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Maritime Mining Record

Nov. 10 1915

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P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.
3 25	10 40	POINT TUPPER.	5 41	11 00
3 30	10 35	INVERNESS JUNCT.	5 45	11 05
3 32	10 33	PORT HAWKESBURY	5 50	11 11
3 55	10 12	PORT HASTINGS	4 03	11 26
	10 7			A. M.
	9 57	TRIOY	4 20	
	9 44	CRUQUISH	4 33	
	9 27	CLYDEMORE	4 45	
	9 08	ST. DAVID	5 00	
	8 35	MARYVILLE	5 13	
	8 40	PORT HOOB	5 28	
	8 35	GLENORA	5 33	
	8 20	MADOC	5 44	
	7 50	GLADBYRE	6 11	
	7 40	BLACK RIVER	6 20	
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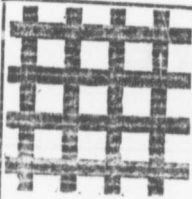
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Fig. 2. HAULING.



LANG'S LAY ROPES.



Fig. 26. WINDING.



Fig. 1. HAULING.



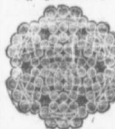
PATENT FLATTENED STRAND ROPES.



Fig. 4. WINDING.



Fig. 13. SINKING.



Advantages of Patent Flattened Strand Ropes.

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

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

Fig. 11b. CRANE, &c.

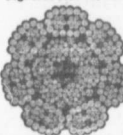
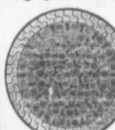


Fig. 15a. WINDING.



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Fig. 20. GUIDE.



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

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RECENT PUBLICATIONS:

1085. Descriptive sketch of the Geology and Economic Minerals of Canada, by G. A. Young and R. W. Brock. Accompanied by a geological and a mineral map of Canada.
- Guide Book No. 1, Parts 1 and 2. Excursions in Eastern Quebec and the Maritime Provinces.
- Memoir 60. Arisaig-Antigonish district, Nova Scotia, by M. I. Williams.
- Memoir 41. The "Fern Ledges" Carboniferous flora of St. John, New Brunswick, by Marie C. Stopes.
- Memoir 20. Gold fields of Nova Scotia, compiled by W. Malcolm from the results of investigations by E. R. Faribault.
- Memoir 44. Clay and Shale deposits of New Brunswick, by J. Keele.
- Map 39A. Geological map of Nova Scotia.
- Map 33 A. Southeast Nova Scotia. Geology.

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

MARITIME MINING RECORD

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Stellarton, N. S., November 10th, 1915.

No. 9.

SOLDIERS AND SAILORS OF TO-DAY.

We talk of our army and navy with admiration now, but look back not many years. None of us would have taken into our homes the average soldier at Waterloo. Fourteen years after Waterloo the Duke of Wellington said of the man who enlisted in the British Army that he was probably the worst drunkard and probably the worst workman in his town, and less than fifty years ago the Minister for War told the House of Commons that it had come to be a question whether the British Army should collapse or not. We could not get men. We never could get enough men for our last war in Europe. Why? Let us see.

After the French wars were over, when huge sums of money were being voted to Wellington and the officers, it was proposed to reward the men too, and what do you think was to be their reward for Waterloo? It was proposed to reward them by limiting their flogging to a hundred lashes! The flogging of soldiers for all sorts of offences was so bad that the floggers would take it in shifts, and a doctor stood by to say how much a man could stand without dying. Well, you may not believe it, but it is true that Lord Palmerston opposed this concession to the men who beat Napoleon. It was rejected, and the flogging went on; sometimes a man would get a thousand lashes.

At last, when the Victorian Era was well on its way, a soldier was flogged to death, and Parliament then reduced the flogging to fifty lashes. And when do you think the barbarism was stopped by the Mother of Parliaments? With a woman on the throne such things could hardly last long. Well, I am not forty years old, and I was a boy, at school, when the British Government proposed to abolish this flogging of soldiers.

Through all the years till then the men of our Army were treated like dogs, or worse than the law would allow any man to treat his dog now. Yet, when the end of this cruelty came, Queen Victoria wrote to Mr. Gladstone, earnestly begging him not to stop flogging, as it would deprive the officers of the only power they had of keeping young troops in order.

It is to the everlasting honor of the British Government that it replied to Queen Victoria by abolishing flogging, and the abolition was followed by a rush to the colors. The army had at last a character and men were not ashamed to belong to it. A soldier was a man, and no longer a cringing creature under a lash.

Only nine years before, again in the teeth of Queen Victoria and the House of Lords, the Government had deprived rich men of the control of the Army, by abolishing the purchase of commissions. The nation

said Mr. Gladstone 'must buy back its own Army from its own officers.' But for this Sir John French could never have been the commander of our troops in France. Queen Victoria was not allowed to flog our soldiers or to sell commissions, and to this, more than to any other single thing, we owe the Army which has changed the meaning of the word 'contemptible' in the Kaiser's dictionary.

Two out of three men ran away from the Navy in Nelson's wars. Most captains flogged the men continually with cat-o-nine-tails, and his mates would generally make a man drunk before the flogging—as the doctor makes a man unconscious before an operation.—Arthur Mee, in My Magazine.

Even before the war, says Madame N. Jarintzoff, in the Contemporary, the Russian peasant, with new-born aspirations, and clearly recognising his worst enemy, was demanding the suppression of the drink-shop and the organisation of centres of culture—schools, hospitals, libraries, peoples theatres, public readings. The war, with the disappearance of the drink-shops, has marvelously intensified the craving for education and moral uplifting. Letters are quoted from village teachers and Zemstvo workers with such statements as these: The spiritual upheaval is simply incredible. All personality seems to have melted into the spirit of society—of the State.

