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Dr. R. Fell
Geol. survey dept.

Maritime Mining Record

Dec. 27 1911

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"SPRINCHILL" Coal for Steam, Gas, and Household use.

Screened, Run of Mine, and slack.

Used by Railways, Tramways, Steamships, Manufacturers, Water Works, Light and Power Stations in Ontario, Quebec and the Maritime provinces, also in Newfoundland and the New England States, Mexico, Sweden, South Africa and the West Indies.

Shipping Piers equipped with modern machinery, ensuring Quickest despatch

-AT-

SYDNEY, LOUISBURG, C. B. and PARRSBORO, N. S.

7000 ton Steamers Loaded in 7 hours.

Special facilities for loading and prompt despatch given to sailing vessels and small craft. Box Car Loaders for shipments to inland points. Discharging Plants at Montreal, P. Q., Three Rivers, P. Q., Quebec, St. John, N. B. and Halifax, N. S., Capacity up to 1000 tons per Hour.



BUNKER COAL. The Dominion Coal Co. has unsurpassed facilities for Bunkering Ocean going steamers the year round. Steamers of any size promptly loaded and bunkered.

IMPROVED SCREENING FACILITIES at the Collieries for the production of Lump Coal of superior quality for Domestic trade and Household Use.

FOR TERMS, PRICES, ETC., APPLY TO

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AND FROM THE FOLLOWING AGENTS:

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M. A. Butler, C. M. G.

2nd Vice-President and Gen'l Manager.

SYDNEY, N. S.

Alexander Dick,

General Sales Agent.

MONTREAL, P. Q.

A. B. C. & A. 1 Codes Used;

Telegraphic Address, Latch, Haymills

LATCH & BATCHELOR, L't'd.

Wire Drawers, Manufacturers of all classes of Wire Ropes,

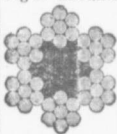
Patentees and Manufacturers of

Locked Coil and Flattened Strand Wire Ropes,

HAY MILLS, near BIRMINGHAM.

AGENT: H. M. WYLDE, P O Box, 529 HALIFAX N. S.

Fig 2. HAULING



Lang's Lay Ropes.



Fig 26 WINDING

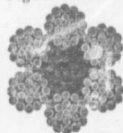
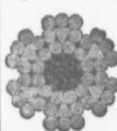


Fig 1. HAULING



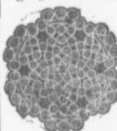
Patent Flattened Strand Ropes



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
- 3 Spliced easily and more effectively.
- 4 Less tendency to twist and stretch in working.

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

Fig 11. CRANE, &c.

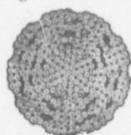
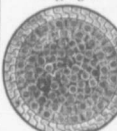


Fig 15 a



WINDING.

Locked Coil Ropes.

Indispensable for deep shafts.

Stronger than any other rope of same size.

Entirely free from twist.

Smooth surface reduces wear to a minimum.

Duration far ahead of any other construction.

Fig 20



GUIDE

DRAWERS OF all Sections **STEEL-WIRE.**
HIGH CLASS
 for Ropes, Springs. Pianos, Needles, Fish-Hooks
 Binding Armatures and all other Purposes.

Acadia Coal Company, L't'd.

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Miners and Shippers of the
Celebrated ACADIA COAL.

*Unexcelled for Domestic, Steam,
 and General Purposes.*

— An Excellent Coking Coal. —

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**DELIVERED BY RAIL OR WATER,
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Quotations Furnished Promptly on Application.

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That is What One Farmer's Good Wife Exclaimed

When she first used a cream separator and saw all the dirt from Milk.

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HOMOGENIZED FRESH MILK AND CREAM

Absolutely Clean and Free from Microbes.

Protect Your Family.

HOMOGENIZED MILK

keeps pure and fresh for weeks and months.

For Sale at Leading Grocers.

HYGIENIC FRESH MILK COMPANY, LTD.

Antigonish. N. S.



FAIRBANKS VALVES

Will appeal to the discerning buyer. They are widely known and popular among all Engineers - and deservedly so. In design they are simple, in construction and composition only the finest workmanship and best grade bronze have been used. They are heavily built and well proportioned, being fully capable of standing rough treatment and any pressure up to that specified for each valve.

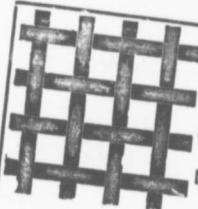
We Shall Appreciate
Your Further Enquiries.

The Canadian Fairbanks-Morse Co., LIMITED.

FAIRBANKS STANDARD SCALES, SAFES AND VAULTS.

FAIRBANKS-MORSE GAS ENGINES.

St. John, N. B.



Manufacturers
of
Wire Cloth
and
COAL SCREENS
in all Strengths.
Double Crimped
Process.

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

**Canada Wire & Iron Goods Co.
HAMILTON.**

Used by Collieries in Lancashire, Staffordshire & Yorkshire

COLLIERY LAMP OIL

For Muesel, Muesel Detector or Closed Lamp.

LOW PRICE.

MANGHESTE

XTERRA
PURE WHITE FLAME.
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Sole Representatives for Canada, **AUSTEN BROS., Limited, Halifax, N. S.**

ROBB ENGINEERING COMPANY, LIMITED,
AMHERST, N. S., CANADA,

has recently taken the general agency for
Canada of the

**Gas Engines and
Suction Gas Producers**

Made by

DAVEY, PAXMAN & CO., LIMITED,
Colchester, England.

The Paxman Gas Engine is made in a full
line of sizes from 2½ to 300 horse power.

INTERCOLONIAL RAILWAY

SPECIAL FARES

— FOR —

CHRISTMAS

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NEW YEAR

FIRST CLASS ONE WAY FARE BETWEEN
ALL STATIONS ON THE RAILWAY.

Good going Dec 21, 1911 to Jan. 1, 1912.

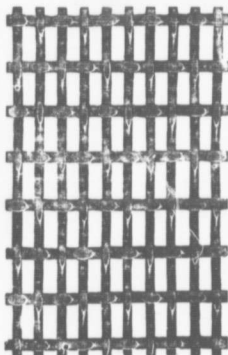
Good for return Jan. 3, 1912.

TO DETROIT, PORT HURON, SAULT STE MARIE, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, AND POINTS EAST IN CANADA.

FIRST CLASS ONE WAY FARE TO MONTREAL, added to First Class One Way Fare and One-Third beyond.

Good going Dec. 21, 1911, to Jan. 1, 1912, inclusive.
Good for Return Jan. 3, 1912.

GREENING'S ROLLED SLOT SCREENS.



are rapidly displacing the needle slot and square mesh screens for grading ores because they do a great deal more work and last a great deal longer. The capacity of GREENING'S ROLLED SLOT is 130% greater than needle slot and 90% greater than square mesh. And the fact that we use only a Special English

High Carbon Wire

gives GREENING'S ROLLED SLOT SCREENS a much longer life than any other screen heretofore marketed. Many a mine in Cobalt and elsewhere in Canada is making a big saving in Screening expense by using GREENING'S ROLLED SLOT. Are you among the number? If not, it will pay you to investigate at once.

Begin by writing for our
ROLLED SLOT CATALOG.—Mailed on request.

The B. Greening Wire Company, Limited

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Canadian Steel Foundries, Limited.

