mines Act. The intention presumably is to get at those who hold areas for speculative purposes chiefly. It may be that the increased rental is intended to increase the provincial revenue, but it is doubtful if it will succeed in that. In endeavoring to get at the speculator it is possible that the poor prospector may be hardest hit. A prospector might be willing to pay ten dollars to have a shot at twenty gold areas. He may be included to shrug his shoulders if he has to fork out forty dollars if he wishes to further prospect it after his license expires. A reason given for the decline in gold mining is that the prospector, ubiquitous in the early days of gold mining, has betaken himself to other provinces. The amendments to the Mines act do not look like attempts to attract him back:

1. Section 195 of Chapter 10 of the Acts of 1911. "The Mines Act" is repealed and the following section substituted therefor:

"195. Every lessee under a lease issued pursuant to the provisions of this part shall, every year after and inclusive of the year beginning the second day of July, 1917, during the continuance of such lease pay in advance on or before the second day of July in each year (including the year 1917), to the Commissioner an annual rental of \$2 for every area covered by his lease."

2. Section 196 and 197 of said Chapter 10 are repealed and the following sections substituted therefor:

"196. Where any lessee has performed in any year on any area covered by his lease a number of days labor equivalent to the labor of one man for 40 days in actual prospecting or mining, and has duly made returns thereof to the Commissioner, he shall be entitled, upon application, to a refund of the rental paid in advance for that year on account of

the areas on which such labor has been performed.

The U. M. W. guiders in Cape Breton have made up their minds that if they cannot secure recognition by the Dominion Coal Company they will force it from the Federal authorities. They will curtail the output by an occasional idle day. Great logicians declare a workman cannot live on the present wage and yet they are adopting a policy which, beyond cavil, results in a smaller wage. The trick of a day off each week is not a new one. It has existed in Britain for long time, or rather did exist until after war was declared. Since then instead of an off day more time and steeper is being worked. But then there is this difference. The leaders of the British miners are patriots first and not self-seekers who care nothing for the country's weal.

Cumberland is the one coal mining county which shows unusual activity in the matter of taking up areas and in development work. The Fundy Coal Company, which has done little or nothing for years, has been reorganized and is to appear shortly among the list of active producers. Mr. Sydney Greer, formerly of the Joggins, is superintending the work of development, and as he is a practical miner of long experience good results from his supervision are expected.

The Maritime Coal, Railway and Power Company having secured the old St. George's colliery, and areas adjacent, intend to do some big work at the colliery. The old slope has been cleaned out. The St. George's slope dates from a long way back. It was opened while the reciprocity treaty with the States was in operation. When the treaty was abrogated St. George's, in common with other collieries in Cumberland county, was abandoned. The Maritime Coal, Railway and Power Company are highly gratified at the acquisition of the colliery and the areas adjoining. Experts have been called in to examine the property and these have declared that the St. George is the best coal mining proposition outside of Springhill. Great efforts are being put forth to put the colliery in a position to make big outputs in the shortest time possible. The coal in this mine is said to be six feet high. This height lends itself to a bigger output than from a majority of the seams in the locality and there are many seams.

Work at Orangedale, in the search for a commercial deposit of magnesite, has been suspended for the present. This is in large part due to the state of the roads which render haulage unprofitable.

Antimony, molybdenum, sheelite and manganese are at the present time being mined in and shipped from Nova Scotia. The present market is the United

States. It seems that parties in New York have control of all the production of this metal. The metal was known to exist in the place from which it is now being mined years ago, but at that time the demand was not sufficient to warrant production. Today there is demand and profitable prices.

The Dominion Coal Company is a bigger boon to the country than most people imagine, Halifax in particular owes much to it. The censor cannot prevent its being told that very many steamers are constantly arriving and departing. It is necessary that many of these be able to secure bunker coal. This would not be possible were it not that the Dominion Coal Company has provided large facilities for the purpose. The coal could not be supplied by other companies for the reason that the I. C. R. provides no facilities for the discharge of coal into vessels. Years ago there was a trestle, but when it became unserviceable or was taken down it never was replaced.

The eminent leaders of the U. M. W. in Cape Breton have served notice on the Murray local government—liberal—and the Borden federal government—conservative—that if they do not immediately “hew to the line” they will be summarily dismissed. Oh, my!

