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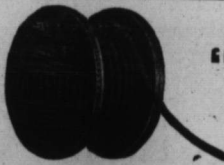
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SOUTHBOUND Superior Div.	STATIONS.	NORTHBOUND Inferior Div.
438		437.
P. M.		P. M.
3 40	POINT TUPPER.	3 55
3 30	INVERNESS JUNCTION	4 00
3 27	PORT HASTINGS	4 18
3 05	TROY	4 25
1 42	PORT HASTINGS	4 35
1 28	CREGONISH	4 46
1 12	CRAIGMOORE	4 50
12 29	JUDIQUE	5 25
12 19	MARYVILLE	5 33
11 45	PORT HOOD	5 50
11 45	GLENAVOG	6 55
11 40	MARBO	6 19
10 48	GLENDYK	6 35
10 30	BLACK RIVER	6 45
10 17	STRATHLORN	7 00
10 6	INVERNESS	7 20
A. M.		P. M.

MINING RECORD

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# MARITIME MINING RECORD

Vol. 19

Stellarton, N. S.,

April 11th., 1917

No. 191

## MORE WAGES; LESS WORK.

In his presidential address before the British ship-owners association, the president of the association uttered some statements worthy of perusal. Among other things, he said that the new and barbarous method of sea warfare, as practised by the enemy, had played a certain amount of havoc, but he should think there would be no more interesting and marvellous revelation when the war was over than the history of the methods by which this menace had been coped with. Though the losses to allied shipping during the last two or three months had been serious there was nothing alarming in the situation. Serious as it was, the losses which were being inflicted were a very small percentage of the total arrivals and sailings.

On the question of tonnage supply they all recognized that the admiralty must have the first call upon shipbuilders and engineers, but if admiralty and commercial work had been properly and discretely distributed things would not have been in the unsatisfactory condition which they were today. There was not only scarcity of material, but scarcity of men, and there was no use disguising the fact that the amount of work put in week by week was much less than it ought to be. The amount of tonnage likely to be turned out this year would be very considerable, though far short of what it ought to be. Scarcely less important than shipbuilding was the work of repairing "lame ducks." The men were making enormous wages and giving less and less work in return.

As to the loading and discharging of ships, the position was very much better, but there was still room for improvement, especially in some of the allied ports. There was now much less cause for complaint against the admiralty in respect of its management of requisitioned ships, but under state control it was futile to expect that the same efficient use could be got out of shipping as if the management were entirely in the shipowners' hands.

They had hailed with satisfaction the vigor with which the admiralty were now having merchant ships armed. They had been begging for guns for more than a year, as they believed this to be one of the best preventatives of U-boat attack.

## FOOD V. INTOXICANTS.

The London Spectator is another instance of a change of heart, though the change is not wholly

completed. Here are its latest views:

"We have come to the conclusion, and we believe it is a conclusion which must be reached by any man who looks the matter squarely in the face, that the nation simply cannot afford to go on manufacturing and drinking intoxicants while it is engaged in the effort to beat the Germans. The prime fact that forbids us winning the war without prohibition is that intoxicants are made out of food, and we must use every ounce of food for nourishment. Next we want our ships and our railways for war purposes. Therefore they must not be used to carry intoxicants. Lastly, we want every available man for war purposes, and for growing food. Therefore we must not employ them in manufacturing, transporting, and selling intoxicants. Here is the Spec-tator policy in a sentence: Prohibition during the war; the elimination of private profit after the war. No one who is both sane and honest can describe that as the policy of the teetotal fanatic. In peace we shall no more grudge the moderate drinker his glass than the moderate smoker his pipe or his cigar."

## A SOMEWHAT DENSE DEAN.

At the meeting of the convocation of Canterbury the lower house passed a resolution, by 57 votes to 6, in favor of the state purchase of the liquor traffic. The Dean of Lincoln said it was mere dust in their eyes to suggest that at present the state did not take a real part in the trade, but only restricted it by taxation. "As a matter of fact," he said, "we license it, we tax it, we derive a very large income from it, and I contend that we do indirectly take part in the trade today." Another resolution asking for prohibition during the war and for six months afterwards was carried with one dissentient—the Dean of Canterbury. He protested against it because if carried into effect it would involve the abolition of the rum ration, which, he said, would be a very serious thing for the house to recommend. He thought that to a large number of people the use of alcohol was not a luxury but a necessity.

## AN EXAMPLE IN DISCIPLINE.

In a libel action in which two society ladies are mainly concerned, a jurymen had a conversation with a witness during the luncheon interval. He was reprimanded by the Lord Chief Justice, and ordered to leave the box, and the case was continued with eleven jurors only.

**MARITIME MINING RECORD.**

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R. DRUMMOND, PUBLISHER.

STELLARTON, N. S.

APRIL 11, 1917.

**A DEMAND UPON NOVA SCOTIA.**

The Toronto News of recent date had an article on the shortage of coal in Canada during the past eight or more months, and hints that the coal operators of the province must wake up or else the contract of the coal mines may be taken from them. Considering that the article appears in a paper published in an inland city it presents the matter not unfairly, though on one or two points it is astray. Here is the article:

"The coal problem is probably solved for the remainder of the present winter, but the fuel crisis through which the country has been passing points to the need of adequate preparations against the winter of 1917-18. Competent judges are of the opinion that the coal shortage in eastern Canada will be more acute next year than it has been this year unless effective means are taken to bring in sufficient supplies during the season of navigation. The largest possible quantities of Nova Scotia coal should be delivered at St. Lawrence river ports next summer and autumn.

"The acute situation in eastern Canada and the eastern States this year resulted from decreased production combined with increased consumption. The falling off in output at the Maritime province mines was the inevitable result of heavy enlistments of miners in the Canadian overseas army, and to removals through labor unrest to other fields. As less coal was mined than usual so less came up the St. Lawrence. When navigation closed last autumn the stores of coal in and about Montreal were considerably below the normal, and the extensive manufacturing industries of that district felt the restriction.