Successors To

MONTREAL STEEL WORKS, Limited.

ONTARIO IRON and STEEL CO., of Welland, Ont.

We make a Specialty of Manganese Steel Castings for Mining Purposes,

Steel Castings, (Acid and Basic Open Hearth Systems); Springs, Frogs, Crossings; Interlocking Plants; Bar Steel and Angles; Car Couplers.

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COLLIERY SUPPLIES.

Wrought Iron Pipe. Cast Iron Fittings.
Brass and Iron Valves, Steam, Water and Suction Hose,
Metals of all kinds. Boiler Plates and Tubes.
Fire Brick. Portland Cement. Fuse and Detonators.

Nova Scotia Agents for

Allan, Whyte & Company's Wire Ropes.
WM. STAIRS, SON & MORROW, LIMITED.

Halifax, Nova Scotia.



Mines Nova Scotia.

The Gold district covers more than three thousand square miles. Millions of dollars worth of gold have been taken from the gold fields of Nova Scotia and Millions of dollar's worth remain for recovery.

Gold mining in this Province offers good inducement for investment. Labor is cheap and plentiful; timber and fuel are abundant.

Large deposits of iron also are known to exist at various places in the Province; and considerable mining has been done in connection with this mineral, the ore being used locally and shipped to foreign ports.

Among the most important minerals occurring in economic quantities may be mentioned Coal, Gold, Silver, Manganese, Lead-silver, Copper, Barytes, Mineral Pigments, Gypsum, and Tungsten.

Licenses are issued for prospecting for gold and silver for a term of twelve months. The licenses are for areas 150 by 250 feet and can be obtained for 50 cents an area.

Leases can be secured for two dollars an area, for a term of forty years; subject to an annual rental of 50 cents an area.

Licenses to Search over five square miles, for a period of eighteen months, for minerals other than gold or silver, cost 30 dollars.

Leases for three renewable terms of twenty years each can be obtained for 50 dollars, and are subject to a yearly rental of 30 dollars.

Royalties are as follows:—

Gold, two per cent. on the gross value thereof; Copper, four cents a unit; Lead, two cents a unit; Iron, five cents a ton; Tin and Precious Stones, five per cent.; Coal, ten cents on every long ton sold or removed from the mine.

Copies of the Mining Law and other information about mining in the Province, can be had gratis, by applying to the Department of Public Works and Mines, Halifax, Nova Scotia, or to Mr. John Howard, Agent General for Nova Scotia,

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London, S. W.

**"VICTOR 200"
COPPER VALVE DISCS
WITH ASBESTOS CORE**



For Valves of Jenkins' or similar types. Made with two Sat
alides, inside or round hole

"Victor 200" Discs outlast Plumbago or Asbestos
Discs six to one and are the best Discs on the
market. Send for sample and try it in your
worst place. Price List on request.

T. McAVITY & SONS, LTD.
ST. JOHN, N. B.

Mining & Mill Supplies.

Valves,
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Boiler
Tubes,
Steel
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Angles,
Tees, etc.
SOLID DIE
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Steam Goods
—of every—
Description.

**Iron Pipe for
Mining Purposes.**

—Catalogues and Prices on Application.—

THOMAS ROBERTSON & CO.

—LIMITED.—

MONTREAL, QUE.

—Established 1852—

PRIESTLEYS' Mohairs and Lustres

Have Excellent Wearing Qualities.

Will not Cockle with Rain. Best for

Spring and Summer Shirt Waist Suits.

All Ladies who wish to look well
wear Priestleys Dress Goods

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DOMINION BRIDGE CO., LTD., MONTREAL, P. Q.

BRIDGES

TURNABLES, ROOF TRUSSES
STEEL BUILDINGS
ELECTRIC & HAND POWER CRANES
Structural METAL WORK of all kinds

BEAMS, CHANNELS, ANGLES, PLATES, ETC., IN STOCK

J. W. CUMMING, & SON,

Coal Drill and Mine Car Manufacturers.

OUR MOTTO:

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VANCOUVER, B. C.

R. P. WILLIAMS, 43 ALEXANDER ST.

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The Jeffrey Wire Cable Car Haul



the most efficient, serviceable and economical medium in use to-day for the continuous haulage of mine cars.

Has great strength in proportion to its weight.

Has extreme flexibility.

No wearing joints incident to chain links.

Cost for installation and maintenance is very low.

The Jeffrey Cable Wheel is an absolute essential in the successful operation of any wire cable car haul. Its flexible teeth engage and release the transmission blocks freely and without friction. The expansion rims maintain a proper working fit between the wheels and blocks without releasing the latter when the cable stretches.

Jeffrey Dragon Brand Non-Stretching, Non-Rotating Conveyor Cable is used and the Jeffrey Cable Blocks are clamped in position so firmly that the possibility of slippage, under any conditions is absolutely eliminated.

We solicit an opportunity to figure on your Car Haul requirements. Any of our Jeffrey Catalogs mailed on request.

The Jeffrey Mfg. Co'y., Montreal, Can.

Cote & LaGauchetiere Sts.

MARITIME MINING RECORD

Vol. 14, No. 12. Stellarton N. S., Dec. 27th. 1911. New Series

COURSE FOR PROVINCIAL LAND SURVEYORS - - IN THE NOVA SCOTIA TECHNICAL COLLEGE.

The Nova Scotia Technical College opened a short two months course in land surveying last year. This seemed to meet such a general need that the same course is going to be given again this year during the months of January and February. The course opens on Wednesday, January 3rd, and closes on Saturday, Feb. 25th. It is conducted especially for beginners who wish to qualify as Provincial land surveyors and for Mine surveyors.

It was only a short time ago that the government passed a new act regarding provincial land surveyors which carried very strict regulations concerning their qualifications and examinations. The Technical College at that time provided a course which would be just suited to the needs of young men who wished to secure certificates as land surveyors and for those who were already surveyors and who wished to study the subject further.

The splendid surveying equipment of the Technical College in the way of transits, levels, etc., will all be available for this short course and a special instructor will devote his whole time to this work. The class will spend part of the time in lectures and recitations on the theoretical part of the work, but most of it will be spent outside in surveying and in the drafting room, where maps of each piece of land surveyed will be drawn.

The course in the college is a very practical one. A man can learn how to make any ordinary kind of a survey much more thoroughly and quickly than by serving under a land surveyor, although he should follow up this course with practical experience in company with or under the direction of a practical surveyor.

This course in surveying would be excellent for a road master or inspector or a young man who looks ahead to such a position when any comprehensive scheme of 'good roads' construction is carried out in the province.

The whole course of two months costs only \$15.00. Anyone who is interested in this subject should write to Principal F. H. Sexton, Technical College, Halifax, N. S., for a descriptive catalog of the course.

The work at the last year was a great success and it is anticipated that a much larger number will attend this winter.

NEW BRUNSWICK OIL SHALE.

An important deal in the Albert County shale

oil fields is reported, indicating that leading capitalists are taking an interest in these very extensive deposits, which scientists have reported are the richest known. The purchaser is Sir William McKenzie, head of the firm of McKenzie & Mann.