#### AMENDMENTS TO MINES REGULATION ACT.

The following, among others, are the more important of the amendments to the Mines Regulation Act:

Before any shot is fired in any working face, which is not more than 15 feet from an approaching working face, and before any shot is fired in any working place that is not more than 15 feet from any accessible place from which coal has been taken, it shall be the duty of the Shot Firer to station a man in the adjoining place, in a position of safety, to prevent any person from entering said place until after such shot has been fired.

Section 43 of said Chapter 8, Acts 1908 as amended by section 2 of Chapter 29, Acts of 1915 is hereby repealed and the following substituted therefor:

43 (1) If in any respect (not provided for by any express provision of this act or any amendment thereof, or by any rule general or special) the Inspector of Mines or any Deputy Inspector finds, or is of the opinion, that any mine or any part thereof, or any matter, thing, or practice in or connected with any mine or any part thereof, is dangerous, or defective, and not in the interests of safety, or if he finds or is of the opinion that any matter, thing or practice is being carried on contrary to any rule, regulation or order made under the provisions of this act and any amendments thereof, and in either case so as in his opinion threaten or tend to the bodily injury of any person, or the waste or misuse of any property leased from the crown, the Inspector or any Deputy Inspector shall forthwith give notice in writing thereof to the owner, agent or manager of the mine, and shall state in such notice, the particulars in which he considers such mine, or any part thereof, or any matter, thing or practice, to be dan-

gerous or defective and not in the interests of safety, or is being carried on contrary to any rule, regulation or order, and require the same to be remedied, within such time as said Inspector of Mines or Deputy Inspector fixes in his notice; and unless the same is remedied in accordance with the terms and requirements of said notice, the Inspector of Mines shall report the same to the Commissioner with such recommendations as are called for under the facts. It shall be the duty of every Deputy Inspector who serves a notice under this sub-section to transmit a copy of the same to the Inspector as well as to report to the Inspector promptly any non-compliance with his request.

#### MANGANESE AT SINAI.

It was the name of Sinai on the auction bills which drew me to Tokenhouseyard the other afternoon. Not that I had any idea of becoming a landed proprietor in the Wilderness of Sin, but I wanted to see whether the hoary associations of this unencumbered desert would discover a vein of sentiment in the heart of stockbroking London. The name of Sinai in this instance did not refer actually to the quaking mountain, but to a part of the waterless stretch of limestone and other rock, all ribbed and scooped by the play of the ages, which lies beneath the shadow of the sacred height, and therein the auction bills were in agreement with the findings of modern criticism, which gives the name of Sinai to a region, and not to a peak. It appears that, a few years ago, somebody opened up hereabouts a deeply-ravined bed of manganese and mangiferous ores, and it was this mining property which the London market was concerned. So far as I could discover by a careful comparison of maps, the square mile of quarry was directly on the traditional route of the Israelites, between the wells and palm-trees of Elim and the gushing rock of Rephidim, and about thirty miles from the blunted spurs of Jebel Musa itself.

I sat among twenty or thirty men in the auction room that March afternoon, all of them infected by the curious silence of the mart. Outside the window one saw the backs of city offices, neat with glazed bricks and green blinds. But this outlook gradually gave place to a less substantial vision—the purple-red granite of unclothed mountains far away, the glaring chalk terraces of the desert stretch, little clumps of trees dotting the hungry plain, veins of curious stone in the distance, glancing and shimmering in the sun. Over the very surface of this future quarry a murmuring host once took their way, all oblivious of what might happen in Tokenhouseyard three and a half millenniums later. Here might have been scattered the manna; here flocked the quails; here flamed the bush that was not consumed; here pitched the tent in which Jethro counselled Levi's son; here fought Joshua with Amalek. Upon the very stones now held under a mining lease from the Egyptian government, Moses might have sat while Aaron and Hur stayed up his hands.

The ageless desert was broken in upon by the auctioneer, who mounted the rostrum and took his ivory hammer. He began by saying in a conversational tone that he had to offer by order of the pub-

lie trustee, under the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, a certain number of shares in a mining company which had acquired rights in the Sinai Peninsula. So many millions of tons of manganese were expected to be forthcoming from this rich deposit, and he did not need to remind them how valuable this product would be in view of the huge demand for steel which would follow the war. It was true that the plant had been fired by the Turkish troops, but the land had now been cleared of the enemy and a claim for compensation would be made by the foreign office against the Ottoman government. That was all the local color he introduced. So far as the rest of the proceedings were concerned, the place might have been in Rhodesia or Peru, instead of in a region which is sacred to Christian, Moslem and Jew.