There is no quarrelling, no hoolliganism, and hardly any begging. The village life is sustained with one serious thought—how to help the war even when remaining far away at home. The growth of mental interests is notable in everything. The schools are overfilled; even grown-ups, those who did not know reading and writing before, have joined. To the evening readings on agriculture and engineering they flock in such numbers that they have to sit on the floor.

How truly Mr. Lloyd George spoke when he said that Germany, unwittingly, was knocking the shackles off the Russian giant! And how hopeless it is for Germany, when that giant has his limbs thoroughly free, and arms in his hands, to attempt to defeat him!

"Give me a fulcrum and a level long enough and strong enough," said an old philosopher, "and I can move the world." The level which moves the world to-day is coal, and the demand therefor shows it.

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.

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

R. DRUMMOND, PUBLISHER.

STELLARTON, N. S.

November 10, 1915.

**ONE WOMAN.**

Under the above caption the New York Tribune has an article on the midnight assassination of Miss Cavell. It is so well written and so logical that we are doing many readers a service in reproducing it in part:—

Alive, Miss Cavell was but an offender against German military rules, dead, dead after summary conviction, dead under circumstances that gave the incident the character of a midnight assassination and the color of an atrocity, she becomes to all men of English blood a martyr and an inspiration to new patriotic devotion.

Writing of Napoleon's act in executing a German, Thomas Carlyle said: "I am not sure but he had better have lost his best park of artillery, or had his best regiment drowned in the sea, than shot that poor German bookseller, Paine. It was palpable, murderous injustice, which no man, let him paint an inch thick, could make out to be other. It burnt deep into the hearts of men, it and the like of it, suppressed fire flashed in the eyes of men as they thought of it, waiting their day, which day came."

Now let us concede there was no injustice done. Let us agree that a life was forfeit. But what was the profit as against the loss in taking that life. It was simple for the Governor of Belgium to issue the order. It was easy to hurry the helpless woman before a firing squad. The thing was as easy as it was sure—justice was done, German justice was done with an English woman.

But why was it that no German official could perceive that only German justice was done? Why was it that the Governor could not recognize that on the next day the thing would be on the lips of the world? Why could he not realize that for tomorrow and for all tomorrows, as long as the English language runs, his own name would be remembered only with Miss Cavell's?

What is there about the German that prevents his perception of the permanent as contrasted with the incidental? The Belgian episode was a final indication of the same blind stupidity in large that in little crops out in the new case. Belgium was conquered in a fortnight, German military power had reason with a little people in the briefest time, but for how many generations of men will this tale be told with horror and bring down scorn and loathing upon those other generations of Germans?

There is something almost pathetic in the German dullness to the things that move the world. It begs, whines, pleads for the good will and the approval of neutral mankind. It stands almost as a

suppliant for the aims of approval of other races. But in the same moment, without warning, without reason, without anything but an incomprehensible stupidity and folly, it does something that shocks the moral sense, the humanity, of men and women the world over.

It is easy to rage at this latest incident. There is in the helplessness and nobility of a gallant English woman something that appeals to all that is chivalrous, all that is gentle and kindly in the nature of men of all breeds and tribes. There is an instinctive desire to cast aside all restraints of language and of action and join in a general denunciation, a universal crusade against an inhumanity so gross, a brutality so incredible.

Yet such an emotion must be transitory. Since history began deeds such as this have carried the death-warrant to the man and method responsible. From one end of Britain to the other, today, men are enlisting because of Miss Cavell's fate. Those who faintly whispered peace are putting away the thought and blushing for shame at the suggestion.

The thing is like the Zeppelin raids, it is like the Louvain slaughter, it is like the "Lusitania" massacre. The wrongs done to the women and children of a race do not terrify the men. They only serve to rouse the spirit, strengthen the arm, nerve the will. "Terribleness" is but the emptiest of threats and the weakest of weapons.

Americans will feel a deeper sympathy for Miss Cavell because an American Minister's own words certify to the enormity of German inhumanity. For us there is a plain case, testified to by one of our own countrymen. The facts lie clear, the facts, he it said again, not of illegality but of inhumanity, surpassing brutality, unbelievable stupidity.

Again and again in these columns the faith has been expressed that German defeat was inevitable because the German idea was destructive of all that civilization, religion, humanity meant. There are days when the magnificence of the victories of German arms shakes faith in the ultimate rightness of things. But even as the doubt comes, some German offending, blundering, brutality serves to demonstrate there will be no compromise, that there can be no compromise with Germany by her enemies. She wins her battles splendidly, but she loses her wars, her chances, her possibilities, sordidly, stupidly, hopelessly.

Looking at the courage, the heroism of a British woman, is it possible to believe that British men will fail where their women have succeeded gloriously? To believe this is to believe true all Germans have said of British decadence, weakness, futility. Something there is of enduring grandeur in this woman's sacrifice. So von Winkelried died—but Switzerland lives. So Hofer perished, but the French have gone forever from the Tyrol. It is an act that mobilizes all that is real, enduring, noble in a race. The results will be found in all the days hereafter, until the great day, when Europe at last frees herself from a tyranny which is both brutal and stupid and in its stupidity has sealed its doom.

THE CALL FOR GANTLEY.