The use of oil as a fuel in place of coal is yearly receiving more attention. Already a number of steamboats and even warships are equipped with oil-burning devices, the Canadian Pacific having one or two in the Pacific and Lake Trade, while constant investigations are being made looking to the use of oil as a fuel for railroad propulsion. A phase of this is seen in the work of the Shell Transportation Co., of England, with a capital of \$25,000,000, which is now erecting large oil tanks in various parts of the world, including Montreal, with the idea of meeting the increasing demand for oil, both for general use and as a fuel, and there have been suggestions that the British Admiralty is watching this development with great interest.

Work is now being carried on at the property under the direction of prominent engineers engaged by the associated interests, and a working shaft is being sunk at Rosevale, Albert County, on the property of Mr. Samuel Steeves, the engineer in charge of the work is Mr. J. M. McSween of Sydney. It is intended to sink a shaft to the depth of 330 feet and then cross-cut the veins, and work under the mountain both east and west.

All engineers and geologists who have examined the property are of the opinion that the quantity and quality of the Albert shales, so called, are unequalled in any part of the world. The shale areas, it may be added, consist of 192 square miles extending from Taylor's village and Bellevue's in Westmoreland and across the country through Albert County to Elgin and on to Carleton Place in Kings County. There are also some deposits near Aphaqui in Kings County, but these have not yet been developed.

ORGANIZED LABOUR.

The Canadian Mining Journal thus refers to American unions:-

"The whole truth concerning the horrible series of crimes committed by the McNamaras and their fellow criminals will probably never be known. Enough, however, has been revealed to show that behind the dynamiters was the carefully disguised influence of persons who were identified with the headquarters of organized labour. This does not mean that the labour or-

ganization officially approved the criminal activities of the McNamaras. But it implies certainly that labour organizations in the United States lend themselves to the machinations of the worst kind of nihilists.

This fact has a particularly cogent bearing upon Canada. For instance, the U. M. W. A. spent many thousands of dollars, over one million in all, in attempting to establish its walking delegates in Nova Scotia. In this attempt, despite the use of most reprehensible methods, it failed.

This is but one instance of the desire of demagogues from the United States to control Canadian labour, to add to their own exchequer the revenues derivable from Canadian miners and other workmen.

We cannot see why Canadian workmen are not capable of managing their own affairs. Much less can we see what Canadian workmen can gain by permitting themselves to be governed by the paid agents of foreign organizations. A broad continental affiliation may be desirable, but actual assimilation must prove disastrous.

Canada has not been cursed with the hired assassin and the professional dynamitard. Why her workmen should contribute to the support of these classes in the United States is not clear.

THE TENDENCY TOWARD LARGE ORGANIZATION.

"Much of the trade news of the day," writes a subscriber, "seems to bear out the Biblical assertion that 'to him that hath shall be given and from him that hath not shall be taken away.' Practically all the modern developments in the way of improved facilities favor the big concern and make it harder for the little fellow to operate. The reason is that they involve capital outlay beyond the means of the small operator and small dealer. To do business economically requires expensive equipment, which the man or company of small means cannot afford; while if he does not provide it, his profits dwindle. This is true both at the mine and the retail yard, the tendency everywhere in the trade being for the rich to become richer and the poor to grow poorer."

This tendency represents the working out of the "survival of the fittest" principle—one of the greatest laws of nature—as applied to commercial pursuits, for the condition complained of is found in all lines of business and is not confined to the coal trade. The invention of modern machinery meant, inevitably, a change in the old ways of doing business. To take advantage of mechanical innovations required considerable capital, first to install and second to carry on a business of sufficient volume to warrant the outlay. This was one of the most important influences entering into the latter-day movement towards concentration and consolidation.

This movement has not yet run its course in spite of adverse legislation, and while it involves hardship in some individual cases, it is the logical outcome of developments of the last quarter century or so. The individual operator and small dealer will never go out of existence entirely, but he is steadily losing in relative importance. The great bulk of the coal tonnage is handled by large interests, and many of those now operating in-

dividually will in course of time become part of a larger and more important organization.—Coal Trade Journal.

POWER FROM PEAT.

The Dublin Correspondent of the London Times telegraphs:

"Information has reached me of what seems to be a really successful attempt to use peat instead of coal for industrial purposes. A 400 h. p. engine was installed two months ago by Messrs. Crossley Brothers in the linen factory of Mr. Hamilton Robb, at Portadown County, Armagh. Mr. Robb's manager now states as a result of his experience that with this engine an outlay of £6 a week on peat produces the same energy as was secured by an expenditure of £13 16s. 3d. a week on anthracite coal.

The new process has, he says, the further advantage of extracting tar from the peat to the amount of 5 per cent. of the total weight of the fuel. An equivalent of thirty per cent., or 35s. a week, is obtained from this by-product, thus reducing the weekly bill for fuel to £4 6s., as compared with a former expenditure of £13 16s. 3d.

It is stated that these calculations have been confirmed by professional experts of high standing.

THE PARSONS TURBINE IN CANADA.

Mr. J. P. Stockbridge, who represents C. A. Parsons, and Co., of Newcastle-on-Tyne, builders of the Parsons turbine, is visiting various parts of Canada in the interests of this turbine which has such a wide application for driving generators, ventilating fans, etc. Mr. Stockbridge has recently been engaged in the installation of many large Parsons turbine plants in Australia. One of the principal results of his present visit to Canada has been the placing of the sole Canadian agency for these turbines with the Robb Engineering Co., Ltd., who will also manufacture certain parts. The Robb Engineering Co., Ltd., having various district offices in the principal cities of Canada, are the well known contractors for the complete equipment of central power stations, collieries, steel works, etc.

Mr. R. H. Hooker, in an address to the Statistical Society on the increases in the cost of living, said that wholesale prices in 1910, as compared with those of the decade 1800-99, had risen in Britain 15 per cent., in Germany and the United States by 30 per cent., and by intermediate amounts in France and Canada. He described three causes: (1) increased output of gold; (2) the increased demand for materials, especially minerals, which periodically recur in prices, and which are generally associated with industrial prosperity; and (3) the droughty summer in north-western Europe. The two latter causes were temporary, but the effect of the large output of gold would probably persist for some time.

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.

Dec. 27, 1911

MINING CERTIFICATES.

For a time the RECORD thought that all cause of complaint as to the method of examination of candidates for positions at our mines, and the manner of granting the desired certificates, had been removed. In so thinking, it now appears, we were grievously in error. Within the past few weeks we have been made aware that dissatisfaction still exists. On the night of Prof. Sexton's meeting in Stellarton, the writer asked a mine official how it was that so few, from Pictou County, made any effort to secure certificates, either as Managers, Underground Managers, or Overman. The reply was that there would be no increase in applicants until some honest system of examination had been instituted. This official, in answer to a remark that there had been a change made in the examination of the papers, or rather in establishing their value, said: "That is not all, some candidates believe that some other candidates have received more than an inkling of the nature of the questions to be asked." Indeed, he went further and said that individuals had come to him for his aid in solving some of the questions to be submitted at the examination. The writer said that may have happened ten years ago, to which the official replied, "Not so very long ago. Since then a correspondent writing from Alberta to a local newspaper says in part something to this effect—I am quoting from memory: "I see the suggestion has been made that the Nova Scotia government should endeavor to induce the Alberta Legislature to accept certificates of competency issued by the Nova Scotia Board of Examiners as valid in Alberta. This will never be so long as examinations in Nova Scotia are conducted on present lines." And he goes on to say that one's politics determined his qualifications, and proficiencies. This is a bold charge, and should be squarely met by the Board. The RECORD knows that the Board has made some mistakes; knows, too, that certificates have been granted and withheld at the caprice of members, but that is some time since. The RECORD also is aware that unsuccessful candidates are inclined to say some hard things of the examiners. The Board has itself to blame if it is, at times, undeservedly censured. For instance: Some three or four years ago a plucked candidate made bitter complaint to the writer that he had been treated unjustly, and spoke so strongly, that the writer wrote to the Board asking that the papers of a successful and unsuccessful candidate be sent the RECORD for publication. The reply came that the Board hesitated publication