The auctioneer's manner made it difficult to resist him, but those who frequent city sales are hard-weaponed and dignified and courteous reproof. He chided his hearers for not bidding; he chided them for not bidding enough. He asked if he might say three thousand. A nod of the head indicated that he might. Four thousand! Somebody else nodded. Five thousand! Nobody nodded. Four thousand third! The ivory hammer fell, but gently, not with the resounding crack of the ordinary sale room. It did not close on a bargain. "I cannot do it, gentlemen; it would be a gift. The war must have modified your views as to the value of property." "Sinai hasn't paid a dividend yet, has it?" asked the Amalekite. "My dear sir," was the reply, "it hasn't got started yet."

### MORE NOBLE THAN PEACE SAYS DR. JONETT!

There is something more noble than peace, if peace means a humped indifference to moral issues, and a dead aloofness to the cry and sigh of those who are wronged. There is something worse than the endurance of pain, and that is a callous disregard when pain is being unrighteously inflicted by others. There is something worse than death, and that is pet blast of justice and of truth, dead to the trumpet worse than war, and that something is found in the willingness to contemplate barbarities and yet remain in self-satisfied security. To lose one's honor is a far greater calamity than to lose one's life. I would prefer noble and chivalrous warfare, with desolations, and sorrows, and bereavements, and all its pangs, and a moral laxity which remains easy and unmoved when iniquity is rampant in the world, and when barbarity stalks abroad wearing a triple crown. We may pay too great a price for peace, we may surrender our righteousness, and when we forfeit our righteousness the peace we secure is counterfeit, and it offers only a new breeding ground for every sort of shameful mischief and strike."

### TO A GIRL ON THE LAND.

"You always have been Queen of Hearts, and now you're Queen of Spades."—Daily News.

### THE WORTH OF EDUCATION.

(Berlin Correspondence Christian World.)

There is no gain to a country like that derived from the possession of an intelligent and disciplined working population. Great Britain must clearly see that every industry will derive benefit from the rise in the character of the population, and to the rise in man's daily work should be raised out of the domain of sordid drudgery, undertaken only to secure a living wage. There are no workmen in the world with a finer temper and capacity than our own. Their skill is unquestionable, and this war has proved beyond the possibility of doubt the splendid temper of their patriotism; but if we can learn a lesson from the man sufficiently intelligent to have a pride and pleasure in his work and to have some conception of the significance of his work in the life of the state, name of a good and efficient citizen. There is a mighty struggle in front of our industries, a struggle which will test us to the extent of all our strength. We must prepare in time, or lose our pre-eminence.

In conclusion, I would draw attention to a lecture delivered recently in Breslau by a Dr. Bassewitz on "Germany after the War." The spirit of the lecturer was bad, but his remarks illustrate what many influential people in Germany are thinking. Dr. Bassewitz was addressing a working-class audience. Said he:

I do not believe for a moment that all the Paris conferences in the world will affect us detrimentally so long as we maintain our superiority in education and technique. It is not conceit which enables me to say that when we look around the world we find no working classes to be compared with ours in the variety of their attainment and the absolute mastery of their business. Let us study the working men of our great rival, Great Britain. What do we see? While enormous efforts are being made by a small body of far-sighted people to improve the condition and capability of working men and women, the vast majority of industrial England is quite averse to change or to the gigantic effort which would be required were the task to beat us capable of fulfillment. The working classes themselves are without the ambition which is ours in so unstinted a measure. We have noticed with amazement, not unmixed with amusement, the conduct of the best and most skillful of them in connection with war work. Such continuation schools as England possesses are without the indispensable condition of compulsion. It is rare to find a British working man or woman who reads anything but trash. A well-filled bookcase is a rarity in a British working home. Since the beginning of the war we have been hearing of the evils which drink has caused, and from which, seemingly, there is no escape. Of such a working class we need not be afraid. Force of character, knowledge, temperance and proud class feeling will always tell in our favor, and until the English working man is your equal in these and in other things you need have no fear.

