

Dr. R. Bell  
Geol. survey dept

B. B. MacLaren St.

# Maritime Mining Record

Feb. 23 1916

## DOMINION COAL COMPANY, LIMITED.

OUTPUT:—5,000,000 tons yearly.

Miners and Shippers of the Celebrated  
"DOMINION" Steam and Gas Coal  
and Coal for Household Use  
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'Emery,' 'Phalen,' 'Harbour,' 'Victoria' and 'Hub.'  
"SPRINGHILL" Coal for Steam, Gas, and Household use.

Screened, Run of Mine, and slack.

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

**Shipping Piers** equipped with modern machinery,  
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—AT—

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

**7000 ton Steamers Loaded in 7 hours.**

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

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Growing more popular daily—and considered to  
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## INVERNESS IMPERIAL COAL

INVERNESS RAILWAY and COAL COY.  
Inverness, Cape Breton.

Miners and Shippers of INVERNESS (BROAD COVE)

**Screened, Run-of-Mine Slack.**

—First Class both for Domestic and Steam Purposes.—

**BUNKER COAL** Shipping facilities of  
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at Port Hastings, C. B. for prompt loading of all classes and  
sizes of Steamers and sailing vessels.

Apply to Inverness Railway and Coal Company, Inverness,  
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Time Table No. 31, Taking effect at 12.01  
JUNE 28TH, 1914

SOUTHBOUND Superior Dir.		STATIONS.	NORTHBOUND Inferior Dir.	
404 P. M.	402 A. M.		403 P. M.	401 A. M.
3 25	10 40	POINT TUPPEL	5 47	11 00
3 30	10 35	INVERNESS JCT	5 45	11 05
3 32	10 30	PORT HAWKESBURY	5 50	11 11
3 36	10 25	PORT HASTINGS	4 53	11 20
	9 57	THOS CRUICKSHANK	4 58	A. M.
	9 44	CLYDEMORE	4 53	
	9 37	21 BAY	4 45	
	9 28	MARYVILLE	4 38	
	8 40	PORT HOOD	3 28	
	8 33	GLEN OUE	3 32	
	8 25	KADIE	4 48	
	7 30	GLENVIEW	6 13	
	7 20	BLACK RIVER	6 20	
	7 12	STATHLORE	6 48	
	6 55	INVERNESS	7 03	
	4 M		P. M.	

MINING RECORD

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## CHIGNECTO -AND- JOGGINS.

## High Grade STEAM AND Domestic

# COAL.

Unexcelled for General Use.

Shipments by Intercolonial Railway and Bay of Fundy.

Collieries:—CHIGNECTO and JOGGINS.

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of  
Wire Cloth  
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WE SPECIALIZE IN  
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"Have you an Up-to-Date Lock-Up in your District?"

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## OCEAN LIMITED

will leave Halifax 8,00 a m daily except Sunday.

Used by Collieries in Lancashire, Staffordshire & Yorkshire

**'XTERRA'** COLLIERY LAMP OIL  
For Marsaut, Muscels, Delecto, or Closed Lamp

PURE WHITE FLAME. LOW PRICE

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Wire Drawers, Manufacturers  
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LOCKED COIL and  
FLATTENED STRAND  
WIRE ROPES,

Hay Mills,

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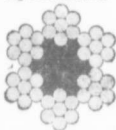
Agents:-

H. M. WYLDE,

P. O. Box, 529.

HALIFAX, N. S.

Fig. 2. HAULING.



## LANG'S LAY ROPES.



Fig. 26. WINDING.

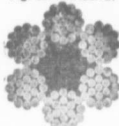
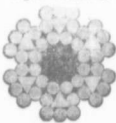


Fig. 1. HAULING.



## PATENT FLATTENED STRAND ROPES.

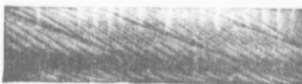


Fig. 4. WINDING.

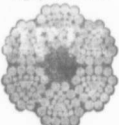
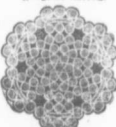


Fig. 13. SINKING.



### Advantages of Patent Flattened Strand Ropes.

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

Fig. 11b. CRANE, &c.

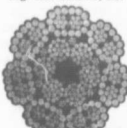
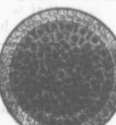


Fig. 13 for Sinking & Fig. 11b for Cranes, &c., are non-twisting.

Fig. 15a. WINDING.



## LOCKED COIL ROPES.

Indispensable for deep shafts.  
Stronger than any other rope of same size.  
Entirely free from twist.  
Smooth surface reduces wear to a  $\frac{1}{10}$  in.  
Duration far ahead of any other small size.

Fig. 20. COIL.



## CANADA.

# DEPARTMENT OF MINES.

Hon. P. E. Blondin, Minister.

### Mines Branch.

#### 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. Haanel, 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:

- MEMOIR 16. The clay and shale deposits of Nova Scotia and portions of New Brunswick, by Heinrich Ries and Joseph Keele.
- MEMOIR 26. 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.

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

7th...

# MARITIME MINING RECORD

Vol. 18,

Stellarton, N. S., February 23rd., 1916.

No. 16

## MINE FIRES AND HOW TO FIGHT THEM.

(Continued from last issue.)

Under a pressure of 5 to 10 pounds water is thrown the greatest horizontal distance when the nozzle is held at an inclination of 45 degrees from the level floor; at 15 pounds pressure the greatest distance is obtained when the nozzle is 35 to 40 degrees; and at pressures above 15 pounds the greatest horizontal distance is obtained when the nozzle is held at about 32 degrees. However, in fighting fires in coal mines, the nozzle must usually be held at an angle much less than 32 degrees, on account of the low roof.

Further information about mine fires and tests with water nozzles is given in Technical Paper 24 of the Bureau of Mines.

### Fire Drill.

Fire drills have been started by many mining companies; these drills are held at regular intervals, and also at unexpected times, in order to test the readiness of the crews to respond to an actual fire call. Occasional night drills of the same kind may be arranged. It is to the interests of miners and foremen to take active part in these drills and be familiar with the location and use of all fire-fighting equipment, and thus aid in insuring their own safety.