without the consent of the authors. This was an easy matter for the RECORD. The candidate reported as having received the highest number of marks was written to for his 'papers' for publication. This was readily granted on condition that his was not the only paper to be published. A candidate who had failed, in answer to a request, said he greatly desired his paper to be published, and instructed the RECORD to write to the Board for it. The reply came back that the papers had been mislaid. This looked funny, but considering it a strange coincidence we waited for six months, and when by that time the papers were still missing, the matter was thrown aside. Time and again the RECORD has asked to be allowed to publish some of the papers, but only on a rare occasion—and that was long ago—was it granted. The direct charge has been made that some of the examiners when deciding upon a list of questions, take notes and impart the form—at least—of the questions to their local following or friends. If this really has been, or is being done, a very easy remedy can be devised. Let the members of the Board who formulate the questions be separate and distinct from the Examining Board. Make it imperative that the preliminary Board forward to the Examining Board twice or thrice the number of necessary questions to be asked. Let the examining part of the Board be composed of men least acquainted with the candidates; let them select the desired number of questions; let these be sent to the various districts in sealed envelopes, to independent persons, and let the seal only be broken when the candidates are assembled and in the presence of all of them. There should be as many sealed envelopes of sent as there are likely to be sessions, and no more questions are to be taken from the sealed envelopes than can be answered at one sitting. Some such system, if adopted, might restore confidence. Until that is secured the examinations cannot be so successful as desirable.

UNIONS AND MCNAMARAS.

A despatch from New York says:

The heads of nine of the principal international unions, in a signed statement given out here, discuss the result of the McNamara case. The statement, which is addressed to 'trade unionists and their friends', says in part:

"It cannot be denied that labor in its organized form and unorganized form has suffered temporarily; but it will rise again, more powerful and determined, for its cause is just and its methods are correct. We condemn crime and violence, whether in trade unions, in commercial enterprises, or in newspapers.

"There can be no distinction as to quality of participants in crime, no palliation of crime; and the present engorgement on a particular crime committed by a member of a trade union, smacks much of an attempt to cover up crime in other quarters and to enlarge the opportunity for criminals in high places.

"We believed that John J. McNamara was the victim of a foul conspiracy. That belief grew into conviction, largely because of the manner in which McNamara was spirited from Indianapolis. The guilt of the McNamara's cannot be pleaded in extenuation of the guilt of those who were responsible for the kidnapping."

The repudiation of these nine international un-

ions is on the face of it only half hearted. The words "the present enlargement on a particular crime smacks much of an attempt to cover up crimes in other quarters", bears that opinion out. It is the old cry in a new form that capitalists had entered into a conspiracy to have the McNamara's condemned, being innocent. The crime is not being enlarged upon; indeed it cannot well be, for it was a horrible affair. We in Canada, away from the scene of action, and having no crimes to shield, enlarge upon the deeds of the McNamara's in the interest of Canadian workmen. We of Nova Scotia especially, are grateful that the U. M. W's., an order in affiliation with the Union to which the McNamara's belonged, was repudiated by the intelligent miners of Nova Scotia. The statement that the guilt of the McNamara's cannot be pleaded in extenuation of his being kidnapped, does not come with good grace from those who profess to denounce crime. They ought to be pleased that a criminal was brought to justice no matter how he was caught. The axiom that the end justifies the means does not hold good as a rule, but one scarcely likes to say it does not hold good in this instance.

HOW U. S. COAL SELLS CHEAPLY.

In a previous issue or two the RECORD made effort to answer the question: "How do the American coal operators manage to sell coal so much more cheaply than Nova Scotian." We gave an instance of where close on two million tons were sold at a profit of a quarter of a cent per ton, which not even the strongest advocate for government operation could honestly say was a living rate let alone excessive. From a paper read by the President of the Madison Coal Corporation, we have further light thrown on the subject. The president says that on the 415,000,000 tons of bituminous mined in the United States in 1910, the net profit was \$16,000,000, or four cents a ton. As this profit does not allow of any amount for depreciation or depleted coal lands there was no actual profit, rather a loss of about ten cents per ton. Let us see how a four cents a ton profit would work out in Nova Scotia. The writer estimates that to equip a modern colliery, capable of an output of two tons daily, would cost, including the areas, a half million dollars. Allowing that the mine—after two years worked, 290 days, the yearly sales 550 tons per day—the other fifty tons going for colliery consumption—would be, say, 160,000 tons. What profit should be received on each ton. Allowing the \$500,000 to have been secured by bonds bearing a modest 5 per cent. interest, that would mean \$25,000. Add to this the interest on \$500,000 for two years during which the mine was unproductive and extend it over a period of twenty-five years. This would add \$2,500, making the interest charges \$27,500. There should yearly be written off for depreciation ten per cent., but let it be placed at eight per cent. That gives \$40,000, which added to the interest gives a total of \$67,500. This, divided by the yearly sales, shows that in order to do a safe and legitimate business the profit per ton should be forty-three cents, and not a cent less, even if the cost of coal to the noisy consumers should be increased twenty cents a ton. Referring to the predicament in which unprofitable prices have placed the U. S. operators, the president says:

"With the further decline in prices during the current year the situation has become a serious one, and in certain competitive district where competition is usually keen and where low prices have steadily prevailed for the past four years, many of the operators are dangerously near complete bankruptcy, and some means must be devised to relieve this situation if it is possible of accomplishment; otherwise the failure will be seriously felt by manufacturers and retail dealers everywhere.

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■ The president suggests two solutions as follows:

First.—The creation of district sales agencies to handle the entire product. Those agencies would control the total output and name prices which would return a fair profit on the investment and at the same time permit the necessary expenditure for conservation of resources and careful and safe mining. Such agencies would result in a very large reduction of the present sales cost, and, by concentrating the mining operations, the ultimate cost to the consumer would probably show little increase. These agencies could maintain a more uniform distribution and by concentrated effort could probably reach new markets which are not being supplied from the United States at present.

This plan would require the alteration of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law and the creation of an Interstate Coal Commission. The commission would have to pass upon the justness of prices established by the various district agencies, to see that owners obtained fair prices only, and to hear the public voice in reference to such matters. The commission should also control the opening of new mines in such a way as to keep production and consumption abreast with one another.

Second.—The Government could assist in the development of foreign export trade. A large percentage of the total production of this country is available for profitable export, and by directing the surplus production from eastern Pennsylvania and the State of Virginia, which is now encroaching upon trade formerly enjoyed by Illinois, Indiana and Ohio, the solution would at least be partly reached.

Other countries have had their coal problems similar in all respects to our own as now existing.

Great Britain met it by the most careful of mining methods and preparation of the subject; and combination with transportation interests have gained for her the markets of the world for her surplus, at highly remunerative prices, and this result is only possible by continuous operations and large export shipments.