After the formation of the Shell Committee the papers referred to Genl. Bertram as the chairman, appointed by the Minister of Militia. When legislatures and other well regulated bodies appoint a

committee it is as a rule taken for granted that the one first named is chairman. Genl. Bertram was not appointed in this way. If precedent had been followed Thomas Cantley as the first named would have been chairman. President, however, was not followed and Bertram was appointed chairman by his fellow members. This was stated in the Record shortly after the committee was formed but not generally accepted. We have now a statement from the Minister of Militia which places the point beyond doubt. Speaking at a meeting ten days or so ago Genl. Hughes among other things said:

"Shortly after the declaration of war an order came to the Canadian government for 200,000 shells, and it was to be placed for the British war office in the United States. At that time many of Canada's industries were idle, honest workmen were out of employment, and mouths were in want of food. The results produced at the Quebec arsenal proved that it was possible to manufacture ammunition in Canada. Capital was sensitive, however; business men were fearful, and the women and soldiers alone showed the true spirit of pluck. A meeting of the steel manufacturers of Canada was called to consider the advisability of placing in Canada the 'tuppence ha'penny' order for shells. It required two full weeks to stir up the steel manufacturers, but finally it was agreed. Orders came spasmodically for some time afterwards, but the Canadian people were slowly proving their powers of adaptability. Out of that movement grew the now famous shell committee. It was first argued that all steel would have to be imported, that Canada's steel was not adapted to the production of munitions. There was no possibility of using it; neither was there a supply of zinc or copper. Canada had lead, but it was not refined.

"The government sent for Thomas Cantley, and it was agreed that Canada **MUST** produce the steel Hamilton took up the work, then Sydney, then Sault Ste. Marie, and then Toronto, until **360,335,000** pounds of Canadian steel were turned into shells; **329** industries were established for the making of war material, and **250** more are organized, ready in case of need. Ten thousand young men had put their names down on paper as being anxious to make Labor **80,000** workmen were already engaged. I am inking the situation, because many of us had an inkling that this terrible war was coming. I told Sir John and the other officers about him that, in the event of war, Canada would be able to place **30,000** men in the field in a very short time. They hardly believed that it was possible, but we did it."

- Rubs by Rambler. -

Reading between the lines one is forced to the conclusion that certain rabid political writers are grievously disappointed that the little tiff between D. A. Thomas and the Minister of Militia did not continue and result in revelations which they could have rolled as sweet morsels under their tongue. It is not a pleasant thing to say, and yet with demands that there are certain newspapers to whom scandals are as breath to their nostrils. Mr. Thom-

as' first statement gave these ground for the hope that stronger statements might follow. The insinuation was thrown out that the Shell Committee had been a very partial success. Indeed the impression was intended to be conveyed that some of their transactions were shady. Striving to find any ground for charges of fraud they were forced to content themselves with charges of favoritism. Let it be acknowledged that there was favoritism. While it is acknowledged it was of the kind that can be justified. When the Shell Committee had decided that shells could be made in Canada there were firms engaged in the production of machinery, etc., who held it to be doubtful. At first the Committee had hard work to induce manufacturers to take hold. After demonstrations had been made that shells could be produced the manufacturers tumbled over each other in their anxiety to secure contracts. The Committee may not have had sufficient orders to go round and if they made distribution among these firms who had first responded, it is scarcely a matter for surprise. With all deference to Mr. Thomas we hold that the Shell Committee did phenomenal work. The British military authorities are indebted to them for more than one pointer, and just what the Dominion of Canada owes them is not easy of computation. Before the committee had demonstrated that shells could be made and well made in Canada, there was general dullness in trade and consequent unemployment. If today there is any industrial boom in several of the provinces, the thanks are due in large measure to the Shell Committee. The Shell Committee, so says the British commissioner is to be reorganized, and no one shall have a place on it that is a manufacturer of munitions. This means the retirement of Thos. Cantley. In retiring he has the satisfaction of knowing that he has smoothed the way and made things very easy for those who come after him. In his parting remarks previous to leaving Canada, Mr. Thomas he considered the criticisms that have been levelled against Col. Cantley and other manufacturing members of the Shell Committee had been unfair and founded on a misconception of their functions. The executive work of the committee had been discharged by Gen. Bertram, latterly with the help of Col. D. Carnegie.

These two gentlemen had been responsible for advising the Imperial authorities in the matter of prices and also for the allocation of orders after the authorization in respect to covering prices and quantities had been received from London.

Col. Cantley and the manufacturers on the committee had acted only in an advisory capacity, and in this way their technical knowledge had been of great service.

Further, Col. Cantley had expended considerable sums in experiments on shell steel, and the results of the experiments had, Mr. Thomas understood, been freely placed at the disposal of other manufacturers.

Another fact should, in fairness to the committee, be made public, and it was this: General Bertram had, in the allocation of orders for component parts, made very substantial savings on the covering prices for complete rounds, etc., authorized by the Imperial Government. These savings already amounted to a little short of fifteen million

dollars, or nearly ten per cent. of the total amount of the orders to which such savings refer.

Some time ago certain eminent English divines were asked to give examples of the consolation they would offer to those who had lost fathers, brothers, sons or kindred in the present war. Some of the replies were published in the Halifax Herald and to my mind there was little consolation in them. As the casualty list will continue to swell it might be well, in other words be consolatory to those already bereaved or who in the weeks of war to come will lose loved ones, to give the opinion of leading clergymen in Britain as to "life after death." The war is changing many things and among them creeds. We are seeing with other and clearer eyes. Old time beliefs are receding, and newer and better ones are I believe taking their place. Professor Smith, of Londonderry, a staunch Presbyterian, in a pathetic little story he wrote the other day referring to an incident in the war, gave free expression to the opinion that no child of prayer and faith was finally lost. This certainly is a departure from the creed of his fathers. At the annual Congregational Conference "Immortality and the life after death," were subjects that created much interest. The Rev. L. D. Jones, a noted man, among other things said:

Dealing with the bright young lives cut off in the war Dr. Jones urged that they were forced to the conviction of immortality. It could not be that there was an end to all these unrealised inspirations and capabilities. They must not forget that there was a dark side—a "left hand"—to the future life, as well as a bright side. No good was done by a soft and sentimental preaching that ignored the left hand. They were up against the fact of the possibility of instantaneous conversion. Almost all these men at the Front had passed through their Sunday-schools, and the old memories were not forgotten. He could well imagine that of those who went into battle on Saturday week many said "Christ, remember me!" "There is life for a look" was not just cheap evangelism—it was at the heart of the Gospel.