### Smoke and Gases From Fires.

The heated gases and smoke from a mine fire collect against the roof and move along there, thus often making it hard for miners to walk upright. In trying to get near enough to a fire to fight it with hose and nozzle the miner may advance in a stooping position, or even crawl. If a miner is caught in an entry by the smoke and gases from a fire, he should try to escape by walking or running in a stooping position. A cloth or handkerchief held over the mouth and nostrils will strain out some of the irritating particles of the smoke in the atmosphere. If the cloth or handkerchief be wet, it will prove more effective in catching the particles of smoke; also it will cool the air which is breathed.

### Miners' Clothing On Fire.

In case you are caught in a blaze and your clothes take fire, lie down and roll about quickly. Throw a coat or cloth over and around your head and shoulders and work it down toward your feet.

If the clothes of a fellow miner take fire, throw a coat or a piece of canvas over and around his head, knock or push him down, and smother the flames with pieces of clothing or canvas.

### Treatment For Burns.

Give the injured patient first-aid treatment for burns and send for a doctor. If first-aid treatment appliances are at hand,

cover all burned places with pierie-acid, place on the gauze a layer of cotton, and bandage loosely. Do not tear off the clothing; remove only such clothing as is necessary to treat the burns. The object of the treatment is to prevent blood poisoning and to keep the air away; for this reason any material that might cause infection should not be allowed to come in contact with burns.

In case no pierie-acid gauze is at hand the burns may be covered with clean gauze, preferably taken from sterile packages, and covered with vaseline, carbolized vaseline, linseed oil, or carron oil, which is a mixture of linseed oil and limewater.

Cover these dressings with plenty of cotton and protect this in turn from the outside air with oiled paper or anything that will keep out the air while the victim is being taken home or to a hospital.

Mr. Lloyd George told a newspaper interviewer that in a short time ours would be the best-equipped army in the world. A new industrial Britain was being developed under the great pressure of the war. We had scores of millions worth of automatic machinery, and our great army of skilled workers had been vastly increased. At the end of the war we should be a better organised, better equipped, better trained, and better disciplined nation. Alluding to the enemy, he said it was necessary for America and for all of us to realise that there were two Germanies—the industrial, commercial, intellectual Germany, which was admirable, and the military Germany, which, in spite of the fact that it employed the weapons of science and culture, was barbarous. If the Allies overthrew German militarism it would be because of our command of the sea.

The following translation of a memorandum which has been sent recently to school teachers in Hungary will probably interest many readers:—

The Royal Hungarian Minister for Education requests all teachers to pay special attention in the coming term to the respect and honour due to our enemies; that no hatred or contempt should enter the minds of the children against the brave men with whom their fathers are in deadly combat; and that hate or contempt is not to be cultivated in the youthful minds.

Although both Hungary and Austria are now to a large extent controlled by Germany, it is evident from the foregoing that Hungary has not become infected by the German disease of malignant hatred.

### SO HE IS.

"What's the matter with President Wilson? He'll all write."—London Opinion.

**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.

February 23, 1916.

**THE DEAD. WHAT OF THEM?**

The following is part of a letter written from the battle front to a British paper. These are days for freedom of expression:

Looking at the dead lying on the battlefield, we are told their souls are either in heaven or in hell. "What?" you ask, "the soul of this lad lying here, so immature and undeveloped, has had all the chances for progress it will ever have?" "Yes," you are told. "He is now in heaven or in hell. He has solved the Great Mystery." "You mean," you ask, "that he has now solved the whole mystery of God and this stupendous universe?" "Yes."

It is because one is up against death day by day, month by month—not just for a short period of sickness, but unceasingly losing friends right and left—that one begins to push reason beyond the world of matter and its blind walls of assertion. "Hush!—have faith," is the cry. "Have you," we ask, "seen men snarling and grunting with the lust of killing, men who a little while ago sat in their pews in church? Are they in heaven or in hell?" I tell you it forces one to think, and I believe that to be one of the many great objects of the war. And now I wish to ask some great exponent of orthodox Christianity whether the others are utterly damned for being forced, by reason and high explosive shells for thinking as follows—that when we die we do not by any means solve the Great Mystery. We retain our individuality. We meet our friends who have died before us. We find ourselves still faced with problems, still able to progress and develop by tackling them. We are given a good chance, as we are given a good chance on this earth. But we still have the problems of our own natures to contend with, and the great plan is still that of progress by conquest of self. The fact that our bodies lie dead on the battlefield does not mean that our minds and feelings have undergone a complete change. If we were narrow on earth we retain that narrowness, only we probably have it brought home to us more clearly. If we have left much still to do on earth, then we are sent back again to learn our full lessons and complete our labours. We still make mistakes, but there are Teachers, as on earth. I dare not go further. I am no doubt sufficiently condemned by Christians at home already. But many of us on the battlefield have found in these simple views a message of comfort and a wonderful lessening of the terror of death.

**- Rubs by Rambler. -**

I think I have read in a paper published in Pictou County a diatribe against ministers taking part in public affairs. I have always maintained that ministers being—at least a majority of them—men, had a right to perform any duty imposed upon, or expected from, men. It is nice at times to read of a minister striking out, and so I reproduce an extract of some remarks made by a well known clergyman—Mr. Hughes, of Britain:

"We ministers," he said, "know that labour is the bringer of dignity. People who play fast and loose with character six days in the week and then come to church on Sunday anticipating a ministry that will immediately turn them into saints need to be disillusioned. . . . We protest against the unutterable folly of those squeamish eritics who would ask of us ministers that we should mind our own business, conduct our own services, and not meddle with worldly matters. We have paid a heavy price for such Christless detachment. We have to come down to the trivial round and the common task." There were audible expressions of approval when Mr. Hughes said of the war, "We think very foolishly today it is going to put the world right. That is an utterly futile dream. This war cannot right the world. That is not God's way. That is not humanity's way. The world will only be righted as we carry into all our thinking, all our politics, into every bit of human service the question, How much more valuable is a man than anything you can take to the market? We shall say that the least slum child is of infinitely greater worth than drim-brought dividends. We shall say of those who protest against Christian ministers going into politics that we mean to transform Society so that at least Great Britain shall be great enough to stop the horrible wastage of life that sees 90,000 little babies every year ruthlessly sacrificed, so that they never reach their first birthday, because of the viciousness of an ill-balanced domesticity, and a horror of social limitations."