"The shortage of fuel has been emphasized by the need for unprecedented activity on the part of Canadian manufacturing enterprises. Hundreds of factories have operated night and day on pressing war orders. In addition to this we have experienced a winter of unusual severity. The present outlook is for a repetition next winter of this winter's difficulties. There appears to be an emphatic need for forehanded measures during the coming spring and summer if a serious deadlock is to be averted in the following autumn and winter. An estimate should be made

of the amount of coal which the railways and manufacturing industries will require and of the capacity of the Canadian coal mining companies as at present manned and equipped to meet this demand.

The danger is that the coal companies will be content to produce what coal they can with the labor at their command, or at best such quantities as will yield them the most profitable returns regardless of the market's requirements for war purposes. The largest producers are the Dominion Coal company and the Nova Scotia Coal company, which are part and parcel of the great steel industries with which they are respectively identified. The profits on both ends of these industries have been heavy despite the lessened output of coal, and the fear is that neither will make special efforts to enlarge production in face of a general labor shortage, a handicap which will not easily be overcome. Unless both companies and other producers present a plan showing that they can cope with the emergency and furnish coal in satisfactory quantities at satisfactory prices, there will have to be some measure of government intervention.

"The war is by no means over and the country cannot afford to face another season of fuel shortages. If necessary the mines can be operated under government direction. The companies can be required to secure an adequate supply of labor. It may even be advisable for the public authorities to fix the wages to be paid and the prices to be asked for the coal. Such pressure should be applied as will lead to a maximum output and to timely deliveries during the coming season at St. Lawrence river ports. It may even be possible to draw upon the Nova Scotia mines for some of Ontario's needs. A shortage of ships has to be overcome, but this is no time for half measures. Vessel-owners on the Great Lakes and the lower St. Lawrence can be directed to place some or all of their passenger steamers in the coal and freight trade. The railways will need large additions to their motive power and rolling stock if only to handle next season's coal, and next season's grain crop. As the capacity of Canadian locomotive works is wholly engaged until September, orders for freight engines may have to be placed in the United States. Space is available in Canadian shops for the construction of freight cars and as many should be contracted for as can be built in the next few months. They will be needed against next season's fuel and freight requirements throughout Ontario as in the Montreal district."

The News is correct in saying that the lessened production was due to the heavy enlistments of miners, but the statement that it was due in part to labor "unrest" and consequent removal to other fields is incorrect unless a wider meaning is given to the words "labor unrest" than is generally accorded. The word "unrest" when applied to labor means that labor is discontented, is disgruntled and out of harmony with the employers. Now this sort of unrest had no place among the Nova Scotia miners last year. They made certain demands upon the employers which were granted without vexatious bickerings, and therefore there was no room for discontent in the sense we have stated. There was, however, it must be admitted a new form of unrest. A small proportion of the miners attracted by the

bigger wages earnable at the munition plants left the mines for the factories. The proportion, as stated, was small. The News says that the mines can be operated under government control. Would that improve the situation? It would if the further suggestion of the News that, "The companies may be required to secure an adequate amount of labor" could be enforced. It is just here that the News flounders. The companies have been, and are, eagerly anxious to secure an adequate amount of labor, and have woefully failed. Would government control open the eyes of the operators to where that supply can be had? Let the government secure for the operators an adequate labor supply, and the mental control is not necessary to a largely increased production.

### CESSATION OF STRIKES.

There is a movement on foot in Britain, endorsed by Hodge and Henderson, labor ministers of the cabinet, whose object is to have neither strikes nor lockouts for three years after the war. This, of course, can only be effected by the closest coming together of capital and labor. A writer in the Halifax Herald says:

"John Hodge laid his finger on one of the most salient facts in the situation when he said that the prejudices of both capitalist and labor had been broken down by the comradeship of the battlefield, and he did not believe that the men who had fought shoulder to shoulder against their country's foes would want to fight each other about wages and hours when they got back to civil life. Their desire for industrial peace, moreover, would be made easier of realization by the new understanding of each other which had grown out of that comradeship."

"One of the first fruits of the new alliance, is the preparation of a scheme for getting the demobilized men back to work. John Hodge has announced that he proposes to use the machinery of the labor exchange, but that he proposes to overhaul and renew that machinery to an extent as great as the machinery of production has been overhauled and renewed in the last two years."

The pity of it is that this movement will not likely extend to Nova Scotia, for the reason that certain union leaders take little interest in the year. They have not been to Flanders and have not fought in the trenches. They know not the first thing about the comradeship of the battlefield. If a three-year truce could be ratified in Cape Breton then the occupation of some, now responsible for intermittent agitation, would be gone. In their opinion there can be no comradeship between capital and labor. They are foes and must remain so. Comradeship can only be secured when the body of workmen rise up and expel the persistent agitators, their greatest obstacles to substantial progress.

### A NEW OLD DREAM.

Sir Robert Perks states that he hopes ere long to see the generating power of London coming from the coalfields of Kent.

### THE IMMORAL ANIMAL.

BY SIR FREDERICK SMITH.

Sir Frederick Smith, British attorney general, speaking in Birmingham on the duty of National Service, referred to the attitude of the United States to the war. At this period of the struggle, he said, the United States had seen with clear vision the nature of the enemy whom we were gradually strangling, and the nature of the objects for which we were fighting. Force first, force last, and force all the time was the only thing Prussia had understood in the whole of her history, and it was the only thing she could ever understand, and she was the only to learn it. (Hear, hear.) It was an encouraging symptom to us that the great community of America, containing so many citizens of German origin, had already said that the methods which the Germans were pursuing were such that they would have no diplomatic intercourse with them. That in itself was an immense step.

The remaining juries of the world were growing few, because more and more they were being absorbed in the struggle. The greatest remaining jury in the world that had watched the origin of the struggle had come to the conclusion with the overwhelming majority of its citizens that the cause for which we were fighting was the cause of civilization and humanity, and that the cause for which our enemies were fighting was the cause of savagery and piracy. The German advances to Mexico were made with a degree of insolence which he could not think the United States would ever forget.

