

Shelburne Nova Scotia Coal discovered Springhill 1867
E. R. Faribault, Geological Survey
p. 13.

MARITIME MINING RECORD.

JULY 10, 1918.

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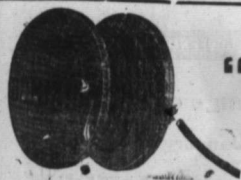
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12.01 June 10th., 1917.

SOUTHBOUND		STATIONS.	NORTHBOUND	
Superior Dtr.	486		Inferior Dtr.	487.
A. M.			P. M.	
10 40		PORT HASTINGS	3 40	
10 55		PORT HASTINGS	3 50	
10 59		PORT HASTINGS	4 00	
10 11		PORT HASTINGS	4 05	
10 07		PORT HASTINGS	4 20	
9 57		PORT HASTINGS	4 30	
9 46		PORT HASTINGS	4 35	
9 37		PORT HASTINGS	4 40	
9 18		PORT HASTINGS	4 45	
8 55		PORT HASTINGS	4 50	
8 40		PORT HASTINGS	4 55	
8 30		PORT HASTINGS	5 00	
7 50		PORT HASTINGS	5 10	
7 40		PORT HASTINGS	5 20	
7 30		PORT HASTINGS	5 30	
7 15		PORT HASTINGS	5 40	
6 55		PORT HASTINGS	5 50	
A. M.		PORT HASTINGS	6 00	

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Sole Representatives for Canada, **AUSTRAK BRAS.**
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We manufacture a complete line of Tools for the Coal Mine,
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Machine Picks.	Road Makers Axes and	Car Irons.
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Concerning the 'Record'

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

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

MARITIME MINING RECORD

Vol. 21

Stellarton, N. S., July 10th., 1918

No. 1

WHAT BRITAIN OWES TO COAL.

Under the sub heading "Coal and the basis of Britain's trade" the United States Consul at Swansea, Wales, among other things says:—

If, however, only the sea-borne foreign coal trade be considered, the British over-seas trade in coal in 1913 was more than twice that of the whole world put together, or approximately 71 per cent. of the world's trade. All of the foreign coal trade of Britain is sea-borne, while the greater portion of the coal exported from the United States is shipped by rail into Canada, so that the share of the United States in the world's sea-borne foreign coal trade was in 1913 approximately only four per cent.

The immense foreign coal trade of the United Kingdom, which reached a total of nearly 100,000,000 tons in 1913, is the foundation upon which has been built the entire foreign commerce of the country as well as the expansion of the mercantile marine. For the transportation of this coal, the building of an immense fleet of steamers was necessary. Without the coal trade, Britain would not have by far the largest mercantile marine in the world. According to Lloyd's Register for 1915-16, the merchant shipping of the world amounted to 49,261,769 gross tons, of which 19,541,368 tons were owned in the United Kingdom, the United States being next, with only 5,892,639 tons, and Germany with 4,706,027 tons. The United Kingdom has been able to send its coal to all ports of the world at a cheap freight rate for the reason that the ships were always able to obtain return cargoes of raw materials needed for the manufacturing industries at home, such as wool, cotton, ores, and timber. In this way the outward freight on coal and the homeward freights on raw materials were low, thus making it difficult for countries like the United States to compete. The United States, not being a large importer of food or other heavy commodities suitable for return cargoes on coal exporting vessels, in exporting coal to foreign countries frequently was unable to obtain return cargoes and consequently the coal exporters had to bear the cost of the round trip.

Coal is thus the basis of Britain's mercantile shipping and manufacturing industry. Coal enabled British shipowners to obtain outward freights on vessels proceeding to foreign ports for needed raw materials; coal enabled British manufacturers to obtain low freight rates on imported raw materials, thus making it possible to manufacture at a cost so low that these manufactured goods could be exported. Without a great export trade in coal, Great Britain could not have become the greatest shipping country in the world and one of the greatest exporters of manufactured goods.

RECONSTRUCTED BRITISH LABOR PARTY.

It is quite natural that staunch Liberals and Radicals should be critical of the reconstruction of the Labour Party, which is bound to some extent to weaken the old Liberal Party. Mr. J. M. Robertson, M. P., has an acute and reasonable article on the matter in the new Contemporary. He asks whether possibly the Fabians have joined hands with Labour, partly to infuse a sound intellectual influence into the direction of the new party, and partly to save the moderate and practical Labour leaders from extreme Socialists, who would like to wage a class war. He points out the difficulty of defining workers or "producers," by brain and hand; apparently the qualification for the new party consists in the rendering of social service. Already the Labour Party includes large classes of hand-workers who "produce" only in the larger economic sense—postmen, railway-men, clerks, etc.—and also journalists and teachers; and now it seems artists, architects, actors, novelists, clergymen are invited. But then can manufacturers, shopkeepers, directors and the like be excluded? "If a railway porter is a producer, so is Lord Leverhulme, and so is every manufacturer. Are the employer class in general, then, invited or expected to enter the new Labour Party?" Hitherto, Mr. Robertson shows, the Labour Party has been a wing—"they might say, the vanguard"—of the Liberal and progressive parties in general. Now, it seems, the new party is organised in opposition to the "capitalist"—great or small—although he, as a rule, is a producer in the broad sense. "In a word, the kind of change to which Mr. Webb and Mr. Shaw and their colleagues invite the intellectuals, in alliance with the Labour Party, are changes in the general direction of Socialism." Liberalism, Mr. Robertson argues, is broader than Socialism and includes what is best in it, and therefore he does not expect much of "a Labour Party that is managed by 'producers' of brain-work, who in turn are managed by the managers of the Fabian Society."

WOMEN AND THE LAWS.