Many run away with the idea that self-government—government of the people, by the people, for the people—was a thing of recent attainment, secured by our forebears after sharp and decisive action. It will be a surprise to some to learn that self-government is as old of the hills and that it was not of long forethought, planning, and design but a discovery. Professor R. I. Conway, lecturing recently in Manchester on "Some Aspects of British Education in the Light of War, in the course of his address said:—

Free government, self-government, was such a common idea in English history that we forgot that it was ever discovered. It was, however, discovered; and every subsequent discovery of free government in the world had been derived directly and demonstrably from its first discoverers—namely, the Greeks, in the fifth and sixth centuries B. C. That secret of free government had come down through Rome to Europe. The great tradition of municipal life survived the despotic sway of the Roman Emperors. Even if legal continuity could not be

proved, there was certainly social continuity, for example, in the Guilds. In English history the whole notion of national self-government was based on the self-government of the towns. Why, then, was not this secret of self-government known by the Germans? It was not unknown in the ancient and cultured towns of southern and western Germany. But what of Prussia? The governing spirit of the Prussian Monarchy was formed under traditions which were distinctly tribal, pre-Roman, pre-Christian, non-municipal—in a word, barbarous; and the one corner of Europe where neither Greek nor Roman civilisation ever penetrated till quite modern times was the corner inhabited by folk who spoke Lithuanian and Lettish, and whose earliest literary record was the translation into their own language of the first Christian documents introduced to them in the sixteenth century A. D. Western Europe went through fifteen and a half centuries of Roman education while the inhabitants of the plains of East Prussia remained barbarian.

This war, therefore, was not a mere accident. Some time or other the struggle between the humane spirit of Græco-Roman civilisation and the Prussian barbarism which had been put into possession of the weapons of modern science, was found to come—if not within Germany itself, then in Europe. If we were at a loss as compared with our opponents because we had not pursued physical science with the devotion which they had shown to it, we should consider the total spirit and result of the Prussian system—not of the old literary education of southern and western cities like Leipzig or Dresden or Frankfort, which, it was to be hoped, universities were for the time ruled from Berlin, and professors who desired promotion must not oppose the Prussian Government. Only the other day it was enacted that European history in all Prussian schools should begin with the year 1866. In the Prussian Realschulen they had trained men to be bold and clever enough to sink offenceless and defenceless ships like the *Arabic* and the *Aeona*. But where in Prussian education had been the element which could have taught their officers to realise the kind of feeling which these acts would arouse in the minds of every neutral nation?

This country, not for the first time, was fighting to defend the freedom of Europe, and we must see to it that no lower purpose governed the great settlement to which we all looked forward as the end of the war. (Hear, hear.)

◆ ◆ ◆

I have heard the remark "If there is a great war a majority of the male population of Pietou County have not begun to take it to heart. If on the streets there were not now and then seen men and lads clad in khaki, if it was not known that the ladies through their Red Cross Society were sending comforts to the front, one would not have even an inkling that the most stupendous war in the history of the world was now in progress." And the statement is not much if any of an exaggeration. I am of opinion that there never was a time in the history of the country when the people as a whole were spending so much money on themselves. Our present mode of living, compared with a score of years ago, when there was no dream of war, is luxurious. I am not saying that less is being donated to beneficent purposes but I am prepared to

maintain that much less is being given in comparison with our present scale or style of living. And the wonder of it is that in the countries where the war's realities should come home most vividly, there has been no diminution in the craving for pleasures. The British public is being sharply told of its excesses, though here in Nova Scotia if there is any voice crying it is in the wilderness. The following uttered lately by Canon Alexander in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, is worthy of perusal. His reference to the upbringing of children would lose none of its force if applied to the towns of Pietou County. The Canon whose subject was "Temperance in National Life" using the word "temperance" in its larger and not in its restricted sense—dwelt on the present-day need of self-discipline in the matter of amusement, recreation, personal likes and dislikes, luxury, and so on. There was no more pathetic spectacle in the world, he said, than that of the British people being amused. The time allotted to recreation had immensely increased of late years. Some element of nervous restlessness had for the time being robbed the national character of its solidity and power of concentration. In the wave of sentimentalism which had invaded the country, many parents now seemed to bring up their children on the principle of always allowing them to do what they liked, and accordingly they grew up a terror to others and a misery to themselves. It was a grave symptom in the life of a community when one saw law set at defiance, pledges dishonoured, and contracts broken in the interests of any section or class. No body who cared for England could fail to be filled with uneasiness and resentment at the scandal of luxurious living. It needed no wide acquaintance with political economy to dispose of the fallacy that luxury was good for trade. "Whenever you give the worker a chance of producing useless things like diamonds or lace you are thereby robbing another worker of the chance of producing useful things." That luxury was an evil might be seen not only from its results but from its causes. It sprang from love of change, of which the most common and harmful example was the changing fashion of women's dress. In an age as full as this of temptation to self-indulgence, it was the duty of the Church, and especially, though by no means only, of the clergy, to hold up steadily before the world the pattern of the simplicity of Christ. "I have no fear," said the Canon, "that we shall carry our simplicity too far, that we shall err on the side of asceticism. There is no sign of that in the modern Church." John Wesley once wrote that he had only four silver spoons and did not intend to buy more while there are so many poor wanting bread. "You say that is sentiment. Yes, but it is the sentiment of a man who would do without, the pity of one who, gazing with St. Paul on the Cross of Jesus Christ, realised as he did that nothing but infinite pity is sufficient for the infinite paths of human life."