Alluding to the German suggestion that the Mexican president should place himself in touch with the Japanese in order to incite them to take advantage of the anticipated American trouble with Germany to gain any advantages which they might think were open to them, Sir Frederick said the contemplation of an animal of that kind—(laughter)—so completely immoral, ought to show them from day to day and cannot live in a cage with. (Laughter.)

Says the Halifax Herald: "It is gratifying to observe that the minister of trade and commerce, Sir George Foster, is alive to this pregnant situation. He is calling in the coal operators of Nova Scotia for consultation. We have no doubt that the mine working districts have nobly responded to the demand for fighting men. We are satisfied that they will as nobly respond in this great matter and do their utmost to tide the country over the critical period of which will put to the test every provision that can be made for increased supply of necessary fuel. The last sentence is to be noted. The Herald has a leaning to the U. M. W. Let the Herald do its best to get that disorganization to do its bit and the rest is easy."

In his annual report Sir R. Redmayne, chief inspector of mines, gives the number of persons employed in mines in 1915 as 973,473, a decrease of 183,982 in the year. Of the 206,931 employees above ground, 7661 were women. The total output of coal was 243,206,081 tons valued at £157,830,670.



## NOTINGS FROM HALIFAX.

Though this is written during the Easter holidays when the members of the House have all betaken themselves to their homes, there to recuperate after four weeks of doing next to nothing. (Do not criticise the word recuperate. If there is any one who needs a bracer surely it is he who either by choice or compulsion is dawdling the time away.) I am willing to predict that the bill asking for a plebiscite to determine which of the two societies, the P. W. A. or U. M. W. of N. S., the miners of Nova Scotia love best, will not emerge from committees, but will be consigned to that future time, "three months hence," where no one is about to rescue it from partial if not total oblivion; and that is the fate it deserves, for if ever there was a bill more foolish than another this plebiscite bill easily takes the cake. When I last wrote I spoke of two delegations, one from the P. W. A. and the other from the Barrett-Baxter-McLaughlin combination. Their business, as they believed, being done, the P. W. A. delegation took their way back home. The B.-B.-McL. delegation, which consisted of six, were not to be so easily weaned away from the capital. They had something up their sleeve, the something being the ridiculous bill, introduced by Mr. Cameron and fathered by the combination. They had sprung a mine and chuckled. The foolish fellows. It was not a mine, but a dug-out into which not their opponent but they themselves fell, and were swallowed up. The bill was unworthy of consideration, for it suggested the doing of a thing which would be wholly unjust to the P. W. A. The bill called for a plebiscite of the miners over the province. In Cumberland county the preference is for a national union of miners, and in Pictou county it is for the American Federation of Labor. In the event of a plebiscite—the A. F. L. left out—the probability is that the A. F. L. members would cast their votes for their second cousins, the U. M. W., and so also would the miners of Cumberland, and for no other reason than to vent their spleen against certain officials of the P. W. A. who they falsely believe to have played into the hands of the employers.

When the bill came before committee on law amendments there were present Messrs. Moss and Bonnyman, a delegation supposedly from Springhill. Mr. Moss, wholly unintentionally, let fall a sentence which went to show how futile the passage of such a bill would be. He said that the Springhill men neither favored the P. W. A. nor the U. M. W., but were aiming at a national union. But all initiated know how Moss and Bonnyman would act if the ballot papers contained the names of two societies only.

There were some funny episodes during the hearing. For instance, harking back to the U. M. W. strike of 1909, Mr. Butts asked if Mr. Moffatt did not carry a 38 calibre revolver. Mr. Moffatt did not deny the soft impeachment and said, "I did for self-protection and I have it still." One of the U. M. W. delegates took up the hint, and in defence said some young lads on their side had revolvers, but they were not loaded with ball, only small pellets, which, at

twenty yards, would leave only a small impression on the skin. On hearing this some members of the committee looked grave while others could not repress an ironical smile. The presentation of their case by the U. M. W. won little sympathy. They were dissatisfied, but no tangible reasons were given for this dissatisfaction. It was in truth another case of Dr. Fell:

"I do not like thee Dr. Fell  
The reason why I cannot tell."

And neither could the committee tell, judging by their looks.

As it may be well that a record be kept of part of the proceedings, the following is clipped from the Morning Chronicle's account of the evidence, a very fair resume indeed:

"Mr. Baxter, one of the U. M. W. delegates, said that the U. M. W. would be glad to assist in devising some way by which the two rival labor organizations could be brought together. He thought the bill before the committee would help the situation. It would enable the U. M. W. to prove that that organization comprised the majority of the coal workers of the province and then they would be in a position to demand that the operators should collect their dues.

"Mr. Bartlett, another U. M. W. delegate, said he had been discriminated against by Mr. MacLean, a Dominion Coal company manager, and was told that the P. W. A. men had the first preference for positions in the mine—that non-union men had the second preference and the U. M. W. members the last.

"Mr. MacLean, the manager of No. 9 colliery, asked to be permitted to explain Mr. Bartlett's statement that he had been discriminated against. He said that Mr. Bartlett had not stated all the facts. One side of No. 9 colliery had been shut down for repairs and Mr. Bartlett was put in a narrow place, which was the only one vacant, on the other side. Mr. Bartlett had refused to work on night shift, and Mr. MacLean said that he had done the best he could for him. As a matter of fact, Mr. Bartlett had been working nearly every day when other men were working. Mr. MacLean said he told the underground manager to do all he could do for Mr. Bartlett.

In reply, Mr. Bartlett said that Mr. MacLean had treated him fairly, but that there had been new men hired in No. 9 colliery while he was left idle. "There was many a fortnight," said Mr. Bartlett, "when I had to feed seven of a family on \$22."

Mr. MacLean said he had not discriminated against Mr. Bartlett—that he was as fair to him as to any P. W. A. men who worked for him. "One day," said Mr. MacLean, "Mr. Bartlett said he wouldn't work night work, and went home, causing a loss of forty tons of output. If I had followed the usual course of discipline, I might have refused to hire Mr. Bartlett again, but I didn't do that. I told the underground manager to see that Bartlett didn't go home without work."