The British women are asking that laws should be so framed as to be readily interpreted. It is time for reform:—

The Women Citizens movement is showing revolutionary tendencies calculated to shock the patient, plodding male electorate. Its object is to educate women in the rights and duties of citizenship, and its organisers propose as a first step to teach these citizens what the laws mean, and they are actually going to ask that in future laws shall be drawn up in an intelligible form, so that their lecturers may lead their pupils unerringly along the main line—though, as Mr. J. H. Thomas pointed out, this challenges the existence of a great trade union.

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.

July 10, 1918

THE WAY NOT TO PRODUCE COAL.

The following under the heading "Maximum Coal Production" is from the Evening News. The Record is in accord with its contemporary in almost every sentence emphatically with those dealing with the two Labor Unions and off days. There is no comparison however between the action of the separate unions. That of the A. M. W. was wholly silly. The A. F. L. affair was arranged long time ago and there was therefore no conclusion. The worst possibly that may be said of the A. F. L. off day is that it was a right thing at a very wrong time.

"It has been announced that practically all the collieries in Nova Scotia will be idle on Monday next, July 8th. Those coming under the sway of the Amalgamated Mine Workers, principally in Cape Breton and Cumberland, will be idle for the day as a protest against the Local Government for "canning" certain legislation of an advanced character which was asked for, and those in Pictou County—whilst shying at anything that savors of politics—will be idle as well. The intention as far as Pictou County is concerned is to hold a picnic at Stellarton, the proceeds of which will be given to the Allan Shaft monument fund.

Whilst the Evening News holds no brief for the Murray Government and does not particularly admire that aggregation of muddlers, it seems to us that, stating the case as mildly as it can be done, the action of the mine workers is ill-advised and untimely. This is no time for nursing grouches or for political action of any kind.

As regards the Pictou mines, we must frankly say we do not approve of the proposed picnic. God knows we sympathize with those who were bereaved in the Allan Mine disaster, and the writer lost some of his best friends on that deplorable occasion, but we are frankly of the opinion that the erection of the proposed monument could be postponed until the war is over. Every spare dollar today should be devoted to the cause of Empire, and the claims of the Red Cross and the Patriotic fund should assuredly come first.

What are the fundamental facts staring us in the face? Canada will suffer from a coal famine next winter such as has never before been experienced. Not only will people suffer from cold and privation, but the wheels of industries such as munition plants, will be slowed down, and railway transportation of men and food and war supplies will be held up for the want of coal. It is estimated that

the increased demand as compared with normal will be about one million tons and judging by present appearances and the time lost by colliery slackers, the output of the Province for the year will be one million tons less than normal.

We do not wish it to be implied that we have the effrontery to charge all colliery workers with being slackers. It is generally known that decreased outputs in Cape Breton and on the mainland are due largely to the magnificent response made by the miners to the appeals for recruits. The Government's action in applying the military service act to miners has still further curtailed the skilled labor supply. That it goes to show the gravity of the man-power situation; but it should at the same time inspire every colliery worker not to lose a day and to mine every ton of coal that he can win. In doing so he is doing his bit even more effectively than if he were in khaki, and those who deliberately absent themselves from work under such grave conditions are slackers in every sense of the word.

Such being the facts of the case we submit that the leaders of the Amalgamated Mine Workers and of the Federation of Labor are in wrong in countenancing for a moment any demonstration that is calculated to reduce the production of coal in Nova Scotia. One idle day means two idle days with a good many men.

We might also refer to the question of food conservation and the advisability of holding no picnics at all in war time but what's the use? We believe firmly, however, that the news we have expressed are held by the sane, level headed men, and there are many such men among the miners. Those who want the picnic are for the most part the chronic idlers.

It is up to the Government of Canada if it is going to grapple with the fuel shortage as it should, to take over all the collieries, make the employees an integral part of the military organization, lay down drastic regulations regarding absenteeism, and work the collieries to their maximum capacity. It can be done. It can only be done as we suggest. The question follows: Has the Government got the sand to do it?"

ASTOUNDING LEADERSHIP.

When up to the end of 1917, eleven hundred colliery workers went overseas to make, if need be, the great sacrifice, they took with them to all present appearances the bulk of that common sense with which previous to the advent of advanced leaders, they had for long been credited with. A majority of the works apparently are now running after false and frenzied prophets. Those who read the article appended, taken from the Glace Bay Gazette, and the article leading up to the Gazette's editorial, published in another column, and who are in the mind to judge impartially must be forced to a similar conclusion. The Gazette deserves credit for having called attention to the peculiar antics of the executive of the New Miner's Society, the A. M. W. of Nova Scotia. This precious executive, if not

collectively told the fuel controller and others that their hearts desire was to increase the coal output. Make to them certain concessions and they would overwhelm the Cape Breton mines with labor. Well they got their way and their wish. They sent one of themselves to Newfoundland, and lo! he came back but not with even a ragged fallstaff army. Common report is that there were two immigrants one of whom was a grandmotherly or other near relative of the executive. Oh it was not the fault of the miners, it was not the fault of the executive of the Union, it was simply and solely the fault of the bold, bad coal barons. This was not, meaning less rant only on the part of the executive, it was the veriest, not to use no harsher term, kind of hypocrisy. It is strange that the Gazette is the one paper that has drawn forcible attention to this matter, which to the country, to the winning of the war is of more moment than a thousand partizan editorials. Let the Gazette speak.

An Indefensible Proposal.

The world is now in the midst of the most critical period of the war, with one powerful enemy of fensive succeeding another and the Germans striving might and main to win this year. The Allied armies are barely able to hold on without breaking, until the Americans arrive in force, by giving ground gradually. Twentieth century warfare requires the expenditure of the most colossal amounts of shells of all calibers in bombardments and barages. With the situation such as this it would be almost unbelievable if there were any room for questioning the fact that a presumably responsible body, the executive board of the Amalgamated Mine Workers of Nova Scotia, having jurisdiction over a membership of, we suppose, 6000 mine workers, much the greater number of such workmen in the province, sat down and deliberately, in cold blood, issued an order to these workmen calling upon them, on their loyalty—not to their King and country but to their union,—to cease work and close down the coal mines of this province on the paltry pretext of showing the Legislature their resentment because legislation they sought was not granted last winter, and to show that labor has its hand on the throttle of industry.