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In these crowded days, when the news of the morning grows stale by the evening, it is a sort of far cry to the opening of the N. S. legislature on the 19th Feb., and yet I am going to say a word or two in connection therewith. The attendance of visitors in the Council Chamber was the largest for years, accounted for chiefly from the fact that a new Lieut.-Gov. was to make his bow, and in lesser



degree to the expected large turn out of officers in khaki. The speech from the throne was long and chiefly about the war, coal, gold, fishing and farming. Lieut.-Gov. McKeen spoke the speech prepared for him by some member of the government, or by some one selected by it, who never had heard of, or if he had did not believe in, the axiom "Brevity is the soul of wit," in a voice clearly audible at the extreme corner of the chamber. The reference in the speech to Gold is to the effect that better days are in store for that industry. But readers should not become overelated at the announcement that gold production in 1915 was double that of 1914, for the total yield after all is trifling. I have heard it stated that the gold production this year may reach 20,000 ounces of a value of say \$400,000. In January alone of this year the value of the increased output of coal is in excess of the total gold production—predicted—for 1916. I mention this merely to prevent unthinking people from assuming that King Coal, in the near future, may have a rival for the throne. The object in writing this paragraph is not so much to relate what happened "at" the "opening" as to what was said "of" it. An esteemed Halifax daily expressed regret that the Lieut.-Governor had not discarded the traditional robe of royalty, with its much gold lace, and its feather cocked hat; in short that he had not abandoned the Windsor uniform, and clothed himself in every day attire as had a predecessor. The paper told us this is a democratic age, that we are a democratic people, and are not fond of frills and other fal de ralls. In saying such things the paper was talking nonsense—a thing not unusual with it—and failed to recognize the eternal fitness of things. The President of the United States, and the president of the French Republic may fittingly appear at all functions, state and otherwise, in civilian attire, as the U. S. and France are republican—democratic—in their form of government. While however much we may brag and chatter about our democratic ideas, institutions, etc., etc., we are neither, after all, democrats or republicans. We are nominally monarchists, if of a limited kind. And there cannot be a monarchy where there is no King. We have a King, they call him George, and though he may not have the powers of a Kaiser we all shout "God Save the King." The Lieut.-Governor is not the representative of democracy, but of monarchy, and so long as he is that he is bound to appear in kingly attire. If he appeared, at a state function, in civilian attire then a critic would have a right to say his so appearing was flouting the King. We are democratic are we,—as they are across the line? Well, if one wants to see gold lace, and cavalier hats, and all sorts of arresting attire let him cross the line, and if the Order of Eagles, or the Virginia Veterans, or the Knights of Pythias, or any of the uncountable Sons of Greegaws don't satisfy him that democracy is still in swaddling clothes nothing will. . . . And then the same paper, in the next breath, censures the Speaker for appearing in khaki, and not in the time honored emblem of office, a flowing wig. Why should the Governor be censured for being non-democratic and the Speaker for being too much so? The wig! Why it is a horrible affair and would make the handsomest face look hideous. Wigs were introduced long years ago so that those who were exalted to wear

them might look so fearsome that the poor wretches brought before their much bewigged lordships might fear and tremble. Why wigs should be worn today is beyond my comprehension. I think the wearing of them a silly, stupid, piece of foolery.

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The two chief arguments hitherto advanced against prohibition were that it would be an interference with the liberty of the subject, and that it would deprive thousands of persons out of their present mode of making a living, in short it would throw thousands on the community for sustenance. There was never much in the first argument, for thoughtful people realized that effective government meant nothing short of a continual interference with the liberty of the subject. The second argument, though it should not, carried weight with many hasty folks. The present war has not only deprived the argument of any force from an anti-prohibition standpoint but has actually turned the large numbers employed in the trade, as a reason why the distilling and brewing business should be wholly and effectually banned. In Britain there are over 400,000 persons engaged more or less directly in the production and sale of liquor. The contention today is that this army of labor is uselessly employed. The Chairman of the Cunard S. S. Coy. has recently called the attention of the nation to this fact, in language void of rancor. Sir Alex. Booth says:

The most glaring example of a form of consumption which we could perfectly well dispense with is the drink traffic. I am not thinking now of the temperance side of this question. Important though that is, we have got far beyond that now. I am thinking of the demand which this trade makes upon the services of our ships, our railways and carts, and of our labour. Thirty thousand tons a week of barley and other produce are brought into this country for the brewing and distilling trades. Think of the demand which this means on the depleted resources of our mercantile marine. Then all this stuff, together with the larger quantity which is grown at home, has to be carted and hauled by rail to the brewery or distillery. Then it all has to be brought back again and distributed to the consumer. In addition to this, 6,000 miners are kept permanently employed getting coal, and 36,000 tons of coal have to be sent every week to these breweries and distilleries. Taken in the aggregate, the services absorbed by this trade are on a gigantic scale, and the net result of it all is a decrease in national efficiency. I say in all seriousness that if we are to maintain our armies in the field we shall before very long have to choose between bread and beer.

Commenting on this The Manchester Guardian says:—

In addition to this army of workers, it must not be forgotten that there is an even larger army of workers engaged exclusively in the retail distribution of intoxicating liquors. In England and Wales alone in 1911 the Census records that at least 185,187 men and 112,886 women are so employed—or 298,073 in all. Of the men 130,426 were under 45 years of age. Of the women 60 per cent. were under 35 years of age and 55 per cent. were unmarried. Of course, a certain proportion of these men and women are not directly engaged in selling drink—for

(Continued on page 12.)

## AROUND THE COLLIERIES

The deeps, Dominion No. 11, are being extended another lift.

The output of the Inverness Ry. & Coal Co. for Jan. was 22,000 tons. It would have been 28,000 tons had the colliery been kept supplied with cars.

A. S. McNeil, Manager Dom. No. 2, has announced his candidature for the Glace Bay Town Council. The elections will be held in March.

Practically all the surface property of the Colonial Coal Co., formerly the Toronto Mine, situated at Little Bras D'or, was destroyed by fire on Feb. 2nd.

Very little coal has been placed in the heaps this winter by the Dominion Coal Company. This has not prevented the banking practice, however, as coal may be dumped in the morning and refilled by the steam shovel in the afternoon. Any system to keep the mines working steadily.

The annual meetings of the Dominion Benefit Society are being held at the different collieries. The report of the year is very good, and a perusal of the report shows how much good was accomplished in twelve months. By taking advantage of the war loan the Treasurer, Mr. Armstrong, made a good investment which will materially help the funds of the Society.

We understand that the Intercolonial Coal Co. will in a short time put a new coal on the market. The coals will be of uniform size—the size of eggs—and as they will be entirely free from dust and easily handled a ready sale should be commanded. This "egg" coal will sell at the same figure as round or lump.

Though the production of the fiscal year ending Sept. will show some 400,000 less tons produced than in 1914, the production for the calendar year shows a fair increase. The last three months of 1915 were stirring months. The returns to the Mines Department for the last quarter of 1915 are the largest, for those months, on record. This gives the current fiscal year a splendid send off.