Between the saddle and the ground

Was mercy sought and mercy found.

As to those who had not consciously accepted Christ, what were they to think of them? What of the young lads who could scarcely yet be regarded as responsible beings, and of those especially who had had very little chance in the way of moral upbringing? Looked at in the light of the character of God, he was driven to the conviction that for such there must be a period of probation after this life. It was a question not to be settled by proof texts on one side or the other. But could they think that the mercy of God would suffer men with the pure gold of sacrificial devotion in them to be cast out for ever from His Presence? God forbid! In their Protestant revolt from the Romanist teaching of purgatory and its abuses they had gone too far. The best thought of today was in favour of future probation. "There shall never be one lost good." God's love does not tire, and will not be denied. Nothing could have survived as the teaching of future probation had survived unless there was truth in it. He was not going to hold that perverse human will might not in the other world, as

in this, resist the will and the love of God; but God would never refuse to receive a penitent sinner. If men in the next life turn in humble faith to Christ, they will find open the gate of the city that is not closed day or night.

Dr. Griffith Jones, an equally noted divine, did not press his convictions to their logical conclusion after the manner of his countryman, but it was easy to glean that he too shared the belief in the existence of a state of probation in the Hereafter. Equally evident—and significant—was the fact that both divines gave articulate utterance to ideas which are now simmering among our Congregational ministers. Under the grim pressure of the war their traditional concepts of the future state of mankind are being revolutionized, while tenets which were abhorrent to the early fathers of Independency are now being given countenance as holding both a fuller content of comfort and a more adequate interpretation of the pathos and tragedy of human woes.

The Rev. C. Peggatt, whose subject was "The New Heaven"—the new thoughts of the hereafter suggested by the war, said: "As to the men who fell in battle his belief was that there was mercy at the Gates of Heaven. The soldiers had the strongest claim on the charity of God. If they had been careless in their church attendance, if they had made no formal profession of Christ's name, and had done disgraceful things, there was plenty of redemption for them when they fell into the hands of the living Redeemer."

Commenting on the passing away of Sir Charles Tupper the newspapers of Canada have given strict heed to the injunction—Speak nought but good of the dead. One who lived in the times when Sir Charles was an outstanding figure in Canadian politics remembers how strenuously—indeed it may be said viciously—he was opposed by his opponents. He was at that time the embodiment of all that was pernicious. But of course as is still too common many things are said in the heat of politics which must not be taken seriously. He was a tremendously hard hitter, and this had the tendency to stir up his opponents to return tit for tat. After a prominent figure has left us, or indeed after any one has crossed the bar, people are in a better position to form a calm estimate of his character. Sir Charles was a statesman, and a rare politician. A politician to my mind needs to be every whit as much of a diplomat as a statesman. He was when active in politics a famous manipulator. If Sir Charles was given the name of a friend who was wavering or of an opponent who it was desirable to win over, and he privately tackled either the chances are the friend's loyalty was restored, and the opponent won over. The following from the *Glace Bay Gazette* gives a fair summary of the part the dead baronet played in shaping the affairs of the Dominion:

In the death of Sir Charles Tupper there passed, so far as regards large public affairs, the last remaining link between the Canada of fifty years ago and the Canada of today. Few men have played such a prominent part in the public life of their country as Sir Charles. For many years his history was, to a large extent, that of Nova Scotia, and later, of Canada. He was privileged to be identified with big events in Nova Scotia,—the firm establishment of responsible government and the in-

inauguration of the free public school system,—while in the larger sphere he assisted at the birth of the Dominion and was a leading actor in the affairs of which grew Canada, the nation of the future. Sir Charles seems peculiarly fitted by nature for his times and opportunities. He had the gifts of a politician, with the broader, larger views of a statesman, and he very cleverly combined the arts and methods of politics to forward the plans of statecraft. The circumstances of Nova Scotia's respect Sir Charles was admirably equipped for his times and the part he played in public life. He was the greatest optimist that ever addressed the Canadian people. He was never surprised; he was never amazed or astonished. The future of Canada to him was not only bright; it was dazzlingly brilliant. Any political scheme or policy of state he advocated was not merely advantageous; it was fraught with the most enormous possibilities; and similarly, to take his utterances at their face value, any policy he opposed was not only one of utter futility,—it was of the most alarming danger. The optimism of Sir Charles was a great thing in the young days of the Canadian confederation, and we have no doubt that to his energy, his faith and his large views was due much of the progress of the country made in the palmy days of Sir John Macdonald's government.

• • •
The parties in Ottawa of whom Mr. Gadsby is hiring and from whom he draws inspiration have given him orders to berate and call down Gen. Hughes at every opportunity. Sam Hughes is a big man and that class of men are the butts for all partisan little wits. Here is a specimen of Mr. Gadsby's brilliant witticisms:

"Sir Sam is Napoleon, on a larger scale perhaps, but a Napoleon still. On second thoughts not a minute. But you know what I mean. Sir Sam is like Napoleon or Napoleon was like Sir Sam, for we must remember that Napoleon is a dead lion and that Sir Sam has the advantage of the live dog. At all events Sam and Napoleon remind themselves of each other, perhaps Sir Sam a little more so. They both growl, they both prout abroad at midnight surprise the sentries, they do those Little Corboth—but why multiply comparisons? Enough to say that great minds run in the same channels. If anything Sir Sam has a slight advantage. He says more and thinks less than Napoleon deemed advisable."

A MONTREALER ON SCOTIA.