"Throttle" is a good word, but it is used in the wrong way in Secretary McLaehlan's letter to the locals. He should have used it as a verb, for he and the executive board are calling upon Labor to throttle an essential war industry, and with a preposterous excuse. If in the nation's emergency the power of Labor and Labor Unionism is to be used in this way and for such a reason, then Bolshevism in Canada has truly reached a stage when it must be coped with with a stern hand.

We referred to this amazing proposal Thursday as futile and childish. It is both. It is futile, for the only effect that the throwing of the mines idle for a day on such a pretext could have upon the members of the government and Legislature, and upon all patriotic and sensible citizens, would be to bring the organization that took such action into disrepute. It is childish because of its futility; it is like the action of a rebellious child that screams and kicks the wall because it cannot have its own way. If any possible gain to Labor could be seen

as likely to come from this action, excuse might perhaps be found for it even though it means the loss of a day's coal production in the mines of the province. There can be no gain, however, but only loss,—loss to the workmen of a day's earnings and in the respect and confidence of public opinion, the opinion of the eight million other people in Canada, loss to the nation's war strength.

If the holding of a "demonstration" by the A. M. W., would have any of the effect the executive board seem to think it would have, why could it not have arranged for Dominion Day, which is a public holiday anyway and observed at the collieries? The selection of another day a week later is one of the most "fishy" and remarkable circumstances in connection with this indefensible proposal. It looks as if the deliberate intention was to cause the loss of a day's output of coal altogether apart from what is lost by public holidays. Dominion Day will be a holiday, then will come this "spite" holiday, many men will be off work on July 12, another day will be taken as has been the custom under the name of P. W. A. Day, and Labor Day will follow on the first Monday in September. Nobody objects to the miners enjoying the usual public holidays without work; it is their right and privilege as it is that of other workers. What is objected to is the taking of an extra holiday for the purpose of holding a demonstration that could just as well be held on any of the regular holidays during this summer.

It is to be hoped there are enough sensible men in the union to reverse the action of any of the locals that have decided to take this holiday.

In Saturday's Gazette the following question in arithmetic was asked:

"If it takes five tons of coal to make a ton of steel, how many 18-pound shells can be made by using 10,000 tons of coal?"

The answer, 222,222 2/9 shells, was delayed publication for various reasons.

Any child in the 3rd or 4th grade of school could have worked this question. But behind it there is a much more serious question, and it is this:

Are the executive board of the A. M. W., and the men who have the most influence in the locals, sincere and in earnest in their many declarations of willingness and anxiety to increase the production of coal to as large an extent as possible?

This question is asked because recently the following letter has been sent to the locals by the executive board, and the proposal made in the letter voted upon in the affirmative by some, if not all of the locals:

Amalgamated mine Workers of Nova Scotia,
Glace Bay, N. S., June 1, 1918.

To all members of Local Unions.
Brothers:
The Executive Board met here May 27th and 28th. Among other questions dealt with was the fate of the different items of legislation which this Union was seeking to have passed into law. As a matter of fact not one thing that was asked for passed through the House of Assembly this year.

In order to secure the legislation we require, we will have to do more than merely talk and pass resolutions at our Convention. The Board members feel that the time has come to impress on the pe-

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wers that be our demands not in words but in action. Therefore the following resolution was passed at the Board meeting just held:

"That we hold demonstrations on July 8th, 1918, as a protest against the Government refusing the eight-hour law for mine workers, such to be held in New Waterford for Cape Breton miners and River Hebert for Cumberland county miners."

Every loyal member of this Union will remain idle on July 8th and attend one of the demonstrations. The Local Unions in these places will provide for the needs of the miners. James Simpson, Toronto, will be asked to address the men at New Waterford, and J. C. Watters will be asked to speak to the miners at River Hebert.

Let us prove that it is the miners who have their hand on the throttle valve of industry and we don't propose to remain quiet and have our most reasonable demands treated with contempt. Therefore every member of this Union will remain idle on July 8th excepting those necessary to look after the property at the mines.

I am, Fraternaly yours,

(Signed) J. B. McLACHLAN.

An idle day at the local collieries means the loss of 10,000 tons of coal, in round numbers. That in turn means the loss, as has been mathematically demonstrated, of approximately 222,000 18-pound shells. An idle day at all the collieries in Nova Scotia under the jurisdiction of the A. M. W. means the loss, approximately, of nearly double these amounts, or say 400,000 shells.

An 18-pound battery of four guns, such as the Old 17th or the 36th, firing at top speed, can fire about 60 shells a minute. From these facts another simple arithmetical calculation will show that an idle day at the collieries such as proposed by Mr. McLachlan and the A. M. W. executive board would mean that a battery such as the 36th would have to be idle for a week for lack of shells. How many members of the A. M. W. thought the matter out this way? Did the saner and more sensible members of the executive board think of it in this way when the hare-brained, unpatriotic proposal to close down the mines for a day out of spite against the Legislature, was brought up at their session?

In the Gazette and other daily papers the following despatch was published.

"OTTAWA, June 21.—Production of 18-inch shrapnel shells in Canada, the principal factor in the output of munitions, is to be doubled as the result of an order just received by the Imperial Munitions Board from the British Ministry of Munitions. The need is represented as urgent, and the board is communicating with the manufacturers, asking them to speed up as much as possible and meet the new conditions."

The British Ministry of Munitions says the need of 18-pounder shells is urgent. The Canadian branch of the Munitions Board answers the call by ordering production doubled. Is the answer of the Nova Scotia miners to be to take a day off and throw a whole battery idle for a week, in effect? Is that the extent of their patriotism? The Gazette refuses to believe it. The Kaiser or the German people do not stop their guns to vent political spite. They keep them going night and day. Are the Nova Scotia miners less anxious to win the war?