It took Germany many years to perfect a coal syndicate, which, under a single sales agency with the co-operation of the government, has produced substantial returns to the mining companies, and at the same time increased the export tonnage.

The above plans are simply suggestions briefly outlined for consideration by this convention and those interested in the industry.

It is self-evident that the operators must join in a plan which will protect their investment, and at the same time permit healthy and sane competition."

THE GERMAN COAL SYNDICATE.

At a meeting of the Press Association some time ago, a member who did not know very well what he would be after, advocated Nova Scotia ownership of mines, patterned after the Westphalian Syndicate, as a means for lowering the price of coal to consumers. He had not realized that the principal function of that syndicate was to maintain, not to lower prices. As we have advocated the formation of such a syndicate for Nova Scotia, it may be well to give some details of the plan of operations as expounded by a United States operator:

"The official name of the organization is the Rheinisch-Westphalian Coal Syndicate. The present operating contract expires December 31, 1915. Something like 80,000,000 tons of production is involved, and the producers interested contribute to the resources of the organization on the basis of \$75 for each 10,000 tons of annual output, this constituting a capital stock of \$600,000.

The tonnage allotted to each company is fixed by a commission of eight members. The syndicate buys and pays for all the coal covered by allotment. No coal can be sold by any producer except to the syndicate. Syndicate members must put the output of all mines in the hands of the organization, whether owned wholly or in part, except of course, such coal as is required for mines' own use or for coking and briquetting. There is also excluded the coal used in furnaces, briquet and other manufacturing plants owned by the mining company. The mining company must furnish the quantities agreed to and the syndicate must market it. Should the syndicate not be able to take the maximum quantities for any mine, it will pay the owner a sum not more than forty cents per ton of such shortage. Mine owners may arrange with other producers to make up any shortage before they are liable to the syndicate.

Mine owners receive monthly settlement for shipments, an average price being fixed upon each grade. Each company is subject to deductions if the coal supplied is of inferior quality. The syndicate assumes losses of bad accounts or if coal is sold at prices below expected minimum. By this means all operators share equally in losses beyond control due to the lower prices than were contemplated at the time contracts were made.

The operating expenses of the syndicate are obtained in the same manner. The coal selling contracts and the general allotment of tonnage are made annually.

The mines owned by the government have, since 1905, sold their product in competition with the syndicate. It is believed they will, later on, join the syndicate.

The advantages claimed are that the syndicate has eliminated unnecessary and suicidal competition and has placed the coal industry on a basis which enables the operators to produce coal at a reasonable profit, in consequence of which they are able to pay the miners a fair wage and to furnish better protection against injury than was possible under the highly competitive conditions previously existing. The increased profit has warranted the better equipping of mines with modern machinery and appliances. The advantage to the coal consumer has been the elimination of fluctuations in price by depression to low figures in a time of surplus and by rises to higher prices during a time of shortage. Under the plan adopted the consumers receive a more uniform price and the large consumer does not get a low price at the expense of the small buyer

who may be compelled to pay exorbitant figures. Through the syndicate all mines operate uniformly, thereby preventing the shifting of the working forces with its entailed expense upon employers and employees alike."

SO SAY WE.

Addressing the Dominion Travellers' Association, Geo. E. Foster, Minister of Trade and Commerce, made the following, among other remarks. Mr. Foster must have been getting pointers on the needs of Nova Scotia's coal industry:—

"Greatest attention should be paid to interprovincial trade of the Dominion. 'Laud as we may the praises of trade between ourselves and nations across the border and across the sea, right here amongst us ought there to be the interchange of our diversified produce. The policy is good which leads to the development of trade between Canada and foreign countries, but that policy is better which leads also to the development of home productions and their interchange between different parts of the country. While we desire foreign commerce, we desire ten times more internal and interprovincial commerce, which comes from multiple productions in different parts. That is good doctrine, and the Dominion Commercial Travellers' Association knows right well."

- Rubs by Rambler.

There are, it is to be presumed, some 'reformers' who are quite sure that unless attempts at reforms are conducted in consonance with their ideas, and on lines other than existing ones, the workingman can never hope to come into his own. There are those continually decrying capitalists, holding them responsible for the slowness of the emancipation of labor. My own opinion is that if labor does not occupy a higher position than its advocates would like, the fault is far more that of labor than of capital. If I confine my remarks to the miners of Nova Scotia I have no hesitation in saying that the chief drawbacks, if any, which may face them, are of their own making. They are free men, free to come and go, making fair wages for a fair expenditure of muscle. If their surroundings, their environment, is not all that might be desired, labor to-day is as much at fault as capital. Time was when a miner had no choice but to live in a low roofed, ill ventilated, ill smelling house. He had not the means, nor was he given the opportunity to have a 'biggin' of his own. To-day it is different. If he must live in a company's house, in many places they are palaces compared with the log cabins of the fifties. If he wishes a house of his own then he can, in a majority of mining localities, receive land for the price of an old song, if indeed, he does not get it as a free gift, and also will be assisted in the purchase of building materials. Capital, so to speak, has been offered to help to lift the workman out of his semi-sordid environment, and yet comparatively few have availed themselves of the

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AROUND THE COLIERIES.

The New Waterford district continues a very busy place, and mining affairs are very active.

All the coal hoisted at Dom. No's. 15 and 16 will be banked until such time as the bank-heads are completed.

A new coal chute has been erected at Dom. No. 1 colliery, which will be helpful to the coal haulers supplying the town.

Pumping, hoisting, and ventilating, which are now done by electric motors, are giving the plant at the Joggins increased efficiency.

Alex. S. McNeil, Manager of Dom. No. 2, Phalen, has gone to Springhill with Supt. Maxwell, and will look over the works up there, both inside and out.

The new fan at Dom. No. 16, lately installed, travels at the rate of 340 revolutions per minute. It is what is known as a high speed fan. It is driven by electricity, the power being furnished from No. 2 colliery.

It is being demonstrated that when Samuel Gompers snapped his fingers and said the McNamara confessions would have no effect upon unionism, he was a long way off. It has had the effect of opening the eyes of Canadian workmen to the perils of being affiliated with American unions.

The thought that the British Liberal government is in a hot corner causes intense grief to the Halifax Herald and keeps its whole staff awake at nights. When the Herald sent the British government its advertising rates card, it would have been politic for Mr. Asquith to have given the matter liberal consideration.

The new P. W. A. hall being built by "Ironsides" Lodge at New Aberdeen is completed and is a very substantial building. It is centrally located and very suitable for lodge meetings. There are four lodges at New Aberdeen, all of them P. W. A. lodges, that will occupy the building. The lower part will be occupied by the Co-operative store, which will form a branch of the flourishing Glace Bay store. The building is certainly a creditable one and shows that the P. W. A. in the New Aberdeen district is very much alive.

The latest census figures put Nova Scotia in a much more favorable light than did the earlier. During the ten years the increase is about ten per cent. All the mining counties show gains. Cape Breton South shows a line increase, and thanks to increased industrial activity in Pictou County, there is an increase and not a decrease this time. It is safe to say that but for the increases in the mining districts, the showing for Nova Scotia would have been much less favorable. It is something strange that it should have taken six months after the census was taken to have the population of Canada with some exactness.

Dom. No. 15 deeps are down 2,000 feet and the third set of levels broken off.