After reading the following people may cease to wonder at the skyrocket flight of Scotia from forty-four a few months ago to a hundred and four lately:—

"A visit to the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal company's works at New Glasgow at the moment is most interesting, working, as it is, smoothly and at top speed, and employing double the number of hands employed at any previous time. The plant is in excellent physical condition," states Meredith Hunt as a well-known local financier, who has just returned from Nova Scotia.

"While a certain amount of large forging for

foreign shipping is being done," he added, "about 80 per cent. of the plant is occupied in the manufacture of shell castings and finished shells. Machinery is used here that is not, I understand, to be found in any other Canadian plant. One, for example, completes simultaneously two shell castings in two operations. This company being the first to enter upon shell manufacture in the country, has naturally done all the experimental work of this new industry, and in this the management should have the fullest credit. Colonel Cantley, regarded as such by the best steel makers abroad. He is ably assisted by his two sons, who are also experienced steel men, one of whom has been called from the front by the minister of militia for this purpose.

"In going over the Eastern Car company, owned by the Scotia, I was agreeably surprised to find one of the finest plants of its kind on this continent, admirably located, constructed of reinforced concrete, and equipped with all the most economic devices."

ANTI UNIONISTS.

The following was not addressed to Canadian anti unionists, but it fits them:—

They needed greatly to widen their outlook and to abandon some cherished traditions. Their churches had been too self-contained, too intent on maintaining their own order, while forgetting that, after all, they were but means to a higher end. The end was lost, and the whole function of the Church perverted, when men were more anxious to make denominationalists than to make Christians. Their tacit assumption was that men could more easily come to God in their special denominational way than through any other way. The time was ripe, and more than ripe, for an entirely new departure in inter-denominational relations, and for the substitution of all merely denominational ends to the extension of the Kingdom of God.

AFTER THE WAR.

Mr. Sachohn Rowntree urges, in the Contemporary, that we should face now the home problems that we shall have to tackle at the end of the war—the initial dislocation of trade due to the return of a vast number of our soldiers to civilian life; the shortly succeeding period of feverish trade activity, lasting for a year or more; and the long consequent period of severe trade depression. He would have the Government appoint at once a very strong Commission which all the Government Departments together with other men and women specially qualified by their practical knowledge of political economy, sociology, and business. They would probably consider schemes for working-class housing, afforestation and reclamation of waste lands, new roads, and clearance of slums, and might encourage local authorities and other public bodies to begin preparing forthwith plans of work that needs doing. Mr. Rowntree strongly and wisely insists that if we courageously attack the problems now, we may be ready to deal with them successfully when the time comes. He points out what scope there is for a systematic improvement of our agriculture by which the land may be made to produce

much more than it does. This involves better conditions for the labourer, and security of tenure for the farmer. Industry, too, might be made much more efficient by dropping obsolete machinery and methods. More time and effort should be given to the technical training of the workers from their boyhood. Then we might well save a hundred millions out of the £150,000,000 spent on drink.

CLAN DRUMMOND AND ITS CHIEFS.

In Pictou County there are Drummond Frasers, Drummond McGregors, Drummond Mathesons, Drummond Sinclairs, and at least one Drummond who is "it," without the Lyphen. They are all proud people and as pride is not a lovable quality the knowledge which the following imparts, as to their blood being of Hun mixture may bring down their pride some. In that hope it is presented.

In view of the present position of this country, at war with Austria-Hungary, it is curious to remember that, according to tradition, one at least of the great historic houses of Scotland derives its descent from Hungarian stock. The commander of the vessel in which Edgar the Atheling, with his mother and his sisters Margaret and Isabella, set sail for Hungary to escape the usurpation of Harold, is said to have been Maurice, son of George, son of Andrew, King of Hungary. As every Scotsman knows, the vessel was driven into the Firth of Forth, and the Princess Margaret presently became the wife of the mighty Canmore, Malcolm III, King of Scots, with far reaching effects on the subsequent history of Scotland. The King, it is said, made Maurice Steward of the Lennox, and bestowed upon him the lands of Drymen on the Endrick, from which his descendants took their name, and which they continued to possess for some two hundred years. It is said to have been in commemoration of their ancestor's achievement in bringing Queen Margaret to Scotland that, when coats of arms came into existence, the Drummonds adopted the device of three bars wavy, or and gules, representing the sunset waves of the North Sea. In the time of Alexander II, Maurice's great-great-grandson, Malcolm Beg Drummond, further secured the status of his family by marrying Ada, daughter of the Earl of Lennox, and grand-daughter of the High Steward of Scotland; and his grandson, Sir John Drummond of that ilk, Thane of Lennox, appears in history as a stout defender of Scottish liberty against the usurpation of Edward I of England. He was summoned to Parliament as one of the great barons of the Kingdom. It was his son, again, Sir Malcolm Drummond, who suggested to King Robert the Bruce the strewing of catkins in the way of the English avails at the Battle of Bannockburn. "Gang warid," the family motto adopted by his descendants is said to bear reference to that suggestion. For his services on that occasion he obtained from the King certain lands in Perthshire, which had the effect of removing the family seat from Loch Lommondside to the central district of Scotland.

It was a few years later that the family made its first alliance with the Royal House. Margaret Legie, the beautiful, imperious second wife of Bruce's son, David II, was a daughter of the house of Drummond. Though she was the widow of John de Legie, who had been executed for his part in the great

Souls conspiracy against King Robert the Bruce, King David was infatuated with the spell of her beauty, and could refuse her nothing; and, with her extravagant pilgrimages to Canterbury and the satisfaction of such personal spies as that by which she induced the King to cast the Steward and his sons into prison, she led David a pretty dance, till he divorced her at Lent in 1369. Hereupon she collected her wealth, betook herself to the Papal Court at Avignon, and continued to make trouble till her death shortly afterwards.