Surely not. Then let any locals that have voted to follow this foolish order for a spite holiday rescind the vote without delay.

What does Mr. J. C. Watters think of this proposal of Mr. McLachlan and the A. M. W. executive? What does Fuel Controller Magrath think of it. Do they approve of it? What does the Dominion Government think of it? Will they do anything to prevent the taking of this spite holiday at the expense of coal production and for an utterly futile and childish reason? If they will do nothing let us hear no more from the government, Mr. Magrath, Mr. Watters or the A. M. W. about their anxiety for increased production."

The Gazette, we say it again, is to be commended for its condemnation and exposure of the fishiest, feeblest and most foolish proposal ever coming from any trades union executive in Nova Scotia. Indeed it may be said the history of unionism in Canada does not record the issuance, by union leaders, of such an ill-timed and wholly idiotic order. And the same executive who fathered the order, are those who frothed at the mouth in their efforts to convince the fuel controller and one or more of the Ministers of the Crown, that they would off coats and work in bare buffs, so that the war would not in any way be hindered by a lack of coal. In view of the order to be idle Monday last to show the local government that they are somebodies, their utterances to the Ministers cannot be termed other than the rankest hypocrisy. The Gazette asks what the Federal Government and others will do about it. One cannot well tell but it is plain what they should do. Let the executive be dealt with as the law demands. Let them be fined or imprisoned or both. An order-in-Council issued 19th April last is in part as follows:—

It shall be an offence:

- (a) To print, publish or publicly express any adverse or unfavourable statement, report or opinion concerning the causes of the present war or the motives or purposes for which Canada or the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland or any of the allied nations entered upon or prosecuted the same, which may tend to arouse hostile feeling, create unrest or unsettle or inflame public opinion;
- (b) To print, publish, or publicly express any adverse or unfavourable statement, report or opinion concerning the action of Canada, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland or any allied nation in prosecuting the war;
- (c) To print or give public expression or circulation to any false statement or report respecting the work or activities of any department, branch or officer of the Public Service or the service or activities of Canada's Military or Naval Forces, which may tend to inflame public opinion and thereby hamper the Government of Canada or prejudicially affect its Military or Naval Forces in the prosecution of the war;
- (d) To print, publish or publicly express any statement, report or opinion which may tend to weaken or in any way detract from the united effort of the people of Canada in the prosecution of the war.

Continued on page 12.

AROUND THE COLLIERIES.

A hundred or two additional men and there should be nothing to hinder the production of the Acadia being 2000 tons by December.

The Record is in receipt from Springhill of a favorable criticism of an item in our last issue. As the criticism betrays partizanship, and as the Record meantime is avoiding political discussion, the article goes over.

Mr. Alex. Stewart, one of the best known miners in Pictou County, fell from the temporary bank-head at the Purvis seam, near the McGregor, the middle of last week and received injuries which resulted in his death two days later. He was a respected citizen of the town, and an elder in St. John's Church. The I. O. O. F. had charge of the funeral.

At the six foot seam, Thorburn, there are three pumps almost constantly employed. The water is lowered from 5 to 10 feet daily. Only one rather heavy fall has been encountered, and that at the entrance to No. 1 level. The slope has been unwatered 550 feet down from its mouth. The travelling and air slope is being cleared up and preparations for output proceeding favorably.

There must be some very expert coal miners in the United States or the coal must be very soft. Take the following item clipped from the Coal Trade Journal:

"Some idea of the possibilities of high wages for coal mining in the Connellsville coke region were given in the report of the two weeks' pay for two men last week. William Richey, a coal miner for the H. C. Frick Coke Co., dug 165 tons of coal in that period. When this was announced, John Slifko, a miner employed by the Fredericktown C. & C. Co. confessed that he had dug 300½ tons of coal in his two weeks. This is believed to be the record in that region."

Some time ago the esteemed Eastern Chronicle gave expression to the opinion that the editor of the Record, once a democrat had broken away from the faith because he was not in favor of the abolition of deduction from the pay rolls of goods supplied to the workmen at their own request, by the companies. The editor of the Record opposed the abolition of this exemption, believing that the workingmen had never asked for it, and he was right. A reliable C. B. correspondent writes:—

"I hear the various locals of the A. M. W. are taking 'Jamie' to book for his officiousness in supporting the move to cut out the stoppages for the stores. 'Jamie' on being cornered took the hole, by saying it was only his personal opinion he gave to Cameron (the lawyer.) He was politely told he had no opinion; he was only the mouthpiece of the A. M. W. and it was the A. M. W. opinion he was supposed to give voice to."

The Acadia Coal Company has a larger force employed than generally thought. The total number of employees is 1100, at the several mines.

After every holiday the output of the mines suffers. The holiday has been hurtful and not helpful. But what else can be expected? Has not the one who declares himself a leader of the C. B. miners, declared that a union has nothing whatever to do with the habits of its members. Sober and industrious workmen are not commended, and the lazy, who partake too largely of lubricants are not condemned nor disciplined.

In Central Pennsylvania they are aiming at a production of 1,350,000 tons a week. If they manage that then the output of that district for a month will be equal to the production of Nova Scotia for a year.

If the executive of the A. M. W. could induce a number of the workers they lord it over to produce each, 302 tons of coal in two weeks they could go boldly to Controller Magrath and say: "Eureka, we do not need to try—and fail—to get men from Newfoundland, and you need not think about coolies we have hit on a better way."

The Sydney Record in the following half-hearted, or indifferent sort of way, refers to the spite holiday planned by the highly patriotic executive of the A. M. W. The Record is silent as to the wholly unjustifiable proceeding involving in this time of stress the loss of 10,000 tons of coal to the Dominion not to speak of the loss of wages. Is it no business of the Sydney Record! Does it believe or does it not that coal is necessary to the winning of the war. If it believes it is necessary, why is it silent?