It is understood that a heart to heart talk between Mr. Chas. Fergie and representative citizens has resulted in putting the Westville folks in cheery spirits. By drawing the main slope pillars and developing the Scott pit Mr. Fergie believes he can pull through. His opinion is that there is coal in the company's areas, which extends the life of the colliery and the community for thirty years, that is if his plan of operation is not interfered with. It is not likely the government will interfere. The proceeding is fraught with danger, if not disaster. No government can compel a company to operate a mine in any particular way if that way is to result in loss.

Just think of it: the levels of Dominion No. 1 colliery, where broken off the angle deep, are 2,000 feet under the sea. At the boundary they may be three miles under the Atlantic.

A new haulage rope, 27,500 feet long has been installed on the Angle Deep, Dom. No. 1 Colliery. The old rope hauled about 310,000 tons.

Mr. Henry Mitchell, Sr., of Dominion No. 1, one of the early Cape Breton mine owners and operators, is seriously ill. Mr. Mitchell is about 90 years of age.

A 5-inch bore hole has been put through the barrier between the French Slope and Dominion No. 1. Through this hole the water from No. 5 is let into Dominion, where the water from both mines is handled effectively.

The membership of the P. W. A. shows a gain of 40 per cent. during the last six months, and the membership is still increasing. That the fuel supply of this Province should be wholly controlled by Canadian Miners is more apparent now than ever before.

Following the example of the Acadia, the Intercolonial Coal Company will shortly commence boring from the lowest part in the Scott pit in pursuit of coal seams that may be lurking below. It is to be hoped the company will make discoveries that will be as heartening as that of the recent discoveries in Stellarton.

It is asserted that the outputs of some of the provincial collieries would be twenty to thirty per cent. greater were the railway people in a position to make constant and consistent supply of cars. The railway people declare that many cars are loaded with stuff for overseas. Other than railway people assert that there is a lamentable shortage of rolling stock. One well versed in transportation said of the lack of rolling stock:—"Why, they haven't sufficient locomotives to haul with regularity the passenger, not to speak of the freight, traffic." Surely it is not so bad as that.

It is said that two or three practical coal mining men are negotiating with the present holders of the Port Hood areas for a transfer to them of the property. The prospective operators are not the moveable men. They have the idea they could make the opening up of the colliery "pay its way." They do not expect to work the areas, if they secure them, on an extensive but on a moderate scale, and first of all on a paying basis. The applicants must have some new idea on their minds, the opening up in a new place, and possibly of an unknown seam, for it would require men with capital behind them to think of unwatering and putting in repair the old mine.

## AROUND THE COLLIERIES.

The shortage of men in the mining industry still continues with no immediate prospects of improvement. The Dom. Coal Co. report a daily output shortage of about 4,000 tons.

Joseph Mann has been appointed Underground Manager and Pierce Corbett, Asst. Underground Manager in Dom. No. 1 mine, succeeding Hector Campbell and Joseph Farrell, resigned.

The Co-operative Society at Sydney Mines is building a large warehouse at the station. The membership is over 850. The business for the last six months was \$156,000. December and January showed a business increase of \$20,000 per month.

A start has been made in extracting pillars from the Main Slope, Reserve. During the operation of this slope, twenty years ago, most of the coal was won; consequently the amount to be gained at present will not be large as the majority of the pillars are very small or so obstructed as to make their extraction impossible.

It is claimed that of late the coal in the Scott pit has improved wonderfully, leading to the belief that as the pressure of strata increases the quality of the coal will improve. The chief fault with the coal is that it is hard, and that the lumps are large. To the deep it is growing softer, and to save customers the trouble of breaking it, it will shortly be crushed to egg size.

The shipments for January show a gratifying increase of a hundred and twenty-five thousand tons over Jan. of 1915. This is exclusive of any increase in shipments from the collieries in the Joggins district. If the pace set by Jan. can be maintained then the possibility is that 1916 may show its heels to the former banner year, 1913.

Colliery officials have never been slow in giving the causes of diminished outputs. At present they are on an opposite task and are ready to supply a reason why there should be an increased output with a depleted labor supply. The reason is that there never were winter months in which the mine workers had such splendid opportunity to work steadily.

It is stated on good authority that at least one Colliery Supt. and another very active Surface Supt. of the Dom. Coal Co. are anxious to dispose of their summer horses which feed on gasoline. The Supt. (colliery) swears he wants an all year round auto, and the other Surface fellow declares he wants one that can swim, when it takes the notion to leave the beaten path.

### THE PICTOU COAL FIELD.

The editor of the Mining Record, having put a question or two to H. S. Poole now resident in Lon-

don—formerly General Manager of the Aeadia Coal Coy., and who as a geologist took a leading place in the Province, has been favored with the following reply which he takes the liberty of publishing on the plea that the subject is of general interest:—

Your enquiry of the 11th inst. puts a strain on my memory for details stated by absence of fifteen years. But I can say this, I take much interest in the discoveries of Mr. Noteheart, realizing that Stellarlton has some one keenly alive to the features of the Pictou Coal Field and its possible extension beyond the deposits known in my day.

When one remembers the irregularities that have been found in the thickness and quality of the benches of the worked seams I think it quite possible that in the district you describe there may be lenticles of workable coal intercalated between the well known continuous seams,—but how extensive they may be is quite another matter and is one requiring demonstration.

You may remember there was a small one of several feet in thickness on the north side of the roof of the Aeadia seam. There was also the unexpected thickness of the "Four Foot" in the stone drifts and there was the valuable improvement in the Big Coal of the Dalhousie workings and the coarseness of the same benches to the eastward of the river. Then too there was the unlooked for thinning of the strata between the second (Deep) and third seams near the Cage pit furnace, and doubtless later experience can point to other examples.

So far as I now remember the sections of best quality in the several seams were not directly superimposed though there seemed to be a sympathy between the incoming of the sandstone over the deterioration of the coal in the main seam west of the river. East of the river all seams being alike affected.

Should you care to speculate as to past conditions of disposition it may help you to know that some of the strata, if not all, were of fresh water origin made in a lagoon or land locked bay with an island of old rocks in front and fed by a river from the south much in the position of the East river of today. The area being confined caused the shore conditions and the climatic changes to markedly affect the character of the deposits, the quieter regions in the middle favoring the accumulation of the rich or coal beds where mining has been carried on for the last 100 years.