A large hotel for the accommodation of single men working at Nos. 14 and 15 collieries, is being constructed.

The main deeps of Dom. No. 16 are down thirteen hundred feet and the second set of levels broken off. This is what we call going some, as No. 16 is a colliery about one year old.

The fact that the government has extended coastal privileges to foreign vessels for a further term of two years affords proof that the agitation for its withdrawal was premature, not to say causeless and annoying.

A writer of some pretention informs the Dominion that the large sums of money spent by the east in the development of the west was just money invested. May be so, but isn't it time the directors ceased from passing dividends.

The new bank-head being built at Dom. No. 15, also a commodious wash-house, a comfortable office, a carpenter shop and a machine shop, lamp house and warehouses are nearly all completed. The buildings are all lighted by electricity and when the yards are put in shape, this colliery will present a very up-to-date appearance.

Dom. Nos. 12 and 14 collieries are doing splendidly, each holding its record well above the 1200 ton mark. It will be remembered that the collieries of the New Waterford district were to be equipped for an average output of 1200 tons per day as experience had taught the mining men of Cape Breton that moderate outputs under certain conditions were more profitable than large outputs.

The shipments of Cape Breton slack coal to Everett—to the New England States—to which, according to some, Nova Scotia sends large quantities of 'coal',—continue to show a steady decline, bearing out the RECORD's assertion that the shipments to Everett were a diminishing quantity. For November the shipments were 3,250 tons less than in November, 1910, and for the eleven months of this year 35,923 tons than for last year.

Nova Scotia's foremost makers of all kinds of mining tools, J. W. Cumming & Son, of New Glasgow, report that the year just closing has been a busy and a successful one. The RECORD is pleased to be assured of this, though nothing else was to be expected. Quality tells, and the quality of the various implements turned out by this firm have won a high reputation from Vancouver to the Little Bras D'Or. Mr. Cumming, the head of the firm, is so well pleased with the patronage he has received, that he desires the RECORD to thank all his patrons for their continued and extended support. The business of this firm is bound to show a steady growth.

AROUND THE COLLIERIES.

The slopes at the Joggins are now being driven down for an additional lift.

Development work is well ahead in the Harbor seam, (Dom. No. 9), and little more requires to be done for next years output.

The shipments of the Maritime Coal Co. will not be so large as hoped for, owing to Chignecto mine being closed down for a part of the year, owing to labor troubles.

Dominion No. 1 colliery has had a splendid output for the year, and is in a position to maintain her past years' record for a few years to come.

The electric equipment at the Joggins colliery is giving great satisfaction, especially the Electric long-wall coal cutters. One of these has a record of 19,000 tons in six months.

It is proposed during the coming year to install much additional equipment at the Joggins colliery. More coal cutting machines will be introduced, as well as underground coal conveyers, electrically operated box car loader, and other labor saving devices.

Three deeps are being extended seaward in Dom. No. 2. One of them is now under water and by the time development work is completed a second deep will be submarine. From these deeps levels will be driven to produce next years coal.

The new Walker fan at Dom. No. 2 is nearly completed. The engine house is erected and the foundation of the engine put in. The tunnels connecting the fan with the airshafts of No. 2 and 9 collieries are finished and concreted. When this fan is going it will be by far the most effective in the Province.

It appears that the old plans of most Cape Breton collieries are very unreliaable, and care must be taken in approaching the workings of such collieries. Boring ahead and on the sides is carried on in all work in Bridgeport colliery which runs along the boundary line. It is to be hoped that much more coal was left in the Stirling than even yet discovered.

The imports of American coal into Quebec and points east in November were 214,238 tons, composed of 112,214 tons of anthracite, 50,352 tons bituminous, and 51,627 tons of bituminous slack. The RECORD is not much concerned over the imports of Anthracite, but is perplexed over the large quantity of bituminous. The round and the slack imported into Quebec from the United States in November will equal thirty-five to forty per cent. of the Nova Scotia shipments to the St. Lawrence during that month. If American slack is displacing Nova Scotia bituminous a revision of the slack coal tariff might be in order.

The Emery colliery is being put in shape for an output of about 1,000 tons next year.

The coal heaps are assuming bulky appearances, and are much larger now than at any corresponding period of the past.

The Dom. Coal Co. are equipping their mines with Hygrometers for measuring the atmospheric moisture underground. They are to be placed at convenient points and a record of readings will be kept.

The coal banks at the C. B. collieries next year will be as big as they can make them. After the New Year banking will commence in earnest. It is possible that three-quarters of a million tons may be put on the several banks.

Most of the coal mined in the New Waterford district is cut by the radial machine or under-cutter. In the Phelan seam it is different as the first form of mining machines introduced, such as the Ingersoll, the Harrison, etc., are still the favorites.

At a regular meeting of the South Cape Breton Mining Society, held on Dec. 9th, Mr. Jas. McMahon, Supt. of the Dom. Coal Co's. Rescue Station, gave a very interesting account of the experimental tests made with coal dust at Pittsburgh on Nov. 28th.

About seven-eighths of the total increase in the population of Nova Scotia is to be credited to the four mining counties. The total increase is 34,315, the increase in the mining counties is 30,000. The steel and coal industries have checked depopulation.

The coal handling plant lately constructed for supplying all the coal used for creating power at the extensive surface plant of Dom. No. 2 colliery has now been running for three months and giving great satisfaction. The belt supplying the coal to the bin which feeds the hoppers at the fire-doors is capable of delivering 200 tons per hour. This amount is close on to that consumed at the fire-doors during a day of twenty-four hours. Besides doing away with the use of horses the number of firemen has been reduced by one-third.

The latest picture post card from Glace Bay is charming - in its simplicity, and amusing - in its incongruities. That real old Irish gentleman, Jas. B. McLaughlan, is represented as dressed in full highland Scottish costume. He appears to be in a terrible rage and is holding at arms length a bad baby named P. W. A., and fiercely trying to shake the life out of it. The baby bawls and beseechingly cries: "Don't Jimmie, don't, I'd rather be blown up with a McNamara bomb, than be thrown about in this fashion." On the card is written this prophecy: "This will happen next year, I hope so." Hoping against hope, we witness the attempted U. M. W. meeting at Reserve attended by four persons, half of the multitude being composed of Jimmie and another discredited agitator.

AROUND THE COLLIERIES.

John C. Nicholson, Overman at Dom. No. 1, has been transferred to No. 2. It is a compliment to this young man's ability that he should be called to an official position in the biggest colliery.

There is abundance of labor around the collieries at the present time, and we are inclined to think that after New Year there will be an abundance of work. The collieries are having an occasional idle day.

Improvements have been made in the shipping facilities at Joggins. Pockets with increased capacity have been erected. They are now able to make shipments of 1,000 tons in two hours.

Bridgeport colliery seems to be in for a further lease of life, and may be a factor in the coal outputs for years. A new solid section of coal has been struck where the old Stirling plans denoted waste workings.

In order to do away with the over-ground eight inch air line to the East slope at Reserve, a line, 3,500 feet long, has been run along No. 3 level connecting these two slopes. This will obviate the many delays caused by freezing in winter.

Those who are following not only the market point of view, but the industrial side of the Canadian steel situation will be pleased to note that such leaders in steel world as Mr. Plummer, Mr. Drummond and Mr. Harris, give us much encouraging news as to prospects in Canada for this particular industry. No one will deny that the big steel plants all over this country have experienced some tight corners, but thanks to such men as the above, that to-day there is appearing a clear spot on the sky of Canadian steel activity.