"Mr. MacLean said that Bartlett's average daily wage from October 1, 1916, to March 1, 1917, was \$4.05 per day."

At this stage of the proceedings Mr. Butts, a member of the committee made close enquiry as to Mr.

Moffat's knowledge of 38 calibre revolvers and also in reference to an event which occurred in the province before Mr. Moffat had become a resident. Mr. Moffat's answer did not please the member, and he shakes," to which Mr. Moffat retorted that even that was better than being absolutely worthless like the honorable member for C. B. The little spat hurt no one, and was a diversion breaking the formality of the proceedings. The committee rose without having made any pronouncement, but it is believed that being unimpressed by the arguments, or reasons, set forth by the U. M. W. delegation, no opportunity will be afforded to the miners of Nova Scotia to declare their preference.

"John Moffat, the grand secretary of the P. W. A., told the committee that he was surprised to see a delegation from the U. M. W. talking to a committee of the legislature about harmony, as that organization had never made any attempt to co-operate with the P. W. A. A week ago, at the request of Hon. Mr. Murray, the head officials of the P. W. A. met the officials of the U. M. W. and asked them to join the P. W. A. 'There was no question of black balls, nor would any conditions whatever be imposed should the members of the U. M. W. offer for membership in the P. W. A.," said Mr. Moffat. Notwithstanding the fact that over 500 members of the P. W. A. were serving their country overseas, the membership of that body had recently shown a steady increase. The P. W. A. had been an incorporated organization for 37 years and represented the miners of Cape Breton in making wage agreements with the company for the men's benefit. 'The wage agreement,' said Mr. Moffat, 'was the best way to conserve the interests of the miners. The plebiscite asked for by the bill would only create disunion instead of union. One hundred strikes had taken place in the United States in violation of wage agreements made by the U. M. W. In British Columbia there had been three violations of wage agreements by the U. M. W. since April last.'

"Mr. Moffat said that there had been no strikes in the anthracite fields of the United States where the method of the P. W. A. in making wage agreements had been followed, and there never had been a suspension of work, while the P. W. A. was making its wage agreements with the companies and there should be no suspension of work at this time. 'It is not necessary,' said Mr. Moffat.

"The P. W. A. has won public respect in this province, and wants to hold it,' continued Mr. Moffat.

"Mr. Moffat further said that he knew nothing about the alleged discrimination at the mines of the Dominion Coal company and if there was any at all, it was due to the spending by the U. M. W. of a million dollars in 1909 in an attempt to disrupt the P. W. A. On that occasion the P. W. A. stood by its agreement with the operators and the U. M. W. struck, in violation of their agreement.

"In June last," said Mr. Moffat, 'representatives of the P. W. A. made an agreement with the Dominion Coal company for a 10 per cent increase. This agreement was for two years from the 1st of January, 1917, and it was also a term of the agreement that if the cost of living increased in the meantime,

the men were to get more money. The cost of living has increased and consequently there has been an increase in wages up to 26½ per cent. The men were now negotiating further increases.'"

## 'Rubs' by Rambler.

Why is it, these days, little notice is taken, in a certain denomination of newspapers, of the continued high cost of articles entering daily into domestic consumption? Why is the question never asked why prices are lower in other countries than Canada? Why is it that there are not now so ferocious calls upon the government to up and take action, and bring to book those accounted to be responsible for high prices? Ah why? There are several reasons. First, Canada is not the dearest—from an economic standpoint—spot on earth at this present time; secondly, because those most responsible and most benefitted by high prices are the farmers, and the farmers have votes, and it has suddenly or gradually dawned upon the minds of newspapers of a particular persuasion that being voters, farmers, by all rules of diplomacy, are immune from attack, whether by commissions or in any other devious way. And, again, it may have dawned upon the minds of those who, for a long time, were foremost in attack that the government, when all is said and done, can do very little to mend matters. It was demanded of the government that they set a price on all kinds of produce. Sober reflection has perhaps had a beneficial effect in opening the mind's eye of many that governments are not at all times the undisputed masters of the situation. The British government thought to mend food matters in Britain by fixing prices, but the following from a late British paper shows the attempt was a failure:

"During the week we have had a striking example of the sort of trouble that arises through any attempt on the part of the government to fix prices. The government adopted a fixed price for potatoes for the producer and for the retailer, and there was an immediate threat that no potatoes would be available for the public. Into the merits of the case we do not propose at present to enter for the reason that all the facts are not known. But it is interesting to recall that at the beginning of the war there were people who wanted to fix the price of bread. They agitated very strongly, and only desisted when it was pointed out that we depended for bread upon foreign countries, and that to fix a price might be to divert food supplies somewhere else. So far as potatoes are concerned we are supposed to be self-supporting, and yet an attempt to fix the price resulted in the threat that the public should be without potatoes, though the matter has since been amiablely adjusted. We do not fear a real stoppage of supplies, for in the last resort the government could requisition the stocks of potatoes in the country. They could not, however, requisition the stocks of wheat in America or the Argentine, for these will be sold to the highest bidder. That is the great argu-

ment against fixed prices, and for foreign produce at least it seems to us to be conclusive."

• • •

A change of editors has not added to the prestige of the Toronto Globe. From a dignified sheet it has declined to a brawler and is as inane as some of its former long distance imitators. In spite of the fact that the last loan was oversubscribed by a hundred million dollars; in spite of the proof this affords of the general well-being and prosperity of the country; in spite of the fact that the best newspapers across the line have highly commended Canada for the magnificent part she has played during the past two years; in spite of the fact that there is less poverty, crime and discontent than in any past time, the Globe has the effrontery to say: "But what can be done with a government, which, in the third year of war, has failed to consolidate the country, and which leaves Canadians groping in the dark, sans policy, sans leadership, sans ideals. In the work of organization, in all that makes for national efficiency in a country at war, the government has hopelessly failed. . . . Sir Robert is not the man to fill the role that Canada's premier ought to fill in these grave times. He is sadly lacking in the primary qualities of leadership. Canada for over two years has been calling for a leader, and calling in vain. . . . It is no exaggeration to say that the influence of the Borden government has had a debilitating effect upon the country in the prosecution of this war. The absence of leadership has retarded recruiting and dampened the enthusiasm of voluntary recruiting agents." Bless me, isn't that rich! The Liberal leader is the idol of Quebec. How has Quebec responded to the call of the recruiting agents? Has Laurier publicly expressed shame at the part Quebec has played?