Reverting to your letter:—If you will refer to page 295 of "The Pictou Coal Field," Poole, 1893 you will see the presence noted of an impure coal seam between the McGregor and Stellar seams and also of a seam below the Stellar with my comments ending with:—"Possibly at some time a drift southward from the McGregor seam in depth may find workable coal in one or more of these seams, for it is not unreasonable to expect the marked improvement both in thickness and quality found in depth to take place in the worked seams might also be found to affect them."

(RUBS—Continued from page 9.)  
 example, about 24,000 women are employed as domestic servants or clerks, 8,889 men as coachmen or carmen, 7,171 as travellers and clerks. The great majority are—or ought to be—men and women in the prime of life, for of the 298,073 only 34,423 are over 55 years of age. Summing up the whole of these figures and estimating for Scotland and Ireland whose labour is devoted to the making or selling of drink in the United Kingdom, of whom Lancashire and Cheshire contribute 49,000. To these we add the 33,800 men engaged in the production of barley, etc., in the United Kingdom, the 6,000 miners, and the unascertained but very large number of labour engaged in the handling of the raw materials and finished products (using that term in its strict sense) of the liquor traffic. It does not seem a very harsh thing to suggest that this labour employed, at this time of crisis, be far more usefully

Whatever Mr. Roosevelt's failings, he never fails to speak out, and that in language that cannot be misunderstood. We have all been drawn to "Teddy" since the war started for he has not failed to take the side of the allies against the Teutons. Lately speaking in Brooklyn against the German Government for its failure to protest against the German invasion of Belgium to protest against the German proposed by those who wish us to enter into an embargo against the Allies that in addition to having employed the part of the Levite towards Belgium we shall do everything in our power to punish the Good Samaritan people. Say that in this case the motives of the Good Samaritans were not unmixt disinterestedness. Well, I wish to Heaven I could say that the motives of those responsible for our interest in this case had in them any leaven of disinterestedness whatever. At any rate the facts are ignominiously wrong, no fault of her own, was to right her wrongs, that the Allies endeavoured that now it would be an act of infamy on our part if, having declined to interfere on behalf of Belgium, we should concretely interfere against her.

Our fallen heroes, where are they? . . . For stubborn orthodoxy the inquiry is certainly an awkward one. See how many questions are raised when one comes to consider the matter. A sympathetic God may indeed receive the soldier who has died for his country, but what then becomes of "justification by faith alone"? Where does "believing" Christ "between the saddle and the ground," but who have yet given their lives as freely as the others? What of the Indians, who do not profess the Christian faith at all, but have come forward with so much enthusiasm at the call of the Empire? And, taking a wider sweep of vision still, what about those who are not in the fighting line, but who bear a daily burden of anxiety at home? Even when no war is on, there are thousands of mothers who do nothing all their lives but sacrifice themselves for their children, and thus for the nation. They hardly ever go out anywhere, hardly ever spend a penny on themselves, deny themselves continually of even the smallest luxuries, and all in order to do their best for their boys and girls. What shall

we say of this perpetual sacrifice, a fire on the altar that never goes out? Shall a mother's heroism count with God as some now say the soldier's does?—Rev. H. G. Jeffries, of Dundee.

### WOMEN TO WIN THE WAR.

This terrible war is doing for women more than all the Mrs. Pankhursts and other militant suffragettes could have hoped to accomplish in scores of years. After the war without doubt British women will have votes, and once woman suffrage prevails in Britain it will become world wide. In Britain at the present time there are about a quarter of a million of women doing work which a year or so ago was held to be the exclusive privilege of men. When the woman suffrage movement was violent the workmen as a rule were their chief sympathizers. Within the past year curiously those who most strongly objected to the employment of women were the trade unionists. They objected for long but at last gave way with the result that women are now to be found in all kinds of factories, and especially munition works. It has of late been asserted that this war is to be won by women. Of course the assertion is possibly an exaggeration, but that the women are to prove a large determining factor cannot be denied. A special correspondent of the Press Association has this to say of workmen's work and the part they are now playing. The extract though a trifle lengthy will repay perusal:—

That the decisive battle of the war will be a bloodless one, and will be fought within the safe shores of these islands is the truth, innocent of reserve and of equivocation. It is the motive power behind the terrific engine of production that is humming ceaselessly day and night about the hub of the Munitions Ministry. It is accepted as an axiom by the devoted servants of that department, who oil its straining and creaking mechanism in the thousand and one out-of-the-way corners of the Kingdom where material food is being provided for the battlefield. Organization has already accomplished miracles in the way of increased output. But just as the appetite of the army is insatiable for munitions, so the authorities have set no limit to what they mean to achieve by future development of war industries. The adoption generally of night shifts, the provision of new machinery, and the utilization of every available piece of plant already in existence are the chief points of their immediate programme. Opposing itself to the realisation of each of these ideals stands the obstacle of labour shortage. The really skilled man cannot be produced at will. Administrations charged with the task of doubling and trebling output at all costs cannot, however, accept the shortage as final, and incontrovertibly the dilution of the comparatively small number of skilled hands by unskilled labour.

The dilution campaign, though still in its infancy, has already effected some remarkable results. A visit has only to be paid to some of the Yorkshire factories to convince one that dilution is capable of being worked with complete success. Goodwill between the workmen and the employer is an essential factor, and its absence in certain districts largely explains the tardy acceptance of the dilution proposals by employers and men who have been urgently and persistently pressed by the Munitions officials.

Dilution has been carried on in various localities by the introduction of both male and female unskilled labour. But the chief aim of the Ministry is to dilute ultimately with women, unskilled male labour having become almost as scarce as skilled. In several cases the enterprise has already been conducted on a large scale. One factory in Yorkshire has been largely staffed by fisher girls imported from an east coast town badly hit by the war. Those who have seen such shops at work, particularly those who supervise the women, speak with ungrudging enthusiasm of the success of every experiment. With women lies the solution of the labour difficulty, and with that solution victory becomes assured. Their services have already been utilised upon a scale undreamed of less than twelve months ago. There have been notified to the Board of Trade Statistical Department no fewer than 109,000 cases of women having replaced men in various parts of the country, and it is known that this number falls very far short of the actual total. Up to the enlistment of their clerical staffs, very many firms have been unable to make any return of the number of women employed. Some slight impression of the extent to which it is hoped to bring women into factories may be gained from the statement of a labour exchange manager in a populous London district. He states that his present commitments in regard to labour would enable him to place in munition factories in that district alone every woman, married and unmarried, occupied and unoccupied, at present living in the area.