The North Atlantic Collieries' Co. which cost its bondholders over three quarters of a million dollars, was sold at Sheriff's sale the other day for a few cents over \$70,000 or less than a tenth of the money at which the property was valued two or three years ago only. According to the Joint Stock Companies Act and decisions thereon, the directors of a company are given large discretionary powers. But we cannot think the law would justify them in doing any mortal thing they pleased without consulting the bondholders and the shareholders. If, after its issue of bonds and stocks, the company in due form elected its officers and directors, then we know of one bondholder and stockholder who got no notice of such a meeting. Another point is: After the directors have put a concern in the hands of a receiver, has a committee of bondholders, self appointed, the power, or privilege, to say what must be done in an effort to save the property, in part. The RECORD at this time forbears from any criticism of the directorate or management, who are supposed to be responsible for the terrible fiasco—out of personal regard for one of the directors, but the time may come when it will be proper and right, and in the interests of the province, that the history of coal mining at Port Morien, during the past ten years, should be laid before our readers.

Banking commenced at Bridgeport on Dec. 1st. It is expected to put 50,000 tons on the surface this winter. Banking has also commenced at the No. 2 station, and the usual 300,000 tons will be deposited there.

The U. M. W. of A. are making efforts to hold meetings at the Dom. Coal Co.'s collieries. The fourth attempt at Reserve on Saturday evg. the 9th. inst., resulted in an attendance of four—two of whom were Jas. B. McLennan and George Manion. A similar rebuke was given them lately by the miners of the Waterford district.

The recent explosion in the United States, caused by coal dust, goes to prove the wisdom of the Mines Department, Halifax, in their enquiry during the summer into the amount of humidity found in a coal mine at the different seasons of the year. The result of the investigation was startling, even to mining experts, as it plainly proved the very rapid change that takes place as the winter season approaches. One or two crisp, frosty days is all that is necessary to change the underground atmosphere of a coal mine, dry up the moisture in the air, and cause the mine atmosphere to become more dangerous through the dust that is suspended in the air owing to the absence of humidity. The improvements made at the Cape Breton collieries in the way of safety during the last few years gives the miner more confidence and should render him more immune from serious disaster. First came the change of powder from the loose to the compressed, and from compressed powder to the higher explosive. Then came the introduction of the safety lamp, and of late the capacity of the fans has been enlarged and auxiliary fans placed at most of the collieries to guard against accidents. The latest is the investigation into the humidity of the mine atmosphere to find the difference as the different seasons come around, and how far successful the system of spraying adopted at some of the collieries has been.

There is much discussion in Springhill over the question of the liability of the town for the bill sent by the government for expenses of the soldiers during the strike. It is not for a moment to be supposed that the militia would have been called upon unless it had been believed their presence was needed. Those familiar with the methods of the U. M. W. in C. B. say that if the tactics of the strikers in Springhill were similar to those adopted in C. B., then the militia must have been a necessity. In C. B. the mayors and magistrates were shy of back-bone, and it has been asserted that weak spinal cords were responsible for the small tumults at Springhill. As R. M. McGregor, M. P. P. stated in the House of Assembly, the men of Springhill behaved splendidly. So they did until the company set about in earnest, bringing workmen from other parts. The men of Springhill, the U. M. W. leaders principally referred to, did splendidly; indeed it was touching to see how well they did—while things were wholly their own way. When opposition arose it i

declared there was a display, small or large, of temper. Who should pay the \$12,000 is an easy question. The amounts should be apportioned as follows:

The U. M. W. as cause of all the trouble.....	\$7,500
Halifax Herald and other papers, abettors of the foreign order.....	2,500
The Mayor, for having failed to keep a stiff upper lip.....	500
The Town Council, apathetic if not sympathetic	500

It will be nothing for a society that spent needlessly nearly a million dollars to pay the small sum of \$7,500. Indeed if it paid the full amount it is no more than it should.

The Dominion Coal Company is planning for a big future for Springhill. They have at present a large number of men and horses in the woods cutting pit timbers. In fact the number of men and horses in the woods at the present time is larger than the force employed for many years. The payroll is back to its old normal standing and is now in the vicinity of from seventy to eighty thousand dollars a month. The output of the mines per month is about thirty-seven thousand tons and Manager Maxwell states that before Spring it will be up to forty thousand. Plans are prepared for a new bank-head building for No. 2 slope. This bank-head building will have a capacity of fifteen hundred tons per day. A new air compressor plant is shortly to be installed, a portion of which is already on the ground and as soon as conditions will permit additions will be made to it.

It is almost an assured fact that shipping terminals will be provided by the company at Wallace Harbor, during this coming summer. Mr. Hector McInnis, the well known lawyer from Halifax, on behalf of the company, was at Ottawa lately, interviewing the government with regard to the dredging of Wallace Harbor and the securing of a subsidy for the building of a branch line from the Intercolonial to a point in Wallace Harbor and the interview with the members of the government proved very satisfactory. In fact we are positive that it may be taken as an accepted fact that the work will be begun. The company will utilize what is known as the Pugwash-Oxford railway line for a portion of the haul to Wallace. The establishment of shipping facilities at Wallace will not only benefit the Springhill mines but will also provide an outlet for the Joggins mines to the St. Lawrence market. The company also intends centralizing all their workshops and offices in the early spring. At the present time the offices and workshops are scattered over different parts of the works. If the plans now being planned mature, new office buildings and workshops of a permanent character will be erected and they will be located in close proximity one to the other. —(News-Sentinel.)

Although "Scotia" set some very high output records in 1910, the Star learns that the figures for 1911 should be considerably better, and that in a number of the departments, the production for the eleven months is already ahead of the total year's production of 1910. This is particularly true of finishing and steel producing departments, where, incidentally, the most money is supposed to be made. Much new equipment is being installed in the departments, notably an ingot fluid compression plant at Sydney Mines, and a hydraulic forging plant at New Glasgow. "Scotia" is the first company in Canada to adopt these processes.

RUBS.—(Continued from page 13.)

privileges. It is much to be regretted that seemingly very many workmen have never taken to heart the length and breadth of the saying: "Heaven helps those who help themselves". It is said that if the workingman is imposed upon, it is due to the fact that he has no proper organization. So far as the Nova Scotia miners are concerned it is hard for one to guess just what some reformers want. In the P. W. A., the men have a splendid, reasonable and honest organization; and in their employers they have men willing to redress what may, in reason, be considered grievances. The 'iron heel of capital', if there be such a thing here, never descends on the neck of labor. Labor indeed to-day, as much dictates to capital as capital to labor. It is a pity some workmen shut their eyes to these facts. The trouble with some workmen is that they consider themselves ill-used if they do not get things all their own way. For instance a strike that occurred recently was purely sentimental and had its beginning in a simple difference of opinion as to how a particular conclusion was to be arrived at. In other words pride caused all the trouble. It was not a matter of wages, for as I write I have before me proof that one of the agitators drew in a winter month over a hundred and twenty dollars, net cash. I have in my mind an instance of another, who having drawn over \$120.00 per month, was hard up after two months idle time. Is 'capital' to be charged with the lack of honesty and thrift among the workmen. The first duty, it seems to me, of a labor union, is to inculcate thrift. It is said money is power, and in a sense it is, and it is not a power only when in the hands of capital.