**MISS MARY BOOTH'S STORY.**

Miss Mary Booth, who is working among the troops in France, regularly visits the military hospitals. Her experiences are sometimes humorous as well as sad. She tells in her most recent letter home of a man who wrote to his wife, saying, "I hope this will find you as it leaves me at present. I am in hospital, in bed, covered with 'scabies.'" "Poor wife! It is really too funny," adds Miss Booth.

**"A MAN'S A MAN."**

In the life of our society after the war a man must be estimated solely by the manhood in him. Because he lacks rank, title, riches, standing, this must not be a reason for ignoring him or for pushing him into the background. A man is a man, and our task is to do all in our power to see that after the war he comes into his own. We are at work at the loom of history; let us work in the right spirit for the triumph of the spiritual.

**WHISKEY GALORE.**

Dr. C. W. Saleeby, speaking at Sheffield, declared that, while we have enough whiskey in the country to last six years, we have probably not enough wheat to last six weeks. He urged that alcohol should be used for anaesthetics and munitions, and not taken into the human body. It was not meant to be swallowed any more than petrol. On the last day in January there were 157,000,000 gallons of proof spirit in the country—enough to kill everybody, without troubling the Germans. We ought to follow the lead of our French Allies, and commandeer the whole supply for use in munitions.

**DECREASED DRUNKENNESS.**

Statistics from Greater London and a number of large towns engaged in munitions or transport show that cases of drunkenness among men decreased from 118,639 in 1913 to 53,130 in 1916. Among women the decreases was from 40,142 in 1913 to 24,206 in 1916—figures which suggest a denial of the current statements about increased drunkenness among women.

**OUTSIDE THE FACTORY.**

Munition Worker: I've bought a piano.  
Foreman: Got anybody at home who can play it?  
Munition Worker: No, not at present; but we've a friend coming round this evening to put us in the way of it.—Punch.

**THE SINNER PUBLICANS.**

By a vote of 23 to 17, Belfast Presbytery passed a resolution declaring that, in the light of our time, no one can be engaged in the liquor trade without sinning grievously against God, or be related to the traffic by personal service or financial investment without sharing responsibility for its soul-destroying effects.

**GERMAN PRISONERS FOR THE LAND.**

"Just think how remote is the chance that a German prisoner in his right mind would try to escape. If the way were clear, a large majority would prefer captivity in England to a return to the trenches."—Country Life.

**HAPPY BECAUSE BUSY.**

"It is impossible to go about London and not be struck by the look of happiness upon the faces, for instance, of the younger women, and impossible not to wonder what they will do when it is all over. Will they ever settle down any more?"—Spectator.

**BEWARE.**

"It does not by any means follow that because the Germans are retreating they are running up the white flag. We and the French retreat to fight better, so, we may be sure, do the Germans."—Manchester Guardian.

**A TON AT A TIME.**

For the present no more than one ton of coal will be delivered at one time to any single householder in London. The object is to ensure supplies to consumers of small quantities.

Private John Judge, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, killed in action, was a son of the man who wrote, "It's a Long, Long Way to Tipperary."

A man who allowed a boy of twelve to carry a weight of coal likely to injure him physically was fined 10s at Bow street. The boy had to carry two half-hundredweight sacks up forty stairs.

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## 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 2560 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 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.

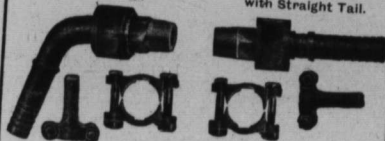
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CANADA.

## DEPARTMENT OF MINES.

Hon. E. L. Patenaude, Minister.

Mines Branch.

Recent Publications:

- Building and ornamental stones of Canada, (Quebec), Vol. III, Report on, by W. A. Parks, Ph. D.
- The Bituminous Sands of Northern Alberta, Report on, by S. C. Ellis, M. E.
- Peat, lignite, and coal; their value as fuels for the production of gas and power in the by-product recovery producer, Report on, by B. F. Haanel, B. Sc.
- The petroleum and natural gas resources of Canada: Vols. I & II, by F. G. Clapp, M. A. and others.
- Electro-plating with cobalt, Report on, by H. T. Kalmus, Ph. D.

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 1915.
  - 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 150A. Ponhook Lake Sheet, Nova Scotia.
- Applications for reports should be addressed to the Director, Geological Survey, Ottawa.



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