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OCTOBER 8, 1919.

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SOUTHBOUND Superior Dir.	STATIONS	NORTHBOWN Interior Dir.
436		437
A M		P M
10 40	POINT TUPPER	3 40
10 50	INVERNESS JUDGE	3 45
10 14	PORT HAWKESBURY	3 50
9 27		
9 52	PORT HASTINGS	4 05
9 42		
9 59	TROY	4 30
9 18	CRIGNISH	4 35
9 43	GRAIGMORE	4 45
9 49	JUDIQUE	00
9 55	MARYVILLE	18
9 58	PORT HOOD	3 35
9 55		3 38
9 55		4 45
7 28	GLENGOE	6 11
7 28	MAROU	6 20
7 15	GLERDYNE	6 43
7 08	BLACK RIVER	6 55
6 44	STRATHLON	7 05
6 44	INVERNESS	7 05
A M		P M

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MARITIME MINING RECORD

Vol. 22

Stellarton, N. S., October 8th., 1919

No. 7

TIME TO CALL THE TURN.

The following from 'Sawards' refers to conditions in the North Western States, but its application extends to other States and is not inapplicable to many points in Canada:

The reconstruction era finds every portion of the country with conditions to meet that call for serious judgment and careful consideration. In the Northwest, where the long winters make the fuel problem a longer and a more difficult one, there has been a strike on of various factors at the coal docks since early in August.

The first strike, occurring August 6, has been followed at intervals by various other workers, most of whom returned to work after a short time of idleness. The original strikers have persisted, and have been able to tie up unloading of boats and loading of cars for the weeks since that time.

Lately it has been realized by the dock operators that they must move if they are to accomplish anything in the way of moving coal this fall. Their first move has been a full page announcement to the public, outlining the situation with the factors which have gone on strike, and the efforts which have been made to meet the situation.

Some criticism has been made by people in the trade that the story presented to the public was too mild and too meek—too much of 'turning the other cheek' and not enough of standing upon their rights and demanding reasonable treatment. But perhaps it is destined to give the public the information of the situation ahead of further moves to handle the work at the docks regardless of the will of the strikers.

Some of the dock men declare that they have done with the soft statements and the coddling methods which were deemed necessary during the war, when dealing with labor. They believe in fair treatment of labor, and they carry the faith in fair treatment to include even fair treatment to the employer as well as the employee.

They are profoundly tired of the situation which imposes upon the employer the duty of doing all the conceding and all the yielding, and they propose to work for a little equity in dealing with the workers—not that equity which seems to regard workmen as spoiled children who must be humored though they demand the moon, lest they work themselves into a strum and develop a Bolshevik system instanter.

They feel that it is time for that good old American movement, a 'show-down,' and a demonstration of whether the country really has gone completely I. W. O. and Socialistic. They can see nothing to be gained by prolonging the agony and staving off the day of reckoning. With no desire to exploit anyone or any class, they are equally averse to being exploited, as

they have been and threaten to continue to be. If a revolution has come about and the control of property in this country has practically passed to the workers, regardless of ownership, then no amount of procrastination is going to reverse the situation, and the matter may as well be met first as last.

But they believe that the whole people are not impregnated with any such economic phantasy. They still believe that the right and privilege of the individual to exercise his liberty of working with his hands or his brain, or both, has not been given up in favor of operating wholly in the mass and working or not working strictly at the behest of a clique of irresponsible organization officials.

And in that faith they propose to attempt to work their properties with such men as they are able to employ on terms agreeable to employer and employee, without having every move censured by a few officials whose apparent interest is to create and continue a situation which keeps up an irritating tension of distrust and suspicion between employer and employee.

Before sailing for New York on Saturday Dr. Charles A. Eaton, formerly minister of Malison-avenue Baptist Church and latterly chief of the National Service section of the American Shipping Board, accepted an invitation from The Times to write an article on the present industrial situation in England. Dr. Eaton, who has been described as a reconciler of differences between Capital and Labour, thinks that the danger that threatens to destroy the world to-day lies in the realm of the spirit. He says:—

Ignorance and ill-will, inflamed by a materialistic conception of life, are marshalling the brute force of money against the brute force of numbers for a fruitless struggle in which both will be destroyed. Germany went mad because she fed her soul with lies. Russia is being led by lunatics into irretrievable ruin. And the very ideas that have made Germany a charnel-house and Russia a chaos are now finding rootage in England and America. The only cure for ignorance is education, and the only remedy for ill-will is a moral transformation.

The discovery of "a way of all working for the common good" is, Dr. Eaton feels, a necessity for the new age. He adds that "if we make everybody earn what he gets it is reasonably certain that he will get what he earns."

Mr. Arthur Hayday, Labour M.P. for West Nottingham, is the father of seventeen children. A daughter having recently been born to him. Some time ago he told the House of Commons that he himself was a member of a family of sixteen, and in his wife's family there were thirteen.

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.

October 8, 1919.

THE DOWNWARD DOLLAR.