**How it Works.**

Dilution takes many forms. The most general practice has been to bring in the untrained woman for elementary operations, and put her in charge of a male operator, who instructs her, and is eventually supplanted by his pupil. The partially skilled man may be taken off and put on a higher class of work; he may, alternatively, if he be of the more highly skilled variety, be put in charge of a number of women operators, supervising, on, say, half a dozen machines, the work he originally did on only one machine. If neither of these courses is advisable, the firm is able to keep the man at his own job and institute a night shift, keeping the machine in continuous operation with the aid of the man and the woman for the best part of 24 hours. The second effect of perfect dilution is the putting into operation of new machines. The skilled men carry out on a number of machines only that work which really requires their attention, while the women introduced into the shop do the remaining proportion of unskilled work.

A Biringham firm, for instance, have taken men off capstan lathes and trained them for the delicate work of tool-setting. Each of the men has been put in charge of six machines operated by women, and in some cases a man has had eight or nine women under his supervision. Given the necessary machines, each skilled man's output has been multiplied by nearly ten times. In a corner of a Blackburn works fourteen automatic machines are operated by women with one skilled man in charge. One semi-skilled man meanwhile is being trained for similar work, and in time he will take over the supervision of the fourteen machines from the skilled man and relieve him for another battery of lathes. In a turbine segment building women are cutting off blades, boring the distance pieces and blades,

building up the turbine segments, and brazing the whole, work which before the war was considered to be so highly skilled that a skilled fitter would receive 3s. above the ordinary rate for doing it. Fifteen girls are doing the work now, with two skilled fitters to supervise them.

There are many instances of firms having been able to moderate their demands on the department for skilled men, after having, at the instance of the authorities, experimented in the training of female labour. A concrete example is supplied by a Leicester firm, the reorganisation of whose works, prompted by the Labour Exchange manager, has enabled them to cancel their request for skilled men released from the colours.

**Coal Shipments, January, 1916**

—DOMINION COAL CO., LTD.—

Output and Shipments for January, 1916

	—Output—	—Shipments—
Dominion No. 1	42 746	
Dominion No. 2	69 300	
Dominion No. 4	32 403	
Dominion No. 5	10 652	
Dominion No. 6	23 661	
Dominion No. 7	14 740	
Dominion No. 9	31 710	
Dominion No. 10	10 532	295 925
Dominion No. 11	8 523	
Dominion No. 12	25 942	
Dominion No. 14	29 947	
Dominion No. 15	25 697	
Dominion No. 16	21 840	
Dominion No. 21	10 846	
Dominion No. 22	14 877	
	373 416	

Shipments	Jan.	1916	.....	295 925
Shipments	"	1915	.....	195 300
Increase	"	1916	.....	100 625

—SPRINGHILL.—

Shipments	Jan.	1916	.....	27 336
"	"	1915	.....	24 714
Increase	"	1916	.....	2 622

—NOVA SCOTIA STEEL & COAL CO.—

Shipments	Jan.	1916	.....	41 420
"	"	1915	.....	28 777
Increase	"	1916	.....	12 643

—ACADIA COAL CO.—

Shipments	Jan.	1916	.....	34 115
"	"	1915	.....	20 014
Increase	"	1916	.....	14 101

—INTERCOLONIAL COAL CO.—

Shipments	Jan.	1916	.....	5 538
"	"	1915	.....	10 545
Decrease	"	1916	.....	5 007

INVERNESS RY. & COAL CO.

Output	Jan.	1916	.....	22 250
"	"	1915	.....	18 402
Increase	"	1916	.....	3 848

## GERMANY'S GAINS.

(Christian World.)

Let us ask ourselves the question, What has Germany really gained in these months of war? Her armies are occupying Belgium, part of North-Eastern France, Russian Poland, and Serbia. Dragging by her side is Austria-Hungary, the ramshackle empire, a bankrupt and distracted State, with a population as miserable and dissatisfied as any in the world, and longing for peace. How has this extension of the borders on which she must keep watch and ward assisted her? Has it brought her nearer victory and the humiliation of her foes? Those loudly proclaimed victories of hers are not victories at all, and there is no German of knowledge and intelligence who is not well aware that the frenzied beating of their tom-toms and the boastsings of Helfferich and Bethmann-Hollweg are but attempts to disguise the desperate situation and to throw dust in the eyes of the German people. In order to occupy this territory, which she will never be able to hold, she has lost the finest flower of the nation—she has lost her gigantic industries and her flourishing foreign trade; with one exception, she has lost all her colonies. Her proud argosies, second only to our own in importance, have been swept from every sea, and her Fleet, the object of so many high hopes and ambitions, the instrument which was to keep "proud Albion" in check, lies bottled up in inglorious security in inland waterways, out of reach of our strong grasp. We have done magnificently, and when a well-known military writer in America recently declared that the absolute mastery of the seas established by Great Britain constitutes the most decisive factor in the whole war, he said nothing which could not be proved in every particular. And every German, from the All Highest War Lord down to the meanest of his docile subjects, knows it as well as we do. Perhaps we devote too little attention to this matter of our sea power. Do we really apprehend that Germany is utterly unable to exert the least sea pressure on us, or to dispute with us the mastery of the sea? When we recall that their attempts at injuring us—their raids of fearsome scurry across the North Sea, and of still more fearsome scurry back to their hiding-places, their submarine campaigns, their timid rushes here and there round Heligoland—have all ended in disaster and in establishing our dominion more securely? Enough of the actual situation in Germany comes through the censor's mesh to enable us to gauge the position of the people. We need not believe those harrowing tales of riots and bloodshed in Berlin, of starving thousands marching to the Palace, and all the rest of it. There is not a word of truth in these tales, which have been probably invented and circulated by the German authorities in order later to impress neutrals by denying them. But there is enough without this to show that Germany feels the pinch of our sea pressure to an infinitely greater extent than either France or Russia feels the pinch of German land power. So long as British sea power is maintained the coasts of France are inviolate, and everything she needs can be poured into her ports; so long as this sea power is maintained against Germany it will be impossible for her to advance one step towards her ultimate aims, or to attempt any consolidation of the territory gained by her so-called victories. The American writer to whom I have al-