Meantime, by the marriage of Sir John Drummond, grandson of the Drummond who fought at Bannockburn, to Mary the daughter and heiress of Sir William de Montifex, the family had come into possession of Stobhall on the Tay and large possessions in Perthshire, and a further alliance with the royal house was made when Sir John's eldest daughter Annabella became the wife of King Robert III, and was crowned with him at Scone in September, 1390. Through this marriage all the succeeding Kings of Scotland and of Britain have been descended from the House of Drummond, and there is Drummond blood in the veins of most of the crowned heads of Europe.

Annabella's elder brother, Sir Malcolm, married Isabel Countess of Mar, sister of the Earl of Douglas, who fell at Otterburn, where Drummond himself took part, and her younger brother, Sir John, who succeeded as Chief of the Drummonds, was Justiciar of Scotland.

But the house had not yet reached the summit of its fortunes. The Justiciar's great-grandson, another Sir John Drummond, of Cargill and Stobhall, was a distinguished statesman in the reign of James III, and for his services as Ambassador Extraordinary to England, to arrange the marriages of the King and his sons with princesses of the House of York, was made a Lord of Parliament in 1487.

Drummond, however, had secret hopes of seeing another daughter of his House seated on the Scottish throne. The King's eldest son, the Duke of Rothesay, then a lad of sixteen, had already shown a striking partiality for Lord Drummond's eldest daughter, the Lady Margaret, and when the prince took arms against his father, Lord Drummond appeared upon his side. After the fall of James III at Sauchieburn, the young prince, now King James IV, embarked with his fair mistress upon a wonderful life of royal revels and gaiety. At Linlithgow Palace a splendid succession of shows and theatrical entertainments, of hunting parties by day and dances and masked balls at night, were got up for the pleasure of the youthful pair, while James lavished priceless gifts upon his lovely young charmer. Deeply enamoured, and in his youthful ardour, James, it is said, became affianced to the beautiful girl, and intended to mate her his queen, and the advances of the royal lover appear to have received every encouragement from her father, Lord Drummond, both at Court and at the family seat at Stobhall on the Tay. Something of the ardour of the time, and the glamour of the royal love match, is to be read in the stanzas of a poem of the period, "Tayis Bank," preserved in the Bannatyne Manuscript. The poet, who might be the royal lover himself, describes the spot at blossom time:

Quhair Tay ran down with streams stout,

(Continued on page 14)

AROUND THE COLLIERIES.

About half of the present output of the several "Scotia" collieries is required for the company's own purposes at the furnaces, etc., at Sydney Mines.

The present daily output of the Allan mine is a little less than two hundred tons, and there it is likely to remain for an indefinite time, till such time at least, as labor becomes more abundant.

There is no truth in the report that it is the intention of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company to open up a colliery on their areas in the vicinity of Thorburn. The company's past experience in that locality is a barrier to it.

The increasing business of the Dominion Coal Co. is due in large part to the increased demand for coal for the Sydney Steel plant. When working full blast the Steel works are the coal company's largest if not its best customer.

Mr. Sutherland, formerly manager of the Allan mine, resigned a few weeks ago in order to begin business on his own account. Along with a couple of associates he has leased a portion of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Co.'s areas at Coalburn, and has started the work preliminary to the opening out of a colliery.

It is said that the Acadia Coal Co. has been asked for the "check off." The check off is a U. M. W. phrase and a demand for it means a demand on the company to stop U. M. W. dues in the office. The U. M. W.'s. have not been able to secure this generally in the United States where the organization is strong, and it is not at all probable it will be granted here where the society has only a name to live.

Mr. James Floyd, government inspector of machinery and ropes, made an official visit a short time since to the collieries of the Acadia Coal Co. He put certain of the officials through a slightly sugar-coated third degree course. The officials stood up to the examination like little men, answering all questions satisfactorily, which enabled the inspector after a few cautionary remarks to present them with a clean bill of health.

Mr. Malcom S. Beaton is now manager of the Allan Mine. He arrived in Stellarton last Thursday from New Waterford, the scene of his former labors. In securing Mr. Beaton the Acadia Coal Co. has made a hit. There are those, and they know something about coal mining, who declare that in the equipping, development and operating of a coal mine Malcom has not a superior in the province. He had large experience at Inverness as well as at New Waterford and other places. The Record extends welcome and trusts that by a successful operation of the Allan Mine he will add still more to his prestige as a mine man.

Some of the men at the Rifle Sight Factory have learned that it is not wise to take counsel of outsiders and that to be precipitate is not a paying proposition.

Some months ago the RECORD expressed the belief that if Manager and Receiver Mr. McGillivray was given a free hand he might make something of the hard beset Inverness Ry. & Coal Co. It looks as if Mr. McGillivray would bring order out of chaos—The Oct. shipments of coal were over 27,000 tons said to be the best, with one month's exception in four years.

The management of the Acadia Coal Co. was waited upon by a small delegation of employees and non-employees last Thursday, and asked to discuss certain points. On hearing the proposals advanced by the delegation, the management declined to enter into any discussion as it had nothing before it to assume that the delegation had been appointed by the majority of the workmen.

The Shipments of the Dominion Coal Co. for Oct. are thirty-six thousand tons ahead of the shipments of Oct. 1914, and seventeen thousand tons in excess of the best October shipments since the Company began operations, and a hundred thousand tons over the average shipments in October in a twelve year period. This certainly is a feather in the caps of General Manager McDougall, A. Dick, the renowned salesman and the other officials.

The workmen of the Acadia Coal Co., or a number of them met last Saturday to discuss the situation. A new committee was appointed to wait on Gm. Manager Prudhomme. It is said some of the claims presented have been withdrawn and that the main point at issue is ten per cent. increase on all days labor below and above ground.

At a further conference between the committee of employees, and the management, on Wednesday the 10th inst., it was suggested, as the General Manager considered it impossible to grant the ten per cent. asked, for all days labor, that the men apply for a Board of Conciliation. The men will do so, and have named Simon Lott, presently of Pictou as their arbitrator.