"Upwards of 5,000 miners are expected to be present at the Amalgamated Mine Workers' demonstration at New Waterford next Monday when protest is to be made against the failure of the provincial legislature last winter to pass labor legislation which the union desired enacted.

A similar demonstration is to be held on the same day at River Hebert by the A. M. W. men in the Cumberland county mines.

At New Waterford addresses will be delivered by a number of the leaders of the Mine Workers in Cape Breton. No outside speakers are to be brought in but it is expected that the local men will be quite equal to the task of jabbing the wicked politicians here, there, and everywhere. More than one public man is likely to find his ears tingling throughout Monday if there is anything in the theory that the ear smarts when men are speaking ill of the ear's owner. It ought to be a snappy meeting, beyond a doubt, but the A. M. W. heads will find that there are a good many of the union's members, and others outside the union's ranks, who realize that in no other province in the Dominion, have provincial authorities dealt more fairly with labor's interests."

AROUND THE COLLIERIES

The output, daily average, of the Acadia Coal Co. for the last week in June was 1085 tons, divided as follows: Albion 450; McGregor 310; Allau 275 and McBean 50.

Mr. Neil McLean is presently Superintendent of the Albion mine, ably assisted by Mr. Sutherland McDougall, U. G. Manager.

The University of Chicago uses some coal, as instance:—

"War gardeners, who had availed themselves of a lot owned by the University of Chicago, were forced to move last week to make way for 30,000 tons of coal dumped there for the institution's winter supply. The gardeners protested vigorously, but university officials ruled that education was more important than cabbages and beans, and that there would be no education this winter without a coal supply secured now. There was no other place to dump it."

There are Sein Feiners in Ireland of a truth, there are Sein Feiners sympathisers in the United States. Can it be possible there are Sein Feiners in the mining localities in Cape Breton masquerading as willing to be martyrs on behalf of the poor-down trodden colliery workers?

J. B. McLaughlin, Secretary of the A. M. W., says that the government, at least that is what he meant though he blames the House of Assembly, promised to pass an eight hour day bill and because the government did not, they must be punished. The punishment however is most peculiar. The miners will, under the leadership of J. B. and the others, bite their noses to spite their faces. The effect of this operation will, it is feared, have the directly opposite effect to what was intended. The heart of the members will be hardened.

Says the Morning Chronicle of the 4th inst: "Mr. J. B. McLachlan, Sec'y.-Treasurer of the A. M. W. has been at Sydney Mines looking into a grievance at Jubilee Colliery. . . . Mr. McLachlan put the whole case before the officials of the Company, pointing out the need for coal, etc." The Mining Record ventures to assume that the J. B. McLachlan is the same Jas. B. McLaughlin who ordered the miners of C. B. to lose 10,000 tons of coal by ceasing work for a day, so that they might spit on the members of the government and their followers in the House, and show despite for them. The McLachlans by the way are Scottish; the McLaughlins are not, and J. B. used to belong to the are notes, and the Record is unaware that an act was passed allowing a change of name. But let that pass. The funny thing is to read of the man who orders the miners to lose a day's wage, and ten thousand tons of coal, reading a lecture to mine officials on the imperative necessity of increased coal production.

Says Tuesday's Sydney Post:

"It is clear that organized labor in this part of the Dominion is being threatened with complete disruption, owing to the lack of prudent,—not to say, sane,—leadership. The most inveterate capitalistic enemies of organized labor could not do a more deadly day's work against it, than the organized body of miners who refused to work on Monday.

Work at Thorburn is proceeding in a very satisfactory manner. The main slope has been unwatered 750 feet. The coal is fair, and as the water lessens, and the length of slope increases it is believed the coal will increase rapidly in quality. The water, in the last two weeks of June, was lowered 63 feet. A few months should show of active coal production.

The Record has come to the conclusion that the people at large are very little interested in the nationalization of Industries. The local government has been addressed times without number to go into the coal-mining business. It has had and still has splendid opportunities but it stands pat. A bill was passed ten years ago authorizing municipalities to go into the keeping of coal yards, and the selling of coal, but the Act has fallen flat, there are no takers. Minister Carvell was right when he said that judging by the government railways, et cetera, nationalization of all industries was too luxurious a game for Canada to play at. And he is right. Patronage as it is a big enough evil without being treated to more of it.

The Mining Record on more than one occasion has spoken in laudatory terms of the present Commissioner of Mines Hon. E. H. Armstrong. The best of men has his weak points and it devolves upon the Record to say that Mr. Armstrong has his. He allowed himself to be bullied and bluffed by an irresponsible delegation who waited upon him prior to the last meeting of the legislature. This delegation wanted, if not the whole earth, then the province, and if not quite that then they wanted such legislation as they asked, no, demanded, passed. In a moment of weakness Mr. Armstrong fell on the necks of the delegates, and lovingly embracing them said: "All that I have is thine." "Even to the check off!" asked the delegates. "Yes even to the check off." And double time for off days!" "Yes these, and more, I said 'all.'" The delegates went away smiling confident that their wildest dreams were to be realized. The Commissioner did his best to fulfil his silly promises to the delegation. But the body of the legislature were neither inclined to be covered or coerced and no eight hour day bill, nor check off bill, nor any other ill-timed anti-war measure was permitted to pass. And now there is a pretty scrape due to the Commissioner's tender-heartedness. The

life is to be frightened out of Murray, and,—and—goodness knows what else is to follow. If the A. M. W.'s most ludicrous manner of protesting does not stiffen the back bone and the upper lips of Murray and the members of his government and their followers then the only honor that could be conferred upon them would be to knight them and place them in the order of "great big sumpsh."

Continued from page 9.

For non-compliance with the regulations the offender is liable to a fine or imprisonment.