The American Federation of Labor made the declaration, through one of its bosses, that if the Dominion Coal Co. and the P. W. A. were successful in beating the U. M. W's., it might be a set back, if not a death blow to International Unionism on the continent. It is turning out about that way. Of the prediction it may be said that it is the only one to the credit of the foreign federation that has anything like made good. The Federation is becoming discredited among the better and more intelligent class of workmen. Canadians were slow to believe that American Federation methods were as bad as represented. They are now of the belief that half was not told of their badness and their bombs. Last issue reference was made to an anathematic resolution against the P. W. A. carried by the foreign federation. The P. W. A. was not the only union assailed. A resolution was passed condemnatory of the Amalgamated Union of British Carpenters. Why? Because this trades union refused to have any truck with so despicable a society as the foreign federation. The A. U. of B. C. strongly resent the interference of the American order in Canadian affairs, and the probability is that it will join hands shortly with the Canadian Federation of Labor. The RECORD some time ago recommended the home federation to the attention of Canadian Unions, and it is pleasing to be told that a number of Unions this year will join the Federation. In proof of this take the following press despatch:

Toronto, Dec. 18.—The Canadian national book

binders have formally withdrawn from affiliation with international trades unionism as organized and operated in the United States, and is sending out official notification of its action to the various employers interested. Following the events which recently transpired at Los Angeles the action of the Canadian organization is clothed with special significance. The book-binders will join the Canadian Federation of Labor.

BIG ORDERS FOR DOMINION STEEL

Mr. J. H. Plummer, when in Montreal lately and asked if he could give the steel shareholders a little Christmas cheer, said:—

"Yes, I think I can. If news of good business and improving conditions can be considered cheerful." "Have you had any good orders lately?" "Yes," he said, "we have had several. A couple of weeks or so ago the C. P. R. gave us an order for 42,000 tons of rails for delivery next spring, and altogether we now have orders for about 150,000 tons of rails as on our books. That, to say the least, is gratifying." "And how about rods?" "Well, the rod business is looking up, too, and I think I am safe in saying, that we have orders enough on hand to run the mill night and day until next June. In fact, the entire plant should make 30,000 tons of steel a month. We do not think, barring accidents, that we should fall below that figure, while the chances are we will run above it later on."

Mr. Plummer is always conservative, but seems to be in a particularly cheerful frame of mind in regard to the Sydney situation and the shareholders will, no doubt, find his few remarks on business are about the most optimistic he has ever given."

Improvement in the iron and steel situation is the keynote of the comment made of late by the trade authorities, and further advances in prices are talked of.

The 'Iron Age' says: The surprising statement of the Steel Corporation showing 447,000 tons increase in November in its unfilled orders for finished and semi-finished steel has added to the favorable sentiment

which has gained ground in the past two weeks.

In wire an advance of \$1 a ton made by the American Steel & Wire Co., effective Monday, is now general. Important sheet producers have put up their prices \$2 a ton, or to 1.90 cents for No. 28 black sheets, and 2.60 for galvanized. In bars leading mills are now holding for 1.15 cents as minimum, both for prompt shipment and for quarter of 1912. Since the beginning of the month the Steel Corporation's bookings have been at a much greater rate than in November, considerably exceeding 50,000 tons a day.

The 'Iron Trade Review' says: The trend of events continues in the right direction, and hopes of greatly increased buying by the railroads are apparently well founded. The capacity generally in the Pittsburgh district has increased. In some cases, however, especially at Eastern mills, improvement is slow, and plants are being operated at only from 50 to 60 per cent. of capacity.

The Canadian Federation of Labor is sending an organizer down through Nova Scotia for the purpose of strengthening the National cause. The organizer was for many years a member of International unions but he has thrown in his influence with the National union, and will no doubt be a great source of strength to it.

The new Electric Hoist at Bridgeport Water Shaft is a dandy. It raises three tanks of about 700 gallons each per minute, and is practically automatic in its working.

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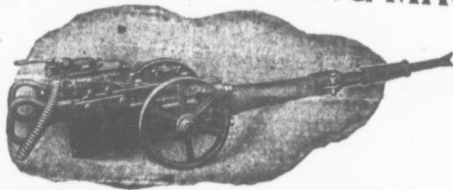
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Time Table No. 28, Taking effect at 11 a. m. OCT 17TH., 1929.

WESTBOUND Superior Div		STATIONS.	EASTBOUND Inferior Div	
P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.
5:56	12:01		5:58	11:57
6:25	12:30	P. TUPPER JUNCTION	6:45	11:46
6:54	13:00	INVERNESS JCT.	7:00	11:36
7:23	13:30	PORT HAWKESBURY	7:15	11:21
7:52	14:00	PORT HASTINGS	7:30	11:11
8:21	14:30	TROY	7:45	11:01
8:50	15:00	CHERAMISH	8:00	10:51
9:19	15:30	GRAIGMORE	8:15	10:41
9:48	16:00	JUDIQUE	8:30	10:31
10:17	16:30	CATHERINE'S FOND	8:45	10:21
10:46	17:00	PORT HOOD	9:00	10:11
11:15	17:30	GLENOE	9:15	10:01
11:44	18:00	MADOU	9:30	9:51
12:13	18:30	GLENOYNE	9:45	9:41
12:42	19:00	BLACK RIVER	10:00	9:31
1:11	19:30	STRATHLORE	10:15	9:21
1:40	20:00	INVERNESS	10:30	9:11
2:09	20:30		10:45	9:01

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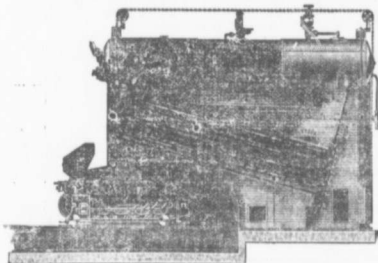
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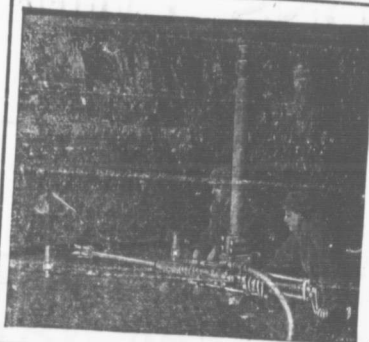
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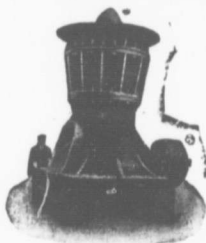
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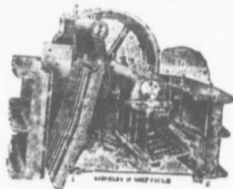
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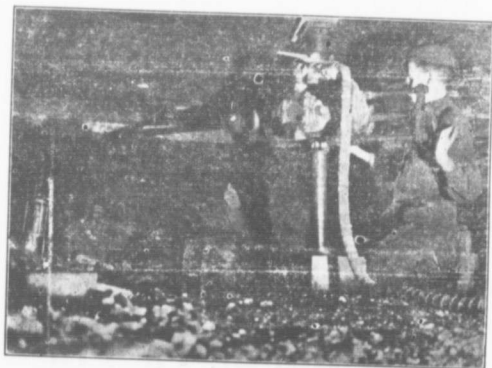
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