• • •

Woe unto you British. That is the German imprecation and there is no note of sympathy in it. Were the prayer "Wae's we for you British" we might imagine that with the German hate there was a little pity. At least some of my readers are familiar with the Jacobite song whose opening verse runs thus:

Was wae's me for Prince Charlie,  
And warbled nice and clearly  
And aye the o'ercome o' its sang  
Was wae's me for Prince Charlie."

The Germans may claim they have precedent, unquestioned precedent, in using such a form of denunciation as "woe unto you British hypocrites." But have they? I do not believe they have. They say that when one wants to believe a thing it is easy for him to do so. Perhaps that is the reason I became so easy a convert to Moffatt's translation of the Greek words which have been translated unto "woe unto you scribes and pharisees" etc. Dr. Moffatt says the English words are far from giving a correct rendering of the Greek. He says an almost literal translation of the Greek may be had by appropriating the words put into the wee bird's mouth, namely "wae's me" or put into English "I am wae (woe) for you scribes and pharisees." In this instance I swear

by Moffatt and hold that when Christ denounced the pharisees there was more of genuine pity than passing anger in his condemnation. If I have wandered from my text put it down to the force of association. But have I? The Germans hate the British with a hate that is hellish. According to their present mood there is nothing good in us, and nothing but unadulterated fire and brimstone in store for us. The former Berlin correspondent of the Christian World makes this plain. Read this extract from a recent article:

"We have but little space left to discuss the future of Great Britain as seen through German eyes. One can hardly resist a feeling of amazement that so large a body of German publicist writing is exclusively occupied with the relations of Germany to this country. Those of us who read the extracts given in the London press know the character of much of this writing. We know how unspeakably contemptible we all are, we know what guilt-laden monsters of iniquity we are, and how we engineered this war from the beginning impelled by hatred, envy and malice. German literature dealing with our wretched past and our ignoble present is unseeably enough, but nevertheless gorgeously inventive. It is when the German writer discusses our future that he gives the reins to his imagination and produces the most extraordinary pictures of which even a German Futurist is capable. When dealing with the future of all other countries these writers wear something like a smile of confidence, but in the case of Britain there is invariably a snarl of hatred and contempt, mingled with wild whoops of triumph over a poor old enfeebled giant whose limbs are trembling and whose once strong arm is shortened. Britain must be compelled to tread the stony road of humiliation. It is only after Britain has felt the bitterness of renunciation, after she has abandoned the policy of greed and selfishness which at present disgraces her, that a possibility of a worthy reconciliation with Germany may be hoped for. England, moreover, must make up her mind whether she will cleave to Russia or to Germany. She will never choose Germany, says Professor Dibelius, unless Germany is the stronger. But before we are worthy of being taken up by Germany there are two great renunciations which are demanded of us. We must in the first place give up our impossible dream of an absolute domination of the sea. German writers on this subject claim to have inscribed on their shields the cause of all other nations groaning under our sea tyranny. 'We are,' says Herr Dibelius, 'supporting the cause of Europe against the Napoleonic pressure which the English fleet and English interests have always exercised at sea.' The second renunciation is the yielding up of the insufferable assumption that Britain exclusively represents a kultur of freedom and humanity as opposed to the kultur of Germany, which is limitation and bondage.

"One cannot help being struck with the persistence of the idea that our colonies must be taken away from us. Professor Wundt is alleged to have stated that for a small island state Britain is too heavily burdened in its colonial possessions. 'It must pay us richly out of its surplus, should a just division of the colonial kultur labor of the nations result from this war.' The Captain Schubart from whose pam-

phlet I have already quoted tells us that none of our labors are indispensable unless it be the helot labor of digging coal for the industry of Spain, Switzerland and Italy. The crushing of Britain is regarded as a thing desirable in itself, quite apart from the political advantages which might accrue thereby either to the world at large or to Germany. But in their innumerable plans for our partition and abasement, there is always an uncertain sound in the blast of the Berlin trumpet. Little that is tangible can be gathered from the welter of pamphlets and articles and speeches unless it is the expression of an inextinguishable hatred. We gather some faint glimmering of the fate in store for France when the German legions enter Paris, we know that the destiny of Belgium is to be struck from the map, but only shakes his fist at us in incoherent rage, and seems unable to make up his mind about the fate in store for us."

I see the Halifax Herald, hitherto held to have no hard side to the U. M. W., is content to use a phrase I quoted in last issue, and to admit that the gulf fixed. I wonder if the Herald and the public generally have realized the wideness of the gulf, and the causes of its width. The U. M. W., as an organization, has but one object, and that increased wages for its members. The P. W. A. on the other hand has other objects, either of them almost as important as the question of wages, if it may not be said, "charges" of the P. W. A. to its members, much; He who keeps does more." That means that before it. And thrift includes sobriety, while these incite the desire for the things that tend to uplift and betterment. One of the present leaders of the U. M. W. was at one time a member of the P. W. A. At a lodge meeting the subject of overindulgence was being discussed, when this leader shouted that the lodge had no business to discuss such a subject, or indeed, social or moral questions. The P. W. A. was far sighted when it included among its objects the education of its members. Here is an extract which emphasizes the stand taken by the P. W. A.:

.....  
The war already has had its heartening compensations. Among these it has added largely to the ranks of the prohibitionists. Men have been seen declaiming against the fanaticism of the war would be teetotallers. There is Rudyard Kipling for the stance, who a year or two ago looked with in contempt, on those who would deny the rich man his wine, and the poor, dear workman his beer. He was not one likely to undergo conversion, but he has come through the process all the same. Here is the way his change of front came about:

"The other sight of the evening was a horror. Here a little tragedy played itself out at a neighboring table, where two very young women were sitting. It did not strike me till far into the evening that the pimply young reprobates were making the girls drunk. They gave them red wine and then white, and the voices rose slightly with the maiden's cheek flushes. I watched, wishing to stay, and the youths drank till their speech thickened and their eyeballs grew watery. It was sickening to see, because I knew what was going to happen. My friend eyed the group and said:

"Maybe they're children of respectable people. I hardly think, though, they'd be allowed out without any better escort than these boys. And yet the place is a place where everyone comes, as you see. They may be—"

"And they were all four children of sixteen and seventeen. Then, recanting previous opinions, I became a prohibitionist. Better it is that a man should himself with swearing at the narrow-mindedness of the majority; better it is to poison the inside with very vile temperance drinks, and to buy lager furiously at back-doors, than to bring temptation to the lips of young fools such as the four I had seen. I understood now why the preachers rage against drink. I have said: 'There is no harm in it, taken moderately'; and yet my own demand for beer helped to send those two girls reeling down the dark street to—God alone knows what end."

"Even purely social questions require the solution of the education question. There have been few things more disappointing than the slowness of the working-class organizations to appreciate its practical importance. It is forgotten that it is educated people who most steadily refuse to live in slums or to take to strong drink. If we wish really to solve the questions of housing, of wages, of temperance, we must begin by educating our democracy. It is sad to read in certain labor newspapers the doctrine that the relations of labor to capital can really be improved before the possession of a trained mind has ceased to remain the monopoly of the rich. And the fewer trained minds there are the higher the price they will command for their monopoly of knowledge. The way of general education is, therefore, the way of democracy. No problem can take priority of this, because equality of education is, and in the long run always will be, a condition of social equality."

"Education to be really valuable must constitute not a mere means to an end, but an end in itself. It must carry in its train the advances we require in capacity for skilled work and in applying knowledge to industrial processes. Ability in invention and in research cannot be produced ad hoc. They are rather the outcome of what is wider still and has wider ends in view. A training more generous—more generous in the gifts it can bestow, both intellectual and spiritual—is what is essential. Without that is required if we are to hold our own morally as well as materially."

### WOMEN ARE THE BOYS.

Over 2000 women are engaged as conductors by the London General Omnibus Co., in addition to over 500 employed in the garages at washing and cleaning and other work.



## AROUND THE COLLIERIES.

The cross measure tunnel, being driven from No. 9 level in Dom. No. 14 colliery to the Barrasois seam, is now driven 500 feet, or about half the distance at which it is expected to reach the latter seam. The strata encountered has been unusually hard which has retarded the work considerably.

Dominion No. 14 colliery is now about three-fourths of a mile undersea, and has a cover of nearly 900 feet. On the other side of Lingan bay, Dom. No. 1 colliery which is undersea a mile and a quarter—the greatest distance of the Dominion Coal company's workings—has a cover of little better than 500 feet.

Riding rakes are now in operation on the back slopes of all the Waterford collieries. At Dom. Nos. 14 and 15 they have been in operation about a year. Since then, in the latter colliery, the slope has been prepared and the road laid to Dom. No. 3 landing to which point the rakes are now running. At Dom. No. 16 an engine 16x30 was installed and the rakes put in operation last January. The engine at Dom. No. 12 which is 12x24 and of 120 horsepower, was installed in February and the rakes are running as far as No. 4 landing.

In accordance with the policy followed for some time, horse haulage in levels in the collieries of the Dominion Coal company at New Waterford is being superseded by mechanical haulage. During the year a haulage engine was installed in Dom. No. 12 on No. 6 west level, and another in No. 15 colliery on No. 5 east level. The roads in the last mentioned level and in No. 4 east of the same colliery have been relaid.

The main deep haulage at Dom. No. 12 has been extended to run to No. 9 landing.

It is within the bounds of possibility that the Record is glorying in its shame, but it has no open mind as between the U. M. W., the P. W. A. and, as well, the A. F. L. It has not forgotten the strike of 1909 brought on by the U. M. W. and it has little sympathy with the A. F. L. because it is a foreign organization. It is certainly not to the credit of Nova Scotia miners, that by holding out their hands and saying to any foreign order, "Come over and help us," they have not attained that independent and patriotic spirit desirable. We have watched the movements of labor for two score years in the western provinces and the United States and we have watched what the P. W. A. has accomplished and thus with renewed emphasis we declare, "We have no open mind on the question of 'which is the best labor union!'"

At a time like this, when there is an insistent demand for coal in C. B., one would imagine that every miner was anxious to do his bit, and put out every pound of coal possible. It appears this is not the case, but that there are a number of men content to dawdle during working hours. In a letter from an

official, having oversight of more than one large colliery, the Record is told: "Our output is comparatively small due, of course, in chief part, to the labor shortage, but also in considerable part to the disinclination of many to work steadily. Many men quit work early on some slight excuse, and some remain from work for frivolous reasons." The man whose one aim these strenuous times, is to "ea canny" cannot have realized that Canada is at war, and needs munitions as well as men, or else he has no proper conception of all that true patriotism includes.

The federal government wants seemingly to help the operators to increase coal production. Well and good. The Record offers the suggestion that a number of inspectors of labor be appointed whose duty it shall be to go round the collieries and ascertain accurately where the blame for a production less than it should be lies. These inspectors should ascertain if the government keeps the collieries fully supplied with ears; if the mine officials take from the colliers all the coal they can give them, and if there is the absenteeism and indifference to steady work attributed to many workmen. The inspectors should not be chosen from one particular party; half the number should be grit and half tory, and they should make investigation in pairs—one grit, one tory—and only unanimous decisions to have effect. If a decision was against the workers then they would have a grit as well as a tory ball to kick off.

The more the plebiscite measure is studied the more grotesque it appears. Suppose the plebiscite went in favor of the U. M. W., what then? The only result would be to enable Jimmie and the two B's to shout "We told you so." That and nothing more.

The people, or at least the newspapers, in the upper provinces, will not concede that Nova Scotia has risen to the occasion unless she sends two million tons of coal to St. Lawrence ports this year, and sends some also into Ontario. The N. S. operators, up to the present moment, are not sure they can send an eighth of two million tons. It is all very well to shout at the operators "increase your production," but how are they to do it? The old proverbs about bricks without straw, and silk purses out of sows' ears, fit in here. The operators, as a whole, are pretty pushing fellows, but they can not do the impossible thing.

The minister of trade and commerce, Sir George Foster, invited the Nova Scotia coal operators, the latter part of March, to come to Ottawa to discuss with him ways and means for an increased production of coal. As in duty bound they went but whether they came back wiser is not known. The censor evidently has not permitted the proceedings to be divulged. Probably a reason is that nothing definite has been accomplished. It is said there will be a further conference.



Without the necessity of asking the operators George Foster must have been aware of the chief reason for the falling off in production during the last two years. The chief reason was scarcity of labor. Why did not Sir George act on this knowledge and secure a number of Belgians? There must be a large number of former Belgian miners knocking about in European countries who would be glad to have free transportation to Canada. If it is said there will be plenty of native workmen after the war, then the answer can be made, bring them over for "during the war," and a given time after war ceases. Possibly the matter of Belgian labor was discussed at the conference.

The people of Springhill are pleased that the fire in the north slope has been thoroughly walled off, and that the prospect of the north slope being a large producer at an early date is bright. The lower part of the mine is full of water, but efficient pumps will soon unwater the section and after that the Springhill output should make the jump long looked for.

As the Record stated, if a plebiscite of the miners was taken as between the P. W. A. and the U. M. W. those of Pictou county though affiliated with the A. F. L. would vote to down the P. W. A. It is said the P. W. A. is discredited in Pictou and Cumberland counties. That is perhaps too true. But why? There is an old saying that it is much easier to forgive the man who has injured you than the man you have injured. And at times what a world of truth there is in the statement. Can the miners of Cumberland or Pictou counties lay one well-founded charge against the P. W. A. or its officials? The Record knows a good deal of the causes first of apathy and then of hostility to the P. W. A., and for these a few ill-balanced brains are responsible.

At the hearing before the law amendments committee on the two "unions" question, the chairman asked Secretary Moffat if the P. W. A. had applied for a conciliation board; the answer was "yes." The chairman then asked what increase in wages was asked to which came the reply "thirty per cent." Whew! that is no mean request, but comprehensive enough to satisfy a U. M. W. leader desirous of qualifying for place and position. Presumably, in asking for an advance unprecedented in the annals of Nova Scotia mining, the officials of the P. W. A. are acting on the injunction contained in the old Scottish saw "Pluck at a gown of gowd (gold) and you may get a sleeve o't." A board, it is understood was applied for by certain persons belonging to an imitation trades union, and refused by the department of labor for sufficient reasons. What actions may be taken by the department in the matter of the P. W. A. request remains to be seen.

One of the U. M. W. delegation to Halifax was emphatic in the assertion that he had been discriminated against by a colliery management, because he was a member of the U. M. W. The colliery manager in rebuttal said the man Barrett had not been discriminated against, and made the ears of the committee tingle when he said that the average wage of this person Barrett, was, since last October to the present time, \$4.05 per day. Mr. McLean, the

manager, further stated that on one occasion the man had gone home because the work given him was not to his liking, and that had he, the manager, done what he should have done he would have disciplined him, but neither the superintendent nor he desired to do that which might have afforded this workman a peg on which he might hang a grievance. The Record is not sure that discipline should not have been exercised. At all events in this case coddling didn't pay. It is told us that it is no use trying to tame savages until you have first convinced them that you are the masters. Kindness is accounted by them softness, if there has not been a previous and convincing display of force. The man's action in going home was equivalent to "I dare you" flung in the face of the manager. Possibly the challenge was not accepted because the powers higher up cautioned the manager to wink—for the time being at least—at waywardness. Give the undisciplined mind an inch, and ten to one he will immediately demand an ell.

It was stated in the Herald of last Wednesday that the miners of Springhill would work on Good Friday so as to help out the coal situation. At this writing the Record has not heard how well the men turned out. If a majority went to work, then Springhill must be credited with having set a splendid and highly commendable example.

#### LLOYD GEORGE ON ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The prime minister of Britain holds that there was a marked similarity between the cause of the allies and that of Lincoln, who saw that unless slavery were abolished it would break up the union. A new form of slavery—militarist slavery—had grown up in Berlin, and in recent years it had been moving towards crushing out freedom and fraternity in all Europe. In wars for liberty there can be no compromise. In the American case it was freedom and unity, or slavery and separation. Now the European issue is between tyrannical military power and disregard of treaties, and the power of liberty and public right. Just as Lincoln, holding that his armies were "ministers of good, not of evil," pursued his aim to the end with iron determination, the allies would fight on until they achieved their peace, a peace that would not only secure the freedom of the allied peoples, but enable the German people to find self-government for themselves.

#### A TOOTH FOR A TOOTH.

Were they too sanguine in expecting that one of the conditions of peace would be the handing over by the enemy of their entire mercantile fleets, which amounted to a very considerable total? Why should any compunction be shown to a nation whose record on the high seas surpassed in infamy anything ever perpetrated? For the last 12 months a continuous crusade had been waged against shipowners, who had been accused of exploiting the nation, whose price of almost every commodity was set down as the direct outcome of high freights. No regard seemed to be given to the immense and indispensable services which the British mercantile marine had rendered.

**BUNDLED OUT.**

The British Independent Labor party are pacifists. At a meeting in an English town they were rightly dealt with. They were noisy and obtrusive. The chairman appealed for a quiet hearing for Lord Beresford, but there was no disposition to fall in with the appeal, and he thereupon called for fifty volunteers to "turn the rebels out." The volunteers were soon forthcoming, and in five minutes the interruptors were bundled out.