The order is not intended to prevent members of organized labour associations from discontinuing their work in the employment in which they have been engaged when such discontinuance is occasioned by differences actually arising between the employer and the employed. The purpose is to prevent persons capable of useful work from remaining in idleness at a time when the country most urgently requires the service of all human energy available.

To express an opinion is not nearly so reprehensible as to perform an action whose only result is a hindrance to the winning of the war. The government must do its duty regardless of its effect politically, that is whether it loses votes of the A. M. W. or not.

EARLY PROSPECTING IN NOVA SCOTIA.

Referring to the unwonted activity in applications for licenses and rights, the Chief Commissioner of Mines in his report for the year 1864 says:—

"The increased and increasing interest taken in mining enterprise is shown by the fact that during the three quarters ending Sept. 30th, 1864, there were made and paid for no less than two hundred and forty-seven applications for Licenses to Search, and thirteen for licenses to work, a total of two hundred and sixty in all. As these licenses to search rarely cover an area of less extent than five square miles, it thus appears that within the same period applications have been received covering, in the aggregate, a tract of no less than one thousand two hundred and twenty-five square miles. The greater part of these were taken with a view of searching for coal, but several were for copper, lead and other minerals."

The following items showing what was being done in the coal mines in 1864, taken from the Commissioner's Report, may be of interest, as the Reports for that and many following years are long out of print:—

Mira Bay Mines—In northern shore of the Bay of same name. Some coal has been shipped since the 30th of Sept last, none had been shipped before that. Coal 4.6 to 4.9 inches in thickness. 23 men and 3 horses employed on the premises. Prospects good.

Caledonia Mines—In the possession of Wilson and others, on the promontory separating Cow Bay

from Mira Bay. A wharf has been constructed extending 120 feet on Cow Bay. 15 men, 4 boys and 2 horses.

Gowrie Mines—"Messrs. Archibald, North Side of Cow Bay. In nine months, \$13,200 expended on wharf and breakwater, \$5,000 on machinery, \$500 in sinking a new pit 85 feet in depth" (astonishingly cheap shaft sinking in these days) "\$6,000 in the construction of a railway between new shaft and shipping place."

Block House, Cow Bay—The product for the year will quadruple that of 1863. (The products or rather sales for nine months were 45,000 tons. Employees 557 men and boys, and 40 horses, (a fairly large force for say fifty to sixty thousand tons a year, but possibly very many were employed at construction work.) 60 buildings, including miners houses have been erected. Models of their kind. Coals were being raised from the mine at the rate of 400 to 450 tons a day.

Schooner Pond—Moderate business, 55 men and boys, 5 horses. Expenditure in development work \$5,400.

Glyde Mines, Big Glace Bay—40 men and boys. Expenditure \$13,500.

Little Glace Bay Mine—As a producer ranked next to Sydney Mines, if they have not exceeded them last twelve months. Artificial harbor still further extended; two piers 450 ft. long each; harbor and channel excavated to 17 feet below low water. Harbor was a small rivulet, whose harbor now is, mostly dry, at low water in the bay outside. Approximate cost of harbor \$80,000; 29 dwelling houses; 65 tenements, average men employed, 282; operations began in 1864, on the Parrot area assigned to the Company.

Converso Area—No shipments, but \$7,400 expended.

International Coal Co.—Considerable activity in moving and shipping coal. Company has acquired 4 square miles. Planning to build a railway, some fine miners' houses built. Expenditure \$14,300.

Boston and Bridgeport—South side Bridgeport Basin. Reported discovered seams of good workable coal. No shipments. Expenditure \$7,900.

Lingan—General Mining Association. Men employed, 165.

Sydney Mines—Same company, 500 men employed, 103 horses. (The references to the "Collins, the Roach" the Campbell at the Bras d'Ors are uninteresting.)

The International and Block House both engaged in making surveys for railway lines to connect collieries with good shipping ports.

New Campbellton—Big Bras d'Or, 120 men and boys, 18 horses. Expenditure of \$10,440 in nine months.

Richmond County—No shipments, 14 men employed.

Richmond Mine—Average number of men 34. Expenditure \$11,981, of this \$9,718 was spent in the erection of buildings. (It is curious that no attempt has been made to reopen this mine, idle now for 50 years.)

Cumberland County—reference is made to the following mines "Joggins," "Victoria" and the "Lawrence Company," "River Hebert," "Macc

Mine," "Maean and Chignecto" near the Maean River."

Between them in 9 months of 1864 they shipped about 15,000 tons of coal. These figures represent the total for Cumberland County for 1863.

Cumberland County

Third in order of age.—Though coal had been produced in this County from 1847, and pirated for years before that, in exposed places, the production did not add much to the total of the province until a few years following the operations of the Springhill Mining Company of which it may be said that from its start it made its coming felt. From say 1873 Cumberland County made a substantial addition to the provincial coal shipments and since that time it has run a close race with Pictou County, and has indeed, on occasions, outdistanced it. In 1887 the production of the Springhill Mines had run up to 466,000 tons, and of course the production from these mines constituted by far the largest share of the total from the county.

Until say three or four years ago, the oldest mines—the Joggins, was never placed among the larger producers. Since 1900 the output of the Springhill collieries has never reached the 1887 maximum, whereas the Joggins has kept creeping up, increasing its output from 48,000 tons in 1880 to 200,000, or over, during the regime of the present management. The Joggins until a few years ago was never a financial success, and there were reasons, and it is doubtful if any other mine in the province has been subject to so many changes alike in its proprietors and its management. To relate happenings in its history would no doubt be interesting, but those would require almost a volume by themselves.

The "Joggins Mines" was opened in 1847. The opening was in a sense compulsory being due to the strong representations and demands made to the Local Government, to the effect that people were suffering from the want of coal. The General Mining Associations, who were forced to operate—being holders of the lease, lost much money in the undertaking, so their agent declared. He alleged that they spent a hundred and ten thousand dollars in the operating of the mine, and all the return received was \$45,000. They further affirmed that the annual coal consumption of the district was only 100 chaldrons—150 tons. The Association, when assailed, at a later period, declared they could easily have supplied all demands, and very much more, without having been compelled to open a colliery at the Joggins. In view of the late success of the Joggins, it is fitting to state that the active director is Hance Logan, ex-M. P., while R. J. Bell is General Manager.

In the addenda to his reprint of Brown's book on the "Coal field of Cape Breton," the writer said:—

In the year 1865 the anticipation of the railway from Truro to Moncton led to prospecting in the Springhill district. In 1867 the Black or eleven feet seam was discovered.

On what authority he based this remark, unless he was Dr. Gilpin of the Mines Department, he cannot remember. He is now inclined to the belief, an

assertion made by the first miners at Springhill that coal was first discovered in the Springhill district by John Anderson in 1868. Several pits were operated by him in the woods in a small way for two or three years. Anderson was a burly, brusque Scotsman and had considerable push about him. Both statements may be accepted as correct, if the qualification be made that Anderson discovered coal in 1868 in the Springhill "proper" district. Towards the end of 1871 three square miles were acquired by lease from the government and in 1872 a company, consisting chiefly of St. John business men was formed to operate the areas. In that year a branch line of railway was begun between the Junction and the Mines. Regular operations began in the East and West slopes in 1873, and preliminary steps taken for the construction of the Springhill and Parrshoro Railway. In 1871 the General Mining Association sold the Joggins tract to the Joggins Coal Mining Company and the Joggins Coal Mining Association. The pit called Hardseable, well worthy of the name, was opened by the former, but as the seam was only two feet thick it never was profitable and had a short life. The coal boom of 1873 stimulated the opening of numerous mines in the county, many of them by American capitalists. In its earlier years the Springhill Mining Company made big dividends so large that they were emboldened to buy in 1879, from the G. M. A. the four square miles held by them in the district and which had hindered the desired extension of the Springhill Mining Company's operations. It is said the price paid was \$90,000, the G. M. A. to have the appointment of a member of the Board. It is further asserted that dividends ranged from 16 to 21 per cent., the highest ever paid by a coal company. The company succeeding would have been happy with six per cent. In 1884 the rights of the Springhill Company were transferred to Montreal capitalists who assumed the name of the Cumberland Railway and Coal Company.

ROMANCE IN PROSPECTING AND FANCIFUL FINDINGS OF COAL.

The writer was asked some years ago to give all information possible regarding the kind of surface that is generally looked for when coal is sought for, and also the characteristics of the soil and rocks, and if soil is good for cultivation, or is under bracken, wild shrubs and the like. In short, the questioners wanted to know what were the best surface indications to guide one in search of coal. The only possible correct reply was: There is no royal road no definite rule which one may follow in prospecting for coal, though it is necessary to know if he is at or in the Carboniferous Measures. The surface gives little indication indeed, unless one is lucky enough to encounter fossils of ferns, or other plants, or lands upon a surface outcrop. Coal may underlie barrens, as in several counties, or it may be covered with wood of various kinds. Some have prospected for coal in vain, simply because the lay of the land in some particular locality was similar to that in which coal was being mined. Later an instance of this kind will be furnished.

The late Patrick Neville, who was accounted as good a coal prospector as C.B. has produced, declared there was coal wherever a certain kind of small rootlet could be found, immediately below the surface. There were at least two unbelievers in this mode of getting information, one of them a brother Deputy Mine Inspector. The two challenged Mr. Neville to a test. The ground selected was between the old Richmond Mine, in Richmond County, on to High Point Tupper. A shaft at that time was being sunk at Caribou Cove and black rocks being hoisted in lieu of the real article. (The two doubters knew that coal could be found at many points in Richmond County.) The three walked for miles and were getting body weary, though their vocal organs did not betray them, for they kept, at very short intermissions, asking Neville to come on with his rootlets, as surely there must be coal near. He poked the ground intermittedly and at length exclaimed: "Here you are, there is coal underneath." The two gazed at the rootlets, very small affairs as fine as human hair. A pick and shovel were brought into use, and, sure enough coal was struck. All were aware of the characteristics of the Richmond measures—broken in every imaginable direction, so one insisted that a hole should be dug on the other side of the road in the direction the coal ought to follow—or should dip, but no coal was there. There was no further prospecting; the remainder of the time was spent in discussing the point whether similar rootlets could not be found on top of ground where no coal lay underneath.

THE U. S. AND BEER.

It seems unnecessary while this nation is tightening its belt and lightening its pocket to remind it that to save with one hand and waste with the other is not wise. Many a lad has been "licked" for less. Yet that is what the people are asked to do. If the grain, money, men, labor, fuel, cars and boats wasted in their application to the brewing and distributing of beer were made a part of the war machine the blighted myriads of Europe and we at home soon would grasp victory.

To all it should be plain that this is not a matter of "wet or dry." The liberty of humanity rests on our shoulders. Statists and sovereigns, babes and mothers and legions of embattled men appeal to us. Why then should we be compelled to urge Congress to stand by its promises to the world, to do what it knows to be its duty?

The Senate must act! The people expect action. It is to arouse the Senate, to this realization that every loyal man and woman should send at once the telegram demanding immediate war prohibition.

Victory is more important than any business, especially a non-essential business.

WAR PROHIBITION PARAGRAPHS.

Germany has placed a ban on barley for beer and will scratch the Kaiser.

during the war. That practically closes the breweries. Sometimes the enemy shows real sense.

Perhaps this is the last offensive of the Hun in France. But his best friend over here, the brewery, still is on the offensive.

The natural evolution of a tun is a Hun.
Beer and bullets—both aimed at Buddy!

Halt the brewer and stop the war!

A sweet pill yet a bitter—liquor licks 64,000,000 pounds of sugar from Uncle Sam's platter every year. That's why you count the lumps now.

Click 'em quick—those telegrams to the national senate for they'll bring war prohibition and an early and a victorious peace.

In most big, modern battles the main drive is made by wire. So is that of the people for war prohibition. Wire the national senate now and widen the breach in beer.

Two ounces is the war limit in bread. Why brew grain and waste it? Why not bake it!

Almost 2,000,000,000 gallons of beer drunk here every year. Didja ever hear a brewer these days say "Save beer?"

In 1914 the price of barley in this land was little more than 54 cents a bushel. Two years later it was more than 88 cents and the crop was scant. Yet the brewers used many million bushels to make beer, which was good news to the Kaiser.

Uncle Sam as yet hasn't placed brewery workers in the same bed with bartenders. But the signs are good.

The war against the Kaiser can be fought in the national senate as well, perhaps better, as on the fields of France. Every war prohibition telegram sent now to members of the upper house is a blow at the boche because it will hasten the law that will make more food, men, money, cars and ships for our armies overseas, for our allies and for us at home. Send that message now!

Every wire demanding war prohibition is barbed

THE GERMAN SPIRIT.

(From Berlin Cor. Christian World.)

I would first draw attention to a very remarkable Whitsunday sermon by Dr. Arthur Brausewetter, one of the most influential pulpit orators in Germany, a brilliant writer and reputed a man of commanding sense and moderation. The sermon appears to have been preached in Brausewetter's church at Danzig, and has found its way into a number of leading German newspapers. It is headed "The German Spirit." The preacher asks: "Why is it that in this war our enemies are fighting us with a fanaticism bordering on madness?" The reply he gives is: "Because the German spirit which they hate and fear must be crushed and swept from the earth." His next question is: "Why are our incomparable soldiers fighting battles at the front on a scale never before equalled?" And the answer is: Because the German spirit which our fathers created in hot combat and left to us as a sacred and inviolable inheritance must not be rooted out, and must be victorious over all enemies. The German spirit is at stake. This is the war's object and power. This is why it is a great war. Were this German spirit not at stake, what other greatness would the war possess? On the most sacred festival day let us forget the burden of the war, and only reflect on its grandeur. What is it that is changing this terribly serious and frightful time to be a time of holiness for us if it is not that we recognise the ruling of a Spirit from on high, if it is not that we feel the co-operation of this spirit in ourselves. This power from above gives us the seal and charter that we have drawn the sword in a righteous cause and for the German spirit, which can never perish from the earth.

Herr Brausewetter asks his hearers:

Have you received the Holy Ghost? Has He come to you in the roar of the storm and fire, in the midst of need and death? Has this Holy Ghost filled your hearts with invincible power, made its dwelling in your hearts and raised you above all pettiness into the rare and liberating heights of German will and feeling?

The preacher, as in duty bound, tells his hearers, that the German nation, with all its nobility and beauty, has been in some respects blameworthy. There have been signs, he says, that the people have shown a disposition to follow after mammon; there have even been signs of an unscrupulous unfairness in trade; and party spirit has manifested itself in many an ugly shape. This is depressing, and on top of this depression come the heavy sorrows which Death the Mower had caused, the broken hearts in thousands and thousands, the innumerable souls who had lost their dearest and were lying prone, wounded with despair and hopelessness. But Herr Brausewetter believes that all these dark things are passing away, and that Whitsunday has banished every trace of despair and pettiness from German hearts. He believes, in fact, that the temporary waves of doubt which have at times swept over the land have done much to harden and anneal the German spirit:

If there is one thing more than another which must be said it is that the German nation is beco-

ming clarified and refined as in fire. For what is the German spirit? It is the possession of character. The more nobility in your character the more German are you. Character is the sum total of the spiritual and moral attributes which a man may regard as his own. Wherein do Germans show that they possess character in a surpassing degree? They show it in their moral seriousness, in their modest simplicity, in their sincere fear of God. This is the secret of German nobility. It is this which will make the German nation, and is already making it, the instructress and joy-bringer of a seeking and questioning humanity. The Holy Ghost is dwelling in us, its surgings of storm, its purifying breath.

And the preacher concludes: "So surge, O German spirit, in this fourth year of war, surge through all the land, and give to all of us the proud consciousness that, filled with thy power, the victory must be ours."

THE BROKEN SOLDIER.

A more interesting conference than that held at the Central Hall last week concerning the broken soldier it would be impossible to imagine. As Mr. Hodge put it in his straightforward way, the Allies have agreed to pool their brains on this matter, and the results are already being seen. The exhibition held in connection with the conference—which is to be moved in a few days to the Memorial Hall—was equally useful. There are wonderful sights in that exhibition. It brings home the horrors of war in a way that speeches entirely fail to do, and yet it thrills a man or woman with pride that humanity has found so many means of alleviating suffering and overcoming handicaps. There is one instrument there for which the Italians must be given the credit, which seems to beat everything previously known in the way of surgery. It is an artificial hand which can even pick up a pin. The wearer of this hand can manipulate it himself with the stump of the limb on which it is fixed, provided the amputation has been done in the right way—the Italian way. They arrange to leave a piece of muscle, which is capable of expansion and contraction, at the end of the stump, and in working this muscle the patient works the mechanism of the artificial hand. That is only one of hundreds of interesting things in the exhibition.

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HALIFAX, N. S.



Synopsis of Coal Mines Regulations.

COAL 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, renewal 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 legal sub-divisions of sections, and in unsurveyed territory, the tract applied for shall be staked out by the applicant himself.

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

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

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

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

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

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—89576.

Announcement.

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Wish to announce that they have just installed a new and up to date Chemical Laboratory at their Brass Foundry, Water Street.

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CANADA. DEPARTMENT OF MINES.

Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister.

Mines Branch.

Recent Publications:

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

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