The Canadian dollar to-day is worth much less than an American, and if the U. M. W. demands are complied with the dollar in both countries will lose a great deal more of its purchasing power. There is a general agreement among economists who have studied the question that there is but one way, and one only, to stay this downward progress, and maintain and advance the value of the dollar, and that one way is increased production. Seemingly that is not the way of President Lewis, of the U. M. W. and his followers. The main demand of the U. M. W. is for a shorter day and a shorter week, notwithstanding the fact that it has been demonstrated in Britain, that diminished production follows in arithmetical proportion decreased hours of labor. The class in the land from whom most is heard of the high cost of living is the so called laboring class, and yet its leaders are the foremost in formulating plans, in expressing and expounding ideas which can only result in making high living costs mount higher. President Lewis has made public his demands, and said in unmistakable language that if they are not complied with without discussion or palaver, the order 'down tools' will be peremptorily ordered for the 1st. November or a month hence. The recommendation from the chief of the U. M. W. is 'complete cessation of work in all fields if an agreement with the operators is not reached by that date. The operators, yes, too, the general public, are to stand and deliver or else take the consequences. Whether or not any demand for a six hour day will be made in Nova Scotia it is too early to say. If the president and secretary of the Nova Scotia end of the society are as candid and far seeing as the vice-president—judged by his confession, that Nova Scotia cannot, on account of natural disadvantages, compete with the United States—then all talk of a thirty hour week will be abandoned. If it is insisted on, then, as we said in a former issue, there may in the near future, and at times, be no opportunity to work even five days, for increased cost of coal assuredly means decreased markets. We are told that in the United States "the public has definitely set its face against the exploitation by capital and that it will not submit indefinitely to be exploited by labor." Can the same be said of the public in Canada? We are afraid not; too many of the public are engaged in exploiting on their own account to give heed to the exploiting of others. But still there is a remnant and an encouraging one. The

middle class will yet recover balance and speak out and this is the determining class when all is said. It has been said of this class.

"The great middle class, the balance wheel of civilization, is patient, slow moving, generally inert, but those who assume that it is dead invite their own destruction. Labor leaders have talked glibly of the danger of making bolshevists of the workers unless this demand or that were granted. It would be well for them to ponder upon the danger of making bolshevists of the middle class. It is time for the same thinking majority in labor to become articulate, and to demonstrate that their wonderful organization is an association for defence and not for aggression. Unless men of the right type strongly support those of their leaders who are trying to down the forces of radicalism they may find all the gains so painfully won in the last decade swept away in an economic upheaval."

CANADA'S COAL DEMAND.

From the Secretary of the Canadian Gas Association we have received a copy of an address given by Arthur V. White, Consulting Engineer Commission of Conservation of Canada, with a note stating that numerous requests have been made for a copy of the address. We have looked over the address and we are chagrined if not mortified. Nova Scotia is not mentioned. Like too many professionals, Mr. White seemingly is under the impression that Canada begins a little west of Montreal and extends through the prairie provinces to British Columbia. Mr. White pictures the calamity that would befall Canada should the United States be forced to forbid the exportation of coal to this Dominion in order that her own territory be supplied. He makes no reference to the desirability of the construction of the Georgian or the construction of new canals and the deepening of existing ones, or the construction of a water way that will enable Nova Scotia coal to be freighted from the N. mines right through to Toronto and beyond. Nor does he suggest that it might be possible to receive the United States for a million or two of the millions of tons sent to Ontario by importing a few million tons of Nova Scotia coal. There is, we are forced to say, little that is practical in the address. Here is extract, showing Mr. White's style:

"I wish to suggest that in the development of Canada's fuel resources for the need and general benefit of the people their certainly is required more wisdom than has hitherto been manifested in connection with this problem, and this wisdom, I believe, concurs with our own efforts and it fitting humility, must be sought and received from the One to whom, as motto just cited states, belongs 'the earth and fulness thereof.'"

Why did not he tell us how and where to obtain that wisdom necessary to a practical solution of the alleged problem. The sentiment expressed in the tract is no doubt a right and a lofty one, but we do not think that miracles will be wrought unless ourselves, show initiative and seek for wisdom and guidance as we go.

UNION OF EMPLOYERS.

CANTLEY AT THE CONFERENCE.

Advocates of the One Big Union idea have given as a reason for the necessity of bringing it into being, that the employers—and all employers are classed as capitalists—are in union all over Canada. This assertion must be news to many. There are, it is true, associations of manufacturers, and of employers, but there is not in Canada a federation of employers as there is of employees. It appears to many that there should be a federation of employers, if the somewhat extravagant demands of certain labor leaders are to be successfully met and countered. In the opinion of the Record such a federation is necessary for defensive purposes. It should, in no sense, be offensive, that is the federation should not war against labor or the public, but while recognizing the rights of labor it should see that the rights of its members individually or in groups, shall not be encroached upon. The Record understands that a prominent Nova Scotia employer of labor has, for the past two years, striven to impress upon employers generally the necessity of a federation of employers, for Eastern Canada, N. B., Quebec and Victoria, modelled somewhat on the lines of the 'Shipping Federation', which has successfully served the shipping interests. The Record, while in full sympathy with the proposal, and of opinion it would be in the public interest, cannot well see how it could work to the best advantage unless there were unions of various groups of employers first formed in the several provinces. There may be such in other provinces but not, as far as we are aware, in Nova Scotia. The two greatest industries in Nova Scotia are coal and steel. Strange to say there is no union, that can be called by that name, of the coal operators. When the labor unions give them a fright, by some strange demand, they scurry to Halifax or some other centre, look at each other, and ask one another: "What shall we do?" A majority may agree on a certain action, and a minority may seem to agree and then return home and do as they please. As they have come under no 'rule', and have not, to use a former labor union phrase, been obligated, the minority does not consider it is bound to comply implicitly with the finding of the majority. The operators should form themselves into a union, and be subject to certain rules and obligations. This union should have the necessary officials, especially a Secretary, who should reply to all requests of the labor union, which affect the operators as a whole. Once the coal operators were organized, they could consistently call upon other employers to follow suit, set on foot a propaganda for unions of employers in N. B., and Quebec, and then an 'Industries and Employers Federation' could be set on foot, and meetings of all the affiliated unions held at stated intervals. In Britain there are coal owners associations and secretaries ready at all times to attend to business, and summon meetings when occasions call. In the interests of Nova Scotia it is the Record's opinion that the operators should not leave everything to time and chance, but should be prepared for all emergencies, and that they cannot be so long as they are without organization. The operators, having no organization, have, of course, no legislative committee, and though an individual operator may object to too radical legislation, he carries small weight compared with what might be carried by operators in a body.

Not out of a lacking sense of common courtesy or ignorance of proper respect, but rather of esteem, do we omit the prefix 'Colonel', and the affix 'L. L. D.' now attached to the name of Thomas Cantley. He needs neither, as both are unnecessary. In ordinary writing or conversation, when referring to Burres, the christian name is omitted. Nor do many people say Thomas Carlyle, or Thomas Edison for there is only one Burns, one Carlyle, and one Edison. And there is only one Cantley; and in saying so we are taking up an impregnable position, which needs no buttress. Broadly we assert Canada knows only one Cantley. Dalhousie has lately issued one of its time honored parchments in which it is declared he is 'a man o' pairs'; and the Record would add 'and of arresting personality.'

Mr. Cantley was eastern Nova Scotia's representative at the National Industrial Conference held the latter part of last month. We began the article with the intention of giving full extracts from his address but have concluded that, as the man is bigger than the address he delivered at Ottawa, it will be better to attack the bigger subject, content to give short extracts of his remarks. His opening remark is the text for those, and a few further remarks. Said Thomas Cantley:

"I will not detain you with any data as to my youthful experiences and my autobiography has not yet been written."

To that the writer replies: No, never will, unless you furnish a willing amanuensis with a few desirable facts and,—as was the case in a long biographical sketch lately published in the province—a goodly number of fancies. The writer has not been asked nor has it been remotely hinted to him, that a few particulars in Tom Cantley's career would be in order. In this instance, as in some others, he has the daring to be a law unto himself.

Thomas Cantley was born in New Glasgow some fifty odd years ago—no necessity to seek the implication in the word 'odd'—for a few years added or subtracted from one age, these days of young elderly men, count for little. He left school before he was sixteen, and entered the biggest university in the world, that of active life, where man learns, or should learn, more than in many scholastic institutions. It should have been stated that he was born of Scottish parents. A cynic, possibly a disgruntled Englishman, has declared that the three great wishes of a Scottish mother are, first to make her boy a minister, or, second, to make him a merchant, and third, failing these, to make of him a MAN. This, of course, is a libel on Scottish mothers in general, and on Tom Cantley's mother in particular. Her aim was to make Tom a man, and how well she has succeeded can be borne witness to, not only by every intelligent Nova Scotian, but by very many all over Canada, from C. B. to B. C. Tom Cantley, as his friends freely call him though he has been honored by his country for important war services, and by Nova Scotia's chief seat of learning for his sterling qualities, was not born with the proverbial silver spoon in his mouth. He had, however, a better and larger asset than that, possibly,

—should it not rather be said, positively—the greatest asset a boy can have, a Scots mother. He makes no pretensions to be a classical scholar; he is, however, more than that, he is a master of virile English, which Sir Arthur Quiller Couch regards, not as a special subject, but as the basis of all other subjects, and, by the way, it may be said that English is not adequately taught either in our schools or our universities.

Tom Cantley is not a genius; the writer is glad he cannot be so classed, for a genius—so called—is too often a man of whom it may be said 'he has every sense but the greatest of all, common sense.' He, himself, is the first to own his deficiencies, but anyone would prove himself a fool or malicious, who would venture to hint that Tom Cantley was, is, lacking in the chief thing of all that goes to the making of a strong man, sound common sense. Tom Cantley is one, who, by his own determination and exertions, unaided by any special fortuitous circumstances, has risen from a humble to a foremost position in the land, just such a man as old-fashioned, once again new-fashioned, and ever to remain 'in the fashion', Samuel Smiles would have delighted to honor. Of course it would be a congenial theme to discourse on 'The evolution of Cantley'—for the writer has ever been a strong believer in evolution, the step by step process—but we are generous enough to leave something for others to say—and much more can be said. Biographies, we know, are generally written after the subject has gone from the flesh, but this is no biography, just a short sketch of one whose further activities will attract further attention, or we do not know our man. We may add that Thomas Cantley has greater physical proportions, and a longer 'reach' than the writer, and that is why the sketch is written, while the Atlantic rolls between him and his subject.

The following is a portion of Mr. Cantley's remarks at the conference, which we copy from Hansard:

"For a matter of sixteen years, I had the privilege of leading an industrial army of from eight to ten or perhaps twelve thousand men. On the matter of hours of labour I have an open mind, as evinced by the fact that at different times and under differing circumstances we have worked gangs in four shifts of six hours, three shifts of eight hours and two shifts of eleven and thirteen hours. The reason being that the character of the labour differed.

The question of hours depends, in my judgment, largely upon such considerations. Various considerations are involved in this whole question of hours. One of them is: Can we afford it? Mr. Lloyd George, who, as we all know, for many years took a very deep interest in all social questions and matters of this kind, recently made the statement that, as a result of the lessening of the hours of labour within recent years, it has been demonstrated that the output bore an exact mathematical relation to the reduction of hours. He made the statement that a recent analysis of the facts led him to the conclusion that he was wrong in the view that he had formerly taken in regard to the effect of a reduction of hours of work as it affected output.

During the last four years we have had an era of great apparent prosperity in this country—I repeat, apparent prosperity—and we are now face to face with a condition and situation such as we have not

experienced in the past. I illustrate that by saying that the cost of all our basic materials has undergone an enormous change. The cost of coal in eastern Canada, in Nova Scotia, is more than double what it was in pre-war days; the cost of coke has increased 238 per cent; the cost of pig iron has increased 266 per cent; and the cost of producing steel ingots has increased 273 per cent. Now, gentlemen, those are figures that cannot successfully be controverted. I am speaking by the book, and the figures are open to examination, and have indeed been examined by officers appointed by my friend on the platform here (Mr. C. A. Macgrath), who so ably carried on the fuel control of this country in a time when it was a matter of very grave doubt if we would be able to carry on so far as fuel was concerned. As a matter of fact, so high have these costs become that to-day in Cape Breton not a ton of pig iron or of steel ingots is being produced. Why is that? It is because neither the domestic nor any foreign market will pay the cost, to say nothing of any profits to the industry.

We are not in a position either to export that material to the consuming centres of the world or use it in this country, and present costs will have to be reduced before we are able to do so. Now, that is a serious situation. Can we improve it by shortening the hours of labour? I only ask the question.

Another question comes up as to the present efficiency of labour under shorter hours. In certain respects, and in regard to certain kinds of businesses, yes; in regard to others, no. My judgment following an experience extending over a period of 35 years, is that 20 years ago, 15 years ago, 25 years ago, so far as ordinary labour was concerned—I am not speaking now of skilled labour, or labour in connection with automatic machinery, but of the ordinary unskilled labour of the country—we were getting from 20 men as much service as we are getting to-day from 25 or 30 men. That is my deliberate opinion; it is only an opinion; and I may be wrong; for I am often wrong; but in regard to that matter I fancy I am not.

Reference has been made to the results following shorter hours and the possibility in connection with shorter hours in certain industries; and as illustrating that point my friend Colonel Carnegie has referred to the experience of Sir. Robert Hadfield and his firm. Reference has also been made to Ford and some others. Now, I would like to say, so far as the Hadfield firm is concerned, that they had an absolute monopoly protected by patents over a period of years; their product has no competitor; they were able practically to control the whole market in that line. What they really did was not so much to give the shorter hour as to establish piece-work, which in some respects means the same thing. Another gentleman, in the cement trade, referred elsewhere to the fact that he had given his men 9 hours, and he proceeded to say: "What I told them was that if they kept their rock-bin filled I would give them a 9-hour day." What he really did was to put them on piece-work, and if the men had filled their rock-bin in 8 hours or 7 hours, or 6 hours, that was what he wanted. It was piece-work, not a 9-hour day. When you get down to the facts you find that Hadfield or Ford or Lord Leverholme have a monopoly by reason of patents or some secret process, or something else not common to other

lines; so that these cases do not apply; that is the point."

- Rubs by Rambler. -

From an interview which the Sec.-Treas. of the C. B. U. M. W. gave the Sydney Record, it is evident that the S. T. has returned a bruised and badly beaten man. Tom Moore, it is plain, called his bluff and that of all similarly minded. The opinion generally expressed by the delegates is that Tom Moore guided the Labor Conference wisely and well. The S. T. went to the Congress assuring himself that he would give Tom Moore his quietus for good. It was all the other way about. Tom didn't give the S. T. the smallest chance to look in. The S. T. has a hard job to find adjectives strong enough with which to censure Moore's leadership. The signal triumph of Moore has kindled a flame of fierce internal combustion in the Glace Bay mans heart. Tom Moore would, if we are to believe the S. T.'s sketch of him, make a first-class politician. "Tom Moore hand picked the delegates to the convention, he hand picked the men who were to fill offices, he hand picked resolutions and reports, he hand picked the speakers to do all the talk and won out." Ah, but Tom Moore committed an irretrievable error, he failed to 'recognize', through the smoke, the S. T., who was late in arriving. The Congress went solidly for Moore, contrary to the S. T.'s expectations, and no wonder he is childish, peevish, and piqued.

The Labour Gazette being an official organ could stand a little better editing. The figures for the Dominion collieries are useless. There is no depression in coal mining, except at one point, and the resolution of the miners applies only to one locality Here is an extract.

"Sydney reported the output of the Dominion Collieries during August as 51,000 tons of coal and 19,000 tons of Coke, as compared with 49,000 tons of coal in July. The output of the Sydney mines was 50,000 tons of coal as compared with 42,500 tons in July. The depression in employment continued. Westville reported that the Intercolonial Coal Co. worked regularly during the month. The Acadia Coal Co. slightly increased the output from their Allan Shaft mine, and employed an additional number of men. The total amount of coal raised in the locality was 37,000 tons. It was stated that the resolution of the miners to work only five bays a week was withdrawn and that the men would continue to work six days for the present.

SMILLIE GETS A TASTE OF DIRECT ACTION.—The Glasgow Herald of 20th. September has the following reference co direct action. It will be noticed that Glasgow had two conferences last month, one the Trades Unions Congress, the other the Workers Union Congress. No reference, so far as we have noticed, has been made in press dispatches to proceedings at the latter:

"The direct-actionists of the Labor Party are having rather a bad time.

Last week's Trade Unions Congress at Glasgow kept its nastiest knock till the close. Then it had a

chance of using direct action, and it made full use of its opportunity by defeating the two miners' candidates who sought election to the parliamentary Committee. The result is that only five of the sixteen members of that body are now direct-actionists.

Another futile attempt was made to further Mr. Smillie's pet policy at the Workers' Union Congress, which met in Glasgow this week. It took the form of a resolution put forward by the Standing Orders Committee to the effect that—in the event of a special Trades Congress being called to decide what action should be taken to enforce nationalization of the mines, cessation of intervention in Russia, the abolition of conscription, and other such political matters—delegates be instructed to vote in favor of direct action. But the chairman (Alderman J. Beard, of Birmingham) ruled the motion out of order, pointing out that the executive could not order a strike without consulting the members.

Mr. Neil McLean, M. P., protested against this ruling, but the chairman, having once put his foot down, refused to lift it,—even to kick his critic.

The fact is, direct action never found much favor among trade unionists—except as a threat—and after the pounding the policy received last week at the hands of Mr. J. R. Clynes and Mr. Tom Shaw, another Labour M. P., it is even less popular now than it was before.

Mr. Clynes did not disguise the fact that he was in favor of the nationalization, not only of the mines and minerals, but also of the waterways and the land, but he told the congress that the older he became in the movement the more he saw the futility of methods of violence, such as direct action would assuredly entail.

Direct action, he said rather neatly, was blessed in the possession of a very attractive name, but it was blessed in nothing else. Its immediate result would be the breaking of the workmen's heads and their women folk's hearts.

Mr. Smillie was clearly annoyed at this telling indictment, and protested that he did not want to see armed or bloody revolution in this country.

Mr. Clynes's retort was in effect that they could not hope to bring millions of men out on strike against the State without precipitating a condition of civil war.

WHAT IT WOULD COST—There are many people who make demands on the government for financial and other assistance who never take the trouble to sit down and count what it would cost. Here is a calculation which may well cause the British taxpayer some anxiety.

"The British Commonwealth Union estimates that the cost of putting into force certain resolutions carried at the Trades Union Congress would be about £750,000,000 (or say \$3,750,000,000 a year.) The principal items in the count are as follows:—

For a 44 hour week, an average reduction of about 10 per cent, and a similar reduction in output, £420,000,000 a year.

For a £250 Income-tax limit, £20,000,000 a year.

For a £1 a week old-age pension at 60, £234,000,000, or about £210,000,000 a year in excess of the present cost.

The old saying has it that 'when the cat's away the mice will play.' This is illustrated in an interview which Vice-President Ryan, in the absence of the three

high salaried officials of the U. M. W., gave the Halifax Herald. One wonders what the triumphvirate said on coming home and reading the interview. V. P. Ryan's remarks were sensible, and it is that that will cause the three officials to be chagrined:

"Vice-President Ryan, in answer to the Halifax Herald's request for a statement on the big demand of six hours work, from pit mouth to pit mouth, and a sixty per cent. increase in wages, said he expected that the convention would endorse that platform and would not be surprised if it was adopted internationally, and thus reach Cape Breton.

He admitted that the Yankees had us beaten in getting cheap coal. They have big flat seams and produce an average of three tons per man per day.

Over there, where a mine is employing 1,000 men, 800 are producers of coal. With us in Cape Breton only forty per cent. of the men are producers.

At Inverness, out of 675 men employed, only 190 mine coal.

The coal costs \$4.05 a ton in cars at the pit mouth, and a dollar freight to Point Tupper; and the company gets only five dollars from the government for the coal, so loses six cents on every ton. The result is that the railway line is congested with unsold coal and the mine is only working three days a week.

A similar pit in the United States would have its coal in a flat seam in the side of a mountain and be able to produce at less than one-third the cost.

If the Cape Breton miner worked only six hours a day he would have only three hours of coal cutting, the other three hours would be consumed in walking three miles out under the ocean to and from work.

If six hours conditions come here, we will not be able to compete with the Yankees at all."

THE CAPITAL—LABOR CONFERENCE.

We have received a verbatim report, of the conference of Capital and Labor held recently at Ottawa. We have not had opportunity to go carefully over it, but in the meantime give opinions expressed by the industrial correspondent of the Financial Post which are written without prejudice to either side:

Salutary, harmful, or negligible?

Which is the correct term to apply to the results of the Industrial Conference?

There is much difference of opinion, and there are upholders of all three views.

Those who regard the conference as futile, point to the fact that the only agreements reached were on colorless resolutions, referring contentious problems to boards and commissions without expression of opinion on the merits of the case. On important matters like the eight hour day and collective bargaining, there was no unanimity, each side merely embodying its views in a resolution and laying it on the table.

The rank and file of labor, not cognizant of all the factors in the situation, nor of the atmosphere surrounding the gathering, may be a little perturbed at the result, but most of their leaders are of the opinion that, taken all in all, good resulted from the conference. This optimistic estimate, indeed, is the one most generally held by men on both sides. Except among thoughtless persons, however, it is an optimism tempered by

realization that the industrial problem still remains in an unsettled condition.

The attitude of employers is interesting. While feeling that further investigation must precede a universally legalized eight hour day, and that the right of the "open shop" must be emphasized and a definition of collective bargaining with prudent restrictions maintained, at the same time they left the conference with an increased respect for labor's intellectual and debating ability and for its possibilities of genuine friendliness.

Too often, in the past, employers and employees have come together only on the verge or in the very midst of an acrimonious dispute, in which the feelings on both sides were abnormal, because heated and suspicious. The aim on this occasion was to discuss problems affecting industry and its parties in a deliberate, comprehensive way.

The contentious matter was item number four on the agenda: the right to organize, recognition of labor unions, and the right of collective bargaining. J. P. Anglin, of Montreal presented the report on this subject for capital and it was, briefly, as follows: Employers admit the right of employees to join any lawful organizations; but they insist on the right to maintain "open shops" when desired. They also maintained that employers should not be required to negotiate except directly with their own employees. The report of labor did not insist on the "closed shop" principle expressly, stating that "entering into agreements and bargaining collectively with an association or union of employees does not mean recognition of the 'closed shop' unless the agreement so provides." In the matter of the recognition of labor unions they differed from the employers in employing the term "duly accredited representativeatives." They added a suggestion that legislation should be enacted making it unlawful to discharge an employee merely for belonging to a union or for legitimate labor union activities outside of working hours.

As was generally expected, no agreement was arrived at on those matters. But something was done, at least, in that the two sides considered these very contentious and troublesome matters calmly and dispassionately, and agreed for the present, at least, to disagree.

Just where the convention arrived at regarding them is indicated by the reports brought in. With regard to the eight-hour day, as it is loosely called, the resolution brought in was as follows: that appropriate government commissions composed of an equal representation of employers and employees of the various industrial, producing and distributing industries should be appointed to undertake investigations as to the adaptability of the hours of labor principles the Peace Treaty to the different industries the country, and to report as early as possible.

The attitude of Tom Moore and the other saner heads at the conference was admirable. There were labor men present both from the East and from the West, who would have liked to have expressed sentiments which would have

(Continued from page 11.)

AROUND THE COLLIERIES

The new electric turbine at Dominion No. 11 colliery started away like a bird, and has been giving satisfaction every day since.

The pillars of No. 8 west of Dom. No. 14 colliery are to be drawn. This will furnish employment for a considerable number of hand pick men, and help to increase the output of the colliery.

In the closing week of September the Dominion Coal Company had at least one day encouraging output, close on 12,000 tons, and the peculiar thing is that the union leaders were off on holiday.

The tail rope of No. 6 landing, Dominion No. 14 colliery, is being taken off and placed on No. 9, west. Considerable preparation, in the way of timbering and track laying will have to be done before it is completed.

It is expected that all of the water will have been pumped out of the deeps of Victoria mine during this week and the face of the deeps regained and re-timbered ready for sinking. A temporary bank head will be erected to haul the coal.

The steam shovels are busy on the coal heap at Dom. No. 2, and are thinning it down very fast. Fears were in the breasts of not a few that it would lie too long for the good of the workmen during the winter, but it is going and with good shipping conditions it will soon disappear.

The changing of the air in a mine is always an operation which is more or less delicate. Sometimes, owing to unforeseen conditions, it is not a success and has to be changed back again. The air of Dominion No. 15 colliery, New Waterford, was changed last week and in every way was a success, the water gauge showing quite a decrease.

The slope road, from 9 to 10 landing, Dom. No. 12 colliery, is being laid, and permanent landings put in. From these landings will be hoisted all the coal from the deeps and lower workings. These deeps will not, however, as is the custom, be continued straight down, but will be started from the level 400 feet in, and all coal drawn from them will be transferred across to the main deeps.

The C. B. papers of Monday, 29th, Sept., had an interesting item as to changes at the Dominion Coal Co's collieries. The G. B. Gazette says Mr. Tonge has issued a circular intimating that Mr. Thomas McDonald, underground manager of No. 10 colliery is appointed acting manager of that colliery, succeeding the late J. A. McDonald. Neil A. McDonald, formerly manager of No. 21 colliery, has been appointed manager of No. 11 colliery, succeeding James R. McNeil, resigned. John McIntosh, underground manager of No. 21 colliery, is appointed manager of that colliery.

A double shift has been put on in No. 10 level of Dominion No. 14 colliery to open up more rapidly for a larger output.

The east and west levels of No. 10 landing, of Dom. No. 6 are turned off. This mine, like many of the others, is getting deep, and this means a long haul out of the mine.

The man, no matter what his position, high or lowly, who is not, nor cannot be loyal to his employers, should, like the Arabs, fold his tent and silently, not steal away but, find a more congenial atmosphere.

A most unfortunate accident occurred on the 17th, September, when John Allan McDonald, Manager of Dominion No. 11 colliery, was fatally wounded by his gun when in a boat shooting. Mr. McDonald went into the mine when a mere boy and rose from one position to another by sheer dint of plugging, and for some years had been manager of a colliery. He was also mining instructor at Reserve Mines. He was only a young man, as years go, and seemed to have a long life of usefulness ahead of him. He was married and leaves a large family. People from many parts of the mining district attended the funeral, which was exceedingly large.

The Sydney Record says:—"The rumor prevalent during the past few days, that two of the open hearth furnaces would be in operation this week, is not officially confirmed here, although it is not denied that a message from New Glasgow may be received in a day or two to resume work on the steel plant. The relining of the blast furnace never ceased for a moment in the twenty-four hours, three shifts of brick layers and auxiliary labor is working night and day on the job which according to the 'Scotia' officials will be completed inside of three weeks.

Mark Workman, president of the Dominion Steel Corporation, is expected to reach the city in the course of a week or ten days.

Mr. Workman will probably remain in the city for some little time. His trip, of course, will be on business connected with the future operation of the steel plant and the work of the plate mill, which, it is expected, will be in readiness for operation quite early in 1920."

Continued from page 10.

set the conference in a blaze; but they never got very far, and it may be said for the other side that, with trifling exceptions, they were liberal and reasonable in their utterances. If negotiations could be continued as they have been begun here, and between representatives of the same calibre, there is no doubt that we should have a fair chance of industrial peace in Canada.—T. M. F.

"TELL THE WORKERS"

BY BOYD CABLE

In the course of a somewhat chequered career I have learned a good deal about the Wants and the Don't Wants of the workers—learned it from the side of the employer and also as a worker, a brain worker and a sheer manual pick-and-shovel labourer.

And my latest experience during the war has confirmed me in an old and strong belief that half the labour troubles could be cut out if employers laid themselves out systematically to "Tell the Workers."

It has come to be seen rather more plainly in the last year or two that publicity, the open and frank discussion of difficulties between employers and employees, has gone far to settle rising labour troubles. This is all to the good, and the more the plan is adopted of freely ventilating any question under dispute, threshing it out and putting the points on both sides before the public, the more wild strikes and serious troubles be averted.

I have followed with interest the course of labour disputes in this and other countries for years past, and I do not recall one instance where the following broad rule failed—whichever side gains the support of public opinion, that side wins in the dispute. Public opinion may be a very vague and indefinable authority, but we know it exists; and I am convinced that its favour is the winning factor in any labour dispute.

Whichever side has a just cause to fight need only take steps to make the justice widely known to be sure of winning, because the public, unskilled as it may be in the technicalities of a dispute, appears to have an unerring instinct for "a fair deal" and to decide in certain and positive fashion which side deserves support. And whichever side public opinion supports wins.

Whatever the demands a body of workers may make, if the workers can be shown that the demands are unreasonable and unfair, and that they are going to inflict undue hardship on the public, then the workers will withdraw or moderate their demands.

As a rule, the workers, unfortunately hear only one side—their own; or anything they hear of the other side's case is a garbled and distorted one.

Let the employers then, whenever they have a labour dispute or trouble on their hands, take immediate steps to publish the facts, make them known through the Press to the public and to the workers. And, better still, let them take any and every opportunity of meeting the workers and telling them face to face what the facts are and what are the objections to any unreasonable demands they may be making.

Where the demands are not unreasonable, the

sooner the employers admit the fact and bring about a fair system of working the better for themselves.

It is not enough to have a meeting between a few representatives of the firm and of the workers. Let that be done if the workers demand it. To refuse only gives them a firmer belief in the justice of their cause.

But call the workers together and talk to them face to face, let any of them ask questions, and answer them frankly. There could be no better example of how good and quick may be the results so obtained than the recent prompt settlement of the police unrest by one straight talk from the head to a big meeting of all ranks.

D. REES AND B. BAXTER.

The following is from the Sydney Record of Oct. 2: "Some explanation would seem to be due the Labour men, and other citizens, of Cape Breton by Mr. Robert Baxter. At the sessions of the Dominion Trades and Labor Congress at Hamilton last week it was stated by President Moore that Mr. David Rees, a western member of the Executive Council during the past year, had sought to have revolutionary proposals incorporated in the council's reconstruction programme and that Mr. Rees's views were shared by Mr. Baxter. To quote President Moore: Mr. Rees's draft programme suggested as a means to 'overthrow the present system, which had caused so much misery, the establishment of Soldiers and Workers' Councils, with power to legislate. There was to be a body governing these councils which had power to make laws dealing with fundamental principles."

Press reports do not indicate that Mr. Baxter questioned or contradicted President Moore's statement of the case. Surely, then, some explanation is due by Mr. Baxter to the people of the island to which he belongs, and, particularly, to the labor people of the island. Did Mr. Baxter support Mr. Rees's suggestion that Soldiers and Workmen's Councils be formed with power to legislate? There has never been a more important question confronting the people of Cape Breton. The Rees proposal was a proposal that certain groups should seize power and exercise that power as it pleased. That would be revolution, nothing more and nothing less. If Mr. Baxter supported any such proposal then, the Record is convinced, he followed a course dangerous to the country and diametrically opposed to the course which the vast majority of the workmen in Cape Breton approve. If he supported any such proposal he is not the man to be in any place of leadership in the Labor movement in this island or anywhere else."

CALL THEIR BLUFF

Commenting on an article in Saturday Night, severely criticising the action of the U. M. W. leaders of C. B., the Eastern Chronicle concludes its remarks as follows:

Saturday Night seems to apply the word "proletariat" to the Cape Breton coal miners. The meaning

of the word is the poor and lowest class in a community, or state, a class with no property and only the meanest and with irregular employment. A proletarian is defined as one of the wage earning class, a labourer for day wages, not possessed of capital.

If the comparison is made on earning capacity the Cape Breton coal miner is the real "bourgeois" of Nova Scotia. He is in regular employment. He is as proud as Lucifer—as dictatorial as was the Kaiser. He is a poor proletarian? He earns more money than an average clergyman, or shopkeeper, or clerk, or medical doctor, or editor, True, there are many more of us than of them, but there is little doubt that they will go on bossing us and defining our political policies in the future as in the past.

With the above explanation the Saturday Night will realize how inapt is its reference to the Cape Breton coal miner as being in the proletariat' class he is instead, the real "bourgeois" in Nova Scotia.

A LABOUR PROBLEM—

Temple Bar in the Glasgow Herald says: I wonder—often have wondered—which class has the most sympathy for other people who are not of its own class. I am curious to see how Labor will legislate for other classes. The happenings in Russia are not to the point. Russian history since the revolution has not been Soviet Government, for the Soviets have exercised no power at all, and have certainly not dictated the policy of the Government carried on in their name. America and France, Republics though they

are have evolved nothing more democratic in operative fact than we have. Here is a simple little item which means a lot. Bob Smillie has fought seven elections, and failed every time. So his efforts to obtain power are seeking an outlet in another direction. He is not amon with a big following, but he makes a lot of row. I cannot call to mind any single piece of constructive statesmanship to which Smillie has lent his advocacy.

THE THRIFTY SCOTS.—In the matter of subscriptions to the British Peace Loan, Scotland puts the blush on England. The twelve towns subscribed close on \$450,000,000. Of the twelve which stand highest in the contributions per head to the Peace Loan, Scotland supplies eight, and Dornoch has got the flag presented by the King for first place. The details are:

Name	Population	Av. per Head.
		£ s. d.
Dornoch	741	272 6 9
Westminster	160,277	180 6 10
Holborn	49,357	69 18 9
Edinburgh	320,318	66 9 9
Falkland	830	54 1 3
Troon	6,628	51 18 0
Maidstone	35,475	50 10 9
Stornoway	3,806	50 3 0
Melrose	2,156	45 1 10
Liverpool	781,948	41 7 9
Haddington	4,140	41 3 0
Duns	2,069	40 13 7

September 23rd., 1919.

The Editor Maritime Mining Record.

Dear Sir :

During the recent visit of the Prince of Wales to Ottawa, his Royal Highness purchased a War Savings Certificate of the value of Fifty Dollars, and in a personal letter to Sir Herbert Ames, Dominion Chairman of the National War Savings Committee, expressed his gratification that Canada had adopted the same splendid method of encouraging thrift that had been adopted in Great Britain.

Our Dominion Secretary has supplied this office with an electro facsimile of the Prince's letter and of the War Savings Certificate. This electro I am forwarding to you under separate cover and would greatly appreciate your giving this matter a prominent place in your newspaper.

Mr. John McKeen, Chairman of the Nova Scotia Division of the National War Savings Committee, desires me to express to you his appreciation of the patriotic assistance you have given our Committee in this Thrift Campaign, and to thank you in anticipation for co-operating with us, as indicated in my request mentioned above.

Yours faithfully,
F. W. DEWAR,
Secretary.



Government House,
Ottawa.
1st September 1919.

Dear Sir Herbert,

I am pleased to be the holder of a Canadian War Savings Certificate. I am delighted to find that in Canada you have War Savings Stamps on sale, similar to those we have in England.

I wish the War Savings campaign every success.

I remain
yours sincerely

Edward P.

Sir Herbert B. Ames,
Chairman,
National War Savings Committee,
Ottawa.

Facsimile of the letter sent to the Chairman of the National War Savings Committee by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, at the time he purchased in Ottawa a Canadian War Savings Certificate containing the full number of ten War Savings Stamps.



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 CHAPTER IV. Nova Scotia Coal Fields.
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 CHAPTER VI. Coal Trade Expansion.
 CHAPTER VII. Iron Ore. CHAPT. VIII. Gypsum
 CHAP. IX. Diatom Earth. CHAP. X. Molybdenum.
 CHAPTER XI. Barite. CHAP. XII. Manganese.
 CHAPTER XIII. Tungsten. CHAP. XIV. Silver.
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 CHAP. XVIII. Graphite. CHAP. XIX. Magnesite.
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 CHAPTER XXII. Oil Shale. CHAP. XXIII. Gold.
 CHAPTER XXIV. The Four Great Epochs in the
 Industrial Expansion of the Province.
 CHAPTER XXV. The Coming of Dominion Coal.
 CHAPTER XXVI. The Part Wabana Plays.
 CHAPTER XXVII. The Advent of Dominion Steel.
 CHAP. XXVIII. The Province's Fortunate Escape.
 CHAP. XXIX. An Offer Fortunately Unaccepted.
 CHAPTER XXX. Iron Ore Mining.
 CHAPTER XXXI. The First Mine Inspector.
 CHAPTER XXXII. The Wonderful Island.
 CHAPTER XXXIII. In the Early Days.
 CHAPTER XXXIV. Early Coal Mining in N. S.
 CHAP. XXXV. Romance in Prospecting and Findings
 CHAPTER XXXVI. Submarine Mining.
 CHAPTERS XXXVII to XLVII, Pages 313 to 368
 treat respectively on: By Products of Coal—Vast
 increase in Mineral Wealth—Quality of N. Scotia
 Coal—Mine Explosions and Fires—Government
 Assistance to Mining—Technical College, Mining
 Schools—Coal Companies of Nova Scotia—New
 Seams, Stellarton—Nova Scotia Coal Sales, 1811-
 1917—Staff of Mines Department and Some Pro-
 duction Comparisons.

NOTICES OF THE BOOK:

Favorable, indeed flattering notices are being received of the book issued by the editor of the Mining Record. That youthful modesty which is, as many know, a characteristic of the author, forbids a rehearsal of many of the nice things said. At the same time, that arrogance, also characteristic of youth, impels him not to hide them all in a napkin. Here is a little coincidence. With the same mail came two notices and both from McInnes's, one a former District Superintendent of the Dominion Coal Coy., and now a wholesale coal merchant in Montreal, the other from a highly respected citizen of Port Morien:

"While in Cape Breton two weeks ago I got a copy of your new book. It is very interesting—brings back the old days. The coming generations will find it an accurate story of the periods just passed, when Nova Scotia came into her own as a coal producer and as a pillar in our industrial development."—Mr. A. McInnes.

And this from Daniel McInnes: "I congratulate you on your authorship—the right man in the right place. No other man could write such a history without the knowledge you possess.

And these:

R. McDougald, Westville: . . . All that comes from your pen is always to the point, and within the limits of human knowledge, accurate. I am very glad that you undertook to conserve the acquisitions of a life time of special study and observation in a book. It will no doubt prove helpful to many a Canadian mining student.

John Moffatt, Dominion, C. B.: I have read your book and am convinced that to the great work accomplished by you in the sphere of labor, in the past, you have added another service which will endure for many years, and be often quoted from. The Province of Nova Scotia is indebted to you in many ways, and this well written book adds to that obligation.

This from another C. B. correspondent:—"The book made a hit. It has proved itself a success. I have heard not a few complimentary remarks, both regarding the book and the author. I hope the 2nd and the 3rd editions will be called for before long.



Synopsis of Coal Mines Regulations.

Coal mining rights of the Dominion, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Yukon Territory, the North-West Territories and in a portion of the province of British Columbia, may be leased for a term of twenty-one years, renewal for a further term of 21 years at an annual rental of \$1 an acre. Not more than 2500 acres will be leased to one applicant.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

N. B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—83575.

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CANADA. DEPARTMENT OF MINES.

Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister.

Mines Branch.

Recent Publications:

- 1 Summary Report of the Mines Branch for the Calendar Year 1917.
- 2 The Coal Fields and Coal Industry of Eastern Canada, by Francis W. Gray.
- 3 The Thin Coals of Eastern Canada, by J. F. K. Brown.
- 4 Annual Mineral Production Reports, by J. McLeish, B. A.
- 5 Analyses of Canadian Fuels, Parts I to V, by E. Stansfield, M. Sc., and J. H. H. Nicolls, M. Sc.

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. The annual Summary Report of the Geological Survey is now published in parts. Applicants should, therefore, state what particular geologist's report is required, or what subjects they are interested in.

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 63A. Moncton Sheet, Westmorland and Albert Counties.

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

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