Lord Beresford, who had been calmly smoking a cigarette during the disorder, said it was a very refreshing meeting, and one which reminded him of the time when he stood as a candidate for Waterford. He rarely left a meeting without a black eye.

**BRITONS WAKING UP.**

From the exhibits in the British industries fair, at the Victoria and Albert museum, it is plain that British manufacturers have made great progress in the manufacture of chemical glass and laboratory porcelain, practically a German monopoly before the war. An industry which is advancing is fancy bag and attache case making. Lead pencils made by different British makers are in evidence. There is great expansion in the toy section, and visitors have noted a marked improvement in the quality and finish of the dolls.

**THE TERROR OF THE FUTURE.**

Mr. Justice Rowlatt, at the Derby assizes, in dealing with a charge of burglary against a soldier, who pleaded that he had been drunk at the time, said if men were led into such offences it might be that a clean sweep would have to be made of the liquor trade. We must, he thought, look forward with terror to the time when men would be returning from the front and exposed to temptation. If we were going to have a million or two heroes abandoning themselves to indulgence in drink which might reduce them to a state of unconsciousness, what was going to be the condition of the country?

**LET GLASGOW FLOURISH.**

Glasgow corporation has wiped out the whole capital charge on the tramway, and is borrowing £2,000,000 for investment in war loan, which, it is calculated, the tramway revenues will repay in about eight years. In Glasgow profits from municipal enterprises are not used in relief of rates, but placed to a fund known as the Common Good, from which undertakings making for civic and social welfare are financed.

**IF HE HAD GONE THE LIMIT.**

Fining a hawkker 10s for selling unsound potatoes, the magistrate at Southampton told him that he was liable to a fine of £22,400.

**THE GERMAN FIENDS.**

Details of the most revolting German atrocities on Russian soldiers are given in a further report of the commission the Tsar appointed to inquire into such matters. Corrosive acids poured over the Russians caused the most awful agonies. A captured Cossack was tortured with an electric needle and a red-hot iron because he would not give information.

**DECREASE OF INSANITY.**

War worries have not led, as was feared, to increased numbers of insanity cases, says Dr. Oswald, chief of the Glasgow Lunatic asylum. The replacement of poverty by a higher standard of living and remunerative employment has done much to bring about a decrease in such cases. The greatest good to the disordered mind is to be found in work on the land.

**CHEER UP!**

"Discussion as to the significance of the German retirement has grown so hot that it is worth recalling that it is no matter for long faces that the Germans are running away."

**THE VITAL QUESTION.**

"How to get guns over three or four miles of holes filled with mud and water—this is the question which must at this moment be exercising the minds of our generals."

**THE COMING CRY.**

"The Roman emperor in his agony of mind cried, 'Give me back my legions!' What if our people should cry, 'Rulers of Britain, give us back the food which you let the brewers turn into beer!'"

**A FAILURE.**

A great authority says he has always believed nationalization of shipping to be the last undertaking that any sane state would embark on. The only instance in which it had been attempted was in Western Australia, where it proved a ghastly failure.

When two women fortune tellers were fined at Leeds the solicitor defending quoted from Isaiah the words, "Behold I have engraven thee on the palm of my hands."

Gold ore valued at £3389 was obtained from mines in Merionethshire in 1915 and over 300 tons of tungsten ore, worth about £40,000, was mined, chiefly in Cornwall.

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## Synopsis of Coal Mines Regulations.

**C**OAL mining rights of the Dominion, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Yukon Territory, the North-West Territories and in a portion of the province of British Columbia, may be leased for a term of twenty-one years renewable for a further term of 21 years at an annual rental of \$1 an acre. Not more than 2560 acres will be leased to one applicant.

Application for a lease must be made by the applicant in person to the Agent or Sub-Agent of the district in which the rights applied for are situated.

In surveyed territory the land must be described by sections, or legal sub-divisions of sections, and in unsurveyed territory, the tract applied for shall be staked out by the applicant himself.

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

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

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

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

W. W. CORY,  
Deputy Minister of the Interior

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—48576.

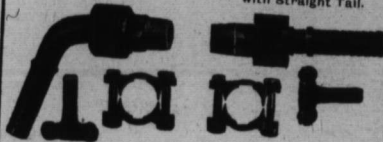
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Hon. E. L. Patenaude, Minister.

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Recent Publications:

- Building and ornamental stones of Canada, (Quebec), Vol. III, Report on, by W. A. Parks, Ph. D.
  - The Bituminous Sands of Northern Alberta, Report on, by S. C. Ellis, M. E.
  - Peat, lignite, and coal; their value as fuels for the production of gas and power in the by-product recovery producer, Report on, by B. F. Hauel, B. Sc.
  - The petroleum and natural gas resources of Canada: Vols. I & II, by F. G. Clapp, M. A. and others.
  - Electro-plating with cobalt, Report on, by H. T. Kalmus, Ph. D.
- The Mines Branch maintains the following laboratories in which investigations are made with a view to assisting in the developing of the general mining industries of Canada:—Fuel Testing Laboratory, Ore Dressing Laboratory, Chemical Laboratory, Ceramic Laboratory, Structural Materials Laboratory.

Application for reports and particulars relative to having investigations made in the several laboratories should be addressed to The Director, Mines Branch, Department of Mines, Ottawa.

R. G. McConnell, Deputy Minister.

Geological Survey.

Recent Publications:

- Summary Report of the Geological Survey for the Calendar Year 1915.
  - MEMOIR 20. Gold fields of Nova Scotia, by Wyatt Malcolm.
  - MEMOIR 44. Clay and shale deposits of New Brunswick, by J. Keele.
  - MEMOIR 59. Coal fields and coal resources of Canada, by D. B. Dowling.
  - MEMOIR 60. Arisaig-Antigonish district of Nova Scotia, by M. Y. Williams.
  - MEMOIR 78. Wabana iron ore of Newfoundland, by A. O. Hayes.
  - MAP 150A. Poonhook Lake Sheet, Nova Scotia.
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