ready referred remarks that Germany's conquests in France and Belgium are valueless, save only as they provide a basis for bargaining with Great Britain over the blockade. They look imposing on the map, but actually Germany is in the position of a burglar who has got into a house and gathered up the silver, but cannot get away with it. His conclusion is that in the war with Great Britain and France it is plain that Germany has been beaten. "Germany is coming out of the war at the very best heavily burdened with debt, leaving her great foes unbent, and leaving her chief rival, Great Britain, organized for war on something like the German basis, and having lost the world markets in which she found her greatest prosperity before the war."

## LABOR AND LIQUOR.

Liquor selling alliance with labor is first class impudence—the destroyer of wealth wanting to be yoked with the makers of wealth. Prohibition, liquor keeps saying, will lessen employment and reduce wages; just what liquor does. Countless men, relieved of liquor, would earn more. Capital taken out of liquor-making and put into real industry would employ far more people and pay far more wages. Earnings not spent on liquor would patronize profitable production and employ far more people. It was shown some years ago from public statistics that a million dollars invested in brewing and distilling would employ a hundred and fifty persons, while the same million in other industries would on the average employ four hundred and seventy-three. This is moderate, and, we presume, careful. We see another calculation that money in the manufacture of boots and shoes would employ twenty-eight times as many as the same money in liquor-making. There is a big difference any way, and it always tells against liquor. Another way in which liquor lowers wages is by forcing women into the factory who should, and, without it, would be in the home, and children who should and would be at school. It also undoubtedly makes the wage earner worth less. But what a sordid calculation it all is. Man is in the world to do his fellow-men good, and he can get happiness in no other way. He who spends his life doing them harm cannot possibly be happy. So much for the earning side, but what of the spending side? Many a man who drinks could in twenty years own his home out of what he lowers his working value by swallowing. Working men have a standing quarrel with the idle classes. They say, if a man will not work neither let them eat. Of all the unproductive classes the man who fattens behind a bar is the worst. His till is the most direct and obvious pilferer.—Montreal Witness.

You would be surprised at the number of old pals that have discovered me since I had that £400 a year. Thousands of people seem to have been at school with me—fellows of thirty some of them! And I'm sixty-four!"—The Right Hon. Will Crooks, M. P.

## YOUNG AMERICA.

"Three years ago I do not think I ever noticed a Boy Scout in the streets of New York. Now the streets are full of them, and they are dressed in khaki and march through the city with bands."—Lady's Pictorial.

**BRITONS AND THEIR BEER.**

The expenditure on drink shows no abatement. They are spending more than £160,000,000 annually on intoxicating liquor, and in the first six months of last year spent £8,000,000 more on drink than in the corresponding period of 1914. Their publications hold up hands of protest against the wickedness of the authorities in curtailing the hours in which intoxicants may be sold. They are being impoverished; they are unable to pay their rent and taxes, etc. But if the official figures are accurate, they are gathering in the money at a rate never before surpassed. It is because they are doing such noble deeds, because their people are showing a virtue and a valour, a faith and a fortitude so worthy of their finest traditions, that we wish to see them deal thoroughly with the stains which still soil them. I believe the altering temper of the nation will build us a house which is not for Time's overthrowing, and secure us a peace never to be shaken. Our best traditions are calling to us, and the memory of our glorious dead. These dead have brought us many things which we have long lacked.—Selected.

Since January 1 seven more States of the United States have adopted prohibition, and about 4,120 saloons have been permanently closed. One liquor dealer has declared his belief that in two years there will be no liquor shops in California, and in seven years there will not be one in the entire United States.

**HOPEWELL MAN RECORD BREAKER.**

It has been brought to the Record's notice that the world's record for blast furnace output per day and per month has been made by a Scotchman from Pictou County, and it occurred to me that the item might interest you, and be worthy of a corner in your estimable paper. The man in question is Mr. J. S. Fraser, who came originally from Hopewell, and who some nine years ago left the blast furnace plant of the Nova Scotia Steel and Coal Company at Sydney Mines, for the United States. Mr. Fraser worked as blast furnace superintendent for a number of the smaller independent iron producers, eventually going to the Carnegie Steel Company, and Monessen, Pa., where he has the honor of being superintendent of the furnace which made a daily record of 825, a monthly record of 22,233 and a yearly record of 222,203 tons. This is about 19,000 in one year, and about a thousand tons above all previous monthly records. Up to date this furnace has produced 550,000 tons from its present lining, and is still going. Mr. Fraser was a pupil of the late Mr. James Scott, of the Carnegie Steel Company, the famous iron master, whose name is synonymous with the highest efficiency in blast furnace operation.

Speaking at Criceith, Miss Agnes Slack, acting vice-President of the N. B. W. T. A., said that one year's drink bill would pay the interest on all the expenses of the present war.

**A. & W. MacKINLAY**

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ALL GOODS GUARANTEED

**Tornado  
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Drills.**



These Drills are extensively used in the Collieries of the Dominion Coal Co. and play an important part in its 5,000,000 tons yearly production

HERZLER & HENNINGER MACHINE WORKS,  
(Incorporated)  
BELLEVILLE, ILL., U. S. A.



## 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 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 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.—85675.

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Coal Boring Machines.	Steel Pit Hames.	Frogs.
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# Wire Ropes

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Aerial Ropeways, Suspension Bridges, etc. Specially  
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—Different Sizes and Qualities kept in Stock—

## Concerning the 'Record'

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

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

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It covers the entire field, and that adequately.

There is no better medium in the Dominion for "Supply" men whether they be makers of Fans, Pumps, Engines, Boilers Wire Ropes, or, in short, of any kind of Mining Machinery needed for the extraction and preparation of minerals, or if they be producers or agents for the numerous articles that enter into consumption at the collieries.



The Record is always consulted on all subjects, and its advertising columns are carefully scanned by Directors, Managers, and Purchasing agents.

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