The Sydney Post referring to the death of Senator McKay says:—

"Thousands of people in the Island of Cape Breton will receive the news of Hon. Dr. McKay's death with a sense of personal loss. Dr. McKay's death was a personality that attracted and charmed all who came within its influence," and many in other counties in Nova Scotia can add their testimony as to his uniform kindness and courtesy. He was a genial soul in the best acceptance of the word. The writer became acquainted with Dr. McKay thirty years ago, and always found him a gentleman with the kindest of dispositions.

Around the Collieries.

The editor of the Eastern Chronicle having expressed his determination to die a Presbyterian, the editor of the Greetings utters this pious wish:—"A fasan a bh'aig Nail Cha e riavh ns." Possibly the retort may determine him, after all, to die a Christian.

The male employees of what formerly went by the name of the Rifle Sight Company came out on strike the beginning of last week against the employment of females in the factory. A local paper hints that in their action the men were backed by the American Federation of Labor, headed by a Mr. Daane, who, it is said, has antipodean proclivities.

After a long search a nomenclator has been found to give names to the several collieries of the Acadia Co. Previously when one referred to the third or McGregor slope he might mix them up and say "Baek Mines." The Allan Colliery was referred to as the "Allan Shaft." From henceforth the slope on the third seam will be called Albion Mine, the McGregor slope, the McGregor Mine, and the Allan shaft the Allan Mine. The Record is pleased that there is now a fixed name for the Third Seam slope, which had never been properly christened.

The slope of the Albion mine has been concreted sides and roof for a distance of fifty feet down, and inscribed over the arch on the armorial block is the word "Albion."

The claim is made that Cumberland in the matter of recruiting has done better than any other county in Nova Scotia, in proportion to population presumably, is meant, as the total from Cumberland is not equal to that from Cape Breton. It is stated that the large number of recruits from the colliery districts has badly handicapped outputs. If one is to judge from outputs from Springhill for the past two months this handicap amounts to a fifth or a sixth of the normal production. It may be said that all the collieries in the province are suffering from a shortage of men, due to the war. In some districts the demand at present cannot be met by the supply. The Record is of opinion that the demand, upon the mainland collieries at any rate, will not abate but rather increase as the months pass along. As a rule one does not look for an exceptional demand during the winter months, but this winter may prove an exception. There will be an increasing demand for railway and general industrial purposes, as there is not only a revival in railway traffic, but in those industries which are large coal consumers.

For many years previous to 1914 the Record joined in the general lamentation of Nova Scotians interested in the coal trade over the large increases in the importation of American bituminous coal. There is this year some consolation in the fact that as compared with 1913 and 1914 there has been an extraordinary decrease. Were the shipments due solely to the declension of general Canadian industries the consolation would be robbed of its zest. But the decline is not solely

due to this cause otherwise the sale of provincial coal would show a more noticeable falling off. From figures in the Coal Trade Journal it is shown that for the eight months of 1913, ending August, Canada imported some 8,500,000 tons of American bituminous coal as against 4,600,000 tons for a similar period in 1915, a decrease of, roughly, 46 per cent. In comparison with 1914 there was a decrease of 1,400,000. The decline in imports from 8,500,000 in 1913 to 4,600,000 in 1915, is very remarkable. The shipments of Nova Scotia coal to Quebec may this year show a decrease of eight to ten per cent., that is shipments by water. This we think goes to show that Ontario has suffered much more of trade depression than Quebec, and Nova Scotia less than either. The Minister of Finance may regret that the lessened imports 1915 compared with 1913 affects his department adversely to the tune of some two million dollars.

Mr. Robert Snillie, in his presidential address to the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, expressed strong opposition to conscription, the agitation for which, he said, was sadly out of place at a time when we had raised such a fine army by voluntary means. He suggested that the agitation had behind it, not merely the raising of men for the Army, but the conscription of industrial workers, which would mean the establishment here of German militarism.

Professor Pollard, lecturing at University College, London, said that Germany had contributed nothing to the science of navigation or the discovery of new worlds. She had been rather a pedlar than a pioneer of civilization. The German idea of neutralising the sea was an absurdity. There was nothing to be said for a freedom of the sea which would confine the British fleet to territorial waters and leave to German arms liberty over the lands of other nations. It was not "a place in the sun" that Germany desired, but control of the sunshine.

The list of articles asked for by the Lancashire and Cheshire regiments for Christmas puts on definite record some of the changes which we all know to have taken place in the masculine mind. Nearly all the battalions ask for chocolate, and several of them mention "sweets." These things would not have occurred to the Peninsular soldier, nor had he, one fears, that excellent craving for "toilet soap" which is revealed by the list. There is a great demand also for pencils, pens, and writing pads, reminding us that this is the first great European war fought by armies of lettered men.

As in one sense a father to from 10,000 to 14,000 employees, for many years I have suffered and lost so much from employees that killed themselves and ruined their families, that I could not and cannot be in favour of the use of intoxicating liquor as a beverage, and with nothing but good will to you as a gentleman, I will say that personal interest to serve my business can never bribe me to change my principles.—Mr. John Wanamaker, in a letter to a distiller customer.

(Continued from page 11)
Full stretch under Stobschaw;
and he describes in the most exuberant language the charms of the lady herself.

The nobles of Scotland, however, had other views for their sovereign's future. So long as the alliance with the fair Lady Margaret remained only a distraction, they were prepared to regard it as a mere sowing of wild oats, but when the lady gave birth to a daughter, and it was rumored that she had been secretly married to the King, they became seriously alarmed. Their desire was that James should marry a daughter of the English royal house, and when it became clear that the Lady Margaret Drummond was a definite obstacle to the match, her fate appears to have been sealed. Lord Drummond was just then building his new mansion of Drummond Castle in Strathern, and one morning after breakfast there, in 1501, the Lady Margaret, with her sisters, Lady Fleming and Sybilla, were seized with sudden sickness, believed to have been caused by poison, and in a few hours were dead. The three lie buried "in a curious vault covered with three fair blue marble stones joined close together about the middle of the choir of the Cathedral Church of Dunblane." At that time the family burying-place at Innerpeffrey had not yet been built.

Whatever his sins in conniving at this affair, Lord Drummond was to see much sorrow in the years that remained to him. His eldest son Malcolm died before him unmarried, and his second son William, Master of Drummond, had a darker fate. At that time the Drummonds were endeavouring to set up a barony Burgh of Drummond, and the market cross which they actually procured for the purpose is still to be seen beside the Town House of Crieff. But the Murrays of Auchtertyre had a similar ambition, and the cross of Crieff set up by them is also to be seen a stone-east away. The rivalry came to a head when the Abbot of Inchaffray commissioned Murray of Auchtertyre to point some cattle of the Drummonds for the payment of a debt. William, Master of Drummond, raised his clan to avenge the insult. He was met by the Murrays at the little hill of Knoekmarry, but, reinforced by a body of Campbells, the Drummonds put the Murrays to flight. The latter took refuge in the little kirk of Monzievaird, at Auchtertyre, and the Drummonds, having failed to find them, were on the point of returning to their own territory, when a Murray, seeing his chance, was ill-advised enough to shoot an arrow from a window of the kirk, and kill his man. Thereupon the Drummonds, heaping brushwood round the little straw-thatched spire, set it on fire, and burned to ashes the church itself and eight score of the Murrays concealed inside. For this deed the Master of Drummonds was arrested, tried at Edinburgh, and, notwithstanding his father's importance and influence, was duly executed. His son Walter, who, on his father's death, also became Master of Drummond, likewise died before his grandfather, and it was his son David, great-grandson of the first Lord, who, on the death of the latter in 1519, succeeded as second Lord Drummond.

Meanwhile a third son of the first Lord, Sir John Drummond of Innerpeffrey, had distinguished himself among the Scottish soldiers of fortune abroad, and had become captain of the Scots Guard

of Henry II of France. Several considerable families of the name are descended from him, but most interesting perhaps is the fact that, through the marriage of his second daughter to the Master of Angus, he became grandfather of the Earl of Angus of James V's time, and, by the marriage of that Earl of Angus to Queen Margaret, widow of James IV, became ancestor of Henry, Lord Darnley, husband of Mary Queen of Scots, and ancestor of all the later monarchs of Britain.

To the end of his days the first Lord Drummond continued to play a highly distinguished part in Scottish history. He was the ambassador sent to the English Court by James IV before the Battle of Flodden, to secure the necessary delay for his master's warlike preparations and along with the Earl of Huntly and the Earl Marischal after the fall of James he gave valuable support to the party of the Regent Queen Margaret and her husband the Earl of Angus against the faction headed by the Earl of Arran. It must have been with tragic feelings that, four years before his own death, he learned of the death on Flodden's field of James IV whom he had loyally served and whom he had once hoped to look upon as his son-in-law.

(Continued next issue.)

CHEER READING.

The Doucett Publications.

The Weekly Witness, World Wide and the Canadian Pictorial are three publications which the Record has no hesitation in recommending to its readers, especially those who desire variety. The Witness' editorials on the war are interesting and informative and its war summary is concise and accurate. It has all the best features of the leading newspapers including short and continued stories, queries and answers, farm and garden, boys' and children's pages in attractive form. For a year for new subscribers only the price is only sixty-five cents.

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After thirty-two days' burial under a quantity of vetches in a barn at Ramsey, Hants, a hen has been found alive.

"Auntie" Mahaley Gibbs, 137 years old, according to city health statistics, is dead in Memphis, Texas. She is said to have been the oldest negro in the United States. Her granddaughter, with whom she lived and who is more than 70 years old, said she has often heard the old woman speak of the Indian wars, the War of 1812, and events since that date.

More than 5,000 iron crosses of the first class have been conferred on German, Austro-Hungarian, and Turkish officers and soldiers for exceptional military exploits. The Kaiser also conferred the cross of the first class on all the officers and of the second class on all the men of the crews who took part in the Zeppelin raid on the London district.

M. Augustin Rey, the French naturalist and meteorologist, predicts the coming winter will be exceptionally severe. He points to the premature snowfalls in the Alps, to the behavior of vegetation, to the fact that animals have begun to prepare early for the winter, and that birds have been migrating in advance of the ordinary season. The prediction has aroused much interest in view of what effect a severe winter will have on the campaign.

The Duc de Montpensier has sent a telegram, dated London, October 7, to Tsar Ferdinand of Bulgaria, in which he says: "Cousin,—Three years ago, after your victories over the Turks, I sent you my warm congratulations. . . . Today, burst-

ing outrageously the ties of gratitude which bind you to Russia, who set Bulgaria free, betraying the national aspirations of your people, you, a Prince of French blood, threw yourself into the arms of those very Turks, your enemies of yesterday, who have now become in addition the enemies of France. . . . I, who saw in you a son of France doing honour to his house, disown you now. I know you no more; I abandon you to your apostasies, your remorse, your Turks, and your Boches!"

Fifty men were fined £5 each at Southampton, under the Munitions Act, for refusing, with others, to work by the side of non-unionists.

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

In 1888 the name was changed to the **Maritime Mining Record**, in order to express more distinctly the place it was intended to occupy. Since then, till now, its pages have been devoted chiefly to coal mining, which is the staple industry in Nova Scotia. With the growth of the trade it has grown in influence, and is now considered the one reliable authority on all matters connected with the coal